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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

Scott County

Volume LXII

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

1

Written Copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

TOPOGRAPHY OF COUNTY

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

APRIL 16, 1936

SCOTT COUNTY

3

ASSIGNMENT FOUR

1. WATER-SHEDS

(a) Name of rivers, direction of flow ~~creeks, etc.~~ Origin of name.

1. Rivers:

(a) Leaf River

(b) Strong River

2. Creeks: 1

(a) Tuscolmeta ✓ (f) Balucta

(b) Tallabogue ✓ (g) Coffe Bogue ✓

(c) Shockaloo ✓ (h) Sipsy

(d) Hontokalo ✓ (i) Balabusha

(e) Tallahala ✓

The ~~rivers and~~ creeks in this county were named for Indian Chiefs. 2

(b) Direction of flow, into what stream do they flow.

1. Leaf River flows ~~south~~ in a southerly direction into the Pascagoula River.

2. Strong River flows in a southerly direction south into the Pearl River.

Tuscolmeta[1], Tallabogue[2], Shockaloo[3], Hontokalo[4], Coffe Bogue[6] and Tallahala[5] creeks flow northwest erly into the Pearl River.

3. Sipsy[8], Balabusha[9] and Balucta[7], and Bogafaliah[10] creeks flow west erly into Tuscalmeta creek. 1

1. Board of Supervisors 2. Henry Willis (Indian)

(c) Effect on county, on health, soil, ~~etc.~~

1. Effect on county:

The rivers and creeks furnish a good range whereby the citizens of the county earned their livelihood by raising hogs, cows, sheep, etc. This is no longer true as the swamps are being drained and cleared. There were sufficient fish and wild game to furnish meat until a few years ago. 1

2. Effect on health:

Before the rivers and creeks were drained, stagnant ~~cess~~ pools formed which caused mosquitoes. The water has very little effect on the healthful conditions of the county at present as the county health officials correct unsanitary conditions. 2

3. Effect on soil:

1. Moderate sheet erosion can be found in the east em half of the county.

2. Severe sheet erosion and occasional gullies can be found in the southwest em part of the county.

3. Severe sheet erosion and many ~~frequent~~ gullies can be found in the extreme northeast em part of the county.

4. The soil has been Completely destroyed by gullies in the southwest em part of the county. 3

1. F.P. Amsler

2. Dr. R.B. Austin

3. Mississippi type of Farming Area, Miss. Experiment station.

II. ELEVATION

(a) Highest point:

The highest point is 625 feet. Located at the Observation Tower southwest of Forest in Section 32. Blossom Hill, being 550 feet high, ranks second.

(b) Lowest point:

Spare ~~We are unable to obtain this information at present. Will send it at a later date.~~

(c) Bottom lands:

The bottom lands are found in the northeast part of the county.

(d) Prairie lands:

The prairie lands are found extending from the northwest part of county and through the county to the southeast part, including all southern part except southwest corner.

(e) Rugged regions:

The rugged regions are found in the southwest part of the county.

III. LAKES - MARSHES- BAYOUS

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

There are only two very small lakes in Scott County. They have no effect on the temperature, health or soil. Scott County has no marshes or bayous.

1. Forest Service
2. F.P.Amsler
3. Dr. R.B.Austin,
   Dr. W.E.Anderson

IV. SPRINGS, WELLS, AND MINERAL WATERS

(a) Springs:

1. Gum Springs; located 10 miles northeast of Forest.
2. Nathan Springs; located 2 miles southwest of Morton.
3. Antioch Spring; located at Antioch Church, 8 miles east of Forest.

(b) Wells

1. Ordinary Wells:

There is an ordinary well found at the home of practically every farm home and in many of the city homes.

2. Artesian Wells:

There are no artesian wells in Scott County.

(c) Mineral waters:

1. Gum Springs; the only spring in the county that has been analyzed. The following analysis which was made by W. F. Hand, State Chemist

Parts per Million	
Turbidity	0.00
Suspended matter	2.20
Total Iron, Fe	2.00
Calcium, Ca.	7.92
Magnesium, Mg.	4.80
Carbonite radicle	0.00
Bicarbonate radicle	39.04
Total Acidity	0.00
Silita, SiO_2	14.20

1. A.A.Eady

Sulphate radicle, SO4----------12.67

Sodium & Potassium, Na & K----------16.02

Chlorie----------10.50

Nitra radicle NO3---------- 0.00

Total dissolved solids----------81.00

Iron & Aluminum(Fe2O3 & Al2O3)------- 2.80

Analysis by W.F.Hand, State Chemist.

Signed Clara S. Vivrette

Supervisor Historical Research

Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

APRIL 16, 1936

Copy

SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT FOUR

SOURCES OF MATERIAL :

1. Board of Supervisors
2. Henry Willis (Indian)
3. F.P.Ansler
4. Dr. R.B.Austin
5. Mississippi Type of Farming Area, Mississippi Experiment Station
6. Forest Service
7. Dr. W.E.Anderson
8. W.F.Hand, State Chemist
9. A.A.Eady

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MAY 14, 1936

SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT FOUR

(SUPPLEMENT)

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

J.C.Cooper (Indian)

ASSIGNMENT FOUR

1. WATER SHEDS

(a) Name of rivers, creeks, etc. Origin of names.

1. Funnygusha Creek was named by a crowd of Indians who were on their way to play ball. When they stopped to inquire where they might find some game they could kill for food, they were directed to a swamp. Never before had they seen so may squirrels. They named the squirrels "Funny" and so the creek was called Funnygusha.
2. Tusclameta Creek was also named by the Indians. The chief and a group of settlers camped at the swamp. Tusclameta means chief and all the others.
3. The Indians called the creek that runs into Tusclameta, "Sipsy" because of the many poplar trees in the swamp.
4. Hontakalo is the Choctaw name for seven. The Creek was so called by the Indian who camped on the side of the road under the seven trees by the creek.
5. Tallabogue Creek was named by the Indians. There were so many rocks on the bottom of the creek, and rocks are called by the Choctaws, "Tala".
6. Because of the dark colordd muddy water that looked like coffee, a creek was named Coffe Bogue.

Bogue means creek. Also, the sasfras trees in the swamp were called coffee.

7. Little Warrior Creeks gets its name from the Choctaw Indian. The Indians, discovering peanuts in the swamp, named it "Warrior" The Indian warrior is called a peanut. 1

1. J.C.Cooper (Indian)

Signed Clara S. Vinerette

Historical Research Supervisor

Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SOILS AND MATERIALS

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MAY 6, 1936

SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

Mr. W.J.Davis

Mr. George L. Orr

Mr. A.A.Eady

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SOILS AND MINERALS

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MAY 6, 1936

SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT SEVEN

1. Soils:

1. Principal soil-forming material in Scott county.

The soils making up Scott county are divided into two divisions: Central Prairie and Short Leaf Pine, both of which are a sub-division of the Coastal Plain Province.

The Coastal Plain Province is divided into various formations, of which Scott county soils classify under the following: Jackson formation and Claiborne formation.

The Jackson formation is divided into two classes: upland, and bottom land.

The Claiborne formation is divided into three classes: Upland, terrace and bottom land.

The Ja ckson formation is formed of calcareous clay, soft lime stone, quartz, sand, gluconite--commonly known as sand prairie.

The Claiborne formation is formed by irregularly bedded lignitic clay, sand and lignite-marine deposits.

2. Soil Types :

(a) Jackson formation:

1. Upland: Montrose, Houston, Oktibbeha, Susquehanna.

2. Bottom: Trinity, Ocklocknee.

(b) Claiborne formation:

1. Upland: Orangeburg, Pheba, Ruston, Susquehanna.

2. Terrace: Kalmia, Myatt, Cahaba.

3. Bottom: Ocklocknee, Bibb

3. Soil Series:

The series of soils as found in Scott county are as follows:

(a) Orangeburg Series:, which is characterized by its color, which rangos from gray to orange red--is an upland soil with a red, friable subsoil. An excellent soil, adapted to cotton, corn, small grain, legumes, fruit and vegetables.

(b) Ruston Series, which is a grayish brown upland soil with a brownish red mottled subsoil which is a friable, sandy clay. Good soil, adapted to cotton, corn, legumes, vegetables and fruits.

(c) Pheba Series: A grayish brown upland soil with yellow, silty clay subsoil. A good soil for cotton, corn, oats, potatoes and legumes.

(d) Susquehanna Series: Characterized by gray to brownish color--is an upland soil with gray to red mottled, sticky clay subsoil. It is a poor soil--has a low agricultural value. Suit ed better for timber and live stock growing.

(e) Myatt Series: Clay terrace soil with whitish, pebbly subsoil--not a very dependable soil for agricultural purposes other than for pasture.

(f) Kalmia Series: Grayish brown terrace soil with yellowish subsoil. A fair soil for general farming.

(g) Cahaba Series: Brown terrace with yellowish red subsoil. It is an excellent soil for general farming, vegetables and legumes.

(h) Ocklocknee Series: Brown, alluvial bottom soil with yellow and gray mottled subsoil and a good soil for general farming.

(i) Bibbs Series: Brownish gray or whitish bottom soil with clay subsoil, and included in this series is the "Reed-Brake" land which is two to six feet of black, pure humus or organic matter. An excellent soil for corn, cane and feed crops.

(j) Montrose Series: Brownish red upland soil with mottled clay, sticky subsoil. A poor soil, lasts only a short time. Extremely susceptible to weather conditions, which makes cultivation and production uncertain and difficult.

(k) Houston Series: Black, upland soil with gray or greenish colored subsoil. A fair soil for cotton and corn and excellent for grass, hay or pasture.

(l) Ocktibbeha Series: A red brown soil with mottled subsoil. Has a subsoil ranging from plastic fine sand to silt or clay. Only a fair soil for general farming. Has a low value as an agricultural soil.

(m) Trinity Series: Black bottom soil with black to brownish subsoil. A fair soil, and adapted to all general crops.

(n) Nevada Silt Series: Characterized by brownish-black color resembling Houston clay. Has a subsoil ranging from silt to silty clay---mottled. Formed largely by decomposition of vegetation and is known as "Bald Prairie." An excellent soil for general farming.

4. Value of each type as to crop raising, grazing, timber crop. omit

The following series are adapted to general farming: Orangeburg, Ruston, Pheba, Kalmia, Cahaba, Ocklocknee, Bibbs, Trinity, Nevada Silt.

The following series are adapted to live stock growing and pasture: Susquehanna, Myatt, Montrose, Houston, Oktibbeha.

All series are fair for timber growing. 1

5. Commercial Stones: Building Stone: Iron Sands tones, Hydraulic Limestone, etc.

None of the above materials are found in this county.

6. Petrified Rock.

None of the above material found in this county.

No building stones or petrified rock formations are found in this county - yes, there are.

2. MINERALS:

1. Metalic minerals

(a) Iron

1. Bessemer ores

2. Non-Bessemer ores.

None of the above material found in this county.

(b) Aluminum

1. Kind of ore

None in this county.

2. Non Metallic Minerals.

(a) Cement Resources 1. George L. Orr.

(b) Lignite

None of the above materials found in this county.

(c) Clays, kinds (Such as red or brick clay, white clay.)

About one-sixteenth of the county is made up of clay, red and white, suitable for making bricks. This clay is found in the northeastern part and also in the southwestern part of the county. 1

(d) Special Clays (Fullers Earth)

Fullers earth may be found in the southern part of the county. This earth has not been developed to any great extent, however several very beautiful pieces of pottery have been made from it. 1

(e) Bentonite

None found in this county.

(f) Other materials(1) Silica (2) Ochres omit

A very valuable quantity of silica is scattered over the entire county. 1

(g) Sands, for glass manufacture and pottery

There is much white sand in this county and it is of inestimatable value when used with other material. 1

(h) Mineral Waters

Analysis of water in Scott county has shown only one mineral water. This is found at Gum Springs, ten miles northeast of Forest. 2

(i) Oil and Gas

None found in this county. Many thousands of dollars have

1. W.J.Davis 2. A.A.Eady

been spent drilling for oil and gas, but none was found.

Signed Clara S. Tillerette

Supervisor Historical Research

Scott County.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

MRS. WILBUR CARPENTER, CANVASSER

OCTOBER 14, 1936

ASSIGNMENT 11

EDUCATION

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Miss Douglass Clark

S.Clower

Mrs. Myra Burns

A.W.Cooper

Frank Lay

J.H.Windham

Will Robertson

J.L.McCrory

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

CANVASSER MRS. WILBUR CARPENTER

OCTOBER 14, 1936

ASSIGNMENT 11

EDUCATION

1. SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

1. Names of all early schools of the county which prededed the Public School System of Mississippi.

1. Forest Female Academy
2. Hillsboro Academy
3. Morton Academy
4. Lawrence Business College
5. Spring Field School
6. Homewood School
7. Line Creek School
8. Salem School
9. Vaughn School
10. Faulkner School
11. High Hill School
12. Pulaski School

2. Brief Narrativeson each.

1. Forest Female Academy

Immediately after the War, the citizens of Scott County, on finding their leading town, Hillsboro, completely destroyed, at once began their search for a more desirable place. As Forest was located on the railroad, it began to build up rapidly. Having a number of girls and boys who needed an education, the citizens of the county began preparing a foundation on which to build for better educational advantages.

At this time there were no schools near Forest, so the citizens of the community met and at once planned to erect a school building on land donated by Mr. Sylvester Pearls. Although this log school house was a small and humble building, it served the purpose in laying a foundation for better schools at Forest.

In 1869, the Forest Female Academy was established, with Miss Nannie Gresham as its first president and teacher. Some of the pupils who attended this school were Lula Womack, Douglas Clark, Birdie Smith, Bettie Capton, and the Hendon girls.

As there was no school tax funds out of which to pay the teacher's salary, each patron paid in a stated sum for each child sent to the school. At this time the salary was very small, usually about eight to twelve dollars per month.

After the donation of the land by Mr. Pearls, the citizens of the community who were interested in the general welfare and promotion of their children at once began to make plans to build a school. It was constructed of hewn logs about 18' by 24', with very few windows and one small door at the front. In the center back was a huge stick and dirt chimney which was seldom used, as school usually lasted only about three months during the summer. The same subjects were taught from year to year - reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and spelling, and the same text-books were used year after year until often the children would learn them by haart. Along with their school books, strict manners and morals were also taught, and their daily practice was required.

Some of the girls who attended this school have made very useful and helpful women, such as teachers, Musicians, and milliners.

The lot where this little Academy once stood is now a vacant, beautiful green pasture.

At present Forest has one of the best consolidated high schools in the county, with a modern one story brick building, and is the pride of the town of Forest. In addition to well-equipped classrooms for each grade from the beginners through the twelvth it also has a large gymnasium built apart from but connected to the main building.

The children who attended these early schools were taught reverence, honesty, ridelity and virtue, which training helped to prepare them for honest and respectable lives.

It is the general opinion that the earliest Academies at Forest had a wonderful influence upon the history of its present school situation, as well as that of the entire county. 1

2. Hillsboro Academy

Before the Civil War, Hillsboro was the county site, which fact in itself made it stand out as the most prominent town in Scott County. It also claimed the distinction of having one of the finest Academies in the county.

The Academy was established by citizens of the community, who had it built with slave labor in 1859. It was incorporated by the state of Mississippi in the county of Scott, with fifteen trustees to make regulations for the school. These trustees had the power of electing and displacing teachers at will. Its first promoters - people held responsible for all school business and teachers' salaries - were Messrs. John K. Clower, William Graham, Mr. W.W. Lowery and Dr. Abraham. The school also received help through the Peabody fund.

1. Miss Douglass Clark

Some of its first teachers were a Mr. Walker, a native Mississippian, a Mr. Walford, from South Carolina, and Mr. G.A. Park, a young student of the town who taught there about 1869. Some of the pupils who attended this school were John and Fronia Freeman; Joe, Sim, George, Johnnie and Tom Clower; Bryant, Fate and Annie Barber; John Griffith, Gussie Kirkland, Monroe and Ella Sigrest; Rob Chambers, Will, Ben and Maude McClenehan; Flora, Nannie, Almeta and Julia Manning; W.A. Simmons, Tom, Mollie, Frank and Bobbie Bustin; Etta Boyd, Hershel and Rush Banks; T.B. Graham, Mrs. Glover Earbee, Mrs. Eliza Eastland, Mr. Mote Christian and Mr. H.H. Harper.

The school building was a large wooden structure two stories high, built out of roughly hewn timber. As was usually the custom, it had to serve two purposes. The two rooms on the first floor for a Masonic Lodge.

The pupils were offered all the usual subjects taught in the Academies of that time, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling, and in addition they were given lessons in strict morals and manners.

Some of the first pupils who settled in the community or some part of the county and made useful citizens were: T.B. Graham, Mrs. Glover Earbee, Mrs. Eliza Eastland, Mr. Mote Christian, Mr. H.H. Harper, Messrs. Sim, George, Tom and Joe Clower; W.B. McClenehan, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Chandler. They became merchants, successful farmers, doctors and business men. Mr. H.H. Harper was a representative in the Mississippi legislature. Among the outstanding students of the 80's and 90's who have gained prominence were Judge Paul Johnson, and a Mr. Chandler, an outstanding congressman of New York.

In 1917 a new two story building was constructed in a pine grove on the south side of the town. The lower floor was cut up into a hallway and four classrooms, with two stairways leading up at the center back. The entire second floor was used as an auditorium, which had a stage with dressing rooms on each side. A few years ago the building was remodeled, making a one-story structure with the auditorium in the center and tow classrooms on each side. Since 1913 Hillsboro has had a graded consolidated school with busses to bring the children who live at a distance. It offers all the standard subjects required to complete eight grades of elementary work. 1

3. Morton Academy:

The Morton Academy was located in Morton, Mississippi, on what is now called "Tank Hill," the highest hill in a hilly community.

In 1847 the citizens of that small community, interested in the education and future welfare of their children, met to organize a private school. Mr. J.J. Smith donated the land, and the citizens immediately had a school house constructed.

Among the first teachers in this school were a Rev. Millard and his wife, who taught in 1859, and Miss Lilla Stevens, who taught music there for a number of years. A few of the pupils, most of whom have remained in the county, were: Sue Morrison, Richard, Carrie, and Douglas Clark; the Harris children, the Miles boys, Porter Clark, T.B. Gaddis, the Summers children, and Henry Ultschey.

The building was a large rambling two-story structure with one room on each floor. The lower floor served a double purpose, being used both as a classroom and for Union church services. The Masonic organization used the upper room for their lodge meetings.

It was built in the early California style, with unplaned planks

1. S. Clower

nailed in a vertical position. Stair steps led up to the lodge room from the outside, and the entrance to the lower floor was in the center fromt. Clumsy benches of split logs, pegged together with wooden pegs were arranged along the walls on each side, facing the long stage that filled the whole back side. This stage was used for various school and community activities, such as Thanksgiving and Christmas entertainments, concerts and spelling matches.

As was the prevailing idea of that day, few subjects were deemed essential for educating the boys and girls, mainly the three "R"- Reading 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. In addition, the Morton Academy effered grammar and the blue-back speller. Because of the scarcity of textbooks, in many instances the same book was studied more than one year and oftentimes memorized. Those parents who wished to give their children the advantage of a higher education did so by hiring a supplementary teacher, or further remunerating the one they had. All teacher's services were paid for out of the patron's purses and their salaries ranged from eight to fifteen dollars per month. This included board.

The usual games, popular at that time were played by the children during their short morning and afternoon recesses and noonday lunch period. Town ball, bull pen, mumble peg, jumping the vine and hail over were favorited. There was little or no class distinction, which made for congeniality among the children. Most of the time the whold school enjoyed playing games together.

Among the students who were seccessful was Miss Douglas Clark[1], of Forest, a prominent milliner, Mr. Porter, a doctor; Mr. T.B. Gaddis, still a very prosperous merchant at Morton, and Mr. Henry Ultschey, who owns a very up to date farm about four miles from Morton.

At present, the well equipped modern one story brick school building is the pride of the little town of Morton.

In addition to well equipped classrooms for each grade from the beginners through the twelvth grade, it has a large auditorium that can also be converted into a gymnasium. It is a super-consolidated school whose outstanding work was recognized throughout the state. Some of its work was exhibited in the Mississippi booth in the Hall of States at the Chicago Century of Progress in 1933 and 1934.

In striking contrast to the present up-to-date school organization of Scott county, there were few schools prior to the establishment of a statewide graded public school system. The scant number the people were able to support offered knowledge in a crude and unattractive manner, but it was usually received by eager, ambitious pupils who made the most of their opportunities. The early school offered few advantages and fewer still conveniences. The buildings with their furnishings were crude and uncomfortable but with all, the majority who attended these schools learned rapidly and many became influential leaders. .

4. Lawrence Business College.

Lawrence Business College was located at Harperville, a little village eleven miles north of Forest, the county site. Since 1869, near the close of the most critical period in the history of the South, immediately following the war between the States, Harperville has had one of the best s schools in the county.

In 1869, the Lawrence Business College was established with Mr. E.B. Lawrence, a graduate of Bryant and Stratton College, as president and W.R. Butler as vice-president and dean of the science department. This being one year before the public school system, the school supplied a long felt need. These two men were very successful, and taught there for two years. Lawrence was sent by the government under the Peabody fund, which at this

1. Miss Douglas Clark

time was being granted to only one other school in the county- Hillsboro.

Mr. Mose Lack and G.C. Harper were very instrumental in the establishment of the college. All boarding students were in private homes, wit with the boys in the home of Mose Lack and the girls in the home of G.C. Harper. Board was $15.00 per month and a scholarship cost $60.00. Some of the pupils who attended this school were Si and Maude Beavers; John and Bill Lack; Tom and Jim Haralson; Louise Lyle, Bettie, Will, Hi, and Kate Harper; Lafette and man Townsend; Spinks and Fannie Watson; and John and Fronia Freeman.

At this time the school building was very crude. It was built long and straight, with only one story. However, it had several rooms, but no porch and few windows and doors. It was used for many years as a dance hall by the community. The subjects taught were very unusual, such as Latin, French, German, and bookkeeping. These were quite different from the subjects taught in the few private schools and academies, which as a rule offered very little except the three R's.

The Lawrence Business College was rated with the preparatory schools of the county. Some of the pupils who attended this school became useful citizens such as doctors, lawyers and merchants. Mr. H.H. Harper became a representative to the legislature. Tom and Jim Haralson made very prominent doctors, and many made well-to-do farmers.

Check Date ✓ In 1847, Chambers came with two other teachers, Cox and Galloway, and established a business college. For some years the school was operated as the literary department of the Chambers Business College, and a short while under the title of Stonewall Jackson Institute. In 1878, Capt. Charles A. Huddleston, a Confederate soldier of rand and a graduate of Emory University, came in and was made president of the school. He obtained early in his administration a charter granting the

privilege of a college, thus it began to operate as Harperville College. In 1894 the school was taken over by Woodly and McBride, and in 1911 and 1912 there was a movement to get the Scott County Agricultural High School located at Harperville. This was accomplished in 1913, and it operated as such for seventeen years. In 1930, the best people of the community took steps that made possible the Smith-Hughes school that is now being operated.

Harperville has always valued her good schools and although the early school was small and insignificant compared with the school now in operation there, it had a wonderful effect on the town, community and county. 1

5. Spring Field School;

In a quiet little country neighborhood about eight miles southwest of Morton, was the prosperous little community of Spring Field which was thickly settled with honest and dependable citizens who were at this time without a school. They were very ambitious for their children and longed for the opportunity of education them. At this time the community had a nice church and in 1868 the citizens met and organized a school which was taught in the church for several years.

Some of the men who took part in orgainzing the Spring Field school were the Mannings, Coopers, Rushings, Miles, Merchants, Watkins and Wades. Of course at this time there was no tax fund out of which to pay a teacher's salary, so the patrons of the community made up the salary and took time about boarding the teacher. At this time school operated only about three months during the summer.

Mr. Tom Lee, one of the first teachers, taught very successfully for several years. Later the school was taught by a Mr. Shrumpherd.

1. Mrs. Myra Burns

Mr. A.W. Cooper and the Manning boys and girls were some of the pupils who attended the school.

The school building was a small one-room log hut about 15' by 18' with one door opeinig in fromt and a few windows with wooden shutters on the outside. The seats were made by splitting logs into halves and turning the flat side up. Having no back, they were very uncomfortable, especially for the smaller children. A huge water bucket hung hear the door with a gourd out of which all the children drank.

The usual subjects were taught in this school, such as grammar, arithmetic, writing, reading and spelling. The children sometimes studied the same book over and over, because no other was available. The average attendance was about twenty to thirty pupils during the term. The pupils who attended this school have made very useful and helpful men and women, such as good business men, farmers, and merchants.

Being several miles out in the country, Spring Field school was finally discontinued and incorporated into Clarksburg Consolidated school, which is a Smith-Hughes school, offering up to the eighth grade.

Although the school was small, it trained its pupils thoroughly in reverence, courtesy, respect, proper demeanor, obedience, honesty, fidelity and virtue. It is true today as when public schools began that the nature of the national need must determine the character of the education provided, and as civilization increases in complexity, education must broaden in activities and increase in efficiency. 1.

6. Homewood School

Homewood was settled in 1850, and is located eight miles south of Forest, which is now the county site. When it was first settled it was called "Hwll's Half Acre," because of the riots and confusion that always held the town in full sway. However, later the name was changed to "Buck Snort." When the post office was built there, the governor changed

1. A.W. Cooper

the name to Homewood, by which name it is known today.

About 1859 there were only five homes, a few stores, one church, a post office and a school building. At this time there was no public school system in Scott County, no taxes with which to pay school expenses, and few textbooks. Nearly all the schools were strictly private. The patrons of the schools had to supplement to pay the teachers salaries, and this made it very hard for the poorer class of people to send their children to school. The teachers received small salaries, ranging from twelve to fifteen dollars per month. This included board. The term lasted about three months during the summer. One teacher was employed, and he or she usually had to teach from twenty to thirty pupils.

Some of the leading men of the community who took part in organizing a school were Mr. Joe Beaman, Dr. Ven Hendon, Dr. Hardner, Tom Melton and Jack Pryor. Among some of the first teachers who taught in the Homewood school was Miss Nola Vennette, and some of the pupils were Meltons, Hendon Girls, and the Pryor children.

The school building was crude and small and had only one room. It was built of hewn logs, braced toghther with wooden pegs, and had small openings for windows, and one small door. A large old fashioned stick and dirt chimney took up the entire back of the room. The seats were made by splitting logs into halves and using the flat side up. Small round poles were driven through holes in the end of the log, giving it four legs. They were usually high off the floor, making them very uncomfortable for the smaller children.

The old subjects, such as arithmetic, grammar, reading, and writing were taught in this school. The children studied the same books from year to year and often memorized them. This made them usually very efficient in grammar, arithmetic and spelling. During the recess and noon hour, the children would play games together. All would take part in the games and would enjoy them, as they were seldom together except at school.

They were very congenial in every way.

Although the Homewood school was small and insignificant, it has produced several leaders in the county, such as merchants, prosperous farmers and efficient business men.

This little community has had several school buildings since the first one, and at present has a very modern building which is considered one of the best consolidated free schools in the county. All elemantary courses are offered. The people of Homewood are vitally interested in the progress of their children. 1

7. Line Creek School:

Think of a small neighborhood about eight miles northwest of Morton on the Morton and Canton road. You can almost see the little community with her prosperous farmers who always had plenty to eat and nice comfortable little homes to live in, but was without a school. Being interested intthe future welfare of their children, the people of the community met and established their first school in 1866. As this was only a shott while after the war, there was no school tax fund to pay for operating the schools. The patrons who had children and were eager to educate them donated the teacher's salary, which usually ranged from eight to twelve dollars per month.

The school site was donated by Kinsy Winstead. Among the first teachers who taught there were Miss Nancy Cavner, and Mr. Shrumpherd.

Charlie, Jim and Phena Patterson: Bill Pres, and Jim Camels; Tressie Fields, Mary Ann, Billie, and Emma Jenkins; Cittie Tibbs, and Laura and Bob Miles were some of the pupils who attended school at Line Creek.

The school building was a small one room log shack 18' by 24' with no windows, and large cracks between the logs furnished the only lighting.

1. A.W. Cooper

The only door was in the front of the building. It was furnished with seats made of logs split into halves, with the squared side up. All benches were of one size and high off the floor, amking them quite uncomfortable for the very small children.

The subjects taught were the usual books, such as blue back speller, arithmetic, grammar, reading and writing. Along with these subjects, stirct morals and manners were taught and the children were forced to use them.

Among the students who have made helpful citizens were: Miss Cittie Tibbs, who married a prominent dentist and alter beaame a very distinguished social worker; Charlie Patterson, a plantation manager; Jim Patterson, a skilled bookkeeper; Bob Miles, who owned hundreds of acres of land and also operated a grist mill, cotton gin and large dairy.

In 1911 Line Creek school was discontinued and changed to Homestead. In 1930 Homestead was consolidated into the Morton school district. 1

8. Salem School:

About the middle of last century a small but thickly settled community, four miles north of Lake, Mississippi, was without a school. The citizens of this district known as the Salem community were pioneer farmers, honest and dependable, with plenty to eat and comfortable country homes. They were substantial people, and very ambitious for their children. At that time, the school f cilities in Scott county were meager and all schools were too far removed from the Salem community for the children to attend. Eager to send their children to school, the men met about 1859 and decided to establish a school.

Some of the leaders in the movement were Jack Lewis, Johnnie Graham, Ruben and Tom Milsaps, Alf Taylor, Berry Champion, Jim Futch, and the Lay family.

1. A.W. Cooper

Since, at that time, there was no tax fund out of which to pay a teacher's salary, the patrons of the neighborhood made up the salary by supplementing, and also boarding the teacher. They felt that they could afford only a three omnths term each year.

Some of the first teachers in this school were: Dave Holmes, Bessie Sanders, Ed Walker, a Mr Nicholson from the north, and Mr. G.A. Park.

Among its pupils who have made substantial citizens in Scott county were J.M., A.J., Mary and Roy Nichols; Mary, Lucy, Mat and Sally Milsaps; Robert, Walter and Frank Lay.

The building was a small one room log house, the interior lighted by the large cracks between the logs, and crudely cut windows with shutters. A door opened into the front end and a chimney occupied the back wall.

It was furnished with seats made of logs split half in two, with the squared side up, and poles pegged in for legs. All benches were of one size and high up off the floor, regardless of the size of its occupants.

The usual subjects, such as the blue back speller, grammar, arithmetic, reading and writing were taught. The children seemed eager to learn, and made the best of their opportunities.

The average attendance was about thirty pupils during the session.

For amusement the children played such games as town ball, cat ball, bull pen, mumble peg and hail over.

The Salem school has been rebuilt several times, In 1922 it was added to the Good Hope territory, but later reestablished. In 1920 it was again consolidated with the Good Hope school, now one of the best schools in the county.

Although with the beginning of the Salem school it was small and humble, it made wonderful progress and coused the citizens of the community to become enthusiastic about education. 1

1. Frank Lay

9. Vaughn School

About the middle of the last centwry a small but thickly settled community, located about eight miles south of Forest, was without a school. This little district was known as the Vaughn or Pine Rosin community, made up of honest and pious farmers who were dependable, with plenty to eat and nice comfortable country homes. They were very ambitious for their children, so in 1859 the men met and decided to establish a school. Some of the leaders in this movement were Windhams, Marlers and Vaughns.

Since at that time there were no tax funds out of which to pay their teachers, the patrons of the community made up the salary by supplementing, which included board. The teacher stayed among the students so many nights out of each week during the term, which only lasted about three months in the summer.

One of the teachers who taught in the Vaughn school was Miss Nola Bennet, a very efficient teacher. She was very successful and taught here for many years. Some of the pupils were Mr. Huse Windham, the Vaughn boys and the Marler children.

The school building was a small one-room log house, the interior of which was lighted by large cracks between the logs and crude windows with wooden shutters cut into the walls. A door opened into the front end and a large stick and dirt chimney occupied the back wall.

The usual subjects were taught in this school, such as grammar, arithmetic, writing, reading and spelling. The children sometimes studied the same book over and over until it was memorized, because no other was available.

Some of the students who attended this school have made very successful men and women such as business men, farmers and merchants. 1

1. J.H.Windham

As this settlement was several miles out in the country, the Waughn school was finally discontinued and consolidated with the Homewood school which is a nice modern building with all modern convenience carrying the entire elementary course.

Although this school was small and insignificant the early training meant much to the future generation. It taught the children reverence, respect, proper demeanor, obedience, honesty and virtue. 1.

10. Faulkner School

In a small and quiet little neighborhood about four miles south west of Forest, was a very prosperous and thickly settled community known as the Faulkner community. They were without a school, and as they were very anxious and ambitious to educate their boys and girls, they at once met and began plans to establish a school, in which undertaking they were quite successful. In 1869 the school was organized, with the patrons accepting the responsibility of making up the teacher's salary. They also took turn about boarding the teacher. School usually lasted a about three months during the summer.

One of the first teachers was Zack Faulkner. Some of the pupils who attended this school were Mr. Will Robertson of Forest, the Gray children, the Rishers and the Hunters.

The school building was a small one room log hut about 18' by 20' with one door opening in front and a few windows with wooden shutters on the outside. The seats were made by splitting logs into halves and turning the flat side up. They were usually high up off the floor,

The usual subjects were taught in this school such as grammar, writing, reading, arithmetic and spelling. As no other books were available, the children usually studied them over and over, sometimes

1. J.H.Windham

memorizing them. The averagd attendance was about 30 or 40 pupils during the term.

Several of these boys and girls who attended Faulkner school have made useful and helpful citizens, such as prosperous farmers, teachers etc.

This being a small community and small school in the late years it has been discontinued and consolidated with the Pulaski High School. Although schools such as this were small and insignificant, they helped their communities in many ways by arousing interest among their citizens for better education. 1

11. High Hill School

One of the oldest schools in Scott county was located at High Hill, a very prosperous little village thickly settled and made up mostly of well-to-do farmers who always had plenty to eat and nice comfortable homes to live in.

High Hill was located about eight miles south of Forest on the Norris and Forest road. This school was established about 1856 by the leading citizens of the community who were interested in the future welfare and education of their children.

This was a private school, paid directly by the patrons of the school, each giving a stated sum for each child they sent. The teacher's salary was usually very small, ranging from $12 to $15 per month, with board included.

One of the first teachers who taught at High Hill was a Miss Robertson, and some of the students were Nemiah and William Harvey and Mr. J.L.McCrory, who now lives at Hillsboro.

1. Will Robertson

The school building was one of the little hewn log huts, with one room and only large cracks between logs for lights and ventilation. One door opened at the front, and a large stick and dirt chimney occupied the back side. Since the schools of that day only operated about four months during the summer, it was not thought necessary to construct tightly built houses. The seats were long straight logs, split into halves, with pegs for legs. They had no backs.

Students of this school were offered all the usual subjects taught in all the early schools such as reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and spelling. In addition, they were taught strict morals and manners, and their daily use was required.

High Hill school has produced many useful citizens, among them being successful farmers, merchants, etc. At present the community has a modern school building, with a fine faculty and a large student body, and offers all subjects required to complete the elementary course.

It is the general opinion of the people of the county that the early schools such as High Hill school, helped to lay the foundation for our present splendid school system. 1 ~~J.L.McCrory~~

12. Pulaski School

Pulaski is a thriving little village located about 18 miles southwest of Forest, the county site.

Before the Civil war, Pulaski was a very thinly settled community, with only two stores, a church, post office and a small school. The Grange brothers were prominent merchants in the community, dealing in dry goods and groceries. Their store was small, requiring only one clerk, but it was always packed with merchandise.

In 1856, the leading citizens of the community met and at once organized a school. Some who took part in the organization were Holmes,

1. J.L.McCrory

Pettus, Wade, Miles, Stewart and Hurst. As there was at that time no tax funds out of which to pay their teachers, the patrons had to make up the salaries, which ranged from $12 to $15 per month and board. The teacher spent a few nights in the home of each school patron, then when she had made the rounds, started all over again. The term was of short duration, usually lasting about four months during the summer.

Some of the earlier teachers at Pulaski were Miss Francis Miller of Forest and P.D.Davis, who taught there for several years. Some of the pupils were George Hurst, Jack and Ted Stewart, Wash Holmes, Jr., Claude Holmes, Will Wade, Lee Miles and Cowley Pettus.

The school building was a large two room wooden structure, built of rough lumber with a few windows on the side, a door in front and a large platform in the back. This platform was used for various school activities, such as concerts, Christmas trees and Thanksgiving entertainments.

The subjects taught were arithmetic, grammar, reading, writing and spelling. If any of the students desired a higher education, a well-qualified teacher was supplemented during the term. Along with the other subjects, strict morals and manners were stressed and their daily use expected.

The popular games at this time were town ball, cat ball, mumble peg, and hail over. There was little or no class distinction, the children playing together congenially at all times. Among the pupils who made outstanding citizens are Mr. George Hurst, who at his death was heddoof the educational department at State Teacher's College at Hattiesburg, Jack and Ted Stewart, good business men of Morton, Wash Holmes, Jr., a successful bookkeeper, Claude Holmes, who became a credit to the agricultural world, Will Wade, who served as Circuit Judge in Little Rock

Ark, and Overton Moore, who became a successful dentist, Cowley Pettus, head doctor in a hospital at Little Rock, and Lee Miles, who served as Chancery Judge in Arkansas.

At present Pulaski is a beautiful little village, with a well equipped school which offers all the elementary courses. Although Pulaski school had an humble beginning, it has done much to lay a foundation for the present and future school system of the county. 1

1. Newt Stewart

SIGNED Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Supervisor Historical Research
Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #19

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

1. Records in office of County Superintendent of Education.
2. Files of Scott county News Registers from 1868 to present.
3. W.A.Beeland, present County Superintendent of Education.
4. Mississippi Educational Journal (a monthly magazine for teachers in negro schools).
5. Mississippi The Heart of The South by Dunbar Rowland.
6. The South To-Day by John M.Moore.
7. Introducation to Education by Seeley.
8. C.H.Noblin, City Clerk.
9. Bettie Mae Jack, Negro Jeans Teacher.
10. Professor E.T.Hawkins, Superintendent of Forest Negro Training School.
11. Bessie Lee McCoy, Adult Education Supervisor.
12. Dallas Stewart, Mayor of Forest.
13. Our Times - Uncle Sam's Diary.
14. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office.
15. Robert S.Weems, former Superintendent of Education.
16. W.A.Langley, present superintendent of Forest City School.
17. Mrs. W.C.Anderson, past president of PTA.

Sources of Material

18. Mrs. Robert Schmidt, (formerly Mrs. Joe Honnel) past president of PTA.

19. Mrs. J.C.McMurphy, County Supervisor of Nutrition, WPA.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A. Bridges, Supv.

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood TYPIST: Miss Helen Blossom

ASSIGNMENT #19

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

Names of County Superintendents, etc.

As we live today in this mad rush for time, never do we pause long enough to realize that the educational advantages, the best ever available, were made possible by the efforts and sacrifices of others. Let us roll back the curtain of time, and get a glimpse of these early heroes who helped to make possible the desirable conditions under which we are now living. As the miserable conditions under which they labored are flashed upon the scene; the poorly equipped schools, slow means of transportation, and the meager funds out of which these men of yesterday laid the foundation of our present school system, we are made to wonder what it must have cost them. However great the price, they have left behind them foot prints that time can not erase.

These early leaders of the county who helped to save the situation in these terrible days had a heavy burden to shoulder, but they did it bravely and honestly.

"The first legislature under the constitution of 1869 adopted the school law which became effective July 7,1870.

An elaborate statute framed to carry out in detail, the educational plan of the constitution. Each county in the state and each city of 5,000, was made a school district, in which free public schools were maintained for at least four months in the year under the supervision of a board of school directors."

The first board of directors in scott county was appointed the latter part of 1870, and consisted of the following men; all of whom were Republicans: J.H.Owen, Jess B.Jones, John Walden (negro), John Stone and W.J.Gilmer. These men had the power to locate new schools and change districts as needed.

Captain George E.Hasie was the first county superintendent of education, and was appointed by Governor Ames. The position was given Hasie, a carpetbagger and Republican who made his debut in Scott county by spending the first day in jail for some disorder, probably drunkeness. Along with the office of superintendent of education, Hasie was appointed justice of peace, postmaster, mayor and president of the first board of school directors of Scott county. On November 5,1870, Captain Hasie made his first and only report on the schools in the county. Soon afterwards, finding his many positions not lucrative enough to satisfy his greed for gold and noting that a municipal election was to be held in November in which election his political associates would not support him, he left the county never to return.

He was succeeded in office by W.A.Lack of Harperville. The superintendent's salary was small at that time varying from $29.15 to $37.50 per month; due to the small appropriation for school funds.

It was during Mr. Lack's term that the new school system became nicely established and this year, 1873, was a successful one in the educational incline of Scott county. There were sixty-six teachers in the county this year; thirty-eight white teaching in the public schools, and seventeen colored in the public schools of the county. There were ten white private teachers, and one colored private teacher this year. Scott county received $300.00 from the Peabody fund. There was a total of fifty schools, only thirty-five buildings being owned by the county and one rented. The remainder were privately owned.

In 1874 Superintendent Lack reported that educational enthusiasm had greatly decreased, due in part to the poor economic condition of the people. Only four schools could be operated during this scholastic year. Superintendent Lack suggested that the poll tax be raised from $1.00 to $2.00. In these four schools were enrolled the pitiful number of 155 pupils.

In 1875 the warrants again assumed something like their original value, the number of schools ran up to thirty-nine. W.A.Lack remained in office until 1882.

J.H.Grundy was then appointed and served for six years, the salary being the same as that of his predecessor.

S.H.Kirkland was elected in 1888 for a four year term. The school system, though poor, was being better organized at this time. Mr. Kirkland's salary was $30.00 per month.

Unfortunately, no records are available that would shed much light on what transpired from 1886 to 1900. However,

Mr. O.B.Triplett, the next superintendent, who served four years at the same salary as his predecessor, says that very little change was made in the school system during this period. About 1900 agitation began among a number of the leaders of the day for consolidation of the small one-teacher schools into larger better equipped schools. At this time the superintendents were handicapped by lack of funds, and the schools in general, during this period, were of the one-room type, with no sanitary conditions and no libraries.

J.T.Walters succeded Mr. Triplett, serving from 1896 to 1900 at a salary of $37.50 per month.

Lee Miles was elected in 1900, serving at the same salary until October, 1901, when he resigned. The reason for his resignation is set forth in the following open letter to the public, published in the Scott county News Register of September 4,1901;

"On the 12th day of September 1901, I shall make the office of Superintendent of Education vacant by resigning. I dislike the idea of resigning very much; for to leave the office and the friends I had on going into it, and those I have made since, fills my soul with a sadness that can better be imagined than descrived.

I do not intend, through my resignation, to speak a lack of appreciation of what the people did for me in electing me to office for through their support they spoke a confidence in me that could not have been expressed in words. I appreciate that confidence, and since I have been in office

I have done everything I could to maintain the reliance they had in me, so long as that was to the interest of the people of the county. I would like to serve longer, but under the environments I think it best to resign.

I believe the only hope of building up the school system in this county is to have fewer and therefore better schools. Good teachers will not teach where they are paid a poor salary, when they can demand a better one in another place and get it. To this end the school board and I have earnestly labored, and in the two years that I have been in office we have decreased the number of schools from 105 to 91.

I wish here to express my appreciation to the people of the county whose homes I have visited both as a candidate and as their public servant, for the kindness they showed me while spending the night or taking a meal with them. The courtesy with which I was met and the kindness showed me surpassed by the people of no section of the state. Though I shall not be in the next canvass, and very likely I shall never be an aspirant to office in Scott county again, I shall never be too far away to do all I can at any time for the people who were so kind to me as to put me in office, and those who were so kind to me while in office. I shall always feel under obligations to those people, and it would only be a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of returning their kindness.

My interest in public affairs is and shall be with the

people whom I cease to serve. I know of nothing that would make my heart rejoice more than to see every school in the county a prosperous, thriving school, with a good teacher and a term of six months. It is indeed sad to me to leave the political battlefields of my boyhood days, and sadder to leave the many friends with whom I have had so many pleasant business relations, and sadder still to leave those grounds where I played many merry days with my school mates, who have since grown into men and women. There lingers there still many memories both sweet and sad of those happy days of childhood that can never be experienced again.

"The Monarch may forget the crown
That on his head so late hath been;
The bride groom may forget the bride
Was made his own but yesterday e'en;
The Mother may forget the babe
That smiled so sweetly on her knee;
But forget thee will I ne'er, Glencarion,
And all that thou hast done for me.

T.J.Walters was appointed to serve Mr. Walters' unexpired term, or rather the part remaining until an election could be held, in which W.J.Stokes was elected. At the expiration of this term Mr. Stokes was elected for another four year term. Mr. Stokes' salary in the beginning was $37.50, but was changed to $41.65 in November 1902. It was again raised in 1904 to $50.00, in August 1904 raised to

$66.65, and in December 1906 it was raised to $83.65.

A.G.Gainey secceeded Mr. Stokes in 1908, and served one four year term at a salary of $37.65 per month. Mr. Gainey is due much credit for our present school system. He worked hard in order to improve our schools, it was he who blazed the way for the consolidation of the smaller schools. Although the greatest number of consolidations remained for the next Superintendent's tenure of office, Mr. Gainey decreased the number of white schools from 64 to 53 and the colored from 31 to 25.

A.C.Walters was elected at the termination of Mr. Gainey's tenure of office; but only served nineteen months of his term on account of his health. His salary was $88.40 per month.

O.D.Loper was appointed to complete Mr. Walters' unexpired term. At the expiration of this term, Mr. Loper was elected superintendent of education for the next four years. He was also chosen by the people to serve the two preceeding terms of office. Mr. Loper proved to be a very efficient superintendent. He continued the work of improving and consolidating the schools, which Mr. Gainey started during his term of office.

Mr. Loper continued the rapid process of consolidation, through much opposition, however, until the number of consolidated schools for whites were reduced to thirty. There was a number of colored schools ceased and people thought consolidation was beginning among the, also, but

these and others were opened by a later Superintendent.

In the beginning of Mr. Loper's term of office in 1913 his salary was only $84.50 but in 1927 his salary was finally raised to $175.00 per month.

In 1928 Robert Weems was the superintendent, and in April of that year the salary was changed by an act of Legislature to $166.66, which is the salary that is paid to the present superintendent of education.

Mr. Weems incorporated many new and interesting methods into the teaching system as it existed in Scott County during his administration, as is evidenced by the following open letter to the public, published in the county paper February 20, 1930:

NEW TYPE COMPETITION ---------- FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

For many years there has existed a hope for competition between the schools of the county on the curriculum subjects. Each teacher realized the importance of using all the devices available to stimulate the students to greater efforts. Perhaps the indifference of the students in the higher grades confined with the tendency to "get by" rather than master the courses before them, accounts for the failure of so many of our students; not so much failure "to pass" but rather failure to acquire the right attitude toward the work.

In the field of athletics no county in Mississippi has contributed more outstanding athletes than has Scott county.

Competition among schools has been keen, but good natured in this physical training.

May we not hope that class competition between our students may serve as an aid in stimulating our boys and girls to give the best that they are capable of. Hoping that great good may be the result, the teachers have decided to conduct objective competive examinations on two subjects in each grade, third to eleventh inclusive.

These tests will be held in the schools by the teachers of the county. The county superintendent will ask that active teachers conduct these tests at a neighboring school. The papers will be schord by all the teachers and the prizes will be given to the best classes in the county.

We hope to make this an annual occasion that will serve as an immediate incentive for greater effort.

Cordially yours

Robert S.Weems

In 1932 at the expiration of Mr. Weems' tenure of office, Horace Anderson was elected for a four year term.

Mr. Anderson continued the good work inaugarated by his predecessors and at the end of his administration the number of white schools in Scott county had been reduced from 30, at the expiration of Mr. Loper's term to 23 at the beginning of the administration of W.A.Beeland, the present superintendent.

Mr. Beeland has,in the two years he has been in office,

carried on the fight for consolidation, bringing the number of white schools from twenty-three to seventeen. He has introduced a new system of record-keeping more suitable for the material pertinent to the office than any used heretofore. It was due to his efforts that Bettie Mae Jack, Negro Jeans teacher, was assigned to Scott county.

Mr. Beeland has made an enviable record for himself and for Scott county during his administration.

(Information from: Records in office of County Superintendent of Education: Files of Scott county News Registers from 1868 to present: W.A.Beeland, present County Superintendent of Education).

How County Schools financed, etc.

The first power given to the county to levying taxes for the common school system was granted by an act of the legislature in 1846. This system however, gave very little assistance to Scott county. Neither did this law prove a success in the earlier established counties, because it failed to provide for a state or county superintendent of education and had little to say about the qualifications of teachers. This law was afterwards repealed and made of no effect in almost every county likewise. This condition continued unsettled until 1859-60. The legislature passed, during this time, no less than twenty-six local acts regarding education. These also proved inadequate for the day.

The first legislature under the constitution of 1869 adopted the school law July 1870, an elaborate statute framed to carry out in detail the educational plan of the constitution. Section 206 of article 8, established and set forth the maintenance of a common school fund. All legislature prior to this date had failed to be successful in securing funds with which to operate the schools. "There shall be a common school fund which shall consist of the poll-tax (to be retained in the counties where the same is collected) and an additional sum from the general fund in the state treasury, which together shall be sufficient to maintain the common schools for the term of four months in each scholastic year. But any county or separate school district may levy an additional tax to maintain it a longer time than the term of four months. The common school fund shall be distributed among the several counties and separate school districts in proportion to the number of educable children in each, to be determined from data collected through the office of the state superintendent of education as prescribed by law. As the result of this law, there were 39 schools completed the four month term in 1875, in contrast to only four schools being operated in 1874. This was for the most part directly received from the poll-tax. It seemed that the only flaw with this system was the fact that it let the poll tax fund remain in the general, and set it aside for the maintenance of the public school system. This movement to stop its mis-use began about 1900.

By the census of 1900, Mississippi became entitled to another congressman, making a total of eight.

At the congressional election of that year, two amendments to the constitution were adopted. One of them devoted the poll tax to the county school fund alone; it had previously been treated as part of the general fund. The amendment read: "There shall be a county common school fund, which shall consist of the poll tax to be retained in the counties where the same is collected, and the state common school fund to be taken from the general fund of the state treasury, which together shall be sufficient to maintain the common schools for a term of four months".

The separate district act (April 6, 1916) provides that any municipality, or incorporated district, with an assessed valuation of at least $200,000, may be declared a separate school district by the county board or boards, upon petition of a majority of the qualified electors there-in, provided a free public school, attended by at least twenty-five pupils and in session at least seven months of the scholastic year, shall be maintained therein. The administration of such districts was placed in the hands of five trustees, to be elected by the municipalities and apportioned according to the number of educable children in each separate school district. For the rural separate school district the county superintendent was given authority to appoint the trustees.

Scott county's separate district consists of an area of six miles south, four miles east, four miles west and eight

miles north of the municipality of Forest, also including the town. The tax levy of twenty-one mills was levied in order to create a fund to run our separate district schools. The amount of this fund is one million dollars, and takes care of two such schools for white children and five for colored children of Scott county.

At an election in 1919, the proposed amendment to section 206 of the State Constitution was adopted so as to read: "There shall be a common school fund, which shall consist of the poll tax, to be retained in the counties where the same is collected and the state common school fund, to be taken from the general fund in the state treasury, which together shall be sufficient to maintain the common schools for the term of four months in each scholastic year. But any county or separate school district may levy an additional tax to maintain its schools for a longer period than the term of four months. The state common school fund shall be destributed among the several counties and separate school districts in proportion to the number of educable children in each, to be determined by data collected through the office of the state superintendent of education in the manner to be provided by law. But the legislature shall have the power to make an additional appropriation to be disbursed by the State Board of Education in such a manner as to equalize public school terms throughout the State".

Equalization fund explained by Superintendent Bond.

"The legislature made the same appropration for the

equalization public school funds as for last year, and increased the per capita fund seventy-six thousand dollars per year. The per capita fund is disbursed according to the number of educable children between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age, living in the respective counties and separate school districts. Irrespective of whether they are in school or not and without references to the number and the training of teachers employed. The equalizing school fund is disbursed on the basis of need and the willingness of the people to help themselves where the need is greatest.

This fund therefore, goes mostly to the rural districts of the poorer counties. The problem of financing the state public school system where there are such extremes and numerous difficulties as we have in Mississippi is a very difficult one. But with the help of the county superintendent and the people generally a plan has been worked out through the last ten years that is as nearly perfect as can be found in any state in the Nation."

A vivid picture of school conditions as they existed in 1930 is given in the following letters to the public written by Robert S.Weems and published in the county paper:

SOME FACTS ABOUT FINANCING SCOTT COUNTY CONSOLIDATED AND OTHER RURAL SCHOOLS.

"Just at this time it seems proper that there should be some additional information given to transportation men, trustees, patrons, teachers, in regard to school financing.

It takes a little more than one hundred thousand dollars to maintain the schools of the county exclusive of district levies and levy for the Agricultural High School. This money is derived from three sources, namely: poll tax to the amount of approximately five thousand dollars, ten mill advalorem to the amount of approximately thirty thousand dollars. The reaminder which represents fully two-thirds of the total is derived from the state treasury at the hands of the legislature.

The legislature is slow, very slow, probably slower than ever since the war, in making appropriation. We are, therefore, without money for schools, and will continue in this condition until the situation is relieved by an act of the Legislature.

I do not think the condition is a cause for alarm because I believe the men in the legislature will act right when they do make provision for our schools. In order that those interested might know I am writing this."

Cordially yours

Robert S.Weems

At present the Board of Supervisors is empowered to levy annually, for public schools a tax upon the taxable property of the county which is outside the limits of any separate school district, and may levy additional poll tax on each inhabitant liable to pay a poll tax; all to be collected as other taxes for general purposes, and at the same

time to be paid into the county treasury to the credit of the school fund, and same shall be used for the maintenance of the public schools before, during, or after the expiration of the four months required by the constitution.

The interest on sixteen sections is to be used for the schools in the townships in which schools are located.

It derives some funds from the equalizing funds as provided by the laws in accordance to the number of students in each county, as reported by the county superintendent.

The following funds make up the principle part of the school budget each year in Scott county; the county tax levy, county pool tax, and state equalization and per capita funds.

The county derived from these sources, in 1935 & 1936, the sum total of $89,000; the county ten mill levy in the amount of $18,000, and poll tax proceeds $5,000. The state equalizing fund amounted to $44,000, while the sum of $22,000 came from the state per capits fund. The public schools shall be maintained for a period of six and one-half months.

Quoting from records accessible in the office of the County Superintendent of Education, we give the following statement of disbursements of sixteenth section fund, with amount allowed for each school:

Branch	$ 76.50
Cooperville	$ 10.25
Clifton	$ 58.50
Damascus	$ 21.25
Forkville	$ 46.75
Good Hope	$ 76.25
Harperville	$ 111.25
High Hill	$ 36.76
Homewood	$ 32.50
Lake	$ 44.75
Lena	$ 25.50
Ludlow	$ 46.00
Morton Special	$ 237.00
Oak Grove	$ 18.50
Ring Gold	$ 76.75
Sebastopol	$ 45.00
Sulphur Springs	$ 20.50

Scott county boasts of seventeen white schools, with a total enrollment of 3,936. A sum of $984.00 is allowed for the education of white children in Scott county; twenty-five cents being spent on each needy child.

Types of Schools in Scott County.

In the beginning of 1900, Scott county had the enormous number of 105 schools scattered throughout the county. These buildings were poorly constructed, consisting of one room, usually with wooden shutters for windows. On cold days the children could hardly see, and then only by eye strain. The desks and benches were all made the same height and size, this being very uncomfortable for the smaller children. These are remembered as the one teacher, four months' schools, which were next to nothing. Still it was the beginning in the right direction and in a way that would grow in the affections of the people. At this time the earnest will of the people was behind the school system that it should be developed and improved until by it all children of the county might grow up into educated citizens. About 1910 there was a great impetus in school improvement, and an extension of the state educational system. The time is at hand when no boy or girl in Scott county need grow up without a good general education and having information of the facts and principles of farming or some other vocation.

Where formerly in the rural districts ten to twenty children were put in charge of a teacher who knew very little of their needs and who were given no facilities for proper teaching, there have come to be schools with four to twenty rooms including up-to-date libraries, gyms

and organized management, the teachers in charge having the benefit of active advisory agencies from the State Department of Education. Each of these schools take the place of several of the old small schools and hence are called consolidated schools.

A system of transportation of the children from and to their homes enables the school to serve a much larger territory than was formerly possible. At present Scott county can boast of eleven rural consolidated schools, three of which are also Smith-Hughes Vocational institutions; five elementary rural schools, one rural separate district school, and one city high school. These schools are well organized, and the teachers are prepared to meet any emergency which may arise in their teaching career.

In the beginning of the educational career of the negroes, we had only elementary schools of the very poorest type. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century we had practically no secondary schools of a standard rating for negroes. It was during these early years of our educational career that the non-school vocational education methods (apprenticeship, fellowship, pick-up methods, etc.) became effective. Thus out of necessity was born the idea of training and developing skills for the various vocations in schools.

Never before in the history of Negro Education has the question of vocational education met with such wide spread interest and enthusiasm by our educational leadership as at present. On every hand we can hear discussions of such

questions as "curriculum revision","vocational guidance", "occupational counseling in schools and colleges", "creating occupational opportunities for Negroes", "Negroes in industry and commerce", "occupational information", etc. Some of our old line academic or classical institutions are taking a leading role in this new emphasis upon education to dignify labor and improve the economic status of the negro race. Surely the spirit of Booker Washington smiles from the great beyond as the educational leadership of the race gradually recognizes and accepts his philosophy of education.

The vocational training seems to be the type of education best suited to the colored child. There are few places to be filled by the educated colored youth in our land. Few places are open to the colored youth that would necessitate higher education or a degree. But we are looking forward to the time when the primary education of the negro will be vocational.

The largest field open to them is in the capacity of domestic service. While the vocational training is yet in its infancy, and falling far short of the desired goal; we have two vocational schools in Scott county for the colored youths.

Mid Way is the largest and best equipped for vocational training. The school is making splended progress in the new field of endeavor, and has a very dreditable record.

Sherman Hill became a Smith-Hughes school about 1933.

The people are gladly responding to any methods for the development of the new vocational training. Roosevelt Johnson is the present superintendent.

It is thought that the time is not very far distant when each of our other thirty-five colored schools will teach domestic sciences. Or better still, that the number of small schools can be decreased so as to form fewer but better schools of vocational training. It is certain that there could be no mistake made if the adequate vocational training could be provided for every colored child in the county. It is thought that such full time vocational schools in all fields, once established, would soon become very efficient and would rapidly fill the very urgent need for trained workers to enter the various occupations in the domestic fields.

Adult education was first introduced in 1911 and was known as "Moonlight Schools", as the plan for the schools was to be held on moonlight nights. To the surprise and delight of all, the people were interested and responded to the plan by enrolling in large numbers. "They had all the excuses and all the barriers which any people might offer; bridgeless streams, rugged roads, weariness from the days toil, the shame of beginning study late in life, and many others; but they were not seeking excuses, they were sincerely and earnestly seeking knowledge. Their interest, their zeal, and their enthusiasm were wonderful to witness. It was truly an inspiring sight to see these aged pupils bending over the desks which their children and grandchildren had

Occupied during the day. Their delight in learning and their pride in their achievements exceeded any joy that anyone could witness.

It is now a demonstrated fact that illiteracy among adults can be whipped out. Grown men and women and even old men and women can learn to read and write and to make the small calculations necessary in usual life. This work can be repeated again and again in every community, among negros as well as whites, until illiteracy will be a very small quantity. Not only so, but the night school for adults changes the attitude of the community toward the school and community life. A school trustee said: "I have lived in this district for fifty-five years and I never saw any such interest as we have now. The school used to just drag along, and nobody seemed interested. We never had a gathering at the school, nobody thought of visiting the school. We had not had night school but three weeks until we got together right. We papered the house, put in new windows, purchased a new stovepipe, had a live Sunday school, a singing school, prayer meeting once a week, and preaching twice a month. People of all denominations in the district meet and worship in perfect unity and harmony, aged people come regularly, to our little schoolhouse". This experiment has become a habit which is heartily endorsed by all public spirited people and has led to the formation of an Illiteracy Commission which is waging a successful war against this great enemy of the commonwealth and the South.

While not attempting to reform the school system as a whole the legislature of 1916 passed several acts which were in line with modern education, and particularly applicable to conditions in Mississippi. An act approved March 21, 1916 created the Illiteracy Commission, a reform dear to hearts of the women of Mississippi, who were now beginning to take a lively interest in public matters. The commission comprised of five members, with the State Superintendent of Education a member of office. The duties of the commission were "to make research, collect data and procure the services of any and all communities of the state looking to the obtaining of more detailed and definite knowledge as to the true conditions of the state in regards to its adult illiteracy, and report regularly the results of its labors to the Governor, and to perform any other act which, in its discretion, will contribute to the elimination and enlightment of illiterate persons in the State of Mississippi.

The work of this commission continued over a lengthy period of time. The reports were sent regularly and every duty possible, for this small number to perform, was attended with all interest. But illiteracy among the adults reached such a high percentage as to become alarming. Just the first and right step to take at this time was the question, not only of those in authority but of every educational leader of the day. A number of measures were tried before the adoption of a plan of adult education.

The first definite and successful step toward adult

education, was taken by the Federal government in the fall of 1933. It was in October of this year that Scott county had her first staff of teachers for adults. There were five teachers, placed in different sections of the county where the aid of a trained effecient instructor was most needed. The task before them was a difficult one; there were no organized classes, neither was the teacher to form classes, but was to travel from house to house and learn their needs, then teach only by the individual method. This, indeed, worked a hardship upon the teachers. Many many times the roads were impassable for automobiles, and these brave women rode horseback miles over their district, when the distance was too great to walk. Well did they realize then that sacrifice was ahead when they accepted their duties, and their efforts were crowned with success despite the unfavorable conditions under which they worked. This movement for adult education was under the supervision of the Emergency Relief Administration and was based purely upon illiteracy; only the fundamental studies being touched upon. Although this first method proved inadequate for the pressing demand, it was the foundation stone for the new system that was yet to be worked out. This system was replaced after a period of ten months by a more extensive one, but it can truly be said that it paved the way for a greater day in adult education.

In August 1934 the present system of adult education was set up under the supervision of the same administration. This time the system was worked out in a very thorough and definate manner. There was a state office at Jackson, Mississippi and the entire state was divided into districts, which were placed under competent supervision. Mrs. Nenna Boyette was the first district supervisor to work in Scott county; very soon however, after beginning this work, she accepted a place as a social worker, and Mr. A.L.Mays was assigned to complete the work that year.

The teachers this year were: Mis Bessie Lee McCoy, principal teacher, Mrs. Odell Williams, Mrs. Bessie Williams, Mrs. Ray Hamilton, Mrs. W.H.Gardner, Mrs. P.O.Wood, Miss Virginia Hollingsworth, and Mrs. Ruth Slay. There was one colored teacher, Lilla Ware.

There were many new things undertaken, and quite a number of them proved to be an asset to the work. The summer following this session the principal teacher, Miss McCoy, attended Millsaps college, for a four weeks course in adult education while the other teachers took a two weeks course at the same place. Kenneth McCoy, Miss Carrie Pevey, Mrs. R.Z.Owens and Harold Key were added, and attended this course also.

This fall, 1935, five colored teachers were added: Lilla Page, Annie Mae Mays, Mary Burks, Lottie Tipton and Arcine Hunter. The curriculum this year was both general and vocational education.

Every thing pointed towards the greatest year ever witnessed for adult education in Scott county, but unfortunately the funds of the Emergency Relief Administration became exhausted and the work was discontinued in October 1935. Miss McCoy had been changed to county supervisor and the work and classes had gotten well under way when the abrupt stop came. Some people became discouraged, but the band of workers inspired and filled with hope looked for a better day just beyond this cloud of dismay. They held together as best they could waiting for the summons to service; they knew this condition was temporary.

The better day came when in January 1936 the program of adult education was transferred to the Works Progress Administration, and immediately began to function. One colored teacher was released in May 1936, Annie Mays and Lilla Ware quit the work. Mrs. Odell Williams also resigned temporarily this year, leaving a total of thirteen teachers; nine white and four colored under the supervision of Miss Bessie Lee McCoy.

In the summer of 1936 Miss McCoy, superintendent teacher, sttended a two weeks course at Millsaps college, and received college credit for same. The teachers only attended a two days course at Clark Memorial College, Newton, Mississippi.

There were a few changes made among the staff of teachers this year. Miss Iva Beasley and Miss Maggie Myers were added; Mrs. Odell Williams, and Lilla Ware

(colored) were put back to work. Arcine Hunter was dropped from the roll.

The session of 1936 began with ten teachers; eight white and two colored. The work was carried on in a fine way under the supervision of Miss Bessie Lee McCoy, superintendent teacher. During the winter Connie B.Noblin, teacher of First Aid, resigned to accept a position in another capacity, leaving a total of nine teachers.

At present there are ten teachers. Connie B.Noblin has been reinstalled as First Aid teacher. Miss Bessie Lee McCoy is superintendent teacher, and has a splendid staff composed of the following; Mrs. Dee Williams, Mrs. R.Z.Owens, Mrs. Ruth Slay, Mrs. Maggie Myers, Miss Carrie Pevey, Miss Iva Beasley, and C.B.Noblin; two colored teachers; Mary Burks and Lottie Tipton.

There has been a number of changes and new plans to cope with, but the work seems to be on a steady incline at present. A number of new and interesting plans for class work have been discovered and adopted. The personal needs of the individual is the first interest to be considered in each class. The work is continually demanding more extensive studies, but the main studies are home-making, illiteracy, gardening, child-care, and first aid.

Millions of grown-ups went to school in the United States last week. They did not have to go. They went because they wanted to. This fact is a great tribute to human curiosity. The fact that in every community of any size these millions were unable to satisfy their curiosity is a tribute to democracy. It is also, many people believe, one of democracy's chief hopes.

Last week was not a particular week set aside for grown-ups to go to school. It was just an average week in present day adult education.

We have come into an age when not only little Willie and Mary go to school, but Mother and Father and Uncle Jake as well. Ours is a streamlined and speedy world. Mother and Father and Uncle Jake can't expect to keep up with it if they learn no more than what was taught them in school years ago.

There are some one hundred and seventy-five National Organizations in the Nation today trying to keep grown-ups in pace with a changing world. Some of them are private organizations, others are operated by the government.

Largest of the lot is the WPA emergency schools. They are to be found in nearly every community. For the most part, the WPA classes meet in school buildings several nights a week. The subjects taught vary from short hand to economics and oil painting.

(Information from: Records in office of County Superintendent of Education: Mississippi Educational Journal (a monthly magazine for teachers in colored schools); Mississippi The Heart of The South by Dunbar Rowland: The South To-Day by John M.Moore: Introduction to Education by Seeley: C.H.Noblin, City Clerk: Bettie Mae Jack, Negro Jeans Teacher: Professor E.T.Hawkins, Superintendent of Forest Negro Training School: Bessie Lee McCoy, Adult Education Supervisor: Dallas Stewart, Mayor of Forest: Our Times-Uncle Sam's Diary.

Later Development of County Schools.

The public school system has gradually and painfully taken shape, through experimentation and thought, until it is (though not yet perfect) beginning to meet the needs of the numerous ignorant children of both races; as well as a rapidly growing body of intelligent boys and girls; youths and maidens that will be an asset and leavening element in the institutions of higher learning, and later in the walk of life that they may choose as a profession.

Scott county, like all her sister counties, has worked up to her present standard of universal education, with compulsory attendance, only through long and patient efforts on the part of those who could see the need of recent years. However, the state has enjoyed possession of an effective school system, able to take care of all children, with legislation to enforce attendance. Similar improvements are constantly being made in accordance with new ideas in education, and the standards of instruction are rapidly rising.

Another problem of Scott county, which is perhaps the greatest question in all rural sections, is the bringing of educational advantages within the reach of all. This problem has been met and solved by means of the consolidated school. The country school with one or two teachers is giving way to a system of larger and better schools, for which transportation is furnished at public expense.

The law providing for consolidation, first was passed by the legislature in 1910, while A.G.Gainey was superintendent of education. There were six consolidated schools in Scott county in 1923, with transportation for all children living two miles from the school building.

There was combined with the common school instruction from one to four years of accredited high school work.

In 1913 Harperville School was changed to Scott County Agricultural High School and was operated as such for seventeen years. Only a few boys and girls received training under this program, and in 1930 it was decided by those in authority that the Agricultural High School had outlived its usefulness and some other type of school would be better. Thus Harperville became our first Smith-Hughes school.

Scott county is proud of the three Smith-Hughes Vocational Schools. The largest one is located at Morton, and together with the one at Harperville, it became Smith-Hughes in 1930. Lake Vocational High School was made a Smith-Hughes institution in 1933. These schools give a more extensive course of modern and scientific farming to the boys, and the girls are instructed in Home Economics.

Scott county has two Smith-Hughes schools for negroes. The largest school is at Midway, about six-

teen miles northwest of Forest. Sherman Hill became a Smith-Hughes school in 1933. These schools are proving to be helpful and benificial to the negro boys and girls of Scott county.

Just think a little house of logs
Gave shelter to the early schools
Most time, unfit to kennel dogs,
With pedagogue as poor, the rule.

But from these teachers and these shacks
Came men and women true and good
Though cheapest garments clothed their backs
The purpose of life, they understood.

Then later, greater teachers, better housed,
Helped early schools to higher deeds
And in their boys and girls aroused,
The will to find, where fortune leads.

In every path of human life
The latter school has left its trace
In paths of peace, in storm and strife
Like stars, its students shine in grace.

We feel no fear of future ills,
So long as noble schools abide
And principles, crown our hills
Our faithful people shall provide!

Now, one by one, these smaller schools
Give place to these of ampler size,
With teachers trained, that is the rule
Required to help their pupils rise.

From far and near, the children come
By bus, on foot with eager will
With beat of heart like beats of drum
To crown achievement by their skill.

And in these district schools today.
In prime of youth, a gallant band
Is learning how to find its way
From common-place to laurel-land.

These men and women, who will bless
Each generation by their worth
In noble deeds and loveliness-
The salt, the foundation of the earth.

(By: Grace Gatewood)

Names and Location of the Schools in County.

The Forest City School is a seperate district, of which the occupants are the fortunate recipients of many opportunities and privileges that a number of the other schools in the county have not yet attained. The new building, which is of brick structure, would do honor to any city much larger than Forest. The school house is very spacious and conviently arranged, especially so far as departmental work is concerned. Although the needs of the children claim first interest in the plans of this building, modernism is the key note throughout. The necessary equipment, for the comfort and convenience of both teachers and students has also been provided. In the midst of these favorable conditions, how easily can the student, with the aid of one of the most adequate libraries in the county, become master of the task ahead. Within these walls students are growing, in large numbers, into intellectual giants, well developed in body and soul, likewise. The fine classes of youths and maidens passing through its doors each year, are entering institutions of higher learning and training, to find themselves, unafraid of the task at hand. There is no danger of unaccredited units thrust before their eyes, to darken the entire days of the future course.

Besides the regular literary courses, the Forest City School offers a number of departmental courses and maintains a splendid home economics department.

The music department, which offers training in perhaps a greater number of instruments than any school in the county, is deeply appreciated by the people of Forest. The courses consist of piano, violin, band, and students from these departments form the classes in chorus and orchestra.

There is, also, a very adequate commercial department, in which many are striving to obtain the fundamentals of a successful business career.

The faculty heartily sponsors any worth-shile activity, either in connection with, or outside of the regular curriculum routine. The boys Hi-Y, and Girls Reserves have the assured cooperation of the teachers at all times. These clubs have at last won their rightful places in the scholastic activities. The high purpose of their formation, and the creed which the members must strive to attain must never be lost sight of. These activities are furnishing avenues, through which the individual may put into actual deeds the great fundamental truths of faith, hope and love.

First to have faith in God, and on ones self; to believe that you can be the best man or women possible to be. Hope will carry you over and give the needed light to keep you going. Then last; love God, and your fellow man. As long as clubs like these can encircle the youth of our lands with principles so grand, their existance should never be allowed to falter or drag.

The debating team furnishes the stage sport for the

entire school body as well as outside spectators on many occasions. This activity, alone, gives untold training and development to its participants.

The dramatic club is an outstanding feature in this school. It seems to hold a charm for a large number of students from every department. It is a natural endowment of humanity to love action. The drama ranks first as being able to depict a story of human life in personal character. The dramatic club is keeping on going in a big way, and the school would not be quite complete to the student body without a little comedy now and then.

The people of the Forest district are deeply impressed with the progress they have made, and over their many added opportunities, as a result of their undivided efforts. This does not mean however, that the work is all completed and the task finished. No, the people are hoping and planning for a steady and unfailing progress in the years ahead.

High Hill elementary school is seven miles south east of Forest. This school was established in 1930, by a bond issue of $8,000.00. It is a new modern frame building, with all modern facilities; including free transportation for the students in adequate school busses. The library is adequate to assist the students in their school work. The high school students in this district are sent to Lake school to complete their high school work.

Sebastopol consolidated high school at Sebastopol, Mississippi is seventeen miles north east of Forest, Scott county. This $15,000.00 modernly designed brick building was constructed in 1924. It is a great achievement over the schools of yesterday. The modern facilities include bus transportation, a library equipped with the latest books, and valuable encyclopedias. The high school girls are instructed in home economics, enabling them to learn sewing, modern cooking and many other useful things. This is a great help, as the busy farm wife and mother can not find time to teach them. And the family always enjoys the new dishes which the daughter of the house tries out on the family menu.

An agricultural course teaching modern and scientific farming is offered the high school boys and is very beneficial to them.

Music is taught in this school to students who desire to study it.

Clifton consolidated high school is nine miles north west of Forest. This large frame building was constructed in 1919 at a cost of $1,500.00. It has all new modern school equipment including a library furnished with the latest books, and encyclopedias which are valuable to the students as well as the teachers. Music is taught to students who are musically inclined. Clifton school, like the usual run of rural schools of today, provides school busses to transport students who live over the two mile

limit. Capable drivers are selected to drive these busses, although the method of sealed bids is used to let out the routes.

Good Hope consolidated school is six miles east of Forest. In 1924 the people of this district had bonds issued amounting to $5,000.00 in order to have a modernly equipped school for their children. In every parents' heart is the desire to give their children the best educational advantages possible. By cooperation and hard work the people of this community accomplished their desire.

This frame school building is modernly and conveniently arranged. The students have access to an up-to-date library, which is necessary in every school. The students are furnished transportation by modern school busses.

Forkville consolidated school, located about twelve miles north west of Forest, is a frame structure built according to the modern type of school house plan. In this rural section the building stands out as a monument to remind the community of the progress they have made.

This building was made possible August 6, 1917 through a bond issue of $2,500.00 by the people. They have never regretted any sacrifices it may have cost, as the children have access to the necessary library, modern equipment and better facilities conducive to development and health.

The people have the interest of their school and community at heart, and are eager to seize every opportunity to make the school more effecient and able to meet the changing needs.

Sulphur Springs school is fifteen miles north of Forest. It is a frame structure and was erected in 1924 at a cost of $4,500.00. In 1933 bonds were issued for the amount of $2,800.00 for the improvement of this school. It has all modern facilities including bus transportation for the students in the district who live over two miles from school. The library is furnished with valuable text books which are a great benefit to the students in their school work. This school offers elementary grades only.

Ring Gold is located seven miles north east of Forest and is one of our latest consolidated high schools. It was built in 1928 by the people of the district with a bond issue of $8,000.00. This is a frame building with all modern equipment. The library is a valuable asset to the children in their school work. School busses are used to carry the children in the district who live more than two miles from the school.

Mr. Robert S.Weems who was county superintendent in 1928, named this school after a little town in Georgia (Ring Gold, Ga.). Ring Gold school was consolidated through the efforts of Mr. Weems.

Morton Special School district which is the largest Smith-Hughes district in Scott county, has a large, well equipped brick building at Morton, Mississippi, about twelve miles west of Forest. There is an extensive vocational program carried on in the class work rooms for both boys and girls. Also a great work movement throughout the district to make farm and home life more prosperous and happy. In addition there is the commercial department in which many students are trained each year. Just as high school education is not the end, but only a necessary step to higher institution, this department brings home to many students the opportunity to begin a commercial course. If they wish to finish at a business college, this former training will shorten the time necessary for graduation. In all the departmental work the most modern equipment is used. All facilities to make school life more profitable and effecient are readily accessible to the pupils, with transportation furnished by busses. The school has a music department of which any district would be proud. There is a chorus and band practice each week. The Hi-Y, Scouts, and Girl Reserves are wide awake organizations upon the campus.

Lake vocational school is nine miles south east of Forest, at Lake, Mississippi. This is the last constructed school building in the county. A very modern brick building was erected in 1936, as the result of a $19,500.00

bond issued by the people of the district. Along with this new building was a gym in which to carry on the recreation and sports activities. Although this is the smallest and last district of the three to become Smith-Hughes, it has made a very notable record, and is holding its place among the progressive schools of today. There is a very adequate library, well equipped for any research work necessary for senior high school students. The vocational departments for girls and boys have well trained and able directors. The boys and girls are entering these departments eagerly, and it is a joy to their parents as they watch them master so many of the practical arts. The boys surprising the parents with new pieces of furniture now and then, and the girls learning to make attractive clothes and to prepare delicious dishes for the family meals. The people of the district are delighted with the progress made but are looking forward to greater things for the future.

Harperville Smith-Hughes school is located nine miles north of Forest, at Harperville, Mississippi. The people of this district have always been eager to have the best educational advantages possible for their community. It was their sacrifices and efforts that gave rise to the establishment of the first Agriculturial High School in Scott county. On August 3, 1914 the sum of $3,000.00 was issued in the form of a bond for the necessary equipment

of the Agricultural High School. A few years later, September 1, 1920, further bonds were issued for $7,500.00. The cost of a good school seemed to be a minor factor in the minds of the people. In the early part of the twenties, however, the people began to look forward to something greater. They cherished the idea of a new day, long before the people in other parts of the county had dreamed of the change that was gradually taking place.

Very soon the people of this district were ready to take the necessary step to make this school a Smith-Hughes. In July 1928 a bond was issued for $5,000.00, along with all other requirements necessary to give Harperville the honor of having the first Smith-Hughes school in the county. On December 1, 1934 the people issued an additional bond of $6,500. for more modern equipment. The school is doing very effecient work, aided by all necessary and adequate facilities for both school and transportation.

The agricultural training for boys, and the home economics classes for girls have their rightful places in this school. The Hi-Y and Girls Reserves clubs, together with the debating teams have the hearty cooperation of the teachers.

Homewood school is located nine miles south of Forest on highway #35 in the little town of Homewood.

This is one of our new consolidated high schools and is modernly equipped. The library has valuable text books, which are a great help to the students in their school work. This new frame building was built in 1927 at the cost of $8,000.00. Music is also taught in this school and they have a very popular band which is enjoyed throughout the county. The students who live more than two miles from school are transported back and forth to school by busses used for school purposes only.

Hillsboro School is eight miles north of Forest. This school was built by the people of the community in 1918 at the cost of $4,000.00. It is a frame structure, and is equipped with modern furnishings. The library has books which are valuable to the students in their work. This school is prepared only to teach through the eighth grade. The high school students are sent to the Forest High school to complete their high school work. Like the usual rural school the students are transported to and from school by school busses.

Branch consolidated school situated at Branch, Mississippi is about seventeen miles north west of Forest. The present building was erected immediately after the issue of a bond, in the amount of $5,000.00

dated September 1, 1920. The standard type building was used being constructed of wood, equipped with a very adequate library and all modern facilities for effeciency and sanitation.

Branch is a senior high school and is doing splendid work. The community is delighted with the progress they are making and have hopes of greater things in the future.

Pulaski High school is located at Pulaski, Mississippi, eight miles south of Morton. This is a frame structure and was erected in 1930 at a cost of $7,000. This school has all modern facilities, bus transportation for the students, a library equipped with the latest text books available to the children in their school work. Among other things, the children from the primary through high school are trained in health work, teaching them the care of their health which is so necessary if they are to accomplish anything in their school career, and also in after years when they are following their chosen professions.

Ludlow school is nineteen miles north west of Forest at Ludlow, Mississippi. This new high school, a frame building, was established in 1917 at a cost of $1,120.00. Ten years later, when the people of the

community saw fit to improve their school, they issued bonds for the amount of $18,000.00. This school is modernly equipped with the latest school furnishings, and a library well supplied with text books, from which the students derived great benefit in their school work. The children are trasnported to and from school by bus.

Damascus school located at Walnut Grove sixteen miles north east of Forest, is a frame building and was established in 1916 at a cost of $800.00. This is a small elementary school, but is well equipped to care for the students, and is a great improvement over the first schools of Scott county. The students, after completing the regular grammer school course, are transported by bus to Sebastopol where they finish their high school work.

Taken as a whole, Scott county has a school system of which any rural county might well be proud.

The Forest Training School for negroes is located in east Forest in the separate district. The present building, which was made possible by the Julius Rosenwald fund and through liberal contributions of both white and colored in Scott county, has become inadequate to accomodate the large numbers of students. There are three hundred and sixty-five enrolled and

only five teachers during the present session. The school has a fair elementary library, but a poor selection and limited number of volumes for high school students. They are trying to carry on three years of high school work, only through great difficulty and many handicaps.

However, with great interest, are they looking forward to a better day. The present plans are to erect a new vocational building, and S.E.Lackey Lumber Company is going to donate the lumber for this building. The colored patrons of this district are laboring untiringly to raise the necessary funds to make this possible for the next session.

If this is accomplished the training school will be able to do greater work, in the near future than at any time in the past. The colored people are just now awakening to the need of a better and more efficient teachers for their elementary schools.

There are seven elementary schools for colored, located in the most densly populated sections of the Forest Separate school district, namely: Cassidy school in west Forest, Ebenezer, four miles west of Forest, Sparksville, north of Forest near Hillsboro, Sylvester (described in assignment #10) and Singleton school four miles east of Forest on the old #80 High way.

(The thirty-seven negro schools in the county, not in separate school districts, are taken up in Assignment #10).

Information from:
Records in Chancery Clerk's Office; W.A.Beeland, Superintendent of Education; Robert S.Weems, former Superintendent of Education; W.A.Langley, present superintendent of Forest City School; C.H.Noblin, City Clerk of Forest; Professor E.T. Hawkins, Superintendent of Forest Negro Training School.

Related Activities:

The parent-teacher movement in the United States has been developing for more than thirty years. Its growth has been so steady and so healthy that cooperation of home, school, church, and community has now taken its place as a powerful factor in modern education.

No institution can carry alone the full responsibility of education. Children are educated by a great variety of influences, agencies and institutions. The more complex society becomes, the more difficult is the problem of adjusting nicely the agencies that comprise it. Education has in itself become a very complex problem. There not only is needed a closer cooperation of the factors responsible for education; it is important that careful study be given to the bases of that cooperation and the means of making it effective.

Cooperation cannot rest at this point, however. Each institution must have an understanding and a sympathy with the work of others. One may not anticipate a successful outcome of any attempt at cooperation unless in a responsible manner each factor organizes for it. Of all the factors, it is obvious that two of outstanding importance are the home and the school. From the day the child enters the primary school to that of his graduation, there must be constant contact between home and school.

Realizing in the truest sense of the word the need of such a contact, the first Parent-Teachers Association was organized in Scott county about 1920, through the combined

efforts of Mrs. W.D.Cook of Forest, Mrs. Cora Tayler of Morton and O.D.Leper, superintendent of education. The units at Forest, Morton and Lake were organized first, and by 1924, units were in operation at every school in the county.

The first president of the Forest PTA was Mrs. Stubblefield, wife of the superintendent of Forest High School at the time. Among those who have served as president are Mrs. W.C.Anderson, who served two terms; Mr. Robert Weems; Mrs. H.L.Mitchell; Mrs. A.M.McKenzie, and the last president, Mrs. Joe Honnel. Some of the achievements of the organization were: they provided equipment for the Home Science Department of Forest High School; placed shrubbery around the school building; provided health examination for school children - especially for pre-school children - and in some cases, provided the money for treatment of children; put on a Library drive to enlarge the Library; furnished food, clothing and books for needy children; conducted study classes for mothers and teachers; sponsored a Lyceum course for several years in order that children and young people might have wholesome entertainment.

In 1930 Mrs. Joe Honnel resigned, due to the fact that she was moving to Greenville. Mrs. W.C.Anderson was elected to fill the vacancy, but due to ill health, was unable to serve. The vice president, Mrs. H.L.Mitchell, was also unable to take over the duties of the office on account of ill health, so the PTA at Forest was discontinued. Other

orgainzations over the county "died Natural deaths" until by 1931, the PTA had ceased to exist in Scott County. It is hoped that in the near future parents and teachers will so realize the need of such a movement that they will reorganize this very worthwhile organization.

County-wide faculty meetings have been held in Scott county for several years, and had their origin about the same time that the PTA movement was at its height. These meetings, known as the Scott County Teachers Association, proved to be occasions of intense interest, and shed much light on and offered many solutions to the new and rising problems of the day. Education was undergoing the greatest changes that had been witnessed since the beginning of the public school system.

The direct purpose of the association was to promote interest and cooperation under the changing conditions, while the nature of the programs was to bring about a better understanding of the need and then to find the most effective methods to attain this end.

The teachers Association is an active organization today; however, its purpose and nature assumes quite a different form. The county superintendent has the authority to call a meeting of the teachers

at any time he may deem it necessary, or beneficial to their interest, and the sake of education. There is no fixed date for the meetings, with their lengthy all-day programs, at present. Very seldom does it seem necessary to hold more than one meeting each year. Much of the work formerly sponsored by this organization is left individually to the attention of the superintendent of education and to the superintendents of each school.

Four of Scott county's rural schools have cafeterias, which offer hot nourishing lunches each day. This is a WPA project and is sponsored by the trustees and patrons of the community. These cafeterias servo an appetizing hot plate lunch with salad, milk or hot chocolate, for the small amount of eight cents, and gives free lunch to the underprivileged children. This is a very important step, as milk alone will do more than any single natural substance to remedy dietary deficiencies. The cafeterias are of great benefit to the children and to the schools. The child who is unable to go home for a hot lunch on the cold wintry days is very fortunate, indeed, to be able to procure one at school. It is thought that in the near future a greater number of our people will awaken to the necessity of hot lunches for school children and establish permanent cafeterias in all the schools.

Information from: Mrs. W.C.Anderson and Mrs. Robert Schmidt,(formerly Mrs. Joe Honnel) past presidents of PTA; W.A.Beeland, Superintendent of Education; Mrs. J.C.McMurphy, County Supervisor of Nutrition, WPA, .

Teachers of Today.

We in America, especially, listen eagerly to every new voice of Promise. We experiment with the new education system. We have founded new schools of social science. We proclaim the new economics; have embraced new thoughts and have expounded a new standard for teachers of these schools. Today, in a space of time less than ten years, we have a new era of education. A new nation of knowledge has been born.

Who can picture the modern school teacher, the well educated and highly cultured lady and gentlemen of today, surveying the community, the week before the beginning of a session, to secure a boarding place? Then after this dilligent search and painstaking effort, some parton would voice the sentiment that the teacher is unfavorablly located. In many instances this occurance would happen as often as two or three times during a single scholastic year, moving the teacher unnecessarily from place to place. At this same time in many of the small schools in the county the teachers had no regular place to stay, but would go to different homes wherever they could be cared for. Often during these changing conditions, the teacher was forced to share his or her room with some member of the family. These conditions, alone, would mean devastation with any community school, if

this system had not given away to more tolerable methods. In the face of this unfavorable condition sprang up the teacherage in striking contrast to the old method of "boarding around".

Almost all the schools of Scott county have very attractive modern teacherages built on, or very near the campus. A home for the entire session, to move into any day convenient with no distance to walk- not far enough even for daily exercise - and a nice warm lunch at mid-day. The teachers of today know nothing, neither have they dreamed, of the sacrifices made by the tutors of the early days. As they found their home wherever possible, walking two or three miles twice a day with the children, and eating a cold lunch at noon.

The salaries were meager ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars per month. The teacher must spend the entire day in most cases, either on the road to and from school or in the class room. He did not seem to be so much concerned about the time spent, but as you go with him patiently through the class recitations from primary to sixth or eighth grade, you too catch a glimps of the motive that inspired him on.

These early teachers, though limited in their training, labored earnestly at the arduous task of making the world better. The majority of them were

able to receive only a grammar school education. There was a small number of the early teachers, who had the opportunity of attending high school, but the majority were unable to obtain any training beyond the grammar school.

The high schools were almost as far apart and as expensive to attend as are our colleges of today. In fact there are a number of agencies today that will make it possible for any deserving boy or girl to have an education, the same as the more fortunate ones.

In the early part of the twentieth century the grammar teacher began to fade from the picture, and by 1920 the high-school graduates led the list in teachers qualifications. In 1914 the Scott county Agricultural High School was located at Harperville, Mississippi, and became the university of higher learning for the teachers of the day. During this same period the county Normals were at their height also. A short summer session, usually of six weeks was held for the teachers to better prepare for the ensuing year.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the schools at first was the lack of a sufficient number of trained teachers; and the chief feature of school development for a time was in the building up of a body of teachers. This was done in numerous

Normal schools.

There was also a number of Normal schools for the training of negro teachers, and thus a practical beginning was made in the education of this race.

A notion once prevailed in this country-nor has it entirely disappeared - that teaching is a natural gift and that the person possessing that gift needed but little preparation. Certain natural qualities are necessary for the successful teacher, but the possession of such innate qualities can never be a complete substitute for training. A person may be endowed with a genius for a specific type of work, but he must learn the profession or art before he can hope to be a success or a master of his own genius. There is a right way to perform a task, and then there are other ways by which doubtless it can be performed, but at loss of time and effort. In learning a mechanical trade the boy not only acquires skill in the use of tools, but he also learns the best methods, the best ways of performing a task. The unskilled artisan destroys materials, wastes time, and at the same time finds his labor more arduous because he has not learned the best method. The material with which a teacher is dealing - the child - is of inestimable value and it must not be spoiled. Indeed even time wasted and mistakes made by the employment of false methods on the part of the teacher are fraught with

~~with~~ most serious consequences which may be difficult to repair. Hence, we are very quick to note that the best preparation possible, and the use of correct methods of teaching, is the highest aim of the best teacher.

Education is as essential to us intellectually and morally as light and air to us physically. We can not develop to fullest capacities as individuals equipped to get all that is good and worth while out of life except through education. Dependent as we are upon our schools to prepare us for maturity as individuals, We are even more dependent upon them if we are to maintain and develope our democratic form of government.

That man, has had liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will. Ramsay MacDonald's definition of an educated man: "The educated man is a man with certain subtle spiritual qualities which make him calm in adversity, happy when alone, just in his dealings, rational and sane in the fullest meaning of that word in all the affairs of life".

The briefest of all definitions of education is to say that education is the "Road to Reality." That is to say that the business of education, its best sense and highest reaches, is to help us attain the power and habit of seeing real values and making

true judgments in all our contacts.

By 1925 the qualifications of the teachers had been so stressed until the trustees of the majority of our schools, searched first of all for college graduates to fill their schools. This tendency very soon began to give way; however, the emphasis upon qualifications was not lessened, but experience became an important factor and almost a necessity for the future teacher.

The period from 1928 to 1935 was filled and thronged with well trained efficieat, and experienced teachers. Every year numbers of boys and girls were completing their college courses with only a faint hope of securing a place, say nothing of a career.

Today the attitude of the modern educational world has changed until the requirements for the teachers of today and the future are very different from even the demands of the past decade.

The standard of today does not count that teacher efficient, whose only ability lies in the power to impart a knowledge of Greek and Latin roots, or maintain order by the use of the ferule. The teacher of the present must be a man or woman with not only a broad knowledge gained from books, but one also whose mental requirements keep pace with the life and thoughts of the world at large. He lives in the world of mind while the world of life is to him a sealed book. The

standard that applies to the student is also true of the teacher; that there is no place to stop and nowhere does this search for knowledge end. Wherever he may seek in books or in laboratories he must ever keep in touch with the throbbing heart of the world, and make his researches and discoveries according with its needs.

This teacher is the only type that can hope to be a remaining feature in the future education of our land. Scott county is proud of the large number of her teachers, who are availing themselves of every opportunity for research work in the higher institutions of our state and other places, that they may attain to the loftiest heights possible in our educational system of today. It is hoped that Scott county will be as fortunate in the future, as her record has proven to be in the past, by maintaining a worthy list of distinguished and outstanding teachers.

(Information from: Mississippi Educational Journal, a monthly magazine for Teachers in colored schools; Introduction to Education by Seeley; Miss Bessie Lee McCoy, Adult Education Supervisor; Dallas Stewart, Mayor of Forest; Our Times - Uncle Sam's Diary)

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SCOTT COUNTY

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

Although Scott county has no colleges, commercial schools or private schools of any kind, she is indeed fortunate in having an interest and voice in the Newton County Junior College located at Decatur.

Scott county has her pro rata number of trustees for the institutions just as the other counties; Newton, Leake and Smith. A special tax levy of one and one-fourth mills upon all assessed property in this county, goes for the maintenance of the college; and the students attending from Scott county are privileged to receive free tuition.

(Information from W.A.Beeland, County Superintendent of Education)

SIGNED Susan A. Bridges
Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Supv.
Historical Research Project
Scott County

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Copy

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCOTT COUNTY

FOREST AND FAUNA

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MAY 21, 1936

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

Forest Service

Board of Supervisors

Jeff Fountain

Mrs. E.B.Allen

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

FOREST AND FAUNA

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MAY 21, 1936

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

1. FOREST RESERVES

(a) National.

The Bienville Unit of the DeSoto National Forest is located in Scott county, Newton county, and Jasper county.

(b) Roosevelt State Park is located three miles south of Morton. It contains 400 acres of woodland on which will be built a lake for fishing, swimming and boating.

(c) There are no nurseries. 1

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES:

(a) Conifers:

1. Short leaf pine
2. Lob-lolly pine

(b) Hardwoods;

1. Sweet Gum
2. Beech
3. Hickory
4. Post Oak
5. White Oak

(c) Fruit bearing trees; How used

1. Huckle berry
2. May haw
3. Wild plum
4. Horse apples

1. Forest Service

5. Crab apples
6. Persimmons
7. Black cherry
8. Honey locust

The black cherry is used in this county for making furniture. The fruit of the other trees is used in preserving but the timber is not used.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS.

The woodland covers most of the entire county.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS.

(a) As soil conserver;

The leaves and trees decaying and falling back into the soil help to conserve it greatly. The sap goes back to the roots and thus the soil is preserved.

(b) Protection against soil erosion;

By adding humus to the soil, by sending its roots down into the soil, by holding the soil into place, by the tree taking up water thus enabling the ground to take up more.

(c) As shelter against extreme temperature:

The forests serve as a shade for the plant. The excess water-vapor goes up through the tree and out on the leaves - this helps to keep the plant cool. The ground is kept cooler by the water vapor.

(d) Increasing farm income;

Sale of timber and lumber

Growth of timber

Sale of posts

Sale of pulp wood

Sale of stave timber 1

1. Board of Supervisors

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FOREST:

(a) Kind;

Pine, poplar, oak, gum and cherry.

(b) Amount:

There is very little marketable timber in this county.

6. REPORT ON METHODS OF CUTTING & HANDLING TIMBER ON YOUR FARMS.

The timber is cut by a cross-cut hand saw, is hauled by skidder, wagons and mules, to tractor saw mills. These saw mills are located on the railroad or near a highway. I f on high, the lumbe r is transported to railroad by wagon and mules or trucks. 1

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER:

(a) Local prices:

#3, $15 per thousand, Car lots. (pine)

#2 $20 " " " "

#1 $25 " " " "

B&B $40 " " " "

(b) Kind sold:

Pine, oak, beech, sweet gum, cypress, maple, and magnolia.

(c) Where shipped:

Most of the lumber from this county is shipped to the North Central States - Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana. 2

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS:

All of Scott county within the boundaries of Biemville District of DeSoto National Park is under the supervision of the Forest Service and is being protected against fire and other destructive agencies. There are four C.C.C camps from which fire crews are obtained. All of them

1. Board of Supervisors 2. Jeff Fountain

in each camp are organized into fifteen man fire crews; These fire crews are under the supervision of the Project superintendent and three or four skilled foremen. All the crews and foremen are under the immediate direction of the Forest Ranger. There are seven look-out towers on the District, four of which are in Scott County . There is no organized protection in the remainder of Scott County. 1

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS:

There has been no improvements and reproduction of Home Forests.

10. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES:

Crepe myrtle has been planted along the road by the overhead bridge in Forest on Highway 80. 2.

11. WILD FLOWERS:

Crepe myrtle, Wild roses, violets, grancer gray beard, dogwood, honeysuckle (tree and vine) field daisy, magnolia, wild lillies, prim roses, touch-me-nots. 3.

1. Forest Service
2. Mrs. E.B.Allen
3. Board of Supervisors

Signed Clara S. Nunnerette

Supervisor Historical Research

Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

CANVASSER_____

SEPTEMBER 25, 1936

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

FOREST AND FAUNA

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Harry L.Tomlinson, Forest Service

E.L.Turner

William Walters

Board of Supervisors

Jeff Fountain

Mrs. E.B.Allen

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

CANVASSER _____

SEPTEMBER 25, 1936

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT

FOREST AND FAUNA

1. FOREST RESERVES

A. National

Bienville National Forest:

The Bienville Ranger District of the DeSoto National Forest was organized in 1934 and the United States Government proceeded with the acquisition of this tract which includes lands in Scott, Smith, Newton and Jasper counties. To date, approzimately 75,000 acres have been purchased and set aside by the bovernment as a National Forest. In 1936, by proclamation of President Roosevelt, this area was named the Bienville National Forest.

These lands which are set aside as National Forests are to be administered by the United States Forest Service so as to produce the greatest benefits to the largest nmmber of people. The main objective on this forest is timber production and other land uses as are correlated with this main use. Grazing will be allowed under permit and will be so regulated that it will not interfere with other uses to the exclusion of those other uses. Recreatio al developments will be made to be enjoyed by all.

At present the e are four C.C.C. camps on the Bienville National Forest, two of which are in Scott county - one north of Morton and one south of Forest. The men in these camps are working under the direction of the Forest Service and all their work is aimed at accomplishing the tasks which need be done in order that the aim of management might be reached.

The first step is protection from fire. There are seven lookout towers on the Forest and three more will be built this year. Roads are being built to facilitate travel and these roads will be graveled during the next year. Roads built in Scott county include a road from Morton to Ludlow. This road is twenty miles long and will be graveled by the end of October. Road from Homewood east to Roberts being worked on, and will be completed next summer. Road from Highway 35 southwest to Trenton and Heater will be completed in the near future. Approximately forty miles of road in Scott county nearly completed, and more to be worked as this finished.

180,000 trees planted last year. Approximately 5,000,000 will be planted this year. All areas which will not naturally restock will be planted. Areas which do not need planting will be silviculturally treated so as to increase the yield of high grade timber.

Benefits to county include:

1. Free firewood
2. Fire protection
3. New and better roads.
4. New recreational areas
5. Thirty-five per cent of receipts from grazing permits, sales of timber, etc, go to the county.
6. Scientifically managed grazing areas
7. Eventual aim - a permanent supply of timber, giving permanent industry. 1

B. State Parks

Roosevelt Park:

A beautiful state park is being constructed about three miles

1. Harry L.Tomlinson, Forest Service

east of Morton on the Polkville road.

Plans for this park were made in 1933 by the members of the Lions Club at Morton, with the help of the American Legion and the Jackson Lions Club. These clubs at once set out to raise funds for the purpose of sending a man to Washingotn to confer with the park officials. The drive for funds was very successful, and in 1935 Representative Elwin Livingston was appointed and left immediately for Washington.

A little more than five hundred acres of land was purchased from W.R.Rogers at $10 per acre for the park site. This land was purchased and donated by the citizens of Morton, town officials and Scott county board of supervisors. The land was then deeded to the State, and was officially accepted by Governor Conner. When the park is completed it will be owned and maintained by the State.

In the early part of 1935 it was declared a State park by the National Park Service at Washington, which organization is furnishing labor for the supervising, landscaping, engineers and all materials. The C.C.C. camps of this county are also furnishing their labor.

Present plans are to build a large pond which will cover 140 acres, and also to build eight overnight cabins, assembly hall, caretaker's cabin, bath and boat houses, and nice gravel roads all through the park. Later, trees will be planted. They plan to furnish their own water supply system, and the Mississippi Power and Light Company will furnish the lighting system of the park.

At present they are at work on the building of the cabins and clearing land for the dam site. The drag line is on the grounds and will begin work immediately.

The citizens of Morton attribute the success of the Roosevelt Park to the kind efforts of our senior Senator, Pat Harrison. The approximate cost of this park will be estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000.

When it is completed, Scott county will have one of the nicest parks in the State. It will help the county in various ways, probably the most important of which is that it furnishes amusement and recreational facilities of inestimable value to both old and young. 1

C. No nurseries in this county

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

A. Conifers

1. Long leaf yellow pine:

This is a dense grain yellow pine that grows practically all over the entire county, but at this time the major portion has been removed from the land and manufactured into lumber, the finished product. It is used extensively for heaby timber and ship-building, bridges and all kind of construction work, house material including siding, weather-boarding, framing and flooring.

2. Short leaf or Rosemary pine also grows in this county and is practically the same in density as the virgin long leaf, but does not run as much percentage to heart or pitch pine as the long leaf.

3. Lob-lolly or bull pine:

This pine grows well in this county, but only in low marshy places.

4. Old field pine:

Sometimes known as second growth and is very low grade being short bodied and very knotted. Used for house material and when creosoted, for cross ties, bridges and mining timbers. This is a very coarse grained, rapidly growing sappy timber and is very susceptible to rot unless protected by creosoting. 2.

1. William Walters
2. E.L.Turner

B. Hardwood

Scott county was originally very abundantly supplied with hardwood, but now only a small percentage remains uncut.

1. Hickory

Scott county has a very fine grade of hickory in small amounts, which is manufactured by small mills in dimensions for wagon materials, chairs, skis, and shipped to northern markets. This timber has a stumpage value of around $5 per thousand feet.

2. Oaks

White oak is used mostly for wagon materials, cross ties, etc. Red oak and pin oak are used for bridges, cross ties, but are usually creosoted before using. This timber grows practically all over Scott county. However, there is not much of this timber left at present.

3. Beech, poplar, ash and gum are shipped in the log and marketed as stated.

4. Dogwood, elm, magnolia, cypress, persimmon, black walnut, maple and cottonwood are very scarce in this county.

6. Fruit bearing trees: how used

1. Huckle berry
2. Mayhaw
3. Wild plum
4. Horse apples
5. Crab apples
6. Black cherry
7. Honey locust.

The black cherry is used in this county for making furniture, and the fruits of the other trees are used in canning, such as jam, preserves and jellies, but the bimers of these trees are seldom used.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS.

The woodland of this county covers almost all of Scott county. The timber has been cut over and is very small now. However, steps are being taken to preserve its future value.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST

A. As soil conservers:

The leaves and trees decaying and falling back into the soil help to conserve it greatly. The sap goes back into the roots and thus, the soil is preserved.

B. Protection against soil erosion;

Trees add humus to the soil by letting their roots down into the soil, by holding the soil into place, and by taking up water, thus enabling the ground to take more.

C. As shelter against extreme temperature:

The forest serves as a shade for the plant, the excess water vapor goes up through the trees and out on the leaves. This helps to keep the plant cool. The ground is kept cooler by the water vapor.

D. Increasing farm income

1. Sale of timber and lumber
2. Growth of timber
3. Sale of post
4. Sale of pulpwood
5. Sale of stave lumber. 1

1. Board of Supervisors

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FOREST

1. Kind

Timber of any kind is scarce in this county at present. However, the three types of pine - long leaf, lob-lolly, and old field - as well as the different types of hardwood, such as oak, gum and poplar, afford some salable timber at all times.

2. Amount

We have contacted the different lumbermen in the county and they refuse to give any figures on this item. We know of no other source from which this information can be obtained.

6. REPORT ON METHODS OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER ON THE FARMS.

The first step is cutting the trees, which is done with a cross cut saw. They are then loaded on large wagons or trucks, carried to the little tractor mills and cut into lumber, then hauled to the railroad yards with teams or trucks.

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER

The stumpage value of pine lumber in this county is usually around two or three dollars per thousand feet.

The stumpage value of hardwood ranges from three to four dollars per thousand feet.

Pine, oak, beech, sweet gum, cypress, maple and magnolia are the kinds sold.

Most of the lumber of this county is shipped to North central states - Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, and Indiana. 1

8, PROTECTING THE WOODS

All of Scott county within the boundaries of Bienville District of DeSoto National Park is under the supervision of the Forest Service,

1. Jeff Fountain

and is being protected against fire and other destructive agencies. There are four C.C.C. Camps from which fire crews are obtained. All of them in each camp are organized into fifteen-men fire crews. These fire crews are under the project superintendent and three or four skilled foremen. All the crews and foremen are under the immediate direction of the Forest Ranger. There are seven look-out towers on the district, four of which are in Scott County. There is no organized protection in the remainder of Scott county. 1

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS

There has been no improvements and reproduction of home forests.

10. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES:

Crepe myrtle has been planted along the road by the overhead bridge in Forest on Highway 80. Plans are now on foot for the planting of red-bud and dogwood trees along the new Highway 80. 2

11. WILD FLOWERS

Crepe myrtle, wild roses, violets, grancer gray beard, dogwood, honeysuckle,(tree and vine) field daisy, magnolia, wild lillies, primroses, touch-me-nots. 3.

1. Forest Service
2. Mrs. E.B.Allen
3. Board of Supervisors

Signed Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Mrs. Clara S.Viverette
Supervisor Historical Research
Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY
EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wilbur Carpenter
SECRETARY:Mrs. W.W.Bridges

ASSIGNMENT EIGHT, SUPPLEMENT

FOREST AND FLORA

2. FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES

(a) The trees that are most common in our Eastern and Southern forest are the conifers, or cone-bearing trees. Their leaves are narrow, many of of the varieties having slender needles for leaves. The conifers are evergreens - that is, they do not drop their leaves in winter. Among the evergreens are the pines, cedar and cypress.

The wood obtained from the conifer group is "soft wood", because it is soft compared with other wood, and at the same time strong. It is excellent for construction work and is the kind of wood most commonly used in the building of houses. The softwood trees are also the ones which supply pulp wood.

The most familiar species of the conifers are the loblolly, long leaf, Rosemary, slash, spruce pine, cedar and cypress.

The loblolly is a fast-growing member of the yellow pine group. Itis 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 sandy soils, where the water is close to the surface. It is also frequent in clumps along the border of swamps and as scattered specimens in the swamp hardwood forest. In Scott county, it is found throughout the forest but most profusely in the lowlands. 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 leaves or needles, six to nine inches long, are borne three in a cluster and in the spring, bright green clumps of them at the ends of branches give a luxuriant appearance to the tree. The fruit or cone is about three to five inches long and ripen in the autumn of the second year, and during fall and early winter, sheds many seeds which, by their inch-long wings, are sidely distributed by the wind. The resinous wood is coarse-grained, with marked contrast, as in the other yellow pines, between the bands of early and late wood. It has a wide range of uses where durability is not a requisite, such as for building material, box shooks, barrel staves, basket veneers, pulpwood, lath mine props, piling and fuel

Long leaf pine is very scarce in Scott county, most of it having been cut long ago. However, a few scattered tracts remain. It has been extensively logged, bled for turpentine, repeatedly burned and ranged over th native"razor-back" hogs until in many sections it has been almost exterminated or replaced by other pines. The leaves are from ten to fifteen inches long, in clusters of three and gathered toward the ends of the thick, scaly twigs. The cones or burrs are from six to ten inches long, slightly curved, the thick scales armed with small curved prickles. The cones usually fall soon after the seeds ripen, leaving their bases attached to the twigs. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough and durable, and has been and still is used for all kind of building and other construction. Navel stores, consisting of tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine are obtained almost exclusively from this tree and its close relative, the slash pine, by bleeding the trees for their raw gum.

The Rosemary or short-leaf pine is widely distributed throughout Scott county, where it occurs mixed with hardwoods and pure second-growth stands. The young tree in the open has a straight and somewhat stout stem with slightly ascending branches. In maturity the tree has a tall, straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about 100 feet and a diameter of about four and one half feet. The young tree, when cut or burned back, reproduces itself by sprouting from the stump. The small seeds are mottled and have a wing, which is broadest near the center. The bark is brownish red, broken into rectangular plates; it is thinner and lighter-colored than that of loblolly pine. This is most readily identified by its leaves and cones. The wood of old trees is rather heavy and hard, of yellow, brown or orange color, fine-grained and less resinous than that of the other important pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construction, veneers, paper, pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props and other purposes.

Slash pine, because of its abundant seed production and rapid growth, has naturally replaced longleaf pine over large areas. Second-growth stands are, however, either very 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. The trunk is straight, clears itself easily of branches and is crowned with numerous small branches forming a round-topped head. The leaves, which occur in clusters of two or more in a sheath, are from eight to twelve inches long, dark green, shiny and thickly-set on the branches, forming a dense head. The wood is heavy, hard, tough, durable and

very resinous. It is sawed into lumber and sold without discrimination as long-leaf pine, being used for general building and heavy construction purposes, for which it brings good prices.

Spruce of "scrub pine" is found chiefly in the swamps of Tuscalameta, Tallabogue and Hontokalo creeks, but occasionally is found in gullying, broken and very dry soils. 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 bark is thin, reddish brown and broken into shallow plates. Even with age the fissures in the bark are so shallow as to give a somewhat smooth appearance to the trunk of the tree. 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 often used as a means of determining the age of the tree. Except in the occasional large-sized 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.

The cedar is a very valuable tree found in all classes and conditions of soils from swamps to dry rocky ridges - seeming to thrive on barren souls, where few other trees are found. It is scattered throughout the county, but mostly in places where it was planted by man near his domicile. 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 minute twigs on separate trees. Blooming in Fevruary of March, the male trees often assume a golden color from the small catkins, which when shaken, shed clouds of yellow polden. 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 heart wood is distinctly red, and the sapwood white, This color combination makes very striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets and interior woodwork. The wood is aromatic, soft, strong and of even texture, and these qualities make it most desirable for lead pendils. It is very durable in contact with the soil, and on that account is in great demand for posts, poles and rustic work. When the airport on the outer edge of Forest was constructed, in 1929 and 1930, government requirements necessitated the cutting of some huge cedars on the west side. These trees were nearly 100 feet high, and some had a diameter of four and one-half feet.

Very little cypress has ever grown in Scott county, but a few trees are found in Tuscalameta swamp, near the Leake county line. This tree is found exclusively in deep swamps which are usually flooded for long periods at a time, and on wet stream banks. Its straight trunk with numerous ascending branches and narrow conical out line 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 a broad, open, flat top of a few heavy branches and numerous small branchlets. The original-growth timber attained heights of

from 80 to 130 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 the leaves still attached; or they are scale-like and much shorter, light green, and sometimes silvery below. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, and it 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.

(b) The hardwood trees have broad leaves as compared with the evergreens, and their wood is much harder. Almost all of the broad-leaved trees shed their leaves each autumn, and their branches remain bare during the winter season. Each fall, as the weather becomes cool and frost occurs, the leaves change color, and we have the beautiful autumn foliage.

Since most of the long-leaf pine has been cut from our forest, the hardwood trees have come into prominence as a merchantable timber. This group includes such trees as the oak, maple, gum, hickory, elm, and many others.

Probably the most widely known trees of the group are the oaks, under which we have the following species: white oak, swamp white oak, pin oak, water oak, post oak, red oak, black jack oak.

The white oak, which is scattered with other hardwood trees throughout the county, is one of the most important timber trees. It commonly reaches a height of 60 to 100 feet and a diameter of two to three feet; sometimes it becomes much larger. In the open, the tree

develops a broad crown with far-reaching limbs. Well-grown specimens are strikingly beautiful. The young leaves are a soft silvery gray or yellow or red while unfolding, becoming later bright green above and much paler below. The fruit is an acorn maturing the first year. The bark is thin, light ashy gray and covered with loose scales or broad plates. The wood is useful and valuable. It is heavy, strong, hard, tough, close-grained, durable, and light brown in color. The uses are many, including construction, ship building, tight cooperage, furniture, wagons, implements, interior finish, flooring, and fuel. Notwithstanding its rather slow growth, white oak is valuable for forest, highway and ornamental planting.

The swamp white oak is found on the rich limestone prairies and on the well-drained soil of creek bottoms along the various creeks and streams of Scott county. It forms a tree 60 to 90 feet high with a tall trunk two to three feet in diameter, comparatively small branches, the lower horizontal, the upper ascending, forming a dense, round-topped, handsome head. The bark is thin, light gray or nearly white and broken into loose appressed scales. The fruit is an acorn, solitary or in pairs, on a very short stem nearly egg-shaped, pale chestnut brown, shining, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long, and barely enclosed at the base in the thin saucer-shaped cup. The wood is hard and heavy and is used largely as fuel, but is not of much value commercially.

The pin oak occurs in the bottom lands of the county, but is rather sparsely distributed. It attains a height of about 100 feet and diameter of about four feet. The leaves are oval, broaden toward the point and notched on the edge. The bark is very light gray, and an old tree is broken into flakes or divided into strips. The wood

is heavy, tough and strong, and takes an excellent polish. It is used in manufacturing lumber, veneer, boards, tight cooperage; for fuel and fence posts; and extensively for making baskets.

The water oak is found native along the borders of swamps and streams and on rich bottom lands, over the entire county. It has been widely planted as shade trees along streets and on private lawns. It has a shapely trunk, and a smooth, light brown bark, tinged with red, and has many smooth thin scales over the surface. The leaves are simple, quite variable in shape, mostly oblong, and broader near the point, and narrower at the base, giving a wedge-shaped effect. The flowers appear in April when the leaves are beginning to unfold. The fruit, or acorn, matures at the end of the season. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, light brown in color, with lighter-colored sapwood. It is not used to a great extent as lumber, but the trees are cut and utilized for piling, crossties and fuel.

The post oak is scattered with other forest trees throughout the county, though it is found in greatest abundances on the poorer soils of the prairie. The bark is rougher and darker then the white oak and broken into smaller scales. The leaves are usually four to five inches long and nearly as broad, deeply five-lobed with broad rounded divisions, the lobes broadest at the ends. They are thick and somewhat leathery, dark green and shiny on the upper surface, lighter green and rough hairy beneath. The wood is very hard, heavy, close-grained, light to dark brown, durable in contact with the soil. It is used for crossties and fence posts, and along with other oaks of the white oak class for furniture and other purposes.

The red oak, sometimes referred to as Spanish oak, usually grows to a height of 70 to 80 feet, though larger trees are not infrequently found. It is one of the most common specie of the oak family found in Scott county, being plentiful in all sections. Its large spreading branches form a broad, round, open top. 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 leaves are dark lustrous green above and gray downy beneath, the contrast being strikingly seen in a wind or rain storm. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, coarse-grained, and is less subject to defects than most other red oaks. It is used for rough lumber and for furniture, chairs, tables, etc. It is a desirable timber tree, especially on the poorer, drier soils. The bark is rich in tannin. The freedom of this tree from disease, its thrifty growth, large handsome form and long life make it very desirable for shade or ornamental use.

Almost all areas in the county which were formerly cultivated as farms have sprung up in black jack oak, along with other species of hardwood and scrubby pine. The occurrence of black jack is said to indicate poor soil, since it occurs more frequently on poorly-drained gravel clay, or sandy upland soils, where few other forest trees thrive. This perhaps, accounts chiefly for its slow rate of growth. The tree sometimes reaches a height of 50 to 60 feet and a diameter of sixteen inches, but it is usually much smaller. Its hard, stiff, drooping branches form a dense crown which usually contains many persistent dead twigs. The bark is rough, very dark, often nearly black, and broken into small, hard scales or flakes. The wood is heavy, hard and strong, and does not enjoy a wide range of commercial use other than for fuel wood.

The silver maple occurs rarely except on moist land and along streams, though a beautiful grove of these lovely trees may be found growing on the outer edge of Forest, just south of Mrs. George Antley's home and west of Highway 35. They usually have short trunks which divide into a number of large ascending limbs. These again turn upwards at the tips. The bark on the old stems is dark gray and is broken into long flakes or scales; on the young shoots, it is smooth and varies in color from reddish to a yellowish gray. The silver maple grows rapidly and has been much planted as a shade tree all over the county, but it is less desirable than many other trees because of its brittleness and susceptibility to insects and fungus diseases. The wood is soft, weak, even-textured, rather brittle, easily worked, and decays readily when exposed. It is occasionally used for flooring, furniture and fuel.

Black gum, often called sour gum, has been considered a weed in the forest. Weed-like, it finds footing in many types of soil and conditions of soil mosture throughout the county. In the lowlands it is occasionally found in year-round swamps with cypress, magnolias etc, and in the hills on dry slopes with oaks and hickories. The bark on younger trees is furrowed between flat ridges and gradually develops into quadrangular blocks that are dense, hard and nearly black. The wood is very tough, cross-grained, not durable in contact with the woil, hard to work, and warps easily. It is used for crate and basket veneers, box shooks, rollers, mallets, rough floors, mine trams, pulpwood, and fuel. In the old days, the hollow trunks were used for "bee gums."

The tupelo gum, or cotton gum, inhabits only the deep swamps which are usually inundated during a part of the year. The commonly enlarged base, large-sized fruit or "plum" hanging on a long stem, together with the brittlenass of the twigs, serves to distinguish it from the black gum. It forms a tall, often slowly tapering, somewhat crooked trunk, 50 to 75 feet in height and two to three feet in diameter. The leaves are simple, ovate or oblong in shape, acute and often long pointed. They are thick, dark green and lustrous on the upper side, paler and somewhat downy on the lower side. The wood is light, soft, and not strong. It is used for woodenware, broom handles, fruit and vegetable packages. As lumber, it is marketed sometimes as bay or poplar. The root-wood is light, soft, and is sometimes used for floats for fish nets.

The slippery elm is not found extensively in Scott county, though lone specimens may be found scattered among the other hardwood groups throughout the forest. The elm grows rapidly in moist situations, is comparatively free from disease, though not not ably long-lived. The bark is light brown, tinged with red, and divided into irregular flat ridges and fissures. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and difficubt to split. It is occasionally used for hubs and mauls, saddle trees, barrel hoops, and veneer for baskets and crates. Formerly the inner bark of the elm was made into rope and used for binding the covers to cotton bales.

The dogwood, one of our most beautiful if not one of the most valuable commercial trees is found growing throughout the county, usually under the larger forest trees. It is a small tree, with a

rather flat spreading crown and short, often crooked trunk. The bark is reddish brown to black and broken up into small four-sided scaly blocks. The flowers which unfold from the conspicuous, round grayish winter flower buds before the leaves come out, are small, greenish yellow arranged in dense heads surrounded by large white or rarely pinkish petal-like bracts, which give the appearance of large spreading flowers two to four inches across. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, very close-grained, brown to red in color. It is in great demand for cotton mill machinery, turney handles and forms. One other tree has quite similar wood - the persimmon.

The Carolina poplar, or cottonwood, is scattered widely throughout Scott county, especially in the hill sections. The tree is easily propogated by cuttings and grows rapidly, hence it has been widely planted to get shade quickly. For this purpose, however, the tree is unsatisfactory, because it begins to shed the leaves by midsummer, strewing the "cotton" over the lawn and making a nuisance of itself generally. The soft wood is easily broken by winds, and the rank growth of the roots often results in stopping drain pipes and cracking sidewalks. The wood is soft, light-weight, warps easily upon drying, but is used for many purposes, sometimes as a substitute for yellow poplar and linden. It makes the highest grade of gloss magazine paper for the printing of half-tone illustrations.

The magnolia tree, which bears our state flower, is one of the best-known trees in the State. No other tree in our forest excells it in the combined beauty of the leaves and the flowers. Occuring naturally in the rich moist soil on the borders of river swamps and pine-barren ponds, it has been widely cultivated for its ornamental value. The bark is gray to light brown. The leaves are evergreen,

thick, leathery, elliptical or oval, dark green and shiny above, rusty or silvery beneath, and mostly from five to eight inches long and two to three inches wide, with prominent midribs. They remain on the tree for about two years. The wood is moderately heavy and hard, and of a creamy color. It is used somewhat for ornamental purposes, and considerably as firewood.

The swamp bay or sweet bay is common throughout the county on low marshy ground, except in the prairie soil. While usually a small slender tree, it sometimes grows 60 to 90 feet tall with a straight trunk up to three feet in diameter. The leaves are simple, oblong, pale green above and white beneath, and remain on the tree without change of color until spring. The wood is soft, light brown tinged with red, with creamy white sapwood. The large trees are often used for making broom handles and other articles of woodenware.

The sweet gum is a large valuable forest tree. It occurs on rich bottom land and in swamps subject to frequent overflow, as well as on drier uplands throughout the county. It is abundant in second growth on old fields and in cut-over woods. The bark is a light gray, roughened by corky scales, later becoming deeply furrowed. The wood is heavy, moderately hard, close-grained, and not durable on exposure. The reddish brown heart-wood, which suggests the name red gum, is not present to any appreciable extent in logs under 16 inches in diameter. The wood is extensively used for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp and veneers for baskets of all kinds. Veneers of the heartwood are largely used in furniture, sometimes as imitation mahogany or walnut.

The sycamore, also called buttonwood, is considered the largest of the hardwood trees. It occurs throughout the county, but is most abundant and reaches its largest size along stream and on rich bottom land. It is one of the most rapid-growing trees, and occasionally

attains a height of 140 to 170 feet and a diameter of 10 to 11 feet. It often forks into several large secondary trunks, and the massive spreading limbs form an open head sometimes 100 feet across. The bark of the sycamore is a characteristic feature. On the younger t trunk and large limbs it is very smooth, greenish gray in color. The outer bark yearly flakes off in large patches and exposes the nearly white bark. Near the base of old trees the bark becomes thick, dark brown and divided by deep furrows. The wood is hard and moderately strong, but decays rapidly in the ground. It is used for butcher's blocks, tobacco boxes, furniture and interior finish. Though the sycamore is widely used as a shade tree, the old superstition still persists that this tree "draws lightening", and some people are afraid to have it near their homes or barns for that reason.

The beech occurs throughout the county, though it is found widely scattered with oaks and hickories on rich, well-drained bottoms. It is one of the most beautiful of all trees, either in summer or winter/ The bark is, perhaps, the most distinctive characteristic, as it maintains an unbroken, light gray surface throughout its life. So tempting is this smooth expanse to the owner of a jackknife that the beech has been well designated the "initial tree." The wood of the beech is very hard, strong, and tough, though it will not last long on exposure to weather or in the soil. The tree is of no great economic importance as a lumber tree, though the wood is used to some extent for furniture, flooring, carpenter's tools, and novelty wares.

The common ash tree is found in all the swamps of the different creeks in the county, but most profusely in Tuscalameta swamp near

the Leake county line. The ash tree has small branches, making a narrow, often round-topped head. The bark is thin, light gray, marked by large irregularly-shaped round patches, which separate into small thin close scales. The wood is light, soft, weak, close-grained, nearly white, sometimes tinged with yellow, with thick lighter-colored sapwood. Lumber cut from the ash timber brings sometimes as high as $100 per thousand feet if the boards are fairly wide. It is a great favorite for stove wood, due to the fact that it splits so easily.

The sassafras is a small, aromatic tree, usually not over 40 feet in height or a foot in diameter. It is common throughout the county on dry soils, and is one of the first broad-leafed trees to come up on abandoned fields, where the seeds are dropped by birds. The wood is light, soft, weak, brittle, and durable in the soil; the heartwood is dull orange-brown. It is used for posts, rails, boat-building, cooperage and for ox-yokes. The bark of the roots yields the very aromatic oil of sassfras much used for flavoring candies and various commercial products. The sassafras tree does not attain, as a rule, the commercial size in this county, but the roots enjoy wide usage as the main ingredient for "sassafras tea," which is said to be an almost certain cure for all the ailments that beset man in the spring.

The redbud, sometimes called Judas-tree from its oriental relative of that name, is a small tree occuring under taller trees or on the borders of fields on hillsides, and in valleys throughout the county. It ordinarily attains a height of 25 to 50 feet and a diameter of six to twelve inches. Its stout branches usually form a flat head. The bark is bright red-brown, the long narrow plates

separating into thin scales. The wood is heavy, hard, not strong, rich dark brown in color, and of little commercial importance. The redbud is cultivated as an ornamental tree and for that purpose might be planted more generally in this county.

The black willow is common along streams throughout the county. It rarely comes to be over 50 feet in height and is frequently found growing singly or in clumps along the water courses. In winter the easily separable, bright reddish brown or golden, naked twigs are quite conspicuous. The wood is soft, light and not strong. A high grade of charcoal, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, is obtained from willow wood, and it is the chief wood used in manufacture of artificial limbs and rustic porch and garden furniture. The willow's chief value to Scott county is perhaps its usefulness in checking soil erosion and waste along stream banks.

The ironwood, a small, slender generally round-topped tree, is found scattered in all sections of the county wherever rich bottom land lies. The bark is mostly light brown or reddish brown, and finely divided into thin scales by which the tree, after a little acquaintance, can be easily recognized. The wood is strong, hard, durable, light brown to white, with thick pale sapwood. It is often used for fence posts, handles of tools, mallets and other small articles.

The holly, small evergreen tree, occurs sparingly scattered throughout the county, and is much less abundant now than formerly, due to the large amount gathered and used for Christmas decorations. The numerous short, slender branches form a dense, narrow pyramidal head of striking dark-green color effect, especially when well laden with the conspicuous red berries. The wood is light, tough, not

strong, and nearly white. It is valued and much used for cabinet work and wood-turning. For this purpose many of the larger, finer trees have been cut and marketed.

The white or big-bud hickory is common on well-drained soil throughout Scott county, and is a tall, short-limbed tree averaging sixty feet in height. The bark is dark gray, hard, close and deeply furrowed, often apparently cross-furrowed or netted. The winter buds are large, round or broadly egg-shaped, and covered with downy, hard scales. The recent shoots are short, stout and more or less covered with a downy growth. The wood is heavy, hard, tough and strong; it is white excepting the comparatively small, dark brown heart, hence the name, white hickory. It is used for vehicle parts, handles and picker-sticks. It furnishes the best of fuel, and this and other hickories are very desirable both for forest and shade trees.

The scaly-bark hickory is found in the limestone sections of the county, and in low flat, often inundated woods. On bottom lands it forms a tree sometimes 80 feet high, with a trunk two to three feet in diameter, and short small branches forming a narrow, oblong head, while on dry hillsides it seldom exceeds twenty to thirty feet in height. The bark is light gray, separating freely into thick plates often a foot or more long and three or four inches wide, giving the trunk a shaggy appearance. The wood is hard, strong, very tough, light reddish brown, with thin, nearly white sapwood, and is used in making tool handles and for fuel.

One of the most valuable trees found in the county, though not found extensively, is the black walnut. A few scattered trees that have been set out by man near his domicile are about the only

ones in existence. In open-grown trees the stem is short and the crown broad and spreading. The leaves are alternate, compound, one to two feet long, consisting of from 15 to 23 leaflets of yellowish green color. The bark is thick, dark brown in color, and divided by rather deep fissures into rounded ridges. The heart wood is of superior quality and value. It is heavy, hard and strong, and its rich chocolate-brown color, freedom from warping and checking, susceptibility to a high polish and durability make it highly prized for a great variety of uses, including furniture and cabinet work, gun-stocks, and airplane propellors. Small trees are mostly sapwood, which is light colored and not durable. Walnut is easily propagated from the nuts and grows rapidly on good soil, where it should be planted and grown for timber.

What few chestnut trees we have in Scott county are found mostly along the sandy ridges near the Smith county line. They attain a height of from 20 to 40 feet, and have a light gray to brown bark, which is in broad flat ridges which often break into loose plate-like scales. The wood is light, and coarse-grained, and is used for fence posts, cross ties and fuel.

The black cherry tree is not found to any great extent anywhere in Scott county, the single tree appearing in low rich ground in different sections. Many of our finest trees have been cut for furniture making. The bark on branches and young trunks is smooth and bright reddish brown, marked by conspicuous, narrow, white horizontal lines, and has a bitter-almond taste. The wood is reddish brown with yellowish sapwood, moderately heavy, hard, strong, fine-grained, and does not warp or split in seasoning. It is valuable for its lustre and color and is used for furniture, interior finish, tools, and

implement handles. With the exception of black walnut, the cherry lumber has a greater unit value than any other hardwood that grows in Scott county.

(c) Some of our valuable commercial hardwoods serve a double purpose in that they also furnish a generous supply of nuts for both human and animal consumption, while other species, like the crabapple, wild cherry, honey locust and many others, produce edible fruits that are valuable as food for birds and squirrels, as well as for supplying the housewife with raw material for the making of jellies, preserves and wine.

Among the nut-bearing trees are the big-bud and scaly bark hickories, black walnut, chestnut, beech, chinquapin.

The big-bud and scaly bark hickories produce a good crop of hard shelled edible nuts that are gathered by children on nutting expeditions, which is the favorite outdoor sport of young Scott countians after school hours and on Saturdays in nutting season, which is from about October 1 until Christmas. They also furnish a good portion of the winter food supply of squirrels.

The fruit of the black walnut is borne singly or in pairs, and enclosed in a solid green husk which does not split open, even after the nut is ripe. The nut itself is black with a very hard, thick finely ridged shell, enclosing a rich, oily kernel edible and highly nutritious.

The chestnut produces a large edible nut which is encased in a prickly bur, but is so delicious as to reward the ones who are persevering enough to pry open the prickly coat. They are stored up by squirrels for winter food, and by children lucky enough to beat the squirrels to them.

The beech tree produces an abundant quantity of small brown soft shelled, three-sided nuts which are rich in flavor, sweet and edible, but so small as to offer insufficient reward for the pains of biting open the thin-shelled husk.

The chinquapin tree is not found extensively in Scott county, most of the ones we have being found in the sandy hill region near the Smith county line and south of Lake in the prairie belt. The fruit is encased in a prickly bur, and is much sought after by children and squirrels. The bur is shed from the nuts about the last of October, provided they have not already been forcibly ejected from them long before by the children and squirrels. The nutmeat is sweet and delicious and rich in food value.

The wild fruit-bearing trees include the persimmon, crabapple, honey locust, cherry, hawthorn, wild plum, mulberry.

The fruit of the persimmon is pulpy, round orange-colored or brown, an inch or more in diameter and containing several flattened hard seeds. It is strongly astringent while green but often quite sweet and delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is much relished by children, and by dogs, 'possums and other animals. The persimmon is known to the Scott county negroes as "simmons," and often this negro ballad is heard gently wafted upon the chilling fall breeze while being joyously sung by a group of negro children gathering "Simmons":

"Possum up the 'simmon tree
Raccoon on the ground
Raccoon said to the 'possum
Shake them 'simmons down."

The crabapple is found in profusion in the hilly prairie section between Norris and Lake, on Blossom Hill, Sherman Hill, and in scattered sections throughout Scott county. The fruit is a flattened globe, pale yellow-green, three-fourths to one inch in diameter. It is extremely sour, and cannot be eaten raw except by animals, but enjoys a wide use in the making of jellies, preserves and wine.

The honey locust sometimes occurs in the swamps throughout the county, but is more often found in corners and waste places beside roads and fields. It bears a pod, ten to eighteen inches long, often twisted, one to one and one-half inches wide, flat, dark brown or black when ripe and containing yellow sweetish pulp and seeds. The pulp is relished by children, and many animals eat the entire pod. As the seeds are hard to digest, many are thus widely scattered from the parent tree.

The fruit of the wild black cherry is dull purplish black, about as large as a pea, and is borne in long hanging clusters. It ripens in late summer and is edible, although it has a slightly bitter taste. It is greatly relished by birds, and is used extensively in making wine and jelly.

The hawthorn grows in profusion in all prairie sections of the county, but the wood has no commercial value except for fuel, and with a plentiful supply of hardwood of other species, it is seldom used even for that. It bears a berry of sweet, pulpy edible flesh, surrounding from one to five bony seeds. The fruit of most species ripens in the fall, and one or two varieties yield a fruit highly prized for making jelly.

The wild plum tree is found along ditch banks, beside roads, at the edges of old fields and many other places where the ground is uncultivated. The wood of the plum tree is heavy, hard, close

grained and has no special commercial uses. The fruit of the wild plum, which ripens in late summer, is red or orange colored, about an inch in diameter, contains a stone or pit that is flattened and about as long as the pulpy part, and varies rather widely in its palatability. It is used widely for making jelly and preserves, though as a rule it is too tart for eating raw.

The red mulberry is very scarce in this county, the majority of them having been cut for fence posts, since they have enduring qualities when brought into direct contact with the soil. The fruit is a dark red or black berry which greatly resembles the blackberry; however, a stalk extends through it centrally, and it is longer and narrower. It is sweet and edible and greatly relished by birds and various animals.

(Information obtained from the following sources:

1. Forest Trees Of Mississippi, Extension Bulletin No. 32, printed by Dept. of Agriculture and Forest Service.
2. R.E.Boyter, lumberman with 20 year's experience;
3. Verne Lackey, manager of Lackey Lumber Co.
4. J.R.Mitchell, vice-president Bienville Lbr. Co., with thirty years experience.)

and nuts

The domesticated fruits best suited to our county have proven to be the pecan, peach, pear, apple, fig, plum and apricot.

The pecan is at home in Scott county and is found scattered throughout various sections of the county. Increased interest is being taken in pecan growing, and commercial orchards have already been started in different localities. A pecan tree may be handed down from one generation to another. The older the tree gets, the more valuable it becomes. An acre planted now in pecans now will have an approximate value of $1000 twenty years from now.

By far the largest pecan orchard in Scott county is that of Mr. A.W.Cooper, two miles north of Forest on Highway 35. Mr. Cooper has forty acres planted in the Stuart and Bass Success varieties, about one-half of the trees being eighteen years old, and the rest about ten years old. He ships the nuts to New Orleans, and sells some to the local markets at an average price of twenty-five cents per pound.

Mr. E.C.Scott of Hillsboro has a small orchard of seven acres, planted ten years ago in the Stuart and Success varieties. All of his pecans have,so far, been disposed of on the local markets.

Harry Mitchell has about seven acres in ten-year-old trees planted on his farm four miles north of Forest on Highway 35. He has the Stuart and Bass Success varieties, and sells his pecans from his local grocery store, at an average price of thirty cents per pound.

Marshall Beard of Harperville has ten acres in twelve-year- old trees of the Stuart variety, and markets his pecans in the same manner as Mr. Mitchell.

Peach growing is very profitable in this county, and there are quite a few peach orchards being started all over the county, though not many are now bearing on a commercial basis. The orchards that receive proper care produce peaches that are unbeatable. Large in size and delicious in taste, they find a ready local market. These peaches have sold as high as $3.00 per bushel. One grower sells his fine, big peaches for forty cents per dozen. And what is better than peaches and cream, peach pie, peach cobbler, or better still, go out in the orchard and eat this delicious fruit direct from the trees.

Ira Alford has a two acre orchard of ten-year-old Elberta and Early Wonder peach trees, located six miles east on old Highway 80.

Mr. Rolf Stokes at Norris has a three acre orchard of Elberta trees, ten years old, and Mr. Charlie Golden of Norris also has a nice orchard of about three acres of Elberta trees.

These orchards produce peaches on a commercial basis, but the owners always find a ready local market, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar a bushel.

In visiting farms throughout the county, in every section can be seen pear trees loaded with fruit. Some of these trees are over thirty years old, and have gone through many ups and downs and adverse conditions generally. Pears are not grown on a commercial basis in Scott county, though the housewives always manage to get enough for preserves from the neighbors if they do not have pear trees themselves.

Although this has never been considered an apple county, a very fine grade of apples are being grown by many farmers. New kinds are being introduced and the next few years will determine whether or not we can successfully grow such varieties as the Golden Delicious and the Stark Delicious.

The apricot or plum is not grown extensively, as the tree usually died after a few productive years. The fruits are used for eating and canning purposes. The common plum grows on every ditch bank, beside dusty roads, at the edges of fields and in many uncultivated places. No attention is paid to the trees, for there is always more plums produced than can possibly be used, and no market except local has been found for them.

The Celestial fig grows best in Scott county, and they are usually found in back yards. The tree never grows very tall, though has spreading branches which make convenient perches for children while reaching for the soft, brown, sweet fruit. The producer finds a ready sale locally for the surplus, with prices ranging from twenty to thirty cents per gallon. No Scott county housewife feels entirely right facing the winter without at least a few jars of fig preserves.

Tung oil trees are being tried out in this county, and time alone will show whether or not they will produce in this climate. A few trees have been set in the back yard at the home of Frank Mize, local attorney. They are thriving, and this year bore a few nuts.

(Information obtained from the following sources: Scott County Invites You by H.A.Schmidt; the fruit growers, A.W.Cooper, E.C.Scott, Harry Mitchell, Marshall Beard, Ira Alford, Rolf Stokes, Charlie Golden.)

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS

Our forefathers could be excused for the sinful waste of timber which they practiced, for by no other means could they secure material out of which to build their humble cabins, their rail fences, their corn cribs and chicken houses. They also used nothing but wood for fuel, because there was nothing else to burn, and the grounds must be cleared of trees before crops could be grown.

When the county was organized in 1833, a few white settlers were already living here, and their domains represented the only plots of ground cleared and ready for farming, as the Indian depended on hunting and fishing for a livelihood, rather than farming. The county was in many places a dense forest, especially the site of the present city of Forest, which received its name from the woods that grew so thickly even where the courthouse now stands.

Very little virgin timber is left in the county, the largest remaining tract being sold to the government recently for a National Forest. However, some of the cutover land is thickly studded with a merchantable crop of sedond growth timber. Cut-over land is a term that brings a shudder to the thoughts of many people. They look upon such as a desolate waste where human habitations are absent and where an engine of modern civilization has tried its best to ruin and ravage God's greatest handiwork. As far as Scott county is concerned, the above desolate picture is very much overdrawn. We have lots of cut-over land, probably more than seventy-five thousand acres. But in the midst and all through these lands will be found cultivated farms. Most of the lands were originally purchased in small tracts and the aggregate of all these small tracts has made the enormous acreage.

A homeseeker can buy cut-over land along side of prosperous farmers and fine neighbors.

A goodly portion of the remaining hardwoods are found in the swamps of Tuscalameta, Tallabogue and Hontuckalo creeks, though many trees are scattered throughout the county over hill and dale.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS.

(a) Not only the roots of the forest trees, but also the decaying leaves, serve as conservers of the soil.

Fertile soil is the accumulation for centuries of vegetable matter. Good forestry, like good farming, builds up the soil, preserving organic matter which works in the upper layers of the soil and changes it into a sponge-like cover. When the protective forest cover is destroyed, rainstorms wash away the valuable top soil, gullies form on steep slopes, silt and debris are washed down to clog the streams and damage fertile farm lands in the valleys. Plant food in the soil can be built back only by Nature, and her work is very slow.

(b) Forest trees minimize erosion and conserve moisture because they check the rains and melting snows on the hillside and permit the water to flow gently in small streams instead of rushing madly in torrents down the slopes. Forest-covered hillsides thus help to prevent floods, as well as help to prevent erosion. Trees add humus to the soil by the way of decaying leaves, which also tend to prevent erosion. Hillsides, especially, should always be left with a generous sprinkling of trees to prevent them from eventually becoming worthless gullies. Floods, washouts, homes and property destroyed, silt-laden streams, impure water supply, stream beds dried up in summer, these are the picture

have been stripped from the hillsides. For some reason, man has not resorted so much to the oldest and most effective measure for controlling erosion, that is, thick-growing vegetation, such as trees and grass. The primary effort has been to get trees off the land and to destroy the matted prairie grasses so that cultivated crops might be grown.

Clearing away all obstacles ahead of seeding has been the first thought of agricultural man, as well as the second and dominating thought, too generally. Unless effective erosion-control measures are widely adopted without further delay, the country is going to have on its hands a domain of worn-out land on which the struggle for a living will eventually hold many farmers to a low level of subsistence agriculture.

(c) It is a well-established fact that trees have furnished and will continue to furnish the best wind-break known to man. Gardens, crops and animals - they all feel the effect of the removing of the trees from their vicinity.

This is evidenced by the fact that the family living near the airport in Forest have never been able to have an early spring garden since the trees were cut from about 200 acres that were cleared for the landing field.

In extremely cold weather, cows in pastures that have an abundance of trees fare 100 percent better than those in open pastures where no wind-break is available. In the warmest, driest weather, who has not enjoyed the sight of the "contented cows," lying peacefully under the shade trees near the watering pond, placidly chewing their "cuds?"

The tree crowns absorb direct sunlight, thereby preventing high temperatures in the ground and in the fuels on the ground. Every

timberland owner knows that if he cuts most or all of the trees on an area, this opening lets in the sunlight and the hot, drying winds which were previously excluded by the dense forest canopy. Tender young seedlings are exposed to the excessively high temperatures of full sunlight; sun scald and cat face are produced on saplings and poles; and the ground is so dried out that new seedlings are unable to obtain sufficient moisture to survive the period of maximum drought.

The shade is the best assurance that the soil moisture will be sufficient for seedlings and that the dead leaves and twigs on the ground will not become extremely dry and inflammable.

(d) No farm in Scott county would be considered a farm without its woodlot, from which the farmer secures material with which to build his house, barn and fences, and fuel for his stove and fireplace.

And in addition, trees furnish a welcome supplement to the farm income by enabling the farmer to market them and their by-products when funds are most needed.

In former days, when virgin timber was near at hand, the major portion of the demand for poles, piling, posts, fuel wood, pulpwood, mine timbers, ties, excelsior wood and so on, was met by the large operators. Practically the only outlet for timber from the farm woods was the farm outself. But times have changed. The increasing haul to market and the depletion of large timber tracts near farming communities have opened local markets of which the farm timberland owner can and is availing himself. But minor products are being handled more and more by the small producer. Some of these products require no special equipment for handling; others require but little.

For all of them the specifications are rather simple and flexible.

All can be easily marketed either directly to the consumer, or to a nearby wholesaler. All are paid for in cash upon delivery. Most of them are best harvested during the season when other farm work is slack, thus enabling the farmer to realize an attractive profit from the use of labor, teams and trucks.

Add to this the facts that trees prevent erosion, help to conserve the soil and serve as a wind-break, the result is a convincing argument for the woodlot every time.

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FOREST.

The farm timber owner always finds a ready sale for all his merchantable timber at the sawmill nearest him, of which there are several located in the county.

The waste products, or growth too small to be made into lumber, can be made into crossties, pulpwood, fuel wood, and other products.

By far the largest mill now in operation in Scott county is that of Adams-Edgar Lumber Company, located at Morton. This company began operating in the county about 25 years ago as Hall and Keagan, later as Adam-Banks, and since 1930 they have been known as Adams-Edgar.

They have a daily output of 125,000 feet, and run two shifts a day, cutting two-thirds pine and one-third hardwood. The night shift cuts pine exclusively, and pine is cut two days a week and hardwood the other four days. This company operated two mills until 1929, when a severe storm wrecked one of them, and since that time only one mill has been in operation. At the peak of their timber operations, their payroll carried 700 employees, but they now only employ about three hundred, which does not include the truck drivers and contractor's employees.

Their products are shipped to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other northern and eastern states. They sold 40,000 acres of cut-over land to the goverhment in 1935.

Lackey Lumber Company, while not one of the larger mills, has meant a great deal to Scott county, since they have operated here continuously since 1911. They are equipped with a planer, enabling them to turn out the finished product.

Lackey's cut 98% pine and 2% hardwood, and ship their finished products mostly to Tennesee, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, besides selling a great deal of it in Mississippi. The average price per thousand feet is from $15.00 to $25.00, depending, of course, on the market. The daily output varies with market conditions, running from twenty-five to seventy-five thousand feet daily. They employ about one hundred men. Payroll and stumpage purchases from local owners run from $100,000 to $250,000 annually. They do not operate a commissary, thus the merchants of the county benefit also by being allowed the privilege of selling the employees their requirements.

J.J.Fountain operates a portable mill about five miles north west of Forest, cutting pine and hardwood, most of which is marketed to a concentration yard which has refining facilities, and to the county for bridge timber.

R.L.Culpepper owns and operates a small portable mill about five miles northwest of Forest. He does not operate continuously, but only when orders justify operation. His products are marketed locally.

Murrell Turner cuts pine and hardwood with a small portable mill twelve miles north of Forest. He cuts mostly for the farmers on demand, but sells some of his products to the concentration yard in the vicinity.

W.L.Sawyer operates a portable mill near his home eight miles south west of Forest. As a rule, people wanting lumber for their own use bring their logs to Mr. Sawyer's mill and he cuts them into the desired proportions and takes either cash or lumber as toll.

C.G.McCormick runs a stave mill near Adams-Edgar's mill at Morton. He buys his timber from Adams-Edgar, saws it into barrel staves and ships them to New Orleans, Memphis and other points.

The government is operating a portable saw mill on the grounds of Roosevelt State Park near Morton, cutting timber to build the cabins, lodge hall and other buildings on the reservation. Their daily output is about 8,000 feet, none of which is marketed.

Hulon Laird cuts bridge timber and other products at his small portable mill five miles south of Morton. Most of his products are sold to the county for building bridges.

At Lake, a stave mill with a capacity of 8,000 feet daily when in operation is run by . . Howe. His products are shipped to New Orleans and other points.

Brookes Brothers operates a planer mill at Lake, buying their rough lumber from the portable sawmills in the county, finishing it into dressed lumber and shipping it to points north.

Earl Davis owns a portable mill, with which he cuts about 6,000 feet daily when in operation.

A list of the mills of Scott county would not be complete without mention of the two which meant so much to the county, but whose raw material was exhausted several years ago.

The first of these, Bienville Lumber Company, came to Scott county in 1915 from Louisiana and acquired 27,000 acres of timbered land. They operated both saw mill and planer mill, with a daily

output of 100,000 feet, and carried between 350 and 400 employees on their payroll during the peak of their operations, which was the period from 1920 to 1928. In connection with their milling activities, they owned and maintained 22 miles of railroad, which meant many crossties for the farmers of the county to sell to them.

They cut the pine from their lands first, as pine and hardwood cannot be handled agreeably together. Most of their pine products were shipped to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania. The hardwood, which was cut later, was disposed of locally to some other concern. During their best times, their payroll averaged around $18,000 per month. They pulled into Scott county from the northern and eastern states which bought their products, around $40,000 per month, which was in turn paid to the farmers of the county for stumpage. Most of the cut-over land belonging to Bienville Lumber Company was recently sold to the government for reforesting.

Dubois Lumber Company of Lake operated similarly to Bienville Lumber Company, though they came to the county about five years before the former, and cut out about two years earlier.

Naturally, no definite market price can be given on lumber, as the market varies with conditions, but the average price for pine lumber is from $8.00 to $20.00 per thousand, and for hardwood lumber, $12.00 to $22.00 per thousand. Prices vary with localities, and those given are entirely local.

(Sources of information were the following: the mill owners; Verne Lackey, J.J.Fountain, Murrell Turner, R.L.Culpepper, W.L.Sawyer, C.G.McCormick, Hulon Laird, Brookes Brothers, J.R. Mitchell, Mr. Kellum of Adams-Edgar Lumber Co. and Board of Supervisors.)

6. METHODS OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER ON THE FARMS.

The buyer usually makes the owner a price on stumpage of the land, which means that for a certain price, all over a certain size tree may be cut from it. Then the buyer hires laborers to cut the logs, trim them and load them on to trucks or wagons, thence they are hauled to the mill to be cut into lumber, or to the railroad to be shipped as choice logs. After the timber has been removed from the land according to the agreement reached by the two contracting parties, then he may if he wishes, but pulpwood, cross ties, fence posts, fuel wood and many other salable products from the land and haul them to the market, which usually is the nearest railroad yard. If he wishes lumber for his own use, he may cut logs from his land and carry them to the mill, where he can get them sawed into the desired proportions for cash or part of the lumber, whichever method he prefers.

7. MARKETING FARM TIMBER

Selling his stumpage to the mills furnishes the average farmer of Scott county with his most dependable source of income from his timber. This market can always be counted on whenever a tract of timber, virgin or second growth, gets large enough to be marketable. However, running a close second, comes the choice logs, the pulpwood, cross ties and fuel wood sales.

A few choice logs are shipped from the county, most of them by A.L.McKenzie of Forest. The pine logs are cut into lengths from eight feet to the entire tree length, and hardwood logs into lengths varying from twelve to sixteen feet. They are shipped to Bruce Lumber Company and Eastman Gardner Lumber Company of Laurel and to Griffith Lumber Company of Fannin.

No. 1 pine logs usually bring about $14.00 to $16.00 per thousand feet, No. 2 from $8.00 to $10.00 per thousand. Hardwood logs are slightly lower in price at present, though the market fluctuates with seasons and conditions.

The Masonite Company of Laurel furnishes the most dependable market for pulpwood, though a great deal of it is shipped to Bogaloosa, Moblie, Monroe and Pascagoula. The wood is cut into five foot lengths, and sells from twenty-five to forty cents per unit, which amounts to about $2.25 per cord. Most of it is marketed unpeeled.

Railroad ties have long been a standard farm timber. As a rule, however, the price represents only fair wages for cutting, hewing and jauling, with little return for the timber itself. The seller hauls his ties to the nearest town, where he receives from twenty cents for the eight-foot pine tie to forty-five cents for the eight and one-half foot oak tie. Many of our cross ties are sold to the New York Central Lines for the upkeep of their railroads.

Fuel wood, which can be divided into three classes - stove wood, fire wood and kindling - sells readily in the small towns of the county, and furnishes the most commonly used method of heating, being much cheaper than coal and electricity even where where available.

Stove wood usually sells for $3.00 to $5.00 per cord, fire wood for fireplace or heater sells for $2.50 to $3.00 per cord, and kindling for $1.00 per load, which is usually a one-horse wagon body full.

(Information obtained from A.S.Johnson and R.E.Boyter, cross tie and pulpwood dealers for several years.)

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS.

There is no organized fire protection for Scott county forests with the exception of that area comprising the National Forest. In this area there are four CCC camps from which fire crews are obtained. All of them in each camp are organized into fifteen men fire crews. These fire crews are under the supervision of the project superintendent and three or four skilled foremen. All the crews and foremen are under the immediate direction of the Forest Ranger. There are seven look-out towers on the district, four of which are in Scott County.

The lookout man, trained in the details of the fire-suppression organization with which he is in contact, lives in quarters right at the tower and is on the alert every dry day and often far into the night to detect at the moment of its first appearance any wisp of smoke - the indication of a potentially disastrous fire.

His telephone immediately communicates information on signs of fire to the ranger, fireguards, and trained suppression forces, who are dispatched without delay to the point of danger. They go equipped with tools, food, and supplies to enable them to stay until the enemy is concuered and every spark, each a potential cause of renewed disaster, has given up its last breath of heat.

Fire prevention is the most important part of fire control. Nearly all the fires in the county are man-caused - most of them thoughtlessly causes - and therefore preventable. Here the task is to so awaken the public consciousness to fire danger and damage that the tourist, the camper, the hunter, the fisherman, the lumberman, the farmer with his brush fire - in fact, all, who for any reason are in or near the forests - will exercise the same degree of caution with matches, smokes, and fires as they would in a

powder or gasoline storage house.

Federal laws and the laws of various States provide penalties for carelessly or willfully setting fire to the forests. ~~Any~~ Fines running from $10.00 to $50.00 have already been imposed upon persons residing in Scott county for setting fires to the woods.

Protecting the woods from fire amounts, in the long run, to protecting them from fungi also, since practically all the butt rot fungi gain entrance through fire injuries. Our hardwood would perhaps be entirely free from disease if fire had been kept out. Owing to fire, however, many of the virgin and second growth hardwood stands have been severely damaged by decay. Rapid deterioration of many of the merchantable and unmerchantable stands is due primarily to decay which has entered the boles of the tree through wounds caused by ground fires.

(Information obtained from Harry L. Tomlinson, Acting Forest Ranger, and Bulletin printed by Forest Service, "Wood Fires Every Man's Enemy")

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS

In practically all sections of Scott county, including the cut-over sections, a good growth of trees exist, and more thought is being given by most of the owners of farm forests to improvement than ever before. Realizing that forest trees grown on the farm add to its value and beauty, supply material for farm use, such as poles, posts, and cordwood; afford shelter for live stock, and protect crops and buildings from the hot winds of summer and the cold winds of winter, the farm owner is devoting more time to care of the forest. Proper care will prevent the necessity of re-seeding, as the forests will reproduce themselves if properly

thinned and treated.

The boys in the CCC camps planted 180,000 trees last year, and approximately 5,000,000 will be planted this year if present plans work out. Areas which do not need replanting will be treated. (Harry L.Tomlinson, Acting Ranger; P.B.Alford, Ass't Farm Management Supv. RA.)

10. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES

Court square in Forest was beautified with trees and shrubs by the Home Demonstration Agent and Women's Clubs. The giant oaks on the square were set out there in 1889 by J.M.P.Palmer, an attorney, and the county has borne the expense of their care since, tree surgery having been used to keep them in good condition.

Many of the streets in the town of Forest have been beautified by the owners. One of the prettiest is Highway 80 west. Beginning at the intersection with Highway 35, the J.R.Mitchell and Woods Eastland homes are flanked on each side with beautiful pin oaks, poplars, pecans and sweet gums. Further on, at the Schmidt home we see fringe and red maple, with beautiful water oaks, holly trees further down the street. At the lower end of the street the Dr. Austin home is flanked with dogwood, maple, holly and rattan trees,. Mrs. J.A.Neil has fourteen varieties of trees planted on her lawn.

Mrs. B.F.Crook prizes highly the spreading water oaks on her lawn that were set out there over forty years ago by her husband.

A beautiful row of poplars were planted on Highway 80 near the high school building, but they were recently cut down because the roots penetrated so deeply into the soil that they were undermining the water system nearby.

The huge water oaks on the west side of Highway 35, facing the railroad, were planted about fifty years ago by Robert Harrison.

Women's Clubs of Forest planted crepe Myrtle on each side of the overhead bridge west of Forest on Highway 80, but since that time, the highway has changed, leaving the trees. Present plans are to reset the trees as soon as the highway becomes settled.

Extensive roadside planting has been carried out by the CCC boys, but as yet this county has not been reached by these activities, though the neighboring county of Smith is receiving the benefit of this highway beautification project. (Information from: Mrs. J.A.Neil, Mrs. B.F.Crook, Mrs. H.A.Schmidt, Mrs. R.A.Austin, Harry L.Tomlinson, Acting Ranger.)

11. WILD FLOWERS.

Perhaps no spot on earth claims more beautiful wild flowers than Scott county. With its wide range of soil types and species, it offers plant food and soil conditions for practically all flowers that grow and bloom in the temperate zone.

Climatic conditions permit blooming sometimes as early as the last of February, and frequently the woods and fields are still a riot of color with autumn flowers when the first frost of the season blights them about the first of November.

Certainly, whoever has seen an apple orchard in full bloom, with its whole acres of pink and white petals set in a frame work of green, will not need to wonder why its fragrant blooms are valued in all forms of loveliness. In history traditions and mysticism, the apple has played a distinguished role. Through it, we are told, came man's first disobedience, which brought death into the world and

all our woes. Juno gave Jupiter an apple on their wedding day, and a poorly thrown one was the immediate cause of the ruin of Troy.

American mistletoe, a plant growing parasitically on various trees, and celebrated on account of the religious purposes. It is a small shrub with sessile, obovate entire somewhat leathery leaves, and small, yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendant bush, covered in winter with small white berries. It grows on certain species of trees, such as apple, pear, hawthorne, maple and other similar trees. Traces of the old superstitious regards for the mistletoe still remains, as kissing under it at Christmas.

American elder was a great favorite with our grandmothers, who made the berries into wine as religiously as they wore their linsey and woolens and worked their samplers. Along streams and in moist soil by the road sides , the bloom and berries of the plant are very noticeable. Every country child knows the elder. It comes from the honey suckle family, and with its white flowers, which are as fragrant as honey.

The beautiful American water lilly is an inhabitant of ponds and streams. It prefers still water, such as ponds, shallow lakes and slow streams. It begins flowering in June and continues until frost. Its leaves, dark green above, pinkish on the under side, and somewhat heart-shaped, float on the water. The solitary flower, pure white or pink-tinged, deliciously fragrant, and often five inches in diameter, opens shortly after sunrise, producing a bounteous feast for bees. Rowe's pond at Hillsboro is beautiful all summer with these lovely flowers.

The amaranth, like the black-eyed susan, seems to offer a reversal of the usual course of weeds, for it appears to have come eastward instead of going westward. It gets its name from a Greek term meaning "unfading," in recognition of the fact that its flowers retain their color when dry. It blossoms from July to October, and is abundant in both cultivated and abondoned ground. Its most familiar name to laymen is probanly figweed.

Countless allusions in literature to the "bluebells of Scotland" have accustomed us to think this delicately colored flower as peculiar to that country, but they grow in profusion in some sections of Scott county. The bell-shaped blossoms droop on their slender stems so that the petals form a roof to protect the pollen from the rains.

Throughout the year the buckeye is a favorite with the children. In the spring the snowy white and yellow flower clusters are a source of delight and in the summer they play in the tree's shade. In the autumn they gather up the glossy brown "buckeyes" as they drop from the prickly burrs and in winter the large buds, folded away in capes of polished brown, hold a promise of spring's return. Superstitious persons carry a buckeye in their pockets to ward off rheumatism.

In the warm sunlight of early spring the bloodroot bursts into wondrous loveliness only to vanish in a day or two when the fragile white petals are swept by the spring rain or winds. While the days are still sharp and chill, it pushes its blossom above ground, wrapped in the protecting cloak of its silver-green leaves, ready to unfold with the first warm sunshine. The plant owes its name to the blood-red juice which ooozes from its broken stems and roots.

Perhaps grandmother may tell you that she once cured a cold or cough by eating drops of this orange-red liquid on a lump of sugar. The roots of the poant are still used at times for medicine. Long ago, the Indians stained their bodies with the bright dye before a war or peace dance, or used it to color the grasses and quills for their fancy baskets.

Tilted by the breeze, the bright little buttercups flash and sparkle in the sunlight, lending to our meadows a dazzling golden glory. Shakespeare speaks of them as "cuckoo buds of yellow hue", that "do paint the meadows with delight." They bloom in fields and on road sides from late April until September. The buttercup belongs to the crowfoot family and has bright green leaves and yellow flowers with five smooth shining petals.

Butterfly weed, also known as pleurisy root, comes from the milkweed family. Its flowers are regular, growing in clusters and showing the distinctive features of the milkweed family. The pods grow in pairs also, and they burst open and let fly seeds with beautiful silky tufts. It grows one to two feet high, and blossoms appear on it from June to September. One rarely sees it without a gay band of butter flies hovering about, and it is very possible that from this fact it received its name.

The beggar ticks have seeds with hooked teeth, stealing transportation from passing creatures. It is variously known as the cuckoo, old ladies clothes pin, beggar lice, etc. Its blooming time is from July to October.

Fighting her way across the American continent, black eyed susan has proved the master of the allied forces of man and nature. In the competition of life she has been able to make a home wherever

she sets her foot and neither the rivalries of the field nor the laws and labors of man have been able to hold her in check. She loves the dry fields and open sunny places, and can hold her own with the white oxeye daisy and the wild carrot in dry weather. Her flowering season is long, opening in May and closing in September. By the middle of July our dry meadows are laughing from every corner with black-eyed susans and keeping up a gay midsummer carnival in company with the yellow ~~lilly~~ lily and brilliant milkweed.

Blackberry lily is an imported flower which escaping from flower gardens, has beam able to fight its own battle and settle down to an independent existence on hills and along roadsides. Its flowering season occurs in June and July, and it gets its name from the appearance of its fruit, which ripens from July to September.

The button bush is like the children that cannot believe they are by the water until they have taken off their shoes and stockings and gone in paddling. It has usually its longest stems and roots immersed in some brook or river. It comes from the madder family and her very fragrant white flowers blooms in July and August.

Bluets come in the early spring to gladden the hearts of children long since tired of their old friend, Jack Frost. They are small flowers of blue with yellow centres, and have no odor.

Blue-eyed grass, flowering in May and June, is a charming member of the iris family. It is a tall, bending specie with a slender stalk, two feet long and has been called a little sister of the stately blue flag. On being gathered, this little "eye bright" of the fields promptly closes its eyes and refuses to

open them again except under the persuasion of the sunshine.

Among the stateliest and proudest of the members of America's flower family, none excels the blue flag iris, which also wears the name of blue iris and fleur-de-lis. The iris is a plant that insures its life. It has a big root stock which contains a powerful hepatic stimulant known as "iridin". In this rootstock it stores up endowment insurance in the days of plenty, so that when the earth is chill, cold and inhospitable, its savings will provide against need.

The bitter night shade loves the moist thicket and fence row, and flowers from May to September. Possessed of no nectar with which to attract the insects, the purple flowers of the night shade are wall flowers in the carnivals of floral beauty, and they get few visits from the gallants of the insect world.

The foliage alone of the bergamot is fragrant, which is a member of the mint family. The flowers grow in a terminal head, rose purple or white, and blooms from June to August.

The beach pea is from the pulse family. Its violet or purple flowers grow in clusters on slender peduncles, and bloom in summer and early autumn.

The blue vervain is a favorite with the bumblebees, which, with many other members of the bee family, and bhe bee-like fly species, gather at its festal board. This flower matures the blossoms on each spike a few at a time instead of all at once, for seeds at the top do not produce the pretty effect that a spike full of flowers would.

The common cattail prefers the damp, moist richness of the swamp and goes wherever marshy conditions prevail, except in the high altitudes. The name tells two parts of its story - that it resembles the tail of a cat, very much bushed out as if in anger. It grows from four to eight feet high.

The child who has not plucked the tiny florets of the clover and tasted their nectar is to be placed in the same category as the girl who has not taken a daisy and plucked the petals to the tune of "He loves me, he loves me not," for neither has known the simple joy of the field. It joins the cowpea, the soybean, the locust tree and other legumes in being a great supporter of soil fertility. Compare the sod under the next locust tree you see with that under an oak, and you will realize why the clover and its cousins are allies of the progressive farmer.

We may well inquire into the ways of the little common dodder or love vine, a parasite which, although its victims are of a different class, is quite uncanny as the insectivorous plants. Its coiled seed drops into the ground, germinates and sends up a yellow stem, which, when it has hardly reached two inches high, begin to stretch out for some shrub or plant about which to entwine itself. Its white flowers bloom in late summer and autumn and grow on yellow stems, which twist and twine like a bunch of tangled wire.

The common toadflax is another flower that prefers to dwell in the open rather than in the forests among the trees. It inhabits waste lands, roadsides and fallow fields and blooms from June to October, continuing to add its orange and yellow color to the landscape until the frost comes upon the pumpkins, and the fodder has been gathered into the shock.

The coneflower, growing from two to five feet high, flourishes in moist, rich soil. Its flowering season is from July to October. In some sections it is known as the red sunflower.

Who that has studied the enthusiasm with which that frail and lovely creature, the ruby-throated humming bird, flits from flower ~~floweer~~ to flower of the trumpet creeper, burying its head and shoulders deep in the enveloping coralla as it strives to drain the last drop from the floral honey cup or who that has observed closely the constant efforts of the trumpet flower to captivate this capricious, swift-winged beauty can doubt the community of interest betweenn them? When Audubon came to paint his plate showing the ruby-throat in life colors, he portrayed them hovering about a cluster of the trumpet-creeper's flowers. The vine is no blatant intruder in places where it is not wanted and never drives the careful farmer distracted by a disposition to preempt land which he dedicates to grass. Rather it seeks the moist, rich wood and thicket, and, invited to do so by the lover of flowers, it willingly comes out of the woods and forms a delightful arbor for a porch. It begins to flower in August and seeds in September.

The common tansy is an example of a flower that has not yet learned the art of display in advertising. By an effective use of color, the oxeye daily, the black eyed susan and other flowers can accomplish more with one head on a branch than the tansy does with a dozen. This flower grows from eighteen to forty inches high, and loves the roadsides. It blooms from July to September. Tansy came here as a cultivated herb, but once here, it tired of the coddling of the garden and gave ear to the call of the wild.

The downy shadblow, a cousin of the choke-berry, the apple and the hawthorn, has green, toothed leaves, gray and sepia-brown twigs, and red and pink fruit. It is a beauty in the fall, just as it is in the spring, when the white, pink-trimmed blossoms appear. This species is a shrub or small tree varying from eight to twenty-five feet in height, usually attaining its maximum growth in swamps and along river courses.

Rippling in the breeze and gleaming and sparkling like a snow drift in the June sunlight, a field of starry white daisies is one of the fairest scenes painted by nature. From May until November their beautiful wheel-like blossoms of gold and white brighten the meadows and nod from the roadsides, especially in June is their glory a joy to every flower lover and a delight to the American child, who weaves the blossoms into chains or tells fortunes with the petals. The daisy army transforms millions of acres into white and gold in summer, while in Autumn the aster and golden rod proclaim their triumph through millions of acres of blue and yellow.

Like its cousin the thistle, and like the daisy and the sunflower, the aster is one of the most civilized of flowers; so well have they adapted themselves to the necessity of varying environment that they have been able to travel around the earth and to make themselves at home wherever they go. They ask odds of no nobody. Through countless generations, they studied the best methods o of insuring their survival against the fiercest composite flower. It was like the Forty-niner striking a bonanza mine! And so we find them wholly self-reliant, self-sufficient, and ready to fight all comers for their right to a place in the sun of existence. Today they are the people of flowerland with a vision. The flowering

The fern leaf false foxglove is a bright member of the figwort family, growing from one to three feet tall and having lemonecolored bell-shaped flowers an inch or more in diameter, and bloom in August and September. ~~Thewee~~ There is a sensitiveness about the plant that makes us fancy it to be one of the timid spirits of nature. It resents being picked, and the leaves and stem then turn quickly black and die.

The only thing that detracts from the apppearance of the turtle-like blossoms of the turtle-head is their waxy pinkish coloring. If they had better imitated their patron in this respect, it would have been an excellent safeguard, as no ne would have ventured his finger within reach of their sappish little tongue. The turtle-head comes from the figwort family, and bloom in late summer.

The purple gerardia comes from the figwort family. Its pinkish lavender flowers bloom in August and September. The fruit is an ovate pointed pod, and the stems branch out. A lovely little flower of quaint expression which soon drops from the stem when picked; but the pretty buds come out well after having been ~~picked~~ placed in water.

Mullen also comes from the figwort family. It has pale yellow flowers growing long terminal spikes, and blooms from July to September. The leaves are alternate, the basal leaves lying flatly in a circle on the ground; oblong, pale green velvety to the touch.

The pokeberry flowers from July to Septbember, in low grounds and rich soils. A tall smooth herb growing from four to twelve feet high and possessing a strong smelling juice, its roots which are perennial are highly poisonous; yet its young shoots are edible when cooked and are often prepared like asparagus. Its shining purple berries form a

late summer feast for robins, woodpeckers and grosbeaks.

The partridge pea flowers from July to September. Its behavior and appearance both remind one of the sensitive plant of the mimosa family. This is another instance of evolution along parallel lines in different families of plants.

The flowering season of the sweet william extends from Mid-June to late August and it has a stem growth from one and one-half to three feet. It frequently escapes from cultivation farther north and wanders along dry and dusty roadsides.

In early summer the sumac is a symphony of green. Its large, fern-shaped leaves suggest some rank, tropical growth, and dense spikes of greenish white flowers thrust themselves above the foliage. Deep in the shady recess of some jungle of brier or fern, suddenly a blood-red dagger appears - one solitary leaflet, perhaps - but suggestive of the glory that is to be. Soon the entire leaves are stained with scarlet dye that Jack Frost concocts in the leaf laboratory, and before long nature, impatient at the slower process, upsets her paint pot, leaving streaks and splashes over wood and dale and field.

In beauty, few of our meadow flowers can compare with the deer grass, which is truly a belle among others. It comes from the melastoma family and has a scentless, large solitary or clustered magenta pink flower, which blooms in summer and early autumn. Its leaves are opposite, ribbed, finely toothed and hairy, with a stem of six to twelve inches high.

Ground-ivy is the little plant that the English love so dearly and which blooms abundantly in the pastures every spring. It comes from the mint family and its blue flowers grow singly or in clusters along the flower-stalk. The fragrant leaves grow opposite on stems which are trailing. It blooms in March.

A welcome sight in the early spring are the first bright blossoms of the dear common flower, the dandelion, that grow'st beside the way. Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold, it is abhorred by the diligent gardner as a troublesome weed, though it is a delight to the children who make curls and ribbone chains of its long hollow stems, and to the housewife to whom it supplies healthful "greens", pr pared in much the same manner as spinach. It is a member of the chicory family. The root is long and bitter, the leaves long and irregular, with points inclined toward the stem and so arranged that rain easily finds its way to the roots. Each golden flower is composed of innumerable tiny florest held in a cup of green and set singly on the tip of the stem. Bees, wasps, butterflies, beetles, flies, and other insects visit it for its abundant supply of nectar and pollen. It blooms throughout the summer.

The forget-me-not is a favorite with poets, and is the symbol of constancy. It received its name from the last words of a knight who was drowned in an attempt to pluck the flower for his lady. It blooms in early spring and summer.

Living in peat bogs, or in rich, low wet woods, the lady slipper flowers from June to September. It never parades it beauty, but rather tries to remove itself as far from man's coming and going as it can, and it succeeds so well that only the one who is willing to take pains can approach its dwelling place and behold its glory in its native environment.

Clinging tightly to neighboring plants in tangled rocky woodland or winding its way up the sides of garden wall, the twining honeysuckle, abloom with yellowish white or crimson trumpet shaped flowers is indeed a pretty sight. Its smooth oval dark green leaves make a

fitting background in summer for the dainty sweet scented blossoms, and quite as charming is their contrast with the bright red berries that appear in the autumn.

Snuggled beneath a blanket of fallen leaves in cool woods, the modest little violet sleeps until spring, then it awakes and we find, in place of a blanket of leaves, the common blue violet. It is found wild in woodlands, meadows and marsh, during April, May and June.

The gayfeather, which possesses other names among the varnacular, among them colic-foot, rattlesnake master, blazing star and snake root, flowers from June to September. The flowers at the top of the stem open first and those further down in order of their position. All have both stamens and pistils, and cater to the long-tongued bees, flies and moths.

The wild sunflower is terminal, solitary, and composed of both ray and disk flowers, with two series of pointed leaves, stem upright, branched above, leafy. This tall beautiful species of sunflower has a fancy for rearing itself by old fences, and peeping into the gardens. It seems as though it could hardly resign itself to be severed entirely from civilization and domesticity. Its tubers are quite large and edible.

The old field golden rod grows in a dense plume, or compound pinnicle, along the upper side of the stem; and the few tapering leaves are of a dull greyish green. It seldom ever grows over two feet high. The simple stem has a cottony look. In range they cover the continent with their cloth of gold, north south, east and west, on the mountains and by the sea, in dry field and in wet swamps, they flourish in their season and warm every landscape with rich color.

The sheep sorrel is known by some as field sorrel and by others as sour-grass. It invades hay and pasture fields and crowds out the valuable grasses. Likewise, it disputes with the new-sown winter wheat for control of ground on which it has secured a foothold. Only the most persistent harrowing of the ground before seeding time will hold it in check until the wheat or corn can come up and grow strong enough for the fray with the hardy foe. Sheep sorrel grows from six to twelve inches high, and when nature gives the field which it has colonized a real sorrel-top appearance.

The trumpet honeysuckle is one of the most unique of the family. The clasping leaves seem to be a series of difficulties through which the blossoms have triumphantly passed. Its flowers are red without and white and yellow within. The shrub often grows from two to six feet high. Few flowers can vie with it in delightful fragrance, and this no doubt had much to do with the fondness that poets have felt for it.

The golden club is usually found in shallow ponds, standing water and swamps. The sight of a solid mass of these flowers is one not to be soon forgotten. It lacks the beautiful white robe of the calla lily, or the bright green of the "pulpit" of its other cousins. But this is because it has cast off its formal clothes and appears only in its bathing suit when it commands our attention.

Springing from amid the broad hairly leaves, the delicately fragrant primrose blossoms ranging in color from pink-tipped white to deepest pink grow singly on long stems, blossoming from May to July. Blossom Hill, on Highway 80 west of Forest, is a beautiful carpet of these lovely flowers during their blooming season.

Virginia creeper or woodbine, is often confused with poison ivy, but the two are very dissimilar. The virginia creeper is a stronger, larger vine, it has five leaflets instead of three, climbs by tendrils instead of aerial rootlets, and the clusters of berries are dark blue instead of waxy white.

Poison ivy, a trailing three-leaved vine, is found climbing up the tall trunks of trees and in and out among the bushes along the road, lusuriating in fence corners. Its fresh shining foliage, a charming green even in the driest hottest days of summer, changing in the autumn to rich glowing shades of scarlet, delights the most casual observer, yet its beauty is as nothing to the suffering it causes every year to the thousands who inadvertantly come in contact with it. Small white flowers appear in May and June.

The evening primrose has four light petals borne in the throat of a colored funnel-shaped calyx, eight stamens projecting outside the corolla, and a four-celled berry.

The Indian pipe, which is found growing in moist dark forests, while not classed as a true fungus, it looks and behaves very much like one, for it has no green coloring matter and gets its nourishment from the roots of other plants and from decaying mould.

The tawny daylily flourishes in meadows and along streams, blossoming from June through August and attaining a stem growth of three to six feet. It is known in some localities as Eve's-thread and in others as the lemon lily.

Of all the undesirable aliesn of the plant world that have obtained a foothold on American shores, none takes rank in undesirability higher than the field garlic, or wild onion. It came as a stowaway and has spread rapidly. It justifies the farmer's assertion that it seeds at both ends, since it not only bears a whole batch

of seeds and bulblets on its onion-like stem, but a lot of tiny onions at the root. As it gives a garlic flavor to milk and butter, it is particularly objectionable in pastures.

Jack-in-the-pulpit, also known as the Indian turnip, has tiny flowers clustered at the base of a fleshy spadix, which is enveloped by a spathe, the point curbing gracefully over the spadix. It is one of the denizens of flowerland that seldom ventures out of the forest. It loves moist rich ground, blossoms from April to June, and claims as his own all of that vast territory from Nova Scotia westward. What country boy has not been tempted into tasting of Indian turnip root, to his sorrow and to the great burning of his mouth? And why should he not suffer, for that root which has been ruthlessly torn up represents the hard-earned savings of Jack-in-the-pulpit. During the happy days of summer, he labors hard to pay the premium on his life insurance, so that in the spring to follow, when he is dead and gone, his heirs may rise up possessed of a grubstake that will afford them provender until they can win their own place in the world. This flower got its name through the resemblance of the little hooded house of green which he builds to the old-time pulpits, which had a sort of hood over them.

Bearing large brilliant but fugacious flowers, the poppy often occurs as weeds in fields and waste places. The calyx is composed of two leaves, tnd the corolla of four petals; the stamens are numerous, and the capsules are one-celled, with several longitudinal partitions, and contains a multitude of seeds.

The maypop is a climbing vine, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet. It flowers from May to July over the entire county, and bears a fruit which is as large as a hen's egg, and becomes lemon-

colored when ripe. The pulp is white and of a peculiar sweetish flavor that one either likes or dislikes very much. It is said that only a minority of those who taste it relish it.

Almost too well known to need any description is the dogwood, since hardly any one of our shrubs contributes more to the beauty of the spring woods. The pity is that when at the height of its blooms it is so often stripped of its flowers, and great branches of it are broken off by ruthless hands that seem quite ignorant of the charm they are destroying. It has ~~tiny~~ large perfect, white-green flowers, is a very showy tree and can be seen for a long way.

When Mississippi's school children awarded the magnolia the high praise of being rated first among the flowers of the state and declared that it best typifies their ideals and expresses their aspirations, they selected a floral enblem widely known and universally admired, not less for its exquisite beauty than for its delightful fragrance. The Chinese regard the magnolia as symbolical of candor and beauty, and whoever has known the sweetness of its perfume and the charm of its blossom can appreciate the tribute. The large handsome flowers appear at intervals during the summer. They are very attractive with their large pure white petals surrounding a splash of bright purple in the center. The "sweet magnolia" of the South well deserves the place given it in story and song.

A hobo among flowers is the hedge bindweed. It has traveled up and down the lanes of world trade for centuries, until it has come to claim most of the Northern Hemisphere for its abiding place. It loves wayside hedges and thickets, where it climbs over everything in its fight for the survival of the fittest; but it simply rejoices when it gets into

a cornfield and can utilize the tall stalks of corn as a Nature-built trellis. The flowering season of the hedge bindweed is the June to September period. It is a rather early riser, and lives out the doctrine that "early to bed and early to rise" produces health, wealth and wisdom; for it goes to bed when the sun goes down, except on moonlight nights, when it keeps open house for the benefit of certain moths that are its especial friend.

(Information from: Compton's Encyclopedia; The Book of Wild Flowers by National Geographic Society; worker's own knowledge of wild flowers, gained from several years residence in this county.)

SIGNED Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Supervisor Historical Research
Scott County

Scott Sup.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
TREE SURVEY
ASSIGNMENT #25

Mrs. Susan A. Bridges
Historian

Enumerators: Ruth M. Shuttlewerth
Grace A. Gateweed

Typist: Helen I. Blossom

1. List of Trees:

Forest, cedar tree over 60 years old, planted on old cistern.

Forest, court square, native water oaks, planted by prominent attorney and cared for these many years by the county.

Forest, T.B. Graham home, two large water oaks, one of a group of trees left standing when land was cleared for the town.

Forest, Col. Bob Harper home, four native red oaks, 100 years old.

Ludlow, Judge Densen home, huge cedars admired and used by Sherman while spending the night there.

Harperville, W.J. Hamilton home, fifty year old Kieffer pear tree which has never failed to bear.

Gum Springs, 8 miles northwest of Forest, magnolia tree under which Copeland's Clan buried money, which was later dug up by citizen of the county.

Lake, old Burge home, freak mulberry tree, used for laying purposes by several hundred generations of hens. Over 70 years old.

Fourteen miles southeast of Forest, on Henry Gaskin place, group of black gums which hold water the year round, and said to cure anything from a boil to a cancer.

Two miles east of Forest, George Smith place, plum tree growing in the hollow of an old mulberry tree, giving the plums it bears a distinct mulberry flavor.

Sherman Hill, two miles south of Lake, oaks which had their tops blown out by a cyclone further back than anyone now living can remember.

Raworth, five miles west of Forest, red oaks bearing marks left by Copeland's Clan while camping there.

Susan A. Bridges
Susan A. Bridges, Historian
Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #25
TREE SURVEY

SOURCES OF
MATERIAL

1. G.A.McIlhenny
2. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper
3. Charles M.Graham
4. Mrs. J.J.Haralson
5. W.B.Stevens Rey
6. Mrs. W.G.Runge
7. W.J.Hamilton
8. H.B.McCrory
9. G.A.McIlhenny, Jr.
10. Miss Annie Prestridge
11. George Smith

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian

_____, Typist

ASSIGNMENT #25

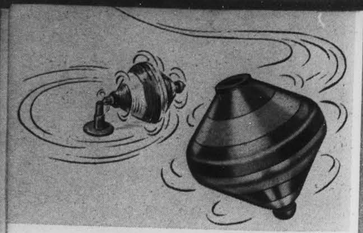
TREE SURVEY

Trees have always played a preminent part in the history of any county, town or village, for perhaps no other inanimate thing brings back as many and varied memories.

What weary traveler does not remember the spreading boughs under which he played as a child, and is overcome with nostalgia for them as he looks upon a less imposing tree in a perhaps distant land.

Just as a tree figured preminently in the lives of the first man and woman when they were driven out of Paradise by One whom they had disobeyed, trees will continue to hold their places in the spotlight of history and will be beloved by those who retain pleasant memories of happy hours spent underneath their friendly shade.

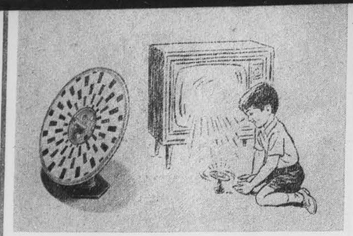
Any country without trees must appear unfriendly and uninteresting to those of us in Scott county who look on trees as intimate friends.



Gyrating Trick Super Spinner

☐ The gyroscope principle goes one step further with super spinner and has kids oogle-eyed with delight! Wind it for action and let it go—it screams, wobbles, gyrates, spins! It will do boomerangs or hang sideways in the air! It's a real trick toy for kids who like to do their own thing. You can think up your own stunts for the spinner. The hard plastic colorfully striped surface is 2¾" wide and 3" tall. What's inside is our secret! You'll be the envy of the neighborhood gang.

J4479—Super Spinner **$1**



Psychedelic Spinning TV Top

☐ A word that's lately been abused is *psychedelic*. This top shows you exactly what it's all about! Give the 4⅜" plastic platter a whirl and before your very eyes it takes on wild and weird moving patterns. Under television light it creates a new set of eerie shapes. Spin the top in sunlight and under fluorescent light—each time you get new and hypnotic designs. Flip the pattern over—there's a different one on the other side for a whole new world of mind-bending designs. Surprise your chums with the weirdest toy of all!

J4449—Psychedelic TV Top **79c**



Twin Twirling Tops

☐ Listen to this one, son—two twirling tops are twice the fun of one! And they'll dazzle your eyeballs when you send them both out of the automatic gear chute at once! They spin away together with fantastic synchronized action. The 2½" diameter tops are of matched size with colorful plastic bodies that hum as they spin for several minutes—sometimes attacking each other in satellite duels. The gear chute is shaped like a sling shot with an 18" long gear saw that gets the tops spinning madly. Fun for one or a party-full!

H3720—Twin Tops **79c**

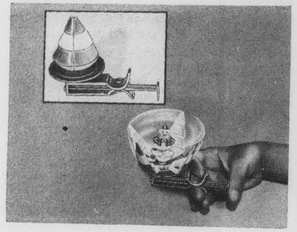
GET SET FOR ACTION WITH THESE KIMBALL TOYS.



Whirling Space Top

☐ Youngsters believe in magic but this top leaves more than a few adults flabbergasted! It's 11¼" tall of colorful metal construction with flags and smiling astronauts, and a jolly wooden pumping knob. Get it whirling around and suddenly the space reentry chute comes soaring out, making a full 12" circle around the top. The chute retracts automatically when the top slows down. A suction base keeps it standing upright as youngsters pump the hours away to see the whirling, twirling plastic recovery chute—ever fascinated by its action!

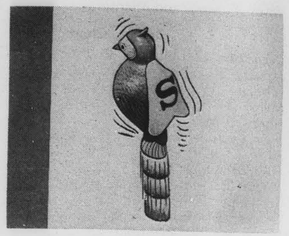
K4936—Space Top ... **$2.98**



Rainbow Whirl-a-Way with Clown

☐ It appears to be a simple evergreen in rainbow colors—until you push the super action lever. Zaammo! The tree opens as it spins like a nuclear-powered satellite, so fast that you only see a fantastic blur of colors! In the center of the 2" high whirl-a-way you see a sassy clown who disappears from sight as the spinning stops. Press the lever twice to make it go faster than ever! The unusual toy is durably made in Spain, all metal with a plastic clown.

H3668—Clown Spinner **89c**



Super Bird—Walks Across Ceilings

☐ Once upon a time there was this unusual woodpecker who used to watch Superman on TV every day, and the crazy bird decided to imitate his hero by doing the same tricks. He donned a cape with an "S" and has a masked face. Put him on any nonporous surface, like a wall, and he's off! When he comes to a ceiling, he walks nonchalantly across. No one has ever told him about the law of gravity! All ages love him!

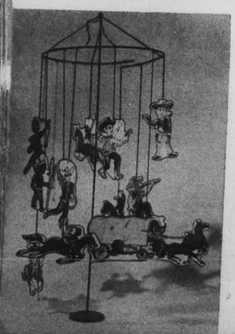
H3808—Super Bird **$1**



Chugging Choo-Choo Top

☐ The Casey Jones choo-choo is barreling down the tracks, and your youngster is the proud conductor! The faster he pumps, the faster the top spins, and the faster the choo-choo buzzes along inside! It's in clear view underneath the 9" high plastic dome, and it pulls three colorful cars behind as it travels across the countryside. The top is 7" wide, sturdily built of metal and plastic with a suction base to keep it upright. Tots can even hear the train humming when they pump rapidly. Endless fascination for ages two to six.

J4027—Choo-Choo Top, **$3.59**



Wild West Mobile with Stand

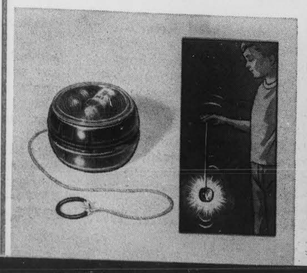
☐ The toughest cowpokes and Indian braves got together for a whooping big fight and we caught them with six-shooters, covered wagons, horses and arrows in a Wild West shoot-out! There are twelve hombres from 4" to 8" tall suspended from a 9" wide plasticoated metal ring. Hang it from the ceiling or mount it on the metal stand included. It will be 20¾" high. Figures are vibrantly colored lightweight cardboard that dance in the breeze.

J4497-Wild West Mobile **$1.50**

Lighted Yo Yo

☐ No ho-hum yo yo this one! It lights up with sizzling, electrifying color as you bob it, indoors or out! It's especially effective in a dark room or outside at night—then you can see a vibrant ball of colored light rising "mysteriously" up and down in the darkness! Yo yo is 2" wide and 1¼" thick with translucent plastic sides in jewel-like colors. Each side takes a penlight battery (see page 190 to order) that creates the richly glowing effect.

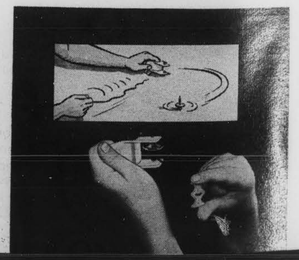
K4982—Lighted Yo Yo **$1.25**

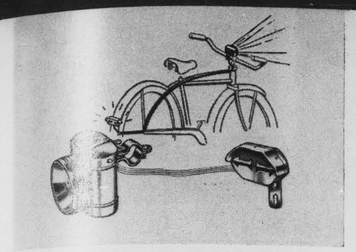


Mini Spini—Space Age Trick Top

☐ Ready the launch pad, lift off with energy control cable, and Mini Spini spins longer than any other top! It's molded of steel and scientifically balanced for high velocity and endurance—up to four minutes! You can do tricks with it as it spins. It actually climbs stairs, jumps hurdles, and runs a maze. Have galaxy gang fights between several and contests for the longest spinning top. Mini Spini for maxi fun!

J4481—Mini Spini and Launch .. **$1**

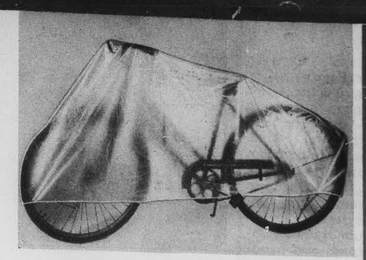




Bike Headlight with Directional Signals

☐ For safety's sake, this is a must for bike, trike and motor scooter riders! The ingenious combination of headlight and directional signals lets motorists know just which way the bicyclist is turning, which is a blessing for the motorist, too. Rustproof chrome-plated unit attaches to the handlebar and the rear fender—it is connected by strong wires that will not interfere with wheel operation. Signals and headlight have separate switches and are powered by D batteries (not included but you'll find them listed on page 190).

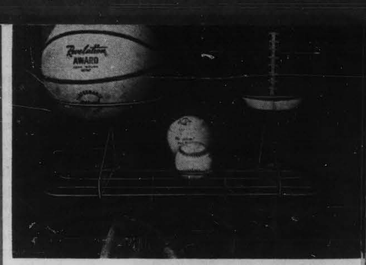
J4302-Bike Headlight with Turn Signals, **$1.98**



Portable Bike and Motorbike Garage

☐ All-weather protection for bikes and motorbikes will be warmly welcomed by any bike rider—child or adult. The specially designed garagelike cover slips over the frame easily and hooks to the spokes. It gives protection from rain and snow, keeps it from rusting and from getting dust-coated during winter storage. Made of long-wearing vinyl, the generously cut unit covers bikes with baskets, as well as those without. It's such a treat after a rainstorm to come out and find an absolutely dry saddle. A perfect gift for bike riders.

F2565—Bike Garage **$2.39**

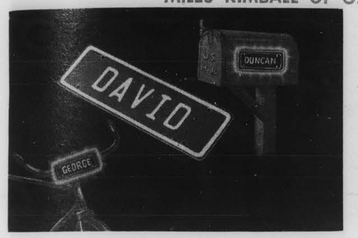


Mom-saver Sports Equipment Rack

☐ Attach this to the back hall wall or in your young athlete's room and you won't have to pick up or be stumbling over his prized equipment all the time. The well-constructed chrome-plated rustproof rack is made of strong steel rods with holders for basketball, football, baseballs; hooks for gloves, bats. It will even hold two pairs of sports shoes. The rack is 9x12x20" and with it in use, he'll always know where to find his gear—a blessing for him and certainly for you.

XL303—Sports Equipment Rack, **$3.59**

MILES KIMBALL OF OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.



Personalized Bike Name Plate

☐ His first name on bike, trike or coaster wagon has it looking as officially licensed as the family car—and how proudly he'll ride it. We'll put any name up to a limit of ten letters and spaces on a 2½x7" weatherproof steel plate in tiny glass beads that catch and reflect the lights of passing cars, a safety precaution parents will appreciate. Amateur radio operators like them for showing their call letters and they're perfect for low-cost house or mailbox identification, too. *Please print clearly the information you want included.*

RF316—Bike Name Plate **$1**



Big Whirling Color Wheel

☐ Not only do you have a good time playing with our big whirling wheel, but you can build a whale of a pair of biceps, too. Big Wheel is a large two-toned plastic affair with a strong silky nylon cord laced through it attached to plastic handgrips. Hold a grip in each hand, leave a bit of slack in the cord, then pull, release, and pull again. As you build up speed, the colors blur as the 6" diameter high-impact plastic wheel spins wildly about the cord. With a little practice, you'll soon be doing all sorts of fancy tricks with it.

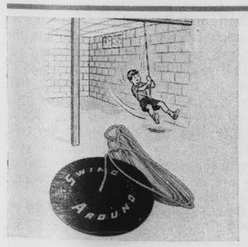
H3707—Whirling Color Wheel **$1**



Knot Board, Manual and Rope

☐ Any Scout, sportsman or mariner would appreciate being able to identify every knot at a glance and how to tie and untie each. Kit has a coil of white sisal rope, a Masonite pegboard on which to display the finished knots and a 32-page manual that explains the how-to of such intricate knots as the halter hitch, bowline, sheet bend and many, many more. And, of course, once you've mastered them, the manual explains how to undo them without cussin' or fussin'.

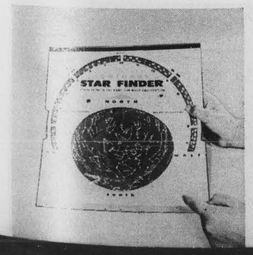
F2860—Knot Kit **$2.49**



Swing Around Swing

☐ Not only do you get a conventional back and forth ride—you get a giddy round 'n' round one that has you giggling. This new swing has a ten-foot rope with 1000-pound test and a composition board seat. Hang it from a convenient tree limb or from the basement or garage rafters in bad weather. It's especially attractive to youngsters aged four to twelve.

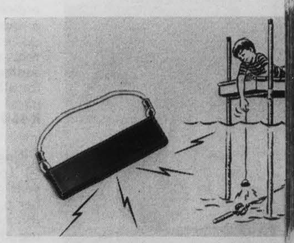
H3595—Swing Around .. **$1.98**



Luminous Star Finder Chart

☐ Budding young space enthusiasts love it, this complete beginning course in astronomy. Chart has the night sky with stars and planets we see in the Northern Hemisphere and the map rotates to align the sky chart to coincide with the date and hour of observation. Stars are printed in luminous ink for outdoor viewing at night. Chart is 10¾x11½".

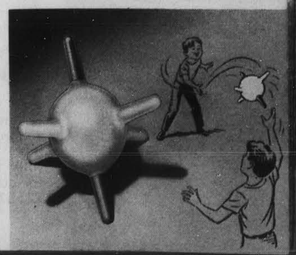
J4224—Star Finder Chart, **$1.50**



Power Treasure Magnet

☐ Your youngsters will love using it for seeking "treasure" that's under the water or buried in the sand along the beach. They'll pretend they're some of Captain Hook's men looking for pirate's gold. Four powerful magnets are held in a 1x4" metal case that's suspended from a plastic cord handle. Move it or "troll" it along and reap the rewards of the treasures picked up.

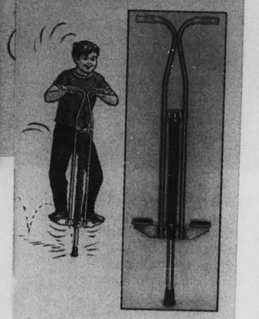
F2553—Treasure Magnet, **$2.49**



Redeye Fun Ball

☐ It's the first new fun ball in generations—the ball with handles that everyone likes! It provides family fun on land or water. You can throw it, kick it, catch it. Big vinyl ball is 13" across with six soft spike-like handles each measuring 3¾". Two of them are red—catch either one and double your score. Ball comes with instructions for group or solo games.

F2509—Redeye Fun Ball, **$2.95**



Master Pogo

☐ Like bicycles, electric trains and baseballs, pogo sticks are "forever" toys—own one and you're a fan for life! Here's one that is so beautifully made, it will last a lifetime, one every member of the family can use for healthful exercise and fun. It has adjustable tension for all weights, aluminum framed non-skid rubber footpads and hand-grips, bright all-weather plated tubular construction, nonskid rubber tip, and a steel piston tube with a new nylon bearing that protects the area subject to the most friction. It's really durable and rugged, gives you smoother performance whether you use it indoors or outdoors. Pogo stick is 42" high.
XL060—Master Pogo . . **$9.95**



Baseball Card Locker

☐ Big league stuff for little baseball card savers and traders. Twin lockers, joined in the center, one for the American and one for the National League. Each has the names of well-known players on the inside of the door, shelves for the cards of each of the teams, with a name plate on the front for name and address. Unit is made of sturdy plastic and looks just like the lockers the professional players use. It measures 3x8x10" and you'll like the way it neatly stores and protects their precious card collection.
F2533—Card Locker . . **$2.49**



Shuffle-Scotch Mat

☐ When winter comes, can outside fun move indoors? It can, indeed, and we prove it by bringing two all-time favorites to basement playroom or family room. Hopscotch game is printed on a 36x72" piece of heavy vinyl in scuffproof ink—white on a deep green background. Turn the mat over and you'll find the second favorite—shuffleboard. It's complete with marking discs. It provides variety and enjoyable healthful exercise for the younger set. It's a good way for adults to use up excess wintertime calories, too, and at party-time, is the source of much laughter and fun for all ages. Rolls neatly for compact storage between sessions.
K4541—Shuffle-Scotch, **$1.98**



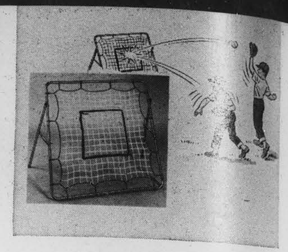
Ring-a-Bell Basketball Game

☐ Indoors or out, it provides year-round fun for every member of the family. Basketball? Indoors? That's right, you just use the special over-door bracket to hang it on den or bedroom door—the inflated scuffproof 6" diameter ball won't leave a mark. The heavy-duty welded steel hoop is a foot wide, comes with mesh net and joining hardware. And, there's no arguing over whether or not a basket was made—the special spring-action bell rings only when a shot is on the mark. Comes with easy-to-follow instructions for outdoor mounting.
F2557—Ring-a-Bell . . . **$3.59**



High Flyer for Outside Swing Fun

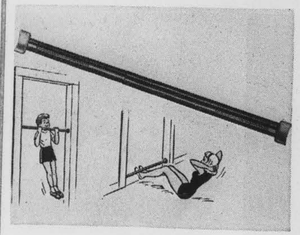
☐ This is for real swingers ages six to twelve—they have plenty of fun and get muscle-building exercise at the same time. High Flyer has fifty feet of heavy-gauge steel wire that you suspend between post and tree or tree and garage. Heavy steel High Flyer has grooved plastic hand grips, attaches to the wire securely, has ball-bearing pulley action and supports up to 175 pounds. Fun-loving kids ride high in the air—as high as you position wire.
K4587—High Flyer **$6.98**



Pitch 'n' Catch

☐ The lucky Little Leaguer who gets this has a silent pitching partner who returns the ball every time with no ball chasing to do. It's a big three-foot square piece of springy nylon netting with sturdy steel tubing frame that you pitch to. It promptly returns your toss. It sets up easily and comes with tape for lacing in a strike zone, comes with all necessary hardware. With a little practice, you can catch the return every time.
XL069—Pitch 'n' Catch **$6.95**

TOYS FOR ALL SEASONS—FROM KIMBALL'S.



Doorway Gym Exercise Bar

☐ Mom uses it to strengthen flabby arm muscles; Dad to do his chin-ups; Sis to practice ballet steps and attain bodily grace; Little Brother to work at developing really big muscles. The chrome-plated rustproof steel bar has protective rubber tips and extends from 30" to 38" to fit in most doorways. It safely supports up to 200 pounds. Every member of the family will soon be using it for regular exercise that makes them look and feel better.
F2636-Doorway Gym Exercise Bar **$4.29**



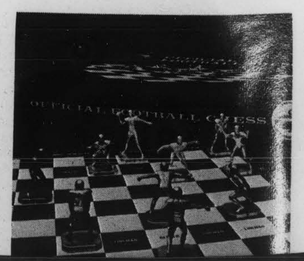
Ski Skates for Little Tots

☐ Too little for skis or skates? Oh, no, you're **not—if** you're between the ages of two and five we have a combination pair designed with you in mind. They take you skimming over the snow and ice just as the older kids' do—but so safely. Skates are steam-bent hardwood with turned-up toes, grooved bottoms to help you keep your balance. They're 12½" long and adjust to the shoe sizes of kids with the spring-type holders.
H3695—Ski Skates **$2.19**

Lunar Space Shoes

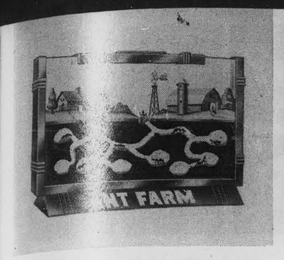
☐ He'll be bounding along like our Astronauts did on their history-making walk on the moon. Put them on and he'll seem to have anti-gravity powers, imitating their weightless look to the amusement of all. Shoes are really made of durable steel with strong springs that take ages 5 to 15 high in the air. The stout webbed straps adjust them easily to any shoe size. Youngsters love pretending they're walking in space and this timely toy provides the action.
K4803—Space Shoes **$5.49**





Football and Basketball Chess Games

☐ Sports-oriented games combine the strategy, action and excitement of football and basketball with basics of chess to provide championship fun. Each is played on a board that is a variant of a chess board with sculptured figures of gold- and silver-tone plastic that can be painted in your favorite team colors with plastic paints. Both are endorsed by famous coaches, come with full instructions.
XL109—Football Chess . . . **$9.98**
K4999—Basketball Chess . . . **$9.98**



Regular and Giant-size Ant Farms

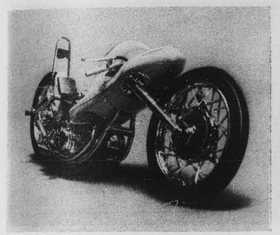
☐ "Go to the ant, thou sluggard" was pretty good advice and it still holds true today! Have an ant farm made of unbreakable plastic and see nursemaid ants carrying and caring for baby ants, builder ants creating roads and tunnels, feeder ants storing food. Sets come with certificates that bring you generous supplies of active ants later after you have their home ready. Ages 6 through 18.
K4790-Regular Ant Farm, 6x9" **$3.98**
K4791-Giant Ant Farm, 10x15" **$7.95**



Silk Factory Produces Real Silk

☐ It's fascinating to watch silk being produced by Nature's clever workers in their own "factory." See the complete life cycle of silk-producing moths—from egg to caterpillar, to spinning silk cocoon, to adult moth. Perfect for scout or science projects. Set has magnifying glass, two scientifically engineered incubator-observatories, special formula food, complete instructions plus a redemption coupon for starting culture. Ages 10 thru adult.
K4789—Silk Factory **$5.98**

KIMBALL'S MAKES LEARNING EASIER.



¼-Scale Cycle Kits by Revell

☐ Build a Honda Custom/Drag, a Harley-Davidson Chopped Hog or a Yamaha Grand Prix 350—complete in every detail! Honda and Chopped Hog have chrome engines, engine wiring, fuel and oil lines, spoke wheels, rubber tires. Yamaha is authentically detailed. All have steerable front wheels, control cables, lights, assembly instructions. Ages 8 and up. Plastic.
F2818—Honda Drag Racer **$4**
F2819—Harley Chopped Hog . . **$5**
F2820—Yamaha Grand Prix **$4**

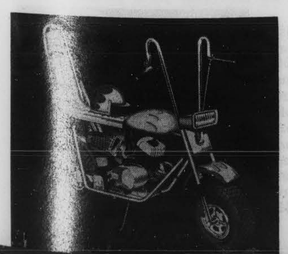


Human Heart and Eye Kits

☐ Sensational scientific wonder kits so detailed that they are in use by medical students! Human eye is four times life-size and is an exact replica. It is easy to assemble and anatomically correct in every way. With it comes a stand that identifies all parts. Heart is life-size with hinged section revealing inner chambers, valves, veins, arteries. All parts are identified with numbered decals. Ages 10 and up.
J4184—Human Eye Kit **$3**
J4185—Human Heart Kit **$3**

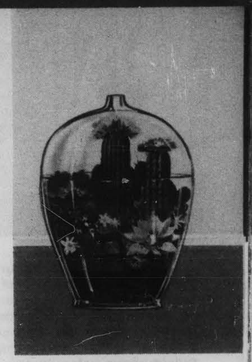
Bonanza Mini Bike Kit

☐ It's a fully detailed 1/10 scale version of the popular Bonanza Mini Bike model BC-1500 SH—the "super hot one" with the big bike performance. Kit has all the parts to build the stock version or the spectacular Kustom Kritter with hi-rise handlebars, custom seat and roll bar, chromed accessories and thick vinyl tires. After kit is assembled it may be displayed on the wall or desk with the full color "tuck 'n' tab" display frame included.
F2821—Bonanza Mini Bike Kit, **$2**



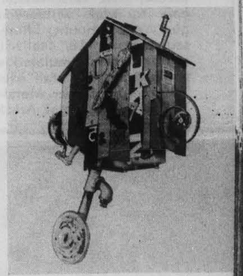
Frog Assembly-Dissecting Kit

☐ This will help your biology student improve his marks and provide every family member with a fascinating glimpse of nature. It's a complete, larger-than-life model of a leopard frog with over fifty pieces molded of plastic. Assemble it according to the step-by-step directions and then dissect it bit by bit, identifying the organs from skeleton to skin. It's about 6½x9" when assembled and it snaps together easily so no glue is required. Ages ten on up.
J4089—Frog Kit **$1.79**



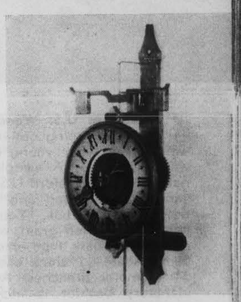
Cactus Garden and Terrarium

☐ Watch their interest grow as they tend this exciting, new Cactus Garden! Plants flourish in sunlight at room temperatures in a controlled atmosphere. See-through terrarium is 10¾" high, 8" in diameter and makes a decorative conversation piece for any room. Fill in coupon included and four 1-2-year-old cactus plants will be sent to you at once. Set includes plastic terrarium, special cactus growing medium, packet of sweet alyssum seeds, decorative landscape accessories and instructions. Ages 7 thru adult.
G3420—Cactus Garden, **$4.95**



Goofy Klock Kit

☐ This is a Klock? It does everything but keep time! It has a bell that rings, a pendulum that swings, hands that move and a spring that bounces to delight any little Rube Goldberg! An electric motor animates this wacky timepiece which measures over a foot high by 6" wide. Plastic parts may be painted, if desired. Step-by-step photo instructions make assembly easy and decals add the final touch! Two "D" batteries are needed (see page 190).
H3527—Goofy Klock Kit **$1.98**



Medieval Clock Kit

☐ Modeled after the wooden wheel clock invented in the 13th century, this replica with its weight-operated mechanism and exposed gear system really operates and keeps time accurately! Kit has snap-together plastic parts with no glue involved. As on all clocks of that time, it has only an hour hand. It has handsome woodgrain finish, Roman numerals. Weights you add control the mechanism. When completed, it is 8" across and 18" tall. Complete instructions are included. Ages 10 up.
K4986—Medieval Clock **$4.95**



Glow-in-the-dark Skeleton Kit

☐ An anatomically accurate scale model of the human skeleton and when they finish assembling it, they know that the ankle bone's connected to the shin bone and so on! The plastic parts glow in the dark, too! Actual size is about 16" high and is complete with stand and instructions for accurate assembly. The 206 bones can be put together by ages 8 and all the way up to medical students who'll find this helpful.
J4087—Skeleton Kit . . **$2.98**



"Down East" Lighthouse Kit

☐ A real working model of the famous "Down East" type lighthouses that dot the coast! The 14" lighthouse features electric lights for realism and is complete with dinghy and hoist, keeper's cottage, weather flag mast, rocky-coast 9" base and shrubs. Unit snaps together with no glue needed and decals are provided that eliminate painting. Uses two "D" cells (not included—see page 190).
K4987—Lighthouse Kit, **$2.95**

SCOTT COUNTY

The most picturesque scene, perhaps, found in Forest is the old cedar tree on Col. Lowry's old place. It was set out by Col. W.W.Lowry sixty years ago. The tree is known and admired by many people, and it is growing under such adverse circumstances as to furnish quite an interesting study. It is growing, apparently in the top of a mound that is at least three feet above surface level. Strange as it may seem, this tree, when only a small sprout was set in the tip top of the mound of dirt that was placed there at the time the cistern was dug to furnish water for the home. The old tree has served as a landmark for much of the property in Forest. In fact it is the only known landmark left, today. It is a beautiful old tree which bears upon its body marks of age as it stands erect in the top of the grass covered mound. The circumference of this old tree is six feet and three inches. This, also, will speak for a cedar tree, that many long years have passed over its slowly towering but uplifted heads.

SCOTT COUNTY

The largest tree ever known in this county is referred to in an old copy of the News Register. "In 1871 a large, long-leafed pine was cut down near Lake Station, on the Southern Railroad in east Mississippi. This tree was nine feet in circumference and 325 years old."

In the southeast part of Forest on the place owned by Richard Graham is a large spreading water oak. The tree was set there by Judge T.B. Graham in 1865. The old tree is a little more than seventy-two years old, and measures thirteen feet and seven inches in circumference.

In the court square at Forest, Mississippi are two giant water oaks, which were set out in 1889 by J.K.P.Palmer, a prominent attorney. Four trees were planted but two were destroyed when the old court house burned in 1900. The remaining trees have huge spreading limbs and furnish shade for a good portion of the court square. They are loved and appreciated by all, especially the older people of the county. The expense of their upkeep is borne by the county and tree surgery has been used in their

preservation.

The native home of Col. W.W.Lowry still stands in east Forest today, 1937, with few or practically no changes during the long period of 65 years. Here on the old place are four large water oaks, measuring eleven feet and eight inches to twelve feet in circumference. The trees were set there by Col. W.W.Lowry and are nearly seventy years old. The home now belongs to Mrs. D.M.Smythe, a relative of Col. W.W.Lowry. The trees are tenderly cherished in memory of her and other relatives.

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There are a number of large beautiful water oaks surrounding the old home built by Judge T.B.Graham, a little more than seventy-five years ago. The place is located in southeast Forest and is now owned by ~~W.~~Roy~~P.~~Stevens. The trees are very stately and reflect quite distinctly the fact that some one has manifested an intense interest in their preservation and wellfare through the years gone by. The thick dark green folage which covers the great branching limbs appears with the first whisper of spring. They form a grove of beautiful trees, which measure from eleven to thirteen feet in circumverence, forming a unique setting for the beautiful house nestling beneath the stately branches. The trees are treasured,today in memory of the great and good Judge T.B.Graham, while they are especially admired because of their unspeakable beauty.

On one of the three places in southeast Forest, settled about 1860 by Col. Bob Harper, and better known today as the Runge home, are found five huge native red oaks. It is said that the trees were left standing in pairs, spaced across the stately lawn in the latter years of the fifties when Col. Bob Harper began to have the dense forest cleared before any plans were laid for a home. The railway line which had been begun would pass this way certainly,

and Col. Harper saw that in the not distant future the dense forest would give place to a thriving little town or city. Five of the six oaks left are still standing today as monuments to his love for nature. The other tree was destroyed a number of years ago by lightening. These trees are said to be near one hundred years old, and four of them are lovely specimens of the native red oak, which are so numerous and very much at home in Scott county. The huge branching limbs with the rustic knots are but tokens of beauty and age to the eye that can not refrain from adoring nature. The four trees will measure ten feet in circumference at a distance of four and one half feet above the ground. The other tree, a native water oak and standing alone since the misfortune of its mate some time ago, is as large as the other trees. It, too, speaks for the passing of many many years over its waving head.

In that part of Ludlow known as "Old Town" stands the old home of Judge S.J.Denson, who was at one time probate judge of Scott county. He was the second settler in the north western part of the county. Just in front of the door stands some old cedars. They are standing as silent sentinels, as they have stood for nearly one hundred years, lending to this home an air of dignity and charm which would otherwise be missing.

W.J.Hamilton of Harperville, Mississippi, twelve miles north of Forest, has quite an unusual record for a pear tree. Mr. Hamilton, when quite a boy in 1887 planted a Kieffer pear tree on his place. This tree started bearing fruit and has borne continuously since. It is now fifty years old and is prized highly by the Hamilton family, especially Mr. Hamilton as this his favorite resting place in the summer while over seeing his field hands.

There are two large magnolia trees at Gum Springs on the A.A.Eady place. The desperado Copeland and his clan ate dinner under one of these trees one day during the period of his terror in the county. This was in the days of stage coaches, long before the railroad was dreamed of. Near this spot Copeland robbed the stage coach and it is thought that this money was burried beneath these trees. Since that time numbers of people have dug for the money and all but destroyed the magnolias but through

SCOTT COUNTY

it all they have survived and given shade to many travelers, But perhaps to no other group of desperados for a noonday spread, since the day of Copeland.

A very odd looking Mulburry tree is located at Lake, Mississippi, on the Burge place. This tree was planted by Mrs. Molly Burge sixty-five years ago. She played under this tree as well as in it when a child, and says that it was the favorite nesting place for her mother's hens, as they would steal their nest and hatch a large brood of checkens quite frequently.

This tree has never been known to bear a any fruit. Due to the fact that it has been through a fire only a part of the trunk is left.

On the Henry Gaskin place there is a group of Black-gum trees which are hollow. Water stands in these hollows when every where else is dry. This water is used as a remedy for warts and sores of every kind and is said to be very helpful. These trees are known to be sixty-five years old.

There is a freak tree on the George Smith place about two miles north of Forest. As unusual as it may sound, there has been for the past thirty years a plum tree growing in the hollow of the mulberry tree. This was sent to and accepted by Ripley's Believe It Or Not.

The plum tree is almost three feet in circumference and has for many years been bearing fruit having a very pleasing mulberry flavor.

SIGNED Susan A. Bridges
Mrs. Susan A. Bridges, Historian
Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #22

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

1. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper.

2. Editors I Have Known by R.H.Henry.

3. A.W.Cooper, County Attorney.

4. The South Today by John N.Moore.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Supv.
Mrs. Ruth Shuttlewerth
EDITORS: Mrs. Grace Gatewood TYPIST: Miss Helen Blossom

ASSIGNMENT #22
RECONSTRUCTION

Government:

County government took on an entirely different form after the close of the war. All officers were appointed for two years. What is now known as the board of supervisors was called the board of police. The chancery and circuit clerks were combined in Scott county. There was a probate clerk and a probate court in each county. Each county officer was supposed to hold for a term of two years, either by appointment or election.

When Judge William L.Sharkey was made provisional governor he appointed all the county officers who were holding office at the close of the war.

The members of the board of police appointed by Governor Sharkey, in 1865 were: Jonathan Liverman, Robert Evans, J.S.Halbert, Lindsey Harvey and L.P.Murrell. All of these men were Democrats, at least at that time, and they served the county well. There seems to have been no complaint against them, and their first duty was to reorganize the finances of the county and to get the county government back to its normal condition. In this they were in a degree successful, as will be found under the discussion of the economic condition of the county.

The entire personnel of the board changed early in January, 1870. Governor Ames appointed a full board of true Radicals

some of whom were of the worst stripe.

During most of the reconstruction period the office of sheriff and tax-collector was held by some member of the Owen family. John G.Owen, the blind Whig, was sheriff at the close of the war and was appointed by Governor Sharkey soo afterwards. At that time he was a mamber of no party, the old Whig party having gone out of existance. He joined the Republican party when it was organized in the county.

R.W.Bond, a Democrat who did not go to the war, acted as probate clerk while his neighbors were at the front. In 1865 Governor W.L.Sharkey appointed him to the same position, which he held until the summer of 1868, when he was replaced by a native Republican named, G.G.Gilmer. Little is known of this latter officer, except that he had lived in the county before the war and had become a Republican after the surrender. He held the office until the latter part of January 1872.

There was little worthy of note in the careers of the many justices of the peace who held office from 1865 to 1875.

Frequent accounts of their ignorance and neglect of duty occurred in the county paper. It was said (Forest Register) that two of the justices in beat three, names not given, could not read or write, and that they signed all papers with marks.

Several negroes were elected constable and many more ran for the office and were defeated in various ways. The most striking example is that of Nath Carr, a negro living in beat two. When Nath was elected he did not know what constable meant.

At the surrender Roderick Moore was the representative of the county in the State legislature and was appointed to the same position when Governor Sharkey was made provisional governor in the fall of 1865. On October 2, the first election in the county was held after the war and Roderick Moore was reelected to the same position. He held office until the election of 1869. June 22, 1868, he was elected without opposition in the election at which the constitution was rejected.

In June, 1868, J.B.Blackwell was elected State senator from the eleventh senatorial district, which included the counties of Scott, Newton and Smith. He lived in Forest, where he edited the county paper.

Transportation In County:

No navigable streams flow near the county, except Pearl river, and it is navigable only a part of the year. Consequently the people have been forced to travel for the most part on rough dirt roads. In fact, this was the only means of transportation until the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad was built through the county in 1860, after many false starts had been made earlier. At one time

this railroad had its terminus on the eastern border of Scott county near Lake, where it remained until long after the war of secession. The most important road in the county before the war was the stage line, running from points in Alabama through Hillsboro and Morton, to Vicksburg. Most of the citizens bought their supplies in Vicksburg and hauled them over this road. There were also lines leading from Hillsboro to DeKalb, Canton, Raleigh and other nearby towns. These roads were not worked by any system, and were for the most part simply cleared lines in the woods.

During the entire reconstruction period the roads were worked by the overseer system. There were, on an average, about seventy overseers in the county with from three to six miles of road for each. Each able-bodied man, with certain exceptions, was forced to pay $5 or work ten days on the roads. This system worked very poorly; the roads in the wet season of the year were practically impassable.

Farm and Plantations:

From the organization of the county to the present time, farming has been the principal occupation of its people. The census reports of 1860, 1870 and 1880 show that the following farm products were raised in the county: live-stock, wheat, corn, tobacco, beeswax, oats, honey, rye, cotton, wool, Irish and sweet potatoes,

butter, molasses, rice, peas, beans, barley, sorghum and fruits. Many of these were produced only in small quantities. In 1912 some of these products--such as wheat, rye, tobacco and barley--~~are~~ were almost unknown local farm products.

At the beginning of the war only about twelve per cent of the 373,760 acres in the county was improved in excess of that part which had grown up in small trees again.

Five years after the close of hostilities, there was the same number of cultivated acres at the outbreak. The production of wheat had fallen 200 per cent, and corn, 250 percent. Only 131,775 bushels of corn were raised, an average of 100 bushels per farm. Tobacco culture had greatly fallen in importance. The production of wool fell more than 600 per cent, the pitiful sum of 560 pounds being raised in 1870. Although the cultivation of barley and rye had disappeared, the culture of rice was assuming an important place by 1870. In that year there were raised an average of 10 bushels to the farm over the entire county, as compared with one bushel to every farm in 1860.

In 1870 there were three farms in the county with an acreage of more than a thousand acres each, and 215 with between 50 and 500 acres. The county was dotted with very small farms. There were 166 of them in the

county having less than 10 acres and 840, out of a total of 1,058, having less than 50 acres. In other words about four-fifths of the farms in the county contained less than 50 acres each. This was not true, however, before the war, nor was it true in 1880. In 1870 the remaining 250,000 acres in the county consisted of untouched forests for the most part, a good part of which had formerly been bald prairies over which a person could see for miles when the county was first established.

By 1880 there were 1,332 farms in the county; fifteen times as many as ten years before had from 500 to 1,000 acres. Only about 40 per cent of the farms contained an average of 10 acres or less as compared with 80 per cent in 1870. The average size of the farm had grown to 141 acres. There were 13 farms in the county having more than 1,000 acres. The total number of acres in farms had actually grown less from the beginning of the war to 1880, there being then 187,624 acres, whereas there had been 196,506 acres in 1860. On an average there was more than six per cent less of cultivated lands in 1880 than twenty years before. This shows what a calamitous effect war, emancipation and the political and social upheaval of reconstruction had had on the county. In the same time population had grown about 40 per cent from 1870 to 1880.

Social Life:

For amusements the people engaged in many of the same sports and games which now interest their sons and daughters. But in addition to present day amusements were the log-rollings, at which neighbors would spend the day with one of their number who needed their assistance in clearing land. They were always rewarded at dinner time by a generous bowl of eggnog or an ample supply of strong drink, followed by a sumptuous feast for all of both races, and often by a dance at night for the young whites. Next in importance came the corn huskings with a feast and the old fashioned dance late at night. There were also quilting parties and tournaments.

The occasion of the greatest enjoyment for the greatest number was afforded by the tournaments, held in various parts of the county and attended by hundreds of people. Regular tournament clubs were organized in the northern part of the county, notably at Hillsboro, Harperville and Ludlow. These held athletic contests of all kinds. The most interesting contest was the test of horsemanship, in which the rider with a lance attempted to catch rings suspended over him in the air. The rider who caught the most rings was declared the winner and was the hero of the occasion.

The Register gives an account of one of these tournaments, which was held at Harperville, October 13, 1874, by the Harperville Club, of which T.A.Beaver

was president, J.W.Turner, vice-president, J.E.Holifield, secretary, and G.C.Harper, treasurer. J.R.Owen and M.M. Shannon were the two marshals, with duties similar to those of athletic referees of the present day. Hundreds attended this tournament, which was the society event of the year for that neighborhood. To the winning heros were given a gold medal and a joyful recognition by all the young ladies--rewards eagerly looked forward to by all the young men who were contesting.

In the tournament held in September, 1874, at Ludlow, there were twenty-three contestants, among them being G.B.Antley, of Forest.

Political Adjustment:

There was very little respect for the courts during the reconstruction period. The Forest Register tried earnestly to persuade the people to place their confidence in the officials in charge of these courts, but the efforts were mostly in vain. The people believed that the sheriff was corrupt and that the Republican on the bench would not give them justice. This was one of the causes of so much lynching during those years of strife and trouble. Negroes sat on both petit and grand juries. At times a large portion of the jury would be negroes. On an average, there were from three to five negroes on every jury in the first part of the period. This made it exceedingly difficult to indict and convict.

The juries that contained the greatest number of negroes were those chosen from 1869 to 1872. After the latter date the number gradually grew smaller from year to year. But negroes continued to sit on juries even after reconstruction.

Happily for Scott county most of the elections were carried by the native white Democrats. The negroes did not cease, however, to make strenuous efforts to carry elections until long after all efforts were hopeless. As a rule the elections held between 1869 and 1872 were carried by the Radicals, but after the latter date they were usually carried by the Conservatives. The earlier elections of the reconstruction period in Scott county are unique because they are the only elections in the political history of the county in which the negro element was an important factor. The negroes had but recently been granted economic and political rights and being densely ignorant of the full meaning of these rights, they presented a trying and critical problem to the men who were to control them. But the situation in Scott county was not so serious as in many other counties, because fortunately the blacks were in a minority and this minority was scattered very generally over the whole county. Beats one and two had the most trouble because many of the precincts there were generally carried by the Radicals during the reconstruction period.

Upon the return of the soldiers to their homes few realized the critical struggle before them. The chief thoughts of most of them were to be with their loved ones and to begin the difficult task of repairing the family fortunes. When the war began there were about 900 free families in the county, and nearly 400 of them owned slaves. After the w ar these families had to give up the comforts of former years, and on account of losing their slaves and other property they were forced to begin the fight of life anew; consequently there was little time for the consideration of political problems.

After the heated campaign of 1875, when the news became general that the whole Democratic ticket had won by about 600 majority and that the whole state had overthrown carpetbag rule by over 30,000 majority there were wild scenes all over the county. The old cannon at Forest was again pulled out, and several salutes were fired; anvils were also fired. The town of Forest resembled a college student body, celebrating an intercollegiate victory. The cannon was carried to Lake and there fired, amid the ringing of bells.

Nearly every officer, chosen at this election, from constable to governor was a firm Democrat. The government had at last been rescued and the reconstruction struggle was a thing of the past.

Economic Adjustment :

It goes without saying that the people of the county were in a miserable economic condition after the surrender. Deprived for four years of the services of its best men, hundreds of whom were never to return to their old homes, the county lost in an untold measure. There were also three Federal raids through the county, two by General Sherman with an army of 30,000 men and one by General Grierson, who left scarcely nothing but desolation in their path. All public buildings were destroyed, property seized, the railroad tracks torn up, and the factory and railroad shops at Lake burned. Returning from the battlefield the soldiers found their farm houses dilapidated, slaves emancipated, animals carried away, fields fallow, fences down, and their Confederate currency valueless.

The negroes, who had just won their freedom, were utterly dependent on others, owning nothing, not even a mind to earn their living, to say nothing of a home, live-stock, money or credit. After the emancipation of the slaves most of them continued to live with their former masters. Some of them went to work on the V.&M. railroad, in the wagon factory at Lake and on "public works" in the larger towns. During the first two years they gave the whites very little trouble. It was only after Tarbell, Stone and men of similar type, began to teach their false doctrines of social and political

equality and of the dishonesty of the whites in their relations with the colored race that the negroes began to draw aloof from their former masters. The breach, once made, grew wider and wider.

There was nothing to begin work on. A few of the cavalrymen had brought their horses home and with these tried to make a crop, but they returned home too late to succeed. It is difficult to paint in words the true economic condition of the county at the beginning of this period. Many men who had never worked before were now doing in some cases the same kind of labor their former slaves had performed. All articles of merchandise were at fabulously high prices. By the summer of 1867 prices had fallen perhaps a third, and yet in the issue of August 17, 1867 of the Forest Register, prices were quoted at Forest as follows: Bacon, 25 cents; corn $3.65; flour, $17; rice, 15 cents; sugar, 25 cents; cotton, 15-18 cents; coffee, 30-32 cents; and other articles accordingly. At the close of the war calico was selling at 40 cents; cotton yarn at $6 and $7 for five pound bundles. At the surrender, a Federal tax of $15 a bale was levied on cotton. This unreasonable tax was finally lowered to $10.00 by 1867. Scarcely any cotton was made during the war, since there was little chance for a market and the surplus of corn had been destroyed in the Federal raids. Revenue stamps were required by the government for all deeds, wills and public records.

Almost any week in the earlier years of this period long lines of wagons of settlers from Georgia, Alabama and the South Atlantic States could be seen on the old Hillsboro and Vicksburg road. Some Scott county families joined these settlers who moved to the West. Some did not stay long, others never returned. Cotton and corn were the staple crops, the backbone of the prosperity of the county. The unsettled conditions, poor teams, scarcity of seed and poor labor conditions made short crops of both the staples. Although the year 1867, was an exceedingly poor crop year, more cotton was raised than formerly. It seemed that normal economic conditions were resumed very slowly. In 1868 cotton sold for from 25 to 30 cents, the first bale being raised by H.H.Holbert and sold on September 2, for 27 cents. The crop that year was up to the average, but the Forest Register in September of that year contained several columns of advertised sales of delinquent tax lands. The people were actually too poor to pay their taxes. In the fall of 1869, the best crops since the surrender were made. Probably on the strength of this success a project was launched to establish a cotton factory at Harperville with local capital, but it soon fell through. The first bale that year was raised by Wiley Jones, and sold for 32 cents. There was also a large crop of corn and for the first time in the

history of the county, corn was shipped in car load lots from Lake station to neighboring points along the railroad line. The farmers also began to devote more attention to other crops. In the summer of that year W.A.Lack began to cultivate clover, which in addition to the native lespedeza made excellent hay and forage. The year before there was some talk of a "medel farm" (experiment station). It was advocated in strong terms and was later taken up by the local Grange. Commercial fertilizers were first used in the county in the spring of 1870. As local merchants were not handling it, it was necessary to buy from Mobile firms. This commercial fertilizer cost $50.00 a ton in addition to the freight. It was not many seasons until local merchants began to handle it; the price soon fell to a reasonable figure and its use became general.

In 1870 H.H.Holbert brought the first bale to market on August 25, and sold it for 21½ cents. The crop this year was an average one. The next year the same man brought the first bale of cotton to market on August 18. In 1871 there were 5,188 bales shipped from Forest, 981 from Lake and 2,552 from Morton, making a total of 6,721 from the three markets. This amount, added to the number of bales of Scott county cotton shipped from Brandon, Canton and Newton, would probably make about 8,000 bales for the county. The amount shipped from

Forest was the largest of any town between Vicksburg and Meridian, except Jackson and Brandon. During the month of March there were shipped from Forest, according to the report of the station agent, 656 barrels of flour and meal; 90,000 pounds of meat; and the amounts paid for freight were; Cash, $4,929,88; freight on merchandise received, $5,195.30. Prosperity was slowly coming back to the hard-working citizens, as is shown by the fact that in 1872 Morton alone shipped 4,424 bales of cotton.

It is recorded that in the fall of 1872 white people began to settle in the county in large numbers. This was due primarily to the prosperity of the county and to the double fact that it was under Democratic control and had a safe white majority.

In January of the year 1873 agents of the delta planters came to Scott county and induced many negroes to leave the county. Many other negro families, seeing no hope for social or political equality, also left the county. In 1873 there was a very poor crop of cotton raised, due to bad seasons, scarcity of labor and money with which to make the crop. In an editorial in the Forest Register,(November 26, 1873) the condition of the county was painted in very blue terms. Many of the families were again in poverty. The merchants were in poor shape

financially having taken deeds of trust on growing crops, which in many cases had failed. The editor of the local paper accepted anything from molasses to geese on subscriptions and advertisements. One of the early issues of the Forest Register in 1874 recorded the fact that there were seven columns and a half of sheriff's advertised sales of delinquent tax lands. At a conservative estimate, the amount of land thus advertised for sale, was nearly one-twelfth of the entire land in the county, or about 20,000 acres. The Forest Register for February, 1874 contained the first advertised notice of a bankrupt merchant in the county. It was the case of a merchant who had been too careless with his creditors.

There were, however, many encouraging signs. Oats began to be raised in good quantities. The largest grower of this grain in 1873 was L.B.F. Champion, who raised 700 bushels. Two years later the culture of rice was started in several parts of the county. In 1875 D.Singleton planted fifteen acres of rice. In the same year the Harperville Flouring Mills were running and grinding much wheat for the people. It was no unusual sight to see comparatively large fields of wheat growing in many sections of the county.

Perhaps the greatest source of discomfort to the

people was the extravagant and unnecessary taxes. During the years 1866 and 1867 the taxes were not unreasonably high. As has been shown, the county was in very bad financial condition. In 1868 the Republican board of police assessed a tax of 25 per cent on the State tax, designating no special fund or purpose for which the money was to be used.

From the various figures on taxation it will be seen that the people, already poor, were burdened with taxation during practically the whole reconstruction period. This was not due to the local Democratic officers, but to the State Republican who assessed the high rates and provided systems of improvement which forced the local officers to assess the taxes.

Social Adjustment:

An account has already been given of many of the race conflicts and disturbances of this period; also of the number, character and causes of the various murders, assaults, and other offenses. Instances have also been noted in which the efforts of negroes and carpetbaggers to gain social recognition resulted in violence. It remains to be said in this connection that every effort to instil doctrines of social equality resulted invariably in the same vain end.

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number or character of suits brought in the probate and circuit and chancery courts during the reconstruction period. The court records were either lost in the numerous moves from Hillsboro to Forest and back, that took place in the stormy days of the county site trouble, or were burned in 1900, when the court house was burned. Judging from the large number of prosperous and successful lawyers at Forest and Hillsboro, there must have been a large amount of business before the courts, but the exact nature of this business in not known. There were only five counties in the sixth circuit district, in which Scott county was located. The terms of the circuit court in Scott county were twelve days each in March and September, which are about the same as at the present time, when the population and interests have almost trebled. But on the other hand, strange to say, the report of the penitentiary authorities for 1870 shows that there was not a convict from Scott county, and no report for this period showed more than two in any one year. But possible cause for this descrepancy was the gross negligence in the enforcement of the laws, as has already been shown.

Educational and Religious Adjustment:

The war paralyzed practically all the schools in Scott county. Only three schools were maintained at intervals during the war. According to the census of 1850 there were in the county: one college (really an academy or high school) with four instructors and sixty-five students, eight public schools, with eight teachers and one hundred and fifty-seven pupils, and two private schools. In the administration of Governor Brown (1846) the first public school bill was passed by the legislature of Mississippi. But, it was very defective in that it did not provide for a state or county superintendent and had very little to say about the necessary qualifications of teachers. This act gave little assistance to Scott county.

In 1850 there were only 2,778 white people in the county and they were scattered in all parts of the county. This made the school question a very uncertain one. There were few communities large enough to support a school. There were then only 205 males and 168 females attending school. By 1860 the system of schools had not kept pace with the material progress of the county, but the number os schools had probably doubled. There were about 3000 children of school age, that is, between the ages of 5 and 18. Of course, few of the children of school age had school advantages, either before of during the war.

The people were engaged in the fight for existence, and they thought very little of training their children.

When Sherman's army passed through Hillsboro the school building was destroyed, and immediately after the war the people were not able to rebuild. That a general interest was manifested, however, is shown by the fact that twelve of the leading citizens of the town, both Republicans and Democrats, spoke at a public school meeting, all in favor of rebuilding as soon as possible.

At that time Dr. W.Hamiter was principal of the Forest Academy, which had been established in 1866. Attorney T.B.Johnson taught penmanship at the county seat. The Forest Female Academy was established in September, 1869 by Miss Nannie Gresham, who became its first president.

The first board of school directors in Scott county was appointed the latter part of 1870 and consisted of the following men, all of whom were Republicans: J.H.Owens,Jesse B.Jones, John Walden (a negro), John Stone, and W.J.Gilmer. The membership of this board remained intact for about two years.

In the summer of 1871 an important school meeting was held, at which plans for the coming year were made by trustees and patrons of schools over the county, and communicated to the board of school directors. At that time most of the teachers, many of whom had little

training, were paid $50 and some as high as $75 a month.

One year after the establishment of the school system of 1870 there were 24 teachers, 19 whites and five negroes. It is thought that no white person ever taught a negro school in the county. In 1870 there were 3,040 children of school age in the county.

In 1870 this poor county spent on education the handsome sum of $13,345. This was considerably more than $4 for each educable child in the county. Of this amount $8,555 was spent for teachers of both races, $2,100 for school furniture and considerably larger sums for buildings, school apparatus, and rent. The average the next year for each teacher in the county, white and black, was $58 a month. Captain Hasie received $850 for his services of about two days a month. It was established by no less an authority than Hasie himself that the amount of loss on loan of school funds that year was $8,000.

Three years later the total expenditure for education was somewhat larger than in 1870. Teacher's salaries alone had increased to $12,716.50, an increase of 50 per cent. But this was probably due entirely to an increase in the number of schools and teachers, for the average salary of $58 a month remained the same. In 1870 there were $4,943.98 of outstanding claims against the county, which were regarded as probably good and $1,005.55 worthless. These amounts were about the same three years later.

In 1870 Scott county received only $10 from the Chickasaw fund, while some other counties received hundreds and even thousands. Probably the county was also unfairly treated when the State appropriation for the common schools of 1869 was made.

It is believed that in both of these instances the county was discriminated against.

In 1873 there were sixty-six teachers in the county--thirty-eight in the public schools, seventeen colored in the public schools, ten white in the private schools, and one colored in a colored private school. At the same time there were thirty-five school buildings owned by the county, and one rented. There were 1,374 white children in the public schools, which was about eighty per cent o f the whole, while in the negro schools at the same time there were but 260 children, or about 18 per cent of the whole. For the 3,212 children in the county in 1873 there were 10 more primary schools than in 1870, but the number of private schools had decreased to six, and the private schools for the negroes had gone out of existance. That year there was a total of fifty schools. It is an interesting fact that Scott county received $300 from the Peabody fund.

Only eight towns in Mississippi received any assistance from the Peabody board and two of these were in Scott county,-Harperville and Hillsboro.

By 1874 Superintendent Lack reported that educational enthusiasm had greatly decreased, due in part to the poor economic condition of the people. There was about $6,000 yet due to teachers with no early prospect of payment. Only four schools were operated during the first eight months of the year--two white and two colored. Superintendent Lack suggested that the poll tax be raised from $1 to $2. At

that time there were 3,460 children of legal school age in the county, a part of whom went to school in the four public schools, and in eight private schools. In the four public schools there was enrolled the pitiful number of 155 pupils with a general average attendance of only 120. There were only four teachers for these schools. Two of these held first grade licenses and the remainder third grade. It might be mentioned incidently that a free scholarship worth $100 to the University of Mississippi was given each year to some student from the county.

The general management of the schools of the county during the entire reconstruction period remained in the hands of the Republicans, but, be it said to the credit of these men, the system was managed much better than had been anticipated.

In the fifteen years before the war there were three religious denominations in Scott county--the Baptist, Methodist, and Lutheran. These denominations had about eight churches in the county. The southern part of the county was the stronghold of the Lutheran church and Hillsboro was the center of both Baptist and Methodist activities.

The first church in the county was organized in 1836, one and one-half miles from Hillsboro. This church was taken into the official Methodist circuit in 1837. Green M.Rogers, the presiding elder, was the organizer. From this small beginning grew the present strong organizations of Methodists in the county. The first Baptist churches were organized by

Rev. M.Clarke, a well known religious worker, for whom Clark Memorial College was named. Huddleston and Clarke were among the first preachers. Among the other churches organized before the war were the following: Mutual Union, a Methodist church near Pulaski; Wesley Chapel in the southern part of the county; Primitive Baptist, near Pulaski and near Antioch, the first pastor of which was J.G.Crecelius. The first Lutheran chapel was organized in 1857 near where Carr's Church is now located.

It is stated by citizens who lived in the county before the war that the people, as a rule, had then a more genuine, sincere, religous attitude than those who have lived there since. Whether this is the statement of persons whose hallowed memories of the past are exaggerated is not known.

At the outbreak of the war there were fourteen churches in the county-- eight Baptist, four Methodist, two Lutheran-having building accommodations for 3,425 people and property to the value of $4,600. These buildings fell into ruins when the men left for the war, and the organization in most of them soon went to pieces.

In 1865 this same condition prevailed to even a worse extent. Buildings were in decay; preachers had either been killed or had not all returned and the attention of the people was directed primarily to worldly thoughts. The Primitive Baptist minister soon reorganized his two churches, and E.R. Shepherd, P.M.Gaddis, C.McDonald and G.W.Chatfield began the work of preaching to the white people. Robert Bell did the

same for the negroes.

The town of Forest had attained some little degree of growth even before the war, but it had no church building as late as May, 1867. The first church to organize in the place was the Baptist, under the leadership of Revs. N.L. Clarke, W.R.Butler, and L.P.Murrell on May 12, 1867, with seventeen charter members. Rev. W.R.Butler was the first pastor. Three years later the church was first represented in the Baptist association, and it reported a membership of fourty-one; nine white men, twenty-three white women and nine negroes. At that time it occupied the Presbyterian Church building, the only church building in the town. The Baptist church building was not completed until October, 1873, and the Methodist until February, 1874.

This gives an idea of the organization and works of the various churches in the county. It was customary during the first few years after the war for the negroes to have their regular membership in the white churches, where special seats were reserved for them. It is said that a great many of the older negroes were very devout in their worship and faithful in their religious observances. But it was not long until they began to distrust the whites in all their relations, and as a consequence they soon felt out of place in the white people's churches. Word then came that the negroes in other sections of the State were organizing separate churches. Their leaders began to ask why they could not do likewise and organize churches for members of their own race exclusively.

These were to be built up on the same general lines as the older churches. In September 1869 the first separate negro church in the county was established at Forest, after the fashion of the Baptists of that town. Soon the negroes in various other parts of the county began to break loose from the white churches and to found their own churches, where they could worship God to suit themselves. Before the end of 1871 the negroes had established about six or eight separate churches. Robert Bell and Sam West were among the leading and most active men in this reorganization of the church system.

Extreme, spasmodic emotionalism marked their church services during this time, as now. Only two denominations--the Baptist and Methodist--attained a very extensive colored following in reconstruction days. Neither the Lutheran nor Presbyterian denominations exercised any considerable influence over the negroes, and therefore had not enough followers to justify the organization of a church in any community. The percentage of negroes who had church affiliations is not known, but it has been estimated that not more than fifty per cent of them belonged to the churches in any one period.

The relation between the whites and negroes religiously was at first warm and confidential, but it soon grew cold. They ignored each other more and more, as they grew further apart politically. The whites never entered the negro churches, except as a matter of curiosity, and finally the negroes refused to come into, and were refused membership

in, the white churches.

Five years after the war there were eighteen churches in the county, representing four denominations as follows: The Presbyterians had one church, the Lutherans three; the Methodists five, and the Baptists, nine. There were accommodations in these churches for 4100 people, the Baptists alone accommodating 2,500. Practically all churches in the county were built by voluntary local labor, and the small amount of $5,700 represented the entire valuation of the property belonging to these eighteen churches.

The latest denomination to enter the county and the first to build a house of worship at Forest was the Presbyterian. Their building was completed in 1870; their first pastor was A.L.Kline. The Methodist conference met at Forest in September, 1870. It appointed the following preachers for the county: L.Kendell, Morton; William Fenn, Forest; A.Vance, Lake; W.R.Butler, R.McInnis and C.McDonald. Many of these ministers served four or even five churches. For example, in 1872, G.W.Chatfield served the churches at Lake, High Hill, Wesley Chapel, Forest, and Carr's Church. In 1872, the Brandon Methodist conference again met at Forest with F.M.Williams, presiding elder. On November 12, 1873 the Primitive Baptist Association met at Antioch with churches from many counties represented. By 1875 the number of regular Baptist churches had increased to fifteen, all of whom were represented in the convention held at Springfield in September, 1874 in which S.R.Butler was moderator and S.H.Kirkland,

clerk. One month later the Presbyterians of Central Mississippi met at Forest. An effort was made about that time to organize an Episcopal church at Morton; Rector R. Hines of Meridian preached about once a month for several months. But the organization lasted only a short time.

These unconnected facts give a fairly accurate account of the religious work of the people of Scott county from 1865 to 1875. There was no destruction of church property during the stormy period, as was the case in many other counties.

Carpet-baggers:

A small but influential element which had come from the North at the close of the war, or were in the South with the Federal Armies at the time of the surrender and remained over to see what was in store for them. These are known as carpetbaggers. There were two classes of carpetbaggers. One came entirely for plunder and official position and the other for non-political pursuits. All of them, however, affiliated with the radical crowd. By reason of their connection with the civil and military authorities of the State, they were able to exert a wonderful amount of power in the county. Whenever appointments were to be made, it was usually men of this stripe who secured them. Perhaps the smallest source of Republican strength consisted of some of the Old Line Whigs, who, while holding to the best interests of the county, joined the Republican party because this was the only means available to show their opposition to the Conservatives. It was not their love of the Republicans so much as their hatred of the Democrats,

that caused them to cast their lots with the new party. The backbone of the Republican party was the negro element, which was in a minority over the entire county, except in Beat two, where the negroes had a large majority of the population.

By far the most influential carpetbagger in the county was Judge Jonathan Tarbell. He was a man of extraordinary ability and it is claimed by some that he was honest in his convictions. But in the light of proved facts the writer does not believe that he was. At least, his actions were sadly out of harmony with the best interests of the people of the county. In 1866 he left his home in Massachusetts and settled on a farm near Hillsboro. As he paid only $3.40 taxes, it is presumed that he did not buy a farm and only rented the one to which he brought his family. Almost immediately he allied himself with the Republican party and was a most potent factor in its development not only in the county but in the State. He made friends with the negroes and easily won their confidence. When the loyal leagues were established over the State he organized the negroes of Scott county and became the first county president of the organization. He never offered for office in the county, but held the office of probate judge by appointment of the governor. He was always content to work his schemes through others. Being well educated, an able lawyer, and having a strong personality, he was recognized over the entire State as one of the strongest carpetbaggers. There were few of them who were more cordially hated than was Judge Tarbell.

J.J.Ritch was a carpetbagger, according to some authorities, but others claim that he was a Southerner who moved into the

county in 1866. At any rate he settled after the surrender near Hillsboro, immediately identified himself with the Radical crowd and was under the dominance of John G.Owen . He was appointed by Governor Ames supervisor of beat one. He is described as being an undesirable citizen, to say the least, by those who knew him.

Major George W.Corliss was a carpetbagger who was in the South at the time of the surrender, and remained. He was sent to Scott county by the freedmen's bureau and placed in charge of the bureau at Forest. Later he was transferred to the bureau ay Lake, then he moved to Rankin county, where he was elected sheriff. He was indicted for several offenses, and finally left the State, never to be heard of again by the enemies he had left behind. It is reported that he was not so bold with his dishonesty in Scott county as he was elsewhere.

A third carpetbagger was Capt. George E.Hasie, who was also in the South at the close of the war. He did not come to the county until 1870, when he was appointed by Governer Ames county superintendent of education, mayor of Forest, justice of the peace, and chairman of the board of school directors and postmaster of Forest. His greed not being satisfied, he left the county in 1871 for richer fields. He was never a candidate for an office in the county, and is reported to have been a very illiterate man. He was a dissipated sot; he entered Forest a few days before receiving his appointment and spent his first night in the county jail on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Another carpetbagger by the name of Post came to the county soon after Hasie, and was appointed principal of the Forest Male Academy, which he taught for one session. He then left the county, never to be heard of again. Little is known of him.

In numbers the carpetbaggers were small but their influence was felt politically and economically by the wonderful control they had felt politically and economically by the wonderful control they had over the freedmen. Their influence over the blacks was very great because of the fact that they camr from that section of the country, which, the negroes were made, had brought about their freedom. When the blacks were told by these adventurers that the Republican party had given them freedom, many of them left their former masters, who had cared for them for months after the surrender, and joined the ranks of the party led by carpetbaggers and scalawags. But this was not accomplished without the use of falsehoods, to the effect that the Democratic party desired to re-enslave the negroes. To make the negroes doubly loyal to the Republican party, the carpetbaggers and scalawags organized the blacks into political societies. As a last extremity, were willing to teach impossible doctrines of political and social equality through these organizations in order to maintain their supremacy. This served in a large measure to turn the heads of the hitherto peaceful negroes, and to give a

powerful impetus to the growing animosity in their hearts.

The following excerpts from the pen of the South-hating carpetbagger, Judge Tarbell, is an example of carpet-bag misrepresentation of the people of the South:

"The extension to Mississippi of the so-called magnanimity and liberal measures would restore rebels and traitors to power in the State and Jeff Davis and his co-traitors to their old seats in the United States Senate.

"Defeat of ratification, a prospective election, with universal amnesty and universal suffrage, will be practically to us an unconditional surrender to our oppressors.

"Espionage upon poor whites and freedmen and their subjugation to the dominant class, are as complete as in the days of slavery, and will remain so beyond the hope of alleviation, save through the active, positive, protecting character of republican measures."

Scalawags:

The Scalawags combined their forces with the carpet-baggers, and their activities in the county were, of course, practically the same. There was this difference; there is no record of any of the scalawag element attaining a position of eminence during the reconstruction period.

Conservatives:

One of the leading Conservatives in the county, who did much to rid it of radicalism, was A.B.Smith, pepularly known

as "Dick" Smith. He was the first white child born in the county and he grew up as a prosperous farmer's son and became a farmer himself in his earlier manhood.

He was living in Hillsboro when the State seceded and assisted Judge T.B.Graham in organizing the Forest Guards, which company was mustered on May 11, 1861. It was largely through his efforts that supplies were secured for the county during the war. He served as a private in the Twentieth Regiment.

In 1869 he moved to Forest and resumed the practice of law, achieving great success at the bar. For years he was the best criminal lawyer in Scott county. His services to the county consisted in developing schemes to lessen the influence of the negro and carpetbagger. His method of controlling the negro was by persuasion and friendly talks. On numerous occasions, when great numbers of negroes would meet to discuss politics, he would make speeches to the crowds and advise them to vote the Conservative ticket. In this way he controlled many negro votes.

No citizen of Scott county was more loved by its people than was Judge T.B.Graham, another prominent Conservative. He was born in Sumpter county, Alabama. His father, dying when he was only two years old, left a family for him and his brothers to support. This was not a difficult task, since the family was wealthy in slaves and property. When a very young man, he showed signs of that brilliancy which afterwards characterized his career. He graduated at the

University of North Carolina with first honors in the literary class. He then studied law under some older practitioner and moved into Scott county soon afterwards, where he began the practice of his profession. Later he was graduated from a law school, and then returned to the county to resume his professional career. When the State seceded he organized the Forest Guards and was elected captain of the company, in which capacity he served throughout the war. After the war he again located in the county for the practice of law.

Like his law partner, A.B.Smith, his weapon was persuasion. His wonderful influence over both races gave him the important position of mediator in many of the conflicts of those stormy days.

In 1842, at the age of eight, W.A.Gatewood, Jr., came with his father from Kentucky and settled in the southern part of the county. His father was a very successful planter, and at the outbreak of the war owned about 42 slaves and hundreds of acres of land. Both father and son were Whigs, and were opposed to secession, but at the outbreak of the war the son joined Company G, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, ehich was organized at Hillsboro and placed under the command of General Van Dorn. After the war he settled on the old homestead. He, too, was among the more prominent Conservatives.

Another Conservative who took an important part in the overthrow of radical rule was Green B.Huddleston, one of the most brilliant lawyers of central Mississippi during this period.

Many were the schemes he devised to keep down the carpet-bagger and negro in Scott county. Many times has he aroused the citizens to do their political duty. He made numerous speeches for the Democratic party. Although these invaluable services were rendered without any hope of reward, he was finally persuaded to run for representative in the later years of the reconstruction period and was elected by a good majority.

A very active citizen politically was Capt. David M. Womack. He was chairman of the county Democratic executive committee for a number of years and used this official position many times to the advantage of his political associates. Several of the Democratic majorities are directly traceable to his untiring efforts. He was a very successful merchant of Forest, where he lived the greater part of his life.

Another Democratic leader was Calvin S.Jones, who helped his friends in every possible way. His influence over the negroes was used to secure their votes and when this failed other means were employed. After reconstruction he was a member of the board of supervisors for many years.

J.B?Blackwell came to Scott county from Smith county in 1870, was editor of the Forest Register for several months, represented Scott county in the State senate and was later elected chancery clerk. He afterwards moved to Vicksburg, where he began to practice law. He was a greatly loved Democrat with much influence in reconstruction.

J.J.Crane was a loyal Conservative living at Forest, a and took an active part in the overthrow of negro and carpetbag rule in the town.

A reconstruction history of Scott county would be incomplete without some reference to the work of D.S.Holmes and George Lowrey around Lake. The former came to the county as a teacher in 1860. He remained in the county during the war with the exception of about two weeks, when he went to Brandon to enlist in a company to go to the war. He was one of the two men in the county who voted against secession. After the war he took an active part in political affairs around Lake. In 1865 he refused to swear allegiance to the United States government and almost had serious trouble with the captain of the soldiers stationed at Lake. Mr. Lowrey was a wagon manufacturer at Lake and exerted powerful influence over the negroes in behalf of the Democrats. To these two men the overthrow of the carpetbag influence around Lake was largely due.

Freedmen's Bureau:

James A.Glanville, editor of the Forest Register, stated that along with the loyal leagues was the freedmen's bureau, which also drilled the freedmen and made them worthless as laborers and depredators upon property. He stated that the negroes first began to give trouble in March, 1868, three months before the election on the constitution. It was three or four months before this that the freedmen's bureau was

established in the county. Stations were located at Forest, Hillsboro and Lake. A carpetbagger was placed in charge of each of these bureaus to administer "justice" to the freedmen. Major George W.Carliss, of Connecticut, was in charge of the bureau at Forest and Captain John Walden, of Massachusetts, in charge of the bureau at Lake. Both of these men were Union officers at the close of the war and were commissioned by the federal officials to take charge of these bureaus. Both were plunderers and were seeking by semi-official means to rob both whites and blacks and incidentally to develop the seeds of discord which were well sewn by the loyal leagues. On February 23, 1868, Major George W.Carliss went to Rankin county and Captain J.Walden was transferred to the station at Forest.

The bureau at Forest was located on the north side of the public square on the lot now occupied by the Clark residence. There Corliss sat every day and decided cases in which the rights of freedmen were involved. The Major had almost supreme power in misdemeanors, to find guilty or innocent all who had, in his opinion, done any wrong to any freedmen. When ever a freedman became involved in a difficulty with a white man, he would repair in haste to the Major, who would forthwith summon the white man and frequently convict and fine him heavily without the privilege of a jury trial, and frequently upon the sole testimony of the negro. It is thought that most of these fines found their way into the pocket of the bureau agent.

A negro and a white man on the farm of Roderick Moore got into a difficulty which ended in a fight. The origin and nature of this trouble are not remembered. The negro went to Major Corliss, who summoned the white man, and in less than a day after the difficulty the white man had to pay a fine and was found guilty upon the sole testimony of the negro.

The bureau continued in the county for several months, or until the first election. The bureau at Lake was discontinued in February, 1868, when Captain Walden went to Forest. Although the bureau did not operate long in the county, it was there long enough to undermine the confidence of the negroes in the white people. Immediately after the surrender most of the freedmen remained loyal to their former masters and remained so until the bureau was established and its organizers began to teach political and social equality. They encouraged the brutal and resentful spirit in the heart of the colored race and widened the breach between the former master and slave. Many instances could be cited of cases of minor difficulties between negroes and white men, for which the white men were convicted on the flimsiest kind of evidence.

The bureau did not control any land in the county and did not make the usual promise of forty acres and a mule as in other communities in the State.

Before leaving this phase of the subject it might be well to give a short quotation from the act creating the freedmen's bureau, as this gives some idea of the nature of its work. It begins,

"An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees. . . . That the supervision and management of all abondoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel states or from any district or community" (shall be in the hands of this bureau).

This act was passed and went into effect in some communities before the surrender. Of course, Scott county was too far South to be affected before 1866.

Loyal League:

After General Tarbell had become acquainted with the condition in the county, he began to teach false doctrines to the negroes and to organize them into political clubs over the county. Little was accomplished during 1866; the main work of organization was begun in the summer of 1867, and by the election of 1868 the work was fairly conpleted. Tarbell succeeded on the night of February 23, 1869, in having himself elected president of the league so that he could direct its drastic work and policy. He was unselfish enough to allow the minor offices to go to the negroes, who were the backbone of the league.

These organizations continued to give the Democrats of the county trouble during every campaign of the reconstruction period. Through them the negroes were drilled in the "art" of voting and thoroughly indoctrinated with hatred of their former masters, who were their best friends. The first trouble occasioned directly by the loyal leagues occurred on the night of November 23, 1867, when a bloody affray was narrowly averted near Sherman Hill in beat two, where the negro belt was the blackest. The negroes had met to complete their organization. Many speeches were made by members of their own race in the presence of a few Conservative whites, which stirred the latent bitter feelings of the negro and they showed them in a most conspicuous manner. A general fight almost ensued, but no shots were fired, the difficulty being one mostly of words and ill-feeling.

On November 23, 1867, a negro member of the loyal league resigned and wrote the following letter which was published in the Register:

"When I joined the loyal league I thought it was an organization for the benefit of my race .....But I find that it arrays the races in hostility to each other..... and I advise others in my situation to sever their connection with the organization."

This honest negro was the exception, however, in the

county. A vast majority of the negroes were members, and remained in the organization as long as it existed in the county. They evidently believed that their political salvation was dependant upon the loyal league. The leading Republican in the county, John G.Owen, used his wonderful influence over the negroess in the league to further his political ambitions or those of his political faith.

On December 21, 1868, the Forest Register said:

"Through the Loyal Leagues and the Freedmen's Bureau and other agencies the freedmen have been so drilled as to make them worthless as laborers and from necessity they must become depredators upon property in order to subsist."

It is not known how many local organizations there were in the county. The work and plans of the league were, of course, kept secret. The three most important centers were Sherman Hill, Forest, and Hillsboro. Morton and Lake also had strong organizations. Nearly every precinct in the county had an organization, sooner or later. The number of members in the county also varied from time to time. It reached its zenith of power while Jonathan Tarbell was president of the league in 1869.

The Radicals, as a last extremity, were willing to teach the impossible doctrines of political and social equality through the league in order to maintain their supremacy.

This served in a large measure to turn the heads of the hitherto peaceful negroes, and to give a powerful impetus to the growing animosity in their hearts.

In the latter part of the reconstruction period not so much was heard of these negro clubs. Tarbell had gone, John G.Owen had lost his power, and Hasie, Post, Carliss and Walden were no longer citizens of the county. The loyal leagues after losing these leaders were never so strong. The remnants of the organizations were controlled entirely by negroes after 1871.

Republican Party:

In these dark days of the Civil revolution, the "bottom rail was on top", vice stalked abroad at noonday and ignorance sat in the temples of justice. This was due largely to the influence of the Republican party, which was made up chiefly of carpetbaggers, the scalawag element and negroes. Truly, these were days that tried men's souls. There was wavering in the minds of some men, even old Confederate soldiers who had offered up their lives for their country, and they were "almost persuaded" to join the ranks of the enemy, hoping to enjoy the fruits of the spoil. As has been stated, Judge Jonathan Tarbell was the leading Republican in the county during the Reconstruction period.

The following quotation from the Forest Register of November 16, 1867, relating to Tarbell, is a fair representation of the general feeling toward him:

"Even the soil of Scott county is polluted by the unhallowed feet of a political adventurer, one of Yankeedon's most favored sons, one of the sweet smelling negro loving tribe. Ah! the name of the precious individual breaks in upon the ear of the Loyal Leagues with concord of sweetest sounds."

Captain John G.Owen was perhaps the leading Republican in the county. Having lived in the county for years before thewar, he was well acquainted with the people. His home was at Hillsboro. He was one of the leaders of the negroes, and was an important factor in Radical affairs. At most of the elections during reconstruction he was a candidate for some office. He was a member of the first registration committee to be appointed in the county.

The following quotation from a letter, written from one Republican to another on June 15, 1868, gives a fair idea of the man as he was regarded by the Radicals:

"Mr. J.G.Owen is a most remarkable man. He is totally blind and yet is perhaps the best informed man on the board (registrars). He is acquainted with two-thirds of all the registered voters in the county, can recognize them by their voice or footsteps and can repeat many of the essential laws and orders relating to Reconstruction verbatim et literatim. The eyes of this old man were inhumanely put out by political enemies during the war as a punishment for his steadfast loyalty to the United States, and there seems to be a sort of poetic justice in making him a judge of their qualifications now to exercise political rights under the government they attempted to destroy."

Captain John Owen was looked to by a large part of the negro voters for political advice, which they usually accepted literally, since their confidence in the blind leader was unlimited.

One old freedman told the writer that Captain Owen lost his eyesight in a difficulty with one Lunce Williams and that politics played no part in the difficulty.

Other leading Republicans were the following:

William McClenehan was one of the officers of the county Republican party for a long time and treasurer of the county under that regime. He was a native of the county.

J.M.Duncan, a native Republican, was appointed a member of the board of police from beat four. He was the leading Republican from that beat.

C.G.Gilmer, a native Republican, was the circuit and chancery clerk for a short time, and M.P.Holman, another native Republican, was appointed assessor. Lewis Brown, T.W. McCaul and Johathan Summers also accepted offices under Republican appointment and are therefore classed among the leading Radicals of their parts of the county. The same is true of J.A.Chambers, mayor of Morton and W.M.Thornton, mayor of Lake. The principal evidence that they were Republicans was the fact that they accepted appointment from Governor Ames.

It has been very difficult to know in which list to include Captain John R.Owen, son of Captain John G.Owen. He was appointed sheriff by the Radical crowd, was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the same office and later was elected to the office of sheriff with no Republican opponent. In the light of these facts he might by placed in either party. He was always popular with the people; strangely he held the confidence of both Republicans and Democrats. He was honored with many offices of trust otherethan political ones by his Democratic neighbors.

It was only after the organization of the Republican party, which was consummated after the carpetbaggers had arrived and had combined with the "scalawag" element, that the negro proved himself a serious political problem.

Ku Klux Klan:

Seeing the solid strength of the carpetbaggers and the growing influence of the Republican organizations over the negroes, the Democrats determined to meet organization with organization. It was in the summer of 1868 that the negroes began to give trouble. This was probably due to the influence of the loyal leagues and the freedmen's bureau. Although the Democrats had no difficulty in carrying the county vote against the constitution of 1868, by a large majority, and in electing representatives to both branches of the legislature, the need of an effective organization was beginning to be felt at that time. When the election of 1869 came and was lost by the Democrats they saw that something must be done. Before this time there were in all parts of the county many men who advocated the organization of a Ku Klux Klan, similar to those of other counties in the State. But the advice of the more conservative element prevailed until the summer of 1868 and no definite organization was perfected until that time.

Judge T.B.Graham was one of the most conservative Democrats in the county, and his advice was often sought by the leading members of that party. He argued against the Ku Klux Klan until March, 1868, when he gave his consent to its organization. One dark, stormy night in that month several of the leading citizens met over one of the stores in Forest and perfected the organization of a den

of the Ku Klux Klan. Judge T.B.Graham was made grand cyclops and J.A.Glanville, editor of the Forest Register, was chosen to one of the minor offices.

This was the only den of a regular Ku Klux Klan organization that ever existed in the county, though unsuccessful attempts were made to organize in other parts of the county. The influential whites, seeing no necessity for such an organization, would not give their sanction.

The Ku Klux Klan has been charged with every crime from stealing to murder. Everything that could be warped into violence was laid at the door of that organization. But we are told that its members were not guilty of one-tenth of the crimes said to have been committed by them. Hardly a month passed without some murder or assault, and this was usually charged against the Ku Klux Klan. That the work of the Klan could not have been extensive is shown by the fact that few of the men living outside of beat one knew that such an organization existed in the county.

The Ku Klux Klan in the county did very little work, not because of fear of punishment, but because there was little work that needed to be done in that particular county. Some valuable work, mainly along the line of intimidation, was done by these mysterious Klansmen before the election of June, 1868.

Tarbell said on January 14, 1869, "One of the Klan has stated within a month that the writer would be 'shot

through the head within a year.'" Perhaps the above statement was made and many earnestly wished that it would occur, but none of the Klansmen ever officially made the statement.

After the election of 1871 in which the Democrats secured many of the offices in the county, the organization died out, never to appear on the surface again. Its mysterious work had a salutary effect on the negroes. Doubtless some of its members were in some of the lynchings at Forest, but they were there as individuals, not as members of the Klan.

It has been impossible to secure the secret code, grips and passwords, or a description of the disguise worn. So far as is known there is but one living member of the Klan and he refuses to divulge its secrets.

The Enforcement Acts:

The Enforcement Acts touched Scott county, as it did all the State. Under the reconstruction acts of February and March, 1867, Mississippi was made a part of the Fourth Military District which was placed under the command of General Ord. He showed no respect for State laws and judges, a nd removed from office all Civil officers who dared to oppose the reconstruction policy. A supplemental reconstruction act, passed July 19, 1867, disfranchised a large number of the leading Citizens of the county.

All county officers were forced to enforce the laws,

and those who failed to comply were removed from office.

Along with the freedmen's bureau and the loyal leagues and other organizations which tended to stir up strife were the federal troops stationed at three towns in the county--Forest, Lake and Hillsboro. These troops accompanied the bureau agents to the county. They were especially vigilant in the election of June, 1868. Although there seems to have been only six soldiers at Forest, during this election, one old negro (Joe Harper) reported that there were three hundred soldiers in the county at that time. These soldiers were detached from the Jackson company especially for this election. They were under the control of General George W.Corliss, of the bureau. The Forest Register is authority for the statement that these soldiers were peaceful. No account of any of their violence has been heard of. The Radical carpetbagger, Jonathan Tarbell, in his letter to Congressman Boutwell on January 14, 1869, says that troops, "sent here at our request to protect us during the election, talked openly and publicly of their desire to shoot "Radicals and niggers.'" Evidently from Tarbell's own statement these troops had very little love for men of his stripe.

The Forest Register of February 26, 1868, states that a squad of cavalry from the Fifth Regiment was on

the streets of Forest for some time. It is thought that these troops were on their way to DeKalb, Kemper county, Mississippi, and did not tarry long in Scott county.

The influence of the troops was very indefinite. Evidently there was little need for them and they were sent only upon the urgent request of J.Tarbell "to protect us during the election." There is a conflict of testimony about the number of troops sent to the county. A few of the residents state that troops were at Hillsboro, Lake and Forest. According to the report of Nathaniel Wolfe, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry A.A.A.G., giving the number of troops and the places they were stationed in Mississippi, there was only one detachment sent to Scott county, and these were stationed at Forest. He says that there was no commissioned officer with this detachment of only six soldiers from the Jackson company. They were sent under the special command of General Gillem for the election beginning June 22, 1868. Troops were sent to fifty-two towns in the State for this election and each town was given from five to three hundred troops. Only the more important points received the protection of the troops. It can be safely stated that both factions at this time did not want these troops.

The second occasion on which troops were sent to the county was in the midst of the sectional controversy about the location of the county seat.

The Reconstruction period was a time of initial diversification. The plantation, with its fine social qualities, aristocratic mien, commanding wealth, and political power, never dominated Scott county or any part of it after the sweeping desolations of the sixties. Not only so, but the old South with its sentiment, sweetness, wealth, and rare civilization, had gone from Scott county, never to be restored. But the white farmer had succeeded the planter in the agricultural pursuits and was building a new South by his own industry, toil, and determination. The new South, as represented by Scott county, was to have a new people, new institutions, and new modes of living, but these were to grow out of the old South with its fine gentility, genuine culture and characteristic civilization.

References: 1. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper
2. Editors I Have Known by R.H.Henry
3. A.W.Cooper, County Attorney
4. The South Today by John N.Moore

SIGNED Susan A. Bridges

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian
Scott County

Scott Co

I enclose the county copy of Assignments three and two, which corrections I found necessary.

On page three in Assignment Two, change of reference from G.A.McIlhenny to Reconstruction in Scott County by Cooper, and the addition of G.A.McIlhenny as reference 3.

On page three in Assignment Three, you will note that one article which was supposed to have been taken from an interview was taken from a book, "Fairsome Forest", by Frank McDonald. On page thirteen, beginning at the quotation marks, the article was taken from the History of Mississippi by Riley

Scott Co

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood

TYPIST: Mrs. W.W. Bridges

SUPPLEMENT
TO
ASSIGNMENT TEN

RACES AND NATIONALITIES

SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

County Records

Bettie Mae Jacks, Jeanes Teacher

A.S.Burns

W.T.Robertson

Prof. E.T.Hawkins

Rev. Mark M.Thomas

Carrie Body Moore

David Campbell

Billie Guice

Walter Jones

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood

TYPIST: Mrs. W.W.Bridges

Dec. 11, 1936

ASSIGNMENT TEN

RACES AND NATIONALITIES IN COUNTY

(SUPPLEMENT)

3. Negroes:

What they have done educationally:

In striking contrast to the present up-to-date school organization of Scott county, there were few schools prior to the establishment of a state-wide public school system. We have no record of any colored private schools in our county. In the annual "May-Day celebration - the 8-o-May", commemorating the emancipation of the freedmen - of 1870 the negroes devoted the occasion to a general discussion and celebration of the beginning of their educational advantages.

One year after the public school system had been established, there were only five negro teachers in Scott county. During the entire reconstruction days the negro school system, due partly to the minority of negroes in the county, did not assume proportions large enough to arouse the active opposition of the whites, the very small percentage of negroes in the schools didn't materially interfere with labor. The first negro schools in this county were very small and insignificant, usually with one teacher and few pupils. Their buildings were crude, usually small one-room log huts with long straight benches and scarcely any light. The subjects taught at that time

were reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. The terms lasted only about four months during the summer.

The earliest school are discussed below:

Pleasant Gift school, established in 1906, is located twelve miles north of Morton on the Canton road. H.C.Russell, its first principal, taught for a period of three and one half months during the summer and offered only five grades. This school now has two teachers, Hubbard Johnson, principal, and Sweetie Lloyd, assistant. At present there is an attendance of ninety-five students, and the school period extends five months.

Lillian school is located 12 miles northwest of Forest. It was established in 1885, with one teacher, W.J.Gray as principal, and 50 pupils. It offered from the first grade through the eighth. The school term was five months only. At present this school has one teacher, Mary Robinson, with an enrollment of 50 pupils.

Cedar Grove is located eight miles east of Ludlow and was established in 1873 with an enrollment of 60 pupils. There was one teacher, Metta Rushing, who taught all the grades through the eighth. The school operated for a period of five months only. The present Cedar Grove school has one teacher, Eva Stingley, and 41 pupils.

Glover Chapel is located four miles northeast of Forest. It was established in 1885 with one teacher, John Sones, and the average attendance was 40 to 50 pupuls. The school term was for a period of five months, and taught through the eighth grade.

This school now has two teachers, with Alice Jackson as principal and Elizabeth Wilson as assistant. There is an enrollment of 68 pupils and authorities have promised an eight months school period.

Hopewell school was located about one and three-fourths miles west of Forest, on land donated by Mr. Holbert. It was organized in 1892, with John Sones as its first teacher. It had an average of 60 pupils. This school was finally discontinued and consolidated into the negro training school at Forest.

Little Rock is located five miles northeast of Harperville. It was organized in 1884 with only one teacher, and about 40 pupils. The school term was only four to five months, teaching through the sixth grade. This school term is extended to eight months, and it carried work up to the tenth grade.

Lake school is located nine miles east of Forest. it was established in 1886, with only one teacher and an enrollment of forty pupils. The school period was only four months during the yeat. It offered fifth grade work. This school is now greatly imprbved, having three teachers, D.C.Drummond, principal, Katy Eubanks, and Inez Whitehead, assistants, with an enrollment of 105 pupils. The school offers eight grades and an eight month school term.

Kincaid school is located one mile northeast of Ludlow. It was established in 1886 with one teacher and an attendance of 50 ~~pupils~~ pupils. The school term was only for four months, and taught through the fifth grade. Kincaid now has two teachers, Joyce Johnson, principal, and Sarah L.Kincaid, assistant. The

school term extends for a period of five months, with an enrollment of 65 pupils. It offers work through the eighth grade.

Homewood school is located eight miles south of Forest off Highway 35. It was established in 1901 with one teacher and 15 pupils. The school term extended only five months and offered five grades. This school at present has one teacher, Valena Burge, principal, and twenty-six pupils. She teaches through the eighth grade. A new era in education has begun for this section, which wandered so long in its wilderness of poverty and uncertainty in the years following the destruction of war and reconstruction.

Mt. Zion school is located eight miles south of Forest. It was established in 1884, with one teacher and 40 pupils. The school term was only four months. Subjects taught were reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school house was primitive and the teacher was crude, while the discipline was very severe. The children of school age had very few opportunities for securing the rudiments of an education. This school now has two teachers, Louis Gee, principal and Mattie Rand, assistant. There is an enrollment of 72 pupils.

Midway school is located 15 miles north of Forest and was established in 1885. Alex Noel, the first teacher, had an enrollment of 50 pupils, and he taught all the grades, which included the eighth. This school in the beginning had a five months session. Warren Holifield was instrumental in building the new Midway Vocational school, at a cost of $7500 without county or

district aid. One thousand dollars was contributed by the Julius Rosenwald fund. Midway school now has modern equipment, and a faculty of six teachers, as follows: A.D.Clark, principal; Mamie Bankhead, Thelma Blank, Vessie Beale, Juanita Taylor, and R.S.Lee as assistants. It offers two years of high school training and is Scott county's outstanding negro vocational school.

Antioch school was established in 1875 under the public school system. It is located two and one half miles northeast of Forest on Forest and Steele road. At this time it was a small country school, which lasted about five months. Its first teacher was a colored man by the name of Thomas, who was very intelligent. This school had a large number of small children for a country school, about 40 in number. As it offered eighth grade training, it seldom had many graduates.

Sylvester school is located three miles southeast of Hillsboro. Some of the men who took an active part in its organization was Hughes, Bobbets, and Douglas. This school was established in 1876 with one teacher, Mose Davis, and about 40 pupils. At present it has three teachers. K.O.Holifield is the principal.

True Light school was establishedin the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was operated with one teacher and had an enrollment of 23 pupils. The school term was only three and one-half months. It now has 50 pupils, with one teacher, Magnolia Harvey. The school term extends for five months. True Light is located ten miles northeast of Morton. A new educational era has opened in Scott county and no one can disguise the fact that the educational deficiencies are still quite glaring, though much attention is being given to the progress of negro schools.

Union Grove is located eight miles north of Forest on Highway 35. It was established in 1882 with one teacher and thirty-five pupils. The school term was only for three and one-half months. This school now has two teachers, Ener M. Ninok and Odessa Lewis. It has an enrollment of 117 pupils. The school authorities have promised a five month term and offers eight grades.

Pleasant Hill school was established in 1872. There was one teacher, J.W.Preston. The enrollment was forty-five pupils. It is located south of Morton on Polkville and Morton road. The school term was only three months. Through public schools the means of education was within the reach of the large body of the people. The schools were very inadequate though they prepared brilliant leaders for the future. Hence the marked improvement in our colored schools of today. Pleasant Hill school is now operating for a five months school period and has an enrollment of 60 pupils. Ossie L.Holmes is the principal.

Pine Ridge school, which is located four miles south of Lake, was established in 1901, with one teacher and 25 pupils. The school curriculum offered an equivalent of five grades and the term extended for a period of four months. At present it has an enrollment of 35 pupils, with Omeil Washington as principal. It operateds for a period of five months and offers subjects through the eighth grade. The colored population of Scott county have wrought heroically and with supreme sacrifice to maintain and develop their schools, from which have gone out not only strong leaders for their ~~we~~ own work but for the community and county

Lone Pilgrim is located three miles north of Hillsboro. It was established about 1874, on land donated by Luke Smith, a very prominent negro. This land was given to him by his white master, Captain Dick Smith. The first school building was very crude, built of logs with a dirt chimney. Their first teacher, Allen Smith, was a very intelligent negro for his day. There was an enrollment of about 65 pupils. Today they have a nice Rosenwald building on the three-teacher plan which is in good repair. For the present school year they have three teachers; Chester Johnson, principal; Mayola Lamb and Boderia Johnson, assistants. This school carries all the elementary grades. There were several very prosperous negroes who were responsible for establishing this school. It has remained one of the best schools in Scott county.

In consideration of one dollar, John Walters and Mingo Richardson deeded to the trustees of Mt. Olive school a strip of land seven miles west of Lake on the Lake and Hillsboro road. It was established in 1888 with an average of 28 pupils and one teacher, Mezzie Flowers. The school term was only for three and one half months. Tjis school now has a faculty of three teachers; Oscar Gary, Principal; Mezzie Freeman and Dessie Champion, assistants., and an enrollment of 117 pupils. This school has modified its curriculum and courses of study to meet the demands of modern life and the vaying needs of their students.

Sherman Hill is located ten miles south of Forest. It was established in 1901 with L.M.Chisholm as its first principal. At this time the school had an enrollment of 35. At present it is one of the outstanding colored schools of the county. It has provided a vocational training department with a large body of teachers who are devoted to their work. The teachersare well trained and they are required to attend school every summer. The present teachers are: Roosevelt Johnson, principal; Rachel Craft, S.A.Yarbour and P.Fortune, assistants. Sherman Hill has made wonderful advancement in the past few years and the present enrollment is 95 pupils.

Strong school is located three miles northeast of Midway, and was organized in 1904, through the effort of Simon Strong and Warren Holifield, two of the most prosperous negroes in the county. This school has only had one teachar from the beginning. The present teacher is Ladatha Houston. The school now has an enrollment of 32 pupils.

Lillian school was organized in 1885 with W.J.Gray as principal. It was a very large negro school, having a large number of pupils. However, the school at this time only ran about five months during the year and carried up to the eighth grade. Some of the prominent men of the community were Pierce Ammons; Merritt Hanford, a negro preacher who was very intelligent and at this time owned a large farm and a nice comfortable home.

Zion Line school is located seven miles east of Little Rock. It was established in 1898 with one teacher, Virginia Page, as principal. Virgie Johnson is now the teacher, with an enrollment of 24 students.

Shady Oak is a small school near Pulaski. It was established in 1874, with John Preston its first and only teacher during that term. During the first year the general attendance was thirty pupils, teaching up to the sixth grade.

Mt. Mariah is a small colored school located near Morton. It was organized about 1884, with John Preston as its first teacher. The community was thinly settled, therefore about twenty colored children attended school. At this time the school offered five grades. Though the attendance has increased to an average of 75 students and the grades have increased to eight, only two teachers are available; D.C.Lee, principal, and Arvilla Page, assistant.

Ludlow school is located two miles southeast of Ludlow. It was established in 1901 with one teacher, N.R.Ferrell as principal, and an enrollment of twenty-five pupils. School then opened Npv.10 and closed March 7. It now has an attendance of thirty-two pupils and one teacher, Annie Mae Gates. The school term is five months and offers eight grades.

Balucta is located eight miles northeast of Forkville, and about 16 miles from Morton. This is one of our new schools established since 1900. It was organized with one teacher and about twenty-five pupils. The school term was three and one-half months. It now has an enrollment of forty pupils, its present teacher is Emma Jones, the school term if sor five months and offers eight grades.

Brusha is located 11 miles northeast of Forest. It has been established since 1900. It was organized with one teacher

and twenty-five pupils. At present it has two teachers, Lincoln Cole, principal, and Ensie Strong, assistant. And has an enrollment of 40 pupils. The school term is for five months, and has eight grades of school work.

Gallilee Line is located twelve miles south of Morton, off the Morton and Pineville road. This school was established in 1886 with only one teacher and twenty-five pupils, the school term was only three and one-half months. This school now has two teachers, Robert Crudup, principal, and Frances Johnson, assistant, and an enrollment of sixty pupils. This school offers eight grades and operates for a period of five months.

Mt. Carmel is located in Sebastopol, it was established in 1918, with one teacher and twenty-five pupils. It now has an enrollment of forty-three students, and the present teacher is Lula B.Strong. it has a five month school term and teaches through the eighth grade.

Clarksline is located three miles west of Morton on the line of Scott and Rankin counties. It has been established since 1900. At the time of its organization, it had an enrollment of twenty-five pupils. It now has an enrollment of thirty-seven pupils, and its present teacher is Malissa Bates. It has a five months school period and offers eight grades of school work.

Crout school is located two miles east of Norris. It was established in 1901, with one teacher and twenty-five pupils. The school term was then for three and one-half months. Its present teacher is Hersie Horton, and the enrollment is now forty pupils. The school term is for five months and ~~the~~ it offers eight grades of school work.

Walker school is located 11 miles north of Morton. It was established in 1896 with one teacher and twenty pupils. The school term was only three and one-half months. There was no lack of interest in education as is shown in the fact that from the earliest settlements, efforts were made to establish schools in Scott county. The average attendance which is twenty-five students, has changed very little, though the standards have been raised. Walker now offers eight grades. Lessie McCoy, principal, is the only teacher.

Armstrong school is located six miles north of Morton, on Ludlow and Morton road. This is a small school which has been established since 1900. At the time of its organization this school had about fifteen pupils. One teacher and the school operated for a term of three and one-half months. Its present teacher is Indianola Mays. She has an attendance of about twenty-six pupils. They offer eight grades.

Bellefield is located two miles north of Morton on the Canton ~~road~~ and Ludlow road. This school was established in 1901 with B.W.Collier as its first teacher. They offered only eight grades. At present it has only one teacher, Ora Dishman. The attendance is thirty-six pupils.

Beach school is located three miles southwast of Ludlow off Ludlow and Canton road. It was established in 1900 with T.J. Black as its first teacher and twenty-five pupils. The present teacher is Albertha Boone. There is an enrollment of forty-one pupils.

Balucta school is eight miles northeast of Forkville on the Morton and Canton road. It was established in 1900.

Ebenezer school is located four miles southwest of Forest. It was established in 1879 with Annie Graham its first teacher, and about twenty-five pupils. Funds for school purposes were limited, and this school only operated for three and one-half months. It has an enrollment of forty pupils, and teaches through the eighth grade.

Anderson school is located seven miles south of Forest, one mile off Highway 35. It was established in 1902 with an enrollment of fifteen pupils, and one teacher. The school term was for three and one-half months. The present enrollment is twenty-three pupils, with Margaret Holston as teacher. The school term is now five months and it offers eight grades of school work.

Morton, location 14 miles west of Forest. The Morton free school was organized in 1900. Pleasant Hill, Bellefield and Bishop were discontinued as separate schools and consolidated with Morton. J.W.Preston was the first principal at Morton. In 1904 Morton school was discontinued and Pleasant Hill, Bellefield and Bishop operated as before they were discontinued and in the same location. Morton school now has three teachers, Katy McCoy, principal, with Willie Collier and Lola Moore as assistants. Its present enrollment is 195 students.

Gaddis school is located six miles north of Morton. It was established in 1902 with _____ _____ as principal. There was an enrollment of twenty pupils. At present there is only one teacher, though the enrollment is thirty pupils. Willie Mc Clendon is principal

Five Prong school is located three miles northeast of Harperville on the Harperville and Sebastopol road. It was organized in 1900 with one teacher, Amanda Anderson, as its first principal. There was an enrollment of forty pupils. At present it has three teachers, Hattie L.Kelly, principal, Lula Brewer and Ermore Harrison as assistants. The present enrollment is 103 pupils. (Information Fron County Records and Betty Mae Jack, Jeanes Teacher for Scott County)

NEGROES: What they are doing educationally;

Scott county is located about forty miles from the state capitol, Jackson. Forest, the county site of Scott county, is situated almost in the center of the county. It is transversed by the A.&.V. railroad and both Highway 80 and 35. This makes the town very progressive.

For the past quarter of a century much attention has been given to farming on a scientific basis, manufacturing on a larger scale and various other industries. For the past few years much attention has been given and much money has been spent on public roads, as well as county roads, but very little money has been given to Negro schools, especially the ones in the rural districts. Scott county is, somewhat, a backward county in having efficient negro teachers and comfortable school buildings. Some of the major reasons that account for the present conditions are as follows;

1. The majority of the trustees and patrons have very little or no education, and are not interested in building good schools.
2. Lack of cooperation.
3. Inefficient teachers for leaders.
4. No source of obtaining funds to assist in constructing buildings, when attempts are made by the trustees.

There are thirty-seven public schools in this county, and about 75% of them are the unattractive one-room type with very little or no window lights. There are four Rosenwald schools in this county, and one vocational training school. These schools deserve mentioning, as they are far above the average one-room buildings. Julius Rosenwald assisted the negroes in construction of these buildings, which are attractive, roomy and warm. There is no other white person who has done more for the negroes to assist them in securing better schools than Mr. Rosenwald. He not only gave money for these schools, but financed the building of a teacher's cottage also. The vocational training school is located about five miles from Harperville. It is the best school in the county, The people in this community have a fine school spirit, and they have given money and made many ~~et-her~~ other sacrifices for their school. At present six teachers are employed in this school, Midway. Each teacher is prepared for his work. Midway offers both home economics and vocational agriculture. It is an inspiration to visit the school and find the girls dressed in their uniforms in the classrooms, learning to can various kinds of food, and engaging in other work essential for a good home.

The one room type is the most deserted looking school. Most of them are located from one to three miles off the public roads. One can barely reach them in a car during dry season, and rainy weather not at all. Scott county does not provide transportation for the negro children. Most of these schools are surrounded by woods, which give them the appearance of an old slavery time cabin.

The buildings were constructed by inexperienced carpenters who had no plans for building and used rough lumber. There are very large cracks in the walls, which are usually unceiled, and the floors of these buildings which make them very uncomfortable on a cold day, and damp on a snowy or rainy day. On dark days the pupils strain their eyes, while studying, on account of insufficient light. Window lights are rare; the old fasioned shutter and the slide type of windows are most commonly used in the average one-room school. These rooms are unattractive inside, with no class-room equipment and very little teaching material. Most rooms are seated with benches which have no backs and very few desks are to be found. The behcnes are made of rough lumber and one can readily sympathize with the children, who have to sit five or six hours a day with his legs swinging or in a cramped position. The teacher has no desk and in some cases no chair. The stove and pipes are very crude, many times causing the room to be filled with smoke. The average one-t teacher school has an attendance of about thirty-five pupils. At times the pupils sit idle for hours, because they have no books or material with which to work. This situation exists, partially, because of untrained teachers who fail to plan their work.

The qualifications for teachers have been raised each year, though at present their qualifications are low. Scott county employs seventy Negro teachers. About 42% have completed only the tenth grade, 50% have finished high school and the remaining teachers are college graduates. Much interest has been manifested in Negro education, in Scott county, by both white and colored races.

For the past quarter of a century the length of the school term has been about four months. For the present school term, authorities have promised five months. The teacher's salary averages about $20.00 per month.

There is no playground equipment, in these schools, and the space is very limited.

During this session, 1936, the county superintendent of education, Walter A.Beeland, has secured a Jeanes teacher for Scott county, Betty Mae Jack. (Miss Anna T.Jeanes, a little Quaker woman of Philadelphia, in making available the fund that bears her name, said that other wealthy people had helped the big schools in the large centers, but she wanted to help the little schools in rural areas.) The Jeanes teacher, who serves in the capacity of county supervisor of Negro schools, cooperates with the county superintendent in any way possible. She spends most of her time in visiting rural schools; im helping to improve classroom instruction, in giving instruction in home industries, in raising money for school buildings and school equipment, in conducting public health campaighs, in improving rural living conditions and in stimulating interest in public schools and school attendance.

Even though the present status of the Negro schools in Scott county is not meeting state requirements, much is being done, during the present school year, to raise the standard.

(Information from County Records)

PROMINENT NEGRO LEADERS, MEN AND WOMEN

Henry Grissom:

Henry Grissom was very prominent during reconstruction days. Little is known of his early life, but after the slaves were freed, he immediately took issue against his former masters and became loud-mouthed and aggressive, swaggering and impudent. None of the white people could tolerate him, but his influence was great among the negroes.

Through the aid of his Republican friends he secured the appointment as postmaster at Forest. He boasted and strutted over this great victory until one would have thought he had just been elected president instead of postmaster.

The appointed day came at last - the day for which he had waited so long - when he would take charge. Since Henry could neigher read nor write, naturally white clerical help had been assigned to do the actual work.

Imagine his surprise upon arriving, with his force, at the postoffice to find a black coffin, with shroud and all accessories, carefully and conspiciously displayed in the lobby, and a placard above announcing to all and sundry that the coffin was the ultimate destination of Henry Grissom if he took over the postoffice.

Henry and his corps of assistants held a hurried conference, with the result that he relinquished the position. This experience had the result ~~that he~~ of humbling Henry, and he lost much of his brazeness and became a useful and law-abiding citizen. 1

1. Will Robertson

Anderson Jennings:

Perhaps no more colorful figure ever lived in Scott county than the negro, Anderson Jennings, who came to Forest in 1885 from Columbus, where he received his public school training.

Anderson was the eldest of ten children, and naturally, could not enjoy the advantages that would otherwise have been his had the family been smaller. But the same spark of ambition which has burned brightly and unceasingly in the breast of many a white youth urged him on to a position of power which in his wildest flights of imagination he did not dream of attaining. Though he was able to get only a grammar school education, he learned more after he got out of school than he ever did in it, applying himself diligently to improving his mind at all times while not engaged in the precarious business of making a living.

He kept up with the Washington situation to the letter, and soon after he came to Forest he received the appointment of Republican committeeman for Scott county.

It is obvious that his appointment to this responsible position was made with ulterior design and chiefly as a reward for services rendered to the appointing power, wither in state or national conventions. It is a known fact that all Republican patronage for Scott county was dispensed through Anderson Jennings, and many were the humiliations suffered by white man when they were compelled to go to a negro for Federal appointments. He continued in this position until the presidential race of 1928.

Anderson was a successful farmer, industrious and intelligent, and very influential among the negroes, though not very well liked by the white race, since his position of power gave him an impudent manner that did not make for cordial relations between the races, but rather arrayed them against each other.

He died in 1931 at the age of seventy-five, leaving his family in fairly comfortable circumstances. His widow still lives at Forest. 1. (1. A.S.Burns)

Billie Guice:

Billie Guice was born in Virginia in 1864 but moved to Mississippi when he was a baby. His mother, Bettie Guice, first moved to a small place in the Mississippi delta called Salastia, living there only a short time. She then moved to Neshoba county and remained there for several years before moving to Forest. As his mother was very poor and could scarcely make a living, she hired Billie out to white men in the community. He was a very good worker and made the most of his opportunities. When he was young, he married and by hard work and economy he accumulated some property, owning several farms. He is an intelligent negro. Although he had no opportunity to attend school he learned to read well and took great interest in politics, keeping up with the daily situation in Washington. He has a surprising knowledge of current events.

Billie is highly respected among the white citizens of the community and has made a good citizen and neighbor. He has been allowed to vote at Forest and always votes a Democratic ticket. 2

2. Billie Guice

Walter Jones:

Walter Jones was born about 1860 in Alabama. He moved to Scott county when he was about 30 years old. He has a very good education, acquiring most of it through study at home, therefore enabling him to become a leader among the citizens of his community. He owns a large, well equipped farm with modern conveniences and a nice home. Walter has always taken an active part in church and school affairs. He has also taken much interest n in politics, keeping well posted on all the happenings in Washington. For many years he has voted in this precinct, usually voting a Republican ticket. 1 (Walter Jones)

Prof. E.T.Hawkins:

Professor E.T.Hawkins was born May 12, 1906, at Church Hill near Fayette in Jefferson county. He received his grammar school training at the Magnolia Grammar school at Church Hill and Summer High school in Fayette, Mississippi. He completed his high school work at Jackson College, Mackson, Mississippi.

He graduated from Alcorn A & M College, receiving his A.B. dggree in 1930. Professor Hawkins was very anxious for an education, often working on the railroad, riverboats and any type of work that was available.

He is interested in music and spent the summer of 1930 traveling with an orchestra. He taught one year at Bruce High school in Dyersburg, Tennessee. In 1931 he was elected principal of Scott County Training School at Forest, is active in social, educational, and religious work. 2. (2. E.T.Hawkins)

Mark M.Thomas:

Mark M.Thomas was born in 1876 in Philadelphia, Mississippi, Neshoba county. He came to Forest with his parents in 1890. He is the son of George Thomas, a native of Philadelphia, and Dorcas Thomas, a native of Georgia. The family lived on the farm and had a hard struggle for existence. Their means were very limited, though they were of high standing in the community. Not one member of the family has ever been involved in any trouble.

In 1908 he was ordained to preach by the Baptist denomination. At that time his financial obligations were so great that he was unable to secure further educational training.

Though Reverend Thomas has always lived on the farm until 1918, much of his time was spent in operating a saw mill. For nine years he was employed by Ara C. Cook, where he received training and experience in undertaking. In 1929 he entered the Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, and spent five years in the study of theology. He received his degree in 1934.

Ar present, Mark owns and operates the Rev. Mark M.Thomas Funeral Home in Forest, and he is pastor of the Forest Baptist church. His funeral home has been in operation since January, 1936. He is very influential in social and religious affairs in Neshoba and Scott counties. 1. (Mark M.Thomas)

Carrie Body Moore:

Carrie Body Moore was born in 1884, at Forest, Mississippi. Her parents, Archie and Tilda Body, were very poor, but were always interested in sending their children to school. Carrie was very eager to secure an education and worked in many ways to help herself.

She had a sister who was a teacher and with her aid she completed her high school training and attended Mt. Hermon at Clinton, Mississippi, for two years.

She has proven to be a very efficient teacher and has taught in this county for fifteen years. Carrie has always made a good citizen and at present she is president of the Ladies Aid Society and is assistant superintendent and pianist at her church. She is a splendid leader in her community and throughout Scott county. 1

David Campbell:

David Campbell was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1907. He came to Scott county in 1932. he attended grammar school in Atlantic City, New Jersey and has completed six years of training at Lincoln High school in Jersey City, New jersey. He entered City College in New Jersey and complete two years work there.

His parents are natives of New jersey and they were people of means. They gave Dave, as he is known, the very best advantages. He took lessons in piano, banjo and trumpet. He is qualified to teach any of these instruments.

Since 1927 he has earned his livelihood by giving private music lessons and in directing music at both public and private entertainments.

Though Dave is far above the average and is very capable, he is highly respected by both white and colored.

1. Carrie Body Moore

Henry Garrett:

Henry Garrett was a very prominent negro in Reconstruction days. Little is known of his early life, and he comes into public view with the Republican regime directly after the Civil war.

Garrett was elected member of the board of supervisors from beat one sometimes between 1865 and 1870 over a white opponent, but resigned the office and did not serve. Later he was Republican nominee for representative, opposed by John G.Crecelius, Baptist minister living at Antioch. Crecelius carried the county, defeating Garrett in every precinct except Forest.

At this time Henry Garrett had perhaps a wider scope of influence than any negro in the county. He was above the average in intelligence, but older citizens differ on his educational qualifications, some claiming that he could read and write, while others maintain that he could not. At any rate, he was a commanding figure among those of his own race and enjoyed the respect of the majority of the white people. Though they did not condone his policies and did not always see eye to eye with him, they admired his courage and liked him for himself.

When white supremacy was restored to its proper level and the carpetbaggers and negroes were subdued, Henry came to depend more and more on his white friends. His last days were spent preaching on the streets, and among his congregation could always be found as many whites as negroes.

His second wife, Cynthia, was reared in the North. She drifted South with the tide of newcomers who had heard of this rich new country and come to investigate its possibilities. Her dreams of financial independence to be obtained practically without effort

did not work out according to specifications, and she became dressmaker to some of the best families in Forest. She did beautiful work, and her services were much sought after.

Cynthia had the happy faculty of being able to adapt herself readily to any situation, therefore she made many friends among both races. It was a happy time in any household when Cynthia came in to make lovely frocks, suits and coats for the occupants.

Henry and Cynthia were known as "white folk's negroes" after carpetbagger days were over. Ay Henry's death, around 1885, he was sincerely mourned by both races. His wife and son moved out of the county soon after his death, and are said to be living now at New Orleans. 1

Robertson

1. A.S.Burns and W.T.~~Rebersen~~

SIGNED Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Mrs. Clara S.Viverette, Supv.
Historical Research Project
Scott County

Accepted fair - more specific information sent for - Written to 8-1-36

W.K.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

JULY 30, 1936

ASSIGNMENT TEN

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

National Census Report

Brown America by Embree

Board of Supervisors

Wilbur Goodwin

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

JULY 30, 1936

ASSIGNMENT TEN

RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY

1. POPULATION - CENSUS REPORT, ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

(a) White----------12,213

Male----------6,226

Female----------5,987

(b) Negro---------- 8,661

Male----------4,371

Female----------4,290

(c) Indian---------- 124

(d) Chinese and Japanese---------- 000

(e) Others---------- 34

Porto Rican---------- 1

English ----------11

Scotch----------1

North Ireland----------6

Irish Free State------12

Swiss---------- 4

Germany---------- 6

Canadian---------- 2 1

2. INDIANS, ASSIGNMENT NINE

3. NEGRO

(a) What they have done:

1. Industrially.

1. National Census Report

"The wealth of the new world has come by the sweat of the new race, the negroes. They have taken the place of white labor, and being more fitted for the work, have been one of the main factors in developing the industries of this county.

The negroes first came to America from Africa in 1619. A Dutch man sold 20 negroes to John Smith to be used as slaves. A new race had come to America.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, slavery had become an established industry. Then the Civil War suddenly threw the new race into an almost equally terrifying freedon. The Emancipation Proclamation gave nominal liberty to over 4,000,000 slaves, giving freedom of person only with no means whatever of making a livelihood.1

2. EDUCATIONALLY

The negroes of this county made little progress in education in former years, due to the fact that they were slaves and had no chance to go to school.

3. FINE ARTS

They knew nothing of the fine arts in the past.

4. LITERATURE

They made no progress in literature, due to illiteracy.

(b) WHAT THEY ARE DOING

1. FARMERS

(a) Farm Owners (How many, average size of farm, etc)

The negroes are farming. There are 200 farm owners and the average size of the farm is about 60 acres. 2

1. Brown America by Embree 2. Board of Supervisors

(b) Share Croppers

There are 1200 share croppers.

2.INDUSTRIALLY

(a) Merchants, and other industries.

There are ten stores owned and operated by negroes in Scott county. There are also a few barber shops, cafes and pressing shops.

The colored funeral home that is located in the eastern part of the town of Forest was completed in April, 1936. Rev. M Thomas, a negro who is well educated and also pastor of the ebenezer Baptist church of Forest, is the owner of this funeral home. It is a six-room structure, facing the south, built of lumber, painted white. There is a small front porch which leads into the reception room, across from which is the study that leads into a bedroom, then into a barber shop. Rev. Thomas explained that the bedroom was to be made into a beauty parlor. The embalming room is at the back of the house. The caskets are kept in the room adjoining the embalming room. The walls are bare, but rugs are on the floors, and the furnityre is comfortable. 1

(b) Professionally, as doctors, lawyers, etc.

The county has no colored doctors or lawyers.

(c) Educationally

The negroes of Scott county are rapidly advancing to the front in education. They have taken a great interest in their work. In the colored school of Forest, there are five teachers, of which two are college graduates, although there are only ten high school graduates in the county who are teaching. Formerly the teachers were required to have only a high school education, but in 1936,

1. Board of Supervisors

Through a law passed by the superintendent of the Forest WWhite school, W.A.Langley, and the board of trustees, they will be required to have two years of college training before they can teach in the school.

The colored school in Forest runs for a period of eight months and gives to its pupils twooyears of high school training. Professor Hawkins is the superintendent.

There are two vocational training schools located in the county: Midway and Sherman Hill 1

(d) Fine Arts, as: Music, Literature, Painting, etc.

Embree, in his "Brown America," describes the negro:

"In one phase he brings gifts of his own, quite beyond the American standard. The negro is expressive. He has an amazing capacity for meeting buffets with laughter - not with a smile, but with hearty guffaws of Olympian laughter. He laughs at himself and his own ebbarrassments; he laughs at his persecutors; he laughs at the quaint habits and intricate ratiocinations of his Nordic neighbors. He sings at his work, and plays and dances as soon as his work is done, and his music and dance are no mere imitations of the practice about;him. In fine art he has made creative contributions unequalled in the drab life of southern farms or northern industries. And this popular art and music is now being transformed into individual works of beauty by an enlarging group of writers, sculptors, painters, and composers. Into religion he has poured his soul with abandon and ecstasy. The sermons and prayers of country preachers, if they fall short in intellecual exposition, are full of orthodox wrath of God against sinners, and of everlasting mercy for the penitent, and they are often delivered in the dignity

1. Board of Supervisors

of King James English with a sonorous rythm that makes of them sacred poetry.

The negro also has native dignity and grace, and good manners. He is free from self-consciousness and from being awkwardly ugly in trying situations. His manners to both white folks and his own fellows are quite astonishing in theirconsideration for the feelings of others in their courtliness. The qualities perhaps have come from the necessities of his lowly position and in part from his copying of the best manners of the old South.

America would perhaps be more uniformly prosperous and less troubled and disorderly if the negro were not here, but it would be certainly less interesting and colorful. Is it wise to use this sentence?

The negro's life has flowed full and strong. In spite of toil and torment, he has not wasted away nor become exhausted. Always there has been abundant energy, flowing over in spirituals and field songs, in laughter and dance, in sharp, furious hates and loves, even in loud rythmic moaning in sorrow. This exuberance, which has flowed so lustily into folk art, is now beginning to find expression in more hidden forms: literature, drama, music, painting, all aspects of what are called the fine arts. 1

(c) PROMINENT NEGRO LEADERS - MEN AND WOMEN

Rev. Mark Thomas is the pastor of the colored Baptist church of Forest. He has constructed a colored funeral home in the east part of town.

Professor Hawkins is the principal of the colored school of Forest. He is a well educated man and a help to the negroes of the community.

1. Brown America by Embree

Chester Johnson is another Negro Professor who is well educated and a good mixer. He has great influence over the negroes of the county.

Billie Guyce is a Democrat who is allowed to vote in the general election. He is intelligent and well read, keeping up with the daily situation in Washington to the letter. He has a surprising knowledge of current events.

Walter Jones is also a popular Negro leader and is allowed to vote.

Henry Garrett was a member of Congress during the Civil War. He ran against a white man and won.

Anderson Jenning was a Republican Committeeman for Scott county until the Al Smith race in 1928. 1

1. Wilbur Goodwin

SIGNED Mrs. Clara Sigrest Viverette

MRS. CLARA S.VIVERETTE

SUPERVISOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SCOTT COUNTY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCOTT COUNTY

DISTRICT 2

ASSIGNMENT #17

AGRICULTURE------HORTICULTURE

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Introduction to Agricultural Economics by Yoder

Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper

B.B.Alford, Asst. Farm Supv., RM, Scott county

New Standard Encyclopedia by Harold M.Stanford

County Agent's Office Records

Reading and Living by Lyman and Hill

Mississippi History by Lowery and McCardle

Mississippi History by Fant

W.A.Beeland, County Supt. of Education

Mrs. C.B.Quinn

Farmer's Bulletin #750, Department of Agriculture

Holland's Magazine for December

Bulletins of Horticulture from County Agent's Office

Miss Sidney Ann Standifer, Home Demonstration Agent

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

SCOTT COUNTY

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood

TYPIST: Mrs. W.W.Bridges

SUPERVISOR:

Mrs. Clara S.Viverette

ASSIGNMENT #17

AGRICULTURE --HORTICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN COUNTY:

Since this county depends almost entirely on agriculture as its means of livelihood, from about the middle of August until far into October, the trucks and wagons move steadily along the roads and highways to town. From very early in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, the buzz of the trucks and the rumble of the wagon wheels are heard, as load after load of cotton and a far less number of corn are rushed on to market. These two commodities have been the staple crops, the backbone of the prosperity of the county, since the early reconstruction days.

Despite the unsettle conditions, few teams, scarcity of seed, and poor labor, new settlers constantly moved into the county after the close of the war. The people seemed to have a mind to work. They cleared more land, opened up new fields, and in 1872 white people began to settle in the county in large numbers. This was due primarily to the prosperity of the county, and to the double fact that it was under Democratic control and

had a safe white majority. During this post-war period the general condition improved steadily, and quite rapidly after the completion of the railroad, until the ninteenth century.

The agricultural industry grew rapidly also, and in 1924 about ninty-five precent of the population of Scott county were dependent upon agriculture as a means of livelihood. The 1930 census report showed 2,950 farm owners and tenants.

The years following this period of progress and plenty were overshadowed by the far-flung depression. Low prices had placed the world in a position, which caused an overproduction on the markets. These conditions left the farmer in a critical place. As the years passed on, the smile had been wiped from off of not only the farmer's face, but every business man as well. They all alike, realized that they were in the midst of a grave depression. But the Federal Covernment was not slow to understand this condition, and gave her best aid to her citizens to bring about a new day. The agricultural outlook program which was begun in 1925, purposed to assist farmers in making adjustments, in order to bring again to the people the happy prosperity which once they enjoyed.

Our people of the great old Magnolia State,and a part of the Sunny South, are awakening more and more to the priceless value of their heritage. The people are cooperating with the new Soil Conservation program and the government extension work in its two-fold purpose; to aid in the maintaining and rebuilding of the soil, and the control of acreage in order to establish a fair

price level. If these two conditions can be satisfactorily met, the people of Scott county will be in the morning of a new era.

In every country its first interest is its people, the chief problem is the employment of its inhabitants. This is likewise true of a county, which is a small unit of the State that is a part of these United States of ours. To be progressive the people must be busily engaged in the task of earning a livelihood.

Agriculture has furnished employment for a greater number in Scott county than has any other factor of industry. From the establishment of the territlry into a state, until the demolished state of affairs left by the Civil war, agriculture has held first place in the minds of the people. The fertile soils and the long growing seasons conductive to oigorous plant growth, are attractive assets to the producers of fruit, vegetables, and staple farm commodities.

In the face of the miserable conditions left by war, the land-owner tried to re-establish himself and to adopt his methods to the new day just ahead of him. He was the same agricultural minded Southerner as before the war. Immediately after the freeing of the slaves, many wandered from their old masters, fearing that their new freedom might be taken from them. This left many families unable to hire help to do the manual labor of their farms. Soon this changed condition became established and the wealthy families hired white farm boys for many places formerly held by negroes. The large plantations were divided into smaller farms, some were sold and others rented to both white and black families.

There were four forms of contracts or systems for working farm land during this period: the half system, quarter and third system, wage hands, and apprenticeship. These systems are familiar to the poeple today and need little or no discussion.

From conditions like these the county grew in rural farm population to 15,045 in 1930. There were 4,865 persons ten years old and over engaged in agriculture as follows: nineteen hundred farm laborers, three hundred and ninety-three wage hands, and two thousand five hundred and seventy-two land owners, with one thousand five hundred and seven unpaid family helpers.

The present day condition with its high purposes for achievement, invites boys to attend the agricultural school and colleges, that they may be prepared to carry on the farm program in a more successful way. Scott has been called an aggressive agricultural county in the past, and we must strive to hold her rightful place in the great national agricultural program.

The Bureau of Census Report shows that Scott county had 214,402 acres of land in farms in 1930. There were 30,341 acres planted and cultivated in cotton that year.

(Information from Introduction to Agricultural Economics by Yoder, Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper, and B.B.Alford, Asst. Farm Supv., RA, Scott county.)

Since the chief industry of the county is agriculture, it is both important and necessary to build and to maintain the fertility of the soil. So many things are dependent upon the fruit of this surface, or topsoil, that it requires much of our thought, effort, and time to keep it productive and established.

Plants, insects, birds, men - all alike are fed on what grows in this thin layer of soil. The face of the earth as we now see it; daintily robed in grass, uplifting waving acres of corn, and the hillside covered with the blossoming fields of cotton, look so different from what it did in the earliest days.

Men are learning that much of the soil which is carried away year after year by water can be prevented by proper terracing. Terraces are being built with very little fall so the water will flow off slowly. This prevents the wasting away of the topsoil. The county agent will furnish literature on terrace-building, and set demonstration days for the purpose of instructions and creative interest. He has been in all parts of the county locating terraces. About eighty percent of the farm land is properly terraced, and there is much of the remainder that will be terraced this season.

Another means for aiding in holding the soil together, during the heavy rainfall of the winter months, is the planting of a cover crop. A nitrogen legume can be used for this winter crop that will be beneficial as a soil builder also. Since the most expensive element of our commercial fertilizer is notrogen, a great percent of this can be added each year by a cover crop of

CLOver, vetch or peas. The first clover was sown and cultivated in the summer of 1869. This was used primarily for hay, but very soon the value as a soil improver was recognized. Year after year more people planted, until its worth as a cover crop was generally known, when the soil conservation was begun in 1936. Through this new farm program, assisted by the work of the county agent, a greater number of acres are planted to legume crops this winter than ever before.

Drainage, another factor of successful farming, has been shamefully neglected for a number of years. Drainage is the one factor that has made possible the cultivation of the fertile "Reed-brake" which are found along the lowlands of Scott county's tributaries. Much of this fertile lowland would only be waste without some system of drainage.

There are different methods to be used. The tile drainage system is perhaps the most successful, Although this method is practically in its infancy it is receiving much attention in the demonstration day, supervised by the county agent. However, a poor form of drainage is better than none.

Drainage deepens the subsoil, by removing un-necessary water from the spaces between the soil particles, thus admitting air. Then the oxygen which is in the air, aided by decay, prepares plant food for vegetation. It makes the surface soil, or topsoil, deeper, which makes more plant food available for plant use.

Drainage improves the texture, instead of being wet and sticky, the soil will crumble and fall apart. This makes it possible to work much earlier in spring and after rains.

Irrigation holds only a small place in the farming system of Scott county. It is used, only on a small scale, in truck farming. There is much to be worked out, yet, before this method will be used, to any extent, in Scott county.

If the fertility of the soil is to be maintained, and the worn-out and light lands built up, nothing must be allowed to waste on the farm. All the barnyard fertilizer, straw, roots, stubbles, vines - in fact, everything decomposable, should be plowed under or used as a top dressing.

Rotation of crops and proper tillage of the soil, letting alone when too wet, will prove a great soilsaver.

(Information from New Standard Encyclopedia by Harold M. Stanford; Introduction to Agricultural Economics by Yoder; County Agent's Office.)

Scott county lies in the central prairie region of the State, and the soil is extremely varied in character; sandy in the hills, scattered patches of black prairie, pine and bottom land. This makes it possible for a wide range of plants to be grown over the county.

Cotton and corn are the staple crops of the county, and both thrive in all types of the soil. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane have a small place as a money crop. Other leading crops are oats, sorghum, soybeans, lespedeza, and peanuts. These crops are used for hay and feed stuff. One of Nature's gifts is the strong prairie grasses which furnish abundant grazing for the cattle during the greater part of the year. An extensive variety of vegetables grow well in all types of the soil, except the gumbo prairie.

(Information from County' Agent's Office)

EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE:

The Indian woman, left to assume the responsibilities of the home, was the first farmer. The man's time was consumed by hunting and fighting while the wife and daughters were trying to increase the bill of fare.

In her search for roots and fruits she came upon some plant noticed on account of its food value; for fear that some careless hunter might trample this plant underfoot, or that some

animal might steal or harm the fruit before it ripened, she protected the plant by putting a few sticks about it. In order that it might have a better chance to grow and bear fruit she cut away or plucked out the plants which prevented its getting a full share of air and light. Later, she transplanted some young and sprouting plant distant from the fireside in order that it might be more accessible in time of need. Still later, she began to save seed for planting, and with this custom came the clearing of the soil and true agriculture.

When once brought under cultivation, a really useful plant would be carried along with a trive in its migrations. The grains, no doubt, arose in Eurasia, and have been carried around the world. Corn, a native of our continent, has spread over the globe.

The first agricultural tool was a sharpened stick for digging up roots. This simple tool was used not only as a digging stick, but also for drilling holes in which to plant seeds. The corn-planting is a very simple process, a man going first makes a hole in the ground with his drilling stick; his wife following after him drops in a few seeds of corn; children, following after their parents, with their feet cover the grain with the earth which was loosened by the stick.

The first harvesting and threshing was very simple. Indian women simply bent the stalks of wild rice over the edge of their canoes and with flat paddles beat the heads until the seeds fell

from them into the boats. Presently another step was taken toward civilized life. Men had long known that the seeds of some of the wild grasses and plants were good to eat. Now some one notices that if these seeds were sown they sprang up and brought forth many more seeds. Then some one discovered that the seeds grew better and yielded a more abundant crop if the ground were broken up and made soft before the seed were sown. Because of the discoveries some men began to be farmers. By cultivation, the wild grasses which grew in the fields or beside the rivers were developed into wheat, oats, barley, and rice, the great cereals of the world.

When men began to procure their food by cultivating the soil it became necessary for them to remain in the same locality in order to gather the harvest when it ripened. They could no longer wander from place to place as they had done when they were only hunters. They now began to live in permanent villages and to cultivate the land lying near by. In this way the beginning of farming led to a settled life and the making of permanent homes.

(Information from Reading and Living by Lyman and Hill)

The early settlers, coming in contact with the Indians, naturally learned their agricultural practices. For two hundred years the pioneer farmer had been pushing into the Indian territory to establish a home. Many times during this conquest,

the white man depended on the Indian for bread to sustain life.

Soon after Scott county's territory was ceded by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit September 27, 1830, the white settlers moved into the remote Indian country and began to build homes in the woodland. They then began to "ring" the trees, kill and burn them, as the Indians had taught them to do. In the spring they planted corn among the remaining dead trees and stumps. Corn was indeed the pioneer crop. Many of these first fields were never cultivated, although some had learned to make and operate crude homemade tools. In 1840 a mule, four-inch iron plow and a half-shovel came into use. A little later they used a wooden stock, ten or twelve inches. These plows were made by hand. Each farmer made his own tools. The ground was never broken in the spring more than one time. It was very late in the season before the farmer could get all his crop planted.

Man's economic and social progress has always come through a conquest over nature, and fortunately for the early settlers of Scott county, the men had a mind to work. They cleared more land, built better homes and had a fair surplus on hand when the new railroad was completed. The returns from this source provided means with which to purchase farm stock and more and better tools to carry on more extensive farming. Plant growth too became a study, somewhat as the present day observation method, the farmer began to note the soil on which certain plants were growing. He learned that some would thrive on soil that others would be a failure. For instance, he quickly

learned that the lowland would grow corn prolifically, while cotton was unprofitable in the bottoms. He prepared the soil and placed the seed where the plant would grow best, as far as he understood, and the Heavens and Mother Nature crowned his efforts with success. There began to "rise" in every community the progressive farmer. This was the beginning of a golden stage in agriculture.

(Information from Mississippi History by Lowery and McCardle and New Standard Encyclopedia by Harold M.Stanford)

COTTON:

Although cotton was cultivated on the Eastern continent before American was discovered, this crop owes its present kingly place in the business world to the zeal and intelligence of its American grower. So great an influence does it wield in modern industrial life that it is often called "King Cotton." Thousands upon thousands of people scan the newspapers each day to see what price its staple is bringing. From its bounty a vast army of toilers, who plant its seed, who pick its bolls, who gin its staple, who spin and weave its lint, who grind its seed, who refine its oil, draw daily bread.

Cotton was not indigenous to America. It was probably introduced into American from the West Indies. At any rate in 1609 its cultivation began at Jamestown, and by 1621, it was listed among the marketable products of the colony.

So slow was the laborious task of separating the lint from the seed that the development of the crop on a commercial scale was slow until the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793.

The first mention of the cotton plant in Mississippi was made by Charlevoix, who saw some plants growing in a garden at Natchez in 1722, seven years before the garrison at Fort Rosalie was massacred. Bienville also wrote, in 1746, that cotton grew well in Mississippi; while Vandrevel, in 1746, informed the home government that cotton had been received in New Orleans from the "Illinois."

It is well to remember that the French called everything above the mouth of the Yazoo River "the Illinois." It is quite probable that the cotton referred to by the Marquis de Vandrevel was grown in the vicinity of "Arkansas Post," where a settlement was early made by the French.

When and from whence the plant was first introduced is not certainly known, most probably by the early French colonists from San Domingo. Perhaps the first seed available to the farmers were obtained from the Island of Jamaica and the Atlantic State of Georgia. These were black seed, producing a fine silken fibre and a good staple. The next seed were obtained from the Cumberland Valley in Tennessee. These were a green seed variety and produced a short staple, coarse fibered, inferior cotton. The next variety produced was from seed brought from Mexico which subsequently became known as Petit Gulf Seed, and was very successfully cultivated on the cane hills of Jefferson county, in the rear of the Petit Gulf, now known as Rhodney.

The introduction of Mexican cotton seed is believed to have been due to the late Walter Burling, a former citizen of Natchez. In 1806 he was in the City of Mexico, on a public peace mission, and when dining one day with the Viceroy of Mexico the conversation drifted to the agricultural products. Then, it was that Mr. Burling requested permission to take to Mississippi a quantity of cotton seed. This was promptly refused; as being contrary to the orders of the government. The Viceroy, however, added sportively, that Mr. Burling could take as many Mexican dolls home with him as he chose; the dolls being understood to be stuffed with cotton seed. Mr. Burling acted on the hint, the permission being thus given. To him is due the credit of introducing into this state the Mexican cotton seed.

These seed were the germs of all the known varieties of the present day and were undeniably the foundation of the magnificent wealth and progress of the cotton culture in Mississippi and her sister states in the cotton producing zone. Just as soon as seed were available this variety of cotton was planted in every cotton vicinity of the state for greater production.

In 1796 an ingenious mechanic, David Greenleaf, commenced the construction of cotton-gin stands in the vicinity of Natchez. Cotton was first put in long bags, as is the custom of putting up sea-island cotton today. The crude wooden box, or press, worked by levers was next employed. The first screw press was made in Philadelphia for Sir William Dunbar, after a model furnished by himself. Its cost was over a thousand dollars,

and on its arrival at the plantation he wrote his correspondent at Philadelphia: "I shall endeavor to indemnify for the cost by making cotton seed oil."

This was the first suggestion ever made for the extraction of oil from cotton seed. A business that has today grown to enormous proportions in the cotton growing states of the American union.

These inventions and other farm improvements, that had so successfully begun to take the places of the crude methods of our first settlers, were generally in use, when the condition in Scott county invited the negro as a necessity to the large plantation system. Cotton was the staple crop, at this time, and its cultivation was most successfully adopted to the new slavery system.

(Information from Mississippi History by Fant, and Mississippi History by Lowery and McCardle.)

Slavery was at its height in America during the period 1793-1861. since Scott county was only established in 1833, slavery was not of a long duration. A considerable progress, however, was made in the plantation system during this short period of time. Although the soil was very favorable for cotton growing, the unimproved condition of the farm land, and only about one acre in ten in cultivation, were obstacles which required both time and effort to master. In the face of these conditions the plantation system rapidly found a place for itself in the county.

In 1860 there was a total of 368 slave holders, owning 2,959 slaves, or about an average of eight slaves to each family. There were three farms in the county with an acreage of a thousand acres each, and 215 with between fifty and five hundred each.

Slavery was a mighty economic influence in the Southern colonies from the time of its intriduction in 1619 or at least from the 18th century until it was abolished. The negro soon became a necessity in Scott county, just as he had to the colonists. He was able to stand the climate ravages and was capable of strenuous manual labor. The slaves were ignorant, inefficient and unsuited as a rule, to any but the crudest manual operations. Although the land owner had become acquainted with the improvements in agricultural methods, they could not be successfully operated by slave laborers. The employment of the slaves, when not busy in the crop, was the natural result of the enormous increase in the number of acres of cleared land from 1850 to 1860.

In this gigantic struggle for wealth and prosperity, slavery put a stigma upon labor, as we have seen, and thereby tended to keep Europeans from emigrating to the South. In other words, negro slavery kept population sparse.

By 1840 the use of the four inch iron plow drawn by a mule was being used some as the farmers were forced to make their own farm implements very few had become established with the better plows, middle-busters, sweeps, and shovels. Many had used slaves to assist them in the making of these plows. Slavery served well its day and it is still a question in the mind of many educators today; as to which suffered the gre test loss by its abolition, the slaves or the plantations from which they were taken.

But its death caused one of the greatest economic crisis that the nation has ever witnessed.

(Information from Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper)

Vast plantations were cultivated in cotton before the war, and after the reconstruction days farmers again turned to cotton as their money crop. The early settlers had found cotton cultivation so profitable that in the early part of the nineteenth century many of them raised little else.

The people of the county were in a miserable economic condition after the war, and very little improvement in agriculture was made until the former situation could be restored. Returned from the battlefields the soldiers found their homes dilapidated, slaves emancipated, animals carried away, fields fallow, fences down and their confederate currency valueless.

The negroes who had just won their freedom were utterly dependent on others, owning nothing, not even a mind to earn their living, to say nothing of a home, livestock, money or credit.

These conditions along with many others unmentioned, required the first thought of many years yet.

Prior to the nineteenth century it may be said agriculture throughout the world was an empirical art, in which changes and improvements were effected slowly and with much difficulty. In 1931, however, agriculture for some time had recognized as an established science as well as an art. More changes had been effected in its methods and practices in the preceding years of this century than during the whole of the past.

The remarkable discoveries made in the knowledge of natural science, especially in such subjects as chemistry, bacteriology, botany and physics, have been applied to agriculture with great benefit and far reaching effects. Grest increases in the productivity of the soil have been made as a result of the new scientific methods.

Numerous new crops have been introduced into cultivation, and the formation of new and more vigorous varieties by crossing has been applied with incalculable advantage. Steam, gasoline and electricity have been called into service, reducing the amount of manyal labor in field, barn, dairy and house.

The utilization of wind and water powers has been rendered more practicable for many purposes too. It is becoming to be used by more each year. In fact almost all the work of agriculture has been made easier and at the same time more efficient.

Crop diseases have been investigated, and preventive and curative treatments have been skillfully applied. Remedies and mitigations have been and are being found for damages inflicted on crops by insects.

It is generally admitted that in proportion to the extraordinary progress in the mechanical world since the invention of the steam engine, improvement in applications of mechanical power to the work of agriculture have been slow until recently. The former tardiness, however, makes the recent improvement in agricultural implements and machinery seem all the more remarkable.

(Information from New Standard Encyclopedia by Harold M?Stanford.)

From 1928 to 1932 an average of 12,000 bales of cotton were ginned per year in Scott county. In 1933-1934 and 1935, an average of 10,000 bales were ginned yearly.

Harvesting time is as busy a season on the farm as is the planting of the crop in the springtime. There is linked very closely to this season the marketing of the cotton. This indeed gives a deep satisfaction to the farmer, whose field has rewardéd his efforts with a nice profit, which will supply the needs of his family and home through the cold winter months. Just as the business man looks forward to his pay day which is perhaps each month, the cotton cultivator is eager for his payday that is only once each year.

The cotton begins to open in August and every one large enough goes to the cotton field. The large white fields are specked here and there by groups of negroes, who are still singing the songs of the old slavery time negroes; "Niggers and cotton, cotton and Niggers" yet holds first place in their thinking.

The cotton is loaded on wagons and trucks and carried to the gins. During the latter part of September and the early days in October, the gins stay open all night, or the most part, for a period of three weeks or longer. Before sun-rise the next morning a days ginning will be lined up in front, of wagons and trucks that have been on the roads long before the lamps were being lighted in the country homes.

There are fifteen gins in Scott county. A great part of the cotton is carried immediately from the gin to market. The farmers

who have borrowed money with which to make the crop sells the cotton to clear up the debts. Then there are a number of farmers who follow t is method because they think it is the best. A number of people put their cotton in the warehouse to await a higher price,only a small percent is stored by individuals in a house or under a shed on the place.

The marketing season is a happy time for others besides the farm family. These are the greatest trade days for the stores of the county, and especially of the thrifty little county-site. The people have been warned of the approaching season by the numbers of sale papers sent to every point of the county by the system of rural mail routes.

The harvesting and marketing is indeed a happy time of anticipation. The people are paying old debts, repairing the homes, buying more and better live-stock, and some of the luxuries; a new car, radio, or living room suit, perhaps.

In the report of the Secretary of State Walker Wood, cotton is listed as the chief crop, and Mississippi ranks second in production in the cotton belt this year. Scott county has her place in the making of this record.

CORN AND FORAGE CROPS:

Corn was the first crop grown by the Indians before the coming of the white man. From the Indians the early white settlers learned to plant and gather corn. Very soon they began to cultivate for better yield. Corn was grown for home consumption only for a number of years. Although corn has been a

supplement to the staple crop it has never been the chief money crop. Tobacco was the first chief money crop, but its production did not prove successful, and cotton soon took its place. Corn was used at home during this time, and it had been supplemented by millet, maze, potatoes and melons. These crops could be used for feed for stock, and in that way, give some corn to sell.

By 1860 Scott county's large farmers were raising an average of three hundred bushels of corn per farm. The smaller farms in amounts according. A fair quantity of oats , rye and barley were raised this year also.

Five years after the close of the war, there was the same number of cultivated acres as at the beginning, but the production of corn had fallen two hundred and fifty percent. Although the cultivation of barley and rye had about dissapeared, the cultivation of rice and oats were assuming a fair place.

Fertilizer became a factor in the production of farm crops in 1880 and by 1890 the production of cotton had increased two hundred percent, but corn held its place. The production of oats increased five hundred percent from 1870 to 1890. In 1880 there were only five tons of hay reported to have been raised in the whole county. The beginning of the live-stock industry for commercial purposes increased the planting of hay and forage crops. The most important among these were sorghum, peas and clover.

The production of corn remained about the same with a slight increase in the forage crops until the post-war period.

The high prices invited the farmers attention to the cultivation of cotton. For a number of years following the war there was perhaps the largest number of acres planted to cotton in the history of the county. Corn and forage crops were decreased somewhat, in production to the years just preceding. The new farm program began by its restrictive method to control the cotton acreage. This proved a stimulant to corn, more directly to forage crops. There seems to be more emphasis placed upon the growing of plenty of corn and feed stuff than ever at any time in the history of the agricultural age.

During the period from 1933 to 1935 the approximate annual yield of corn was 425,320 bushels in Scott county.

Mississippi recently led all America in the highest yield of oats per acre. The approximate annual yield since 1933 is 13,250 bushels in Scott county.

There are a number of forage crops planted to supplement the natural grasses each year. There is abundance for the live-stock of the county and a nice surplus to sell.

The surplus of these commodities can be consumed within the county. There are large sections of the county that will prove favorable to corn production when properly drained, terraced, and built up, but at the present the corn acreage is limited somewhat. The corn is harvested in October, some is carried to market them, but the greater part is stored in barns until in the spring. Then the farmers who see that they will have a

surplus can easily dispose of it at a fair price. Many of the grocery stores are a ready market for corn, and too, the county agent is operating a co-operative store for many farm products. The forage crops are also used in the county in the form of hay and food and feed stuff. There is also local market for the surplus of these commodities.

TRUCK FARMING:

Although truck farming is a commercial industry in Mississippi, especially in the South central part, Scott county is yet in the infancy of this industry. There is a variety of garden vegetables sold to the local markets each season but not in amounts sufficient to take care of the consumption. The people have not become well enough acquainted with the use of the late methods, which make possible fresh vegetables earlier and longer season for growth, to be able to establish a commercial truck farming industry.

The greater part of all commodities from the truck farming industry are sold to local markets, both to stores and directly to the consumer, by house to house methods. The Irish potato is the only crop exported in Scott county. Last year was the first time a crop had been marketed this way. Eight carloads were loaded and shipped to a Northern market, through the efforts of the county agent.

All vegetables of the temperate regions grow in profusinn in Scott county. The vegetables grown here have high vitamin and iodine content, which are of great importance for the maintenance of health.

Scott county is noted for its fine gardens, year around gardens. The soil and climate makes this not only possible but a reality, if man will assist with his knowledge of late garden methods. The most important varieties are: ripe red tomatoes, hanging in profusion; lima beans and pole beans seeking the highest place upon which to display the rich green pods; garden peas as high as one cares to build the trellis; corn with its silken tassel turning into roasting ears; plenty of green pepper hanging on the little trees; luscious strawberries that melt in the mouth; cabbage and carrots, lettuce and mustard; turnip greens and Irish potatoes, with watermelons and cantaloupes tucked in some secluded corner.

Besides the daily table supply, the vegetables are gathered while in the prime of their fruitage, cooked and put into jars for winter use. The methods commonly used are canning, preserving and pickling.

Another means of conservation is the drying of the natural fruit of some types of garden vegetables, the most important being beans, peas and garden peas. There are two methods of drying in use now. The one used most is the old; letting the fruit dry on the vines, the other, gathering the matured fruit and allowing to dry in a shady well ventilated place.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK:

Poultry was miserably neglected in the early days of the county's history. Few farms did produce either enough eggs or chickens for home use. For a short period during the spring

months, there would be a surplus of eggs and broilers, to be disposed of on the local markets. By this season both would be too low in price to offer any encouragement for poultry as an industry.

With better methods of brooding, efficient and sufficient feed formulas reducing losses and promoting growth, taught primarily by the Home Demonstration Agent, people began to think more about poultry as a commercial factor. Poultry growing became more and more important and it has increased at a rate during the past eight years which is truly remarkable. There are now between forth and fifty commercial flocks, for egg production, in the county. The production of poultry for broilers is increasing rapidly.

The Home Demonstration Agent is making an effort, as she works, with the women's clubs over the county, to get each farm home to keep seven chickens or more per person for home use.

(Information from County Agent's Office Records)

Cattle have the majority in number over the other livestock in Scott county. The prairie pastures with their long season strong grasses, appeal to the livestock producer. The losses are few since diseases have been studied in the light of advanced medical and scientific knowledge, and are now subjected to infinitely more skillful and successful methods. Cattle raising for beef is the most prominent feature at the present. Most of the cattle are shipped by the carloads to markets in new Orleans and elsewhere.

The local markets are partially supplied by beef products from the county. There are some small herds used for dairy purposes, the products are marketed within the county, except for a small number of farms that sell the milk to the cheese plant in Newton county, and a few who ship cream, only to creameries outside the county.

A branch of the Blue Ribbon Creamery operated at Forest in 1929 and 1930.

There will be found enough hogs for meat and lard purposes on about fifty percent of the farms in the county. Only a few have meat to sell even to the local market, and a less number lard. The farms raising hogs usually sell the pigs that are not needed for their immediate use.

There is at present a greater number of hogs on the farms since the cotton acreage reduction more feed can be grown and meat raised at much less per pound. Few sheep and goats are found in Scott county. The value of the fur industry is yet new among the people.

(Information from County Agent's Office Records)

RURAL HOME IMPROVEMENT:

In striking contrast to the modern up-to-date farm homes would be the old homes of the early settlers. These first homes were very crude, with no conveniences, but served merely as shelter from the weather. Most of the houses were built of rough lumber or logs, unceiled and with few or no glass windows. While the people had begun to build better and more attractive homes, by the latter part of the nineteenth century they knew very little about arrangement for convenience. They perhaps had never dreamed of the many time and labor saving devices that the modern farm home is based upon. The sleeping porches that are a necessity almost today had never been thought of in those early days. Many homes have been built over, adding the latest conveniences; running water into the kitchen, building sleeping porches, or adding windows to a room for more hygeinic living.

Compared to the ways of living in these days to those of the first settlers, the people lived mostly by the hard work of their hands. The cotton and wheat fields were plowed by oxen, horses were scarce, and the cotton was taken to Brandon and Jackson on the ox wagons - a long ride of two days.

The Southern lady with her homespun dress, woven by her own hands on the old spinning wheel, proudly sat beside her husband who drove the ox wagon to church with the tiny tots seated in the back of the wagon. As it was a long way over the poor roads to the few churches they must get an early start. The ladies who owned horses would often ride and it was a familiar sight to see the Southern belles riding along on their side-saddles with the long skirts dropped over the side. Very few people owned buggies.

They were considered luxuries.

For a long time the old stage road from Vicksburg to Meridian served as a highway, if it might be called one. Not until 1863 did even a train run through Scott county.

In the present age it is easier to earn a livelihood in any profession, because of the knowledge and mastery of so many wonderful inventions. A car is no longer considered a luxury but a necessity to the farm home. They are used for business, Sunday school and church, and to carry the family to town on Saturday afternoon.

Very soon after the car made its appearance there were movements through the county for better roads. They were built and today the county has a number of good gravel roads throughout, and is transversed by Highways 80 and 35.

The longest highway in the United States is Highway 80, running from the east to the west coast, cuts across the central part of Scott county passing through Lake, Forest and Morton.

Highway 35 crosses the county from north to south through Ridge, Hillsboro, Harperville, Forest and Homewood.

The world moves on as the nation embraces constantly new ideals, which change the world from old to new; the winding country road stretching over hill and vale with sunken bridges, gave place to the straight paved highways. Speed is the word of the day; the automobile has taken the place of the ox wagon and the old buggy that faithfully served their day. Travel is less tiresome, the neighbors house is no longer a half day's journey. There is no need to cook breakfast by a light in order to be on time at the church. The doctor is not seen standing

on the side of the road watching his buggy sink deeper into the mud, wondering how he will ever reach his patient.

Along with their other conveniences came the telephone for the farm home. This with the car and good roads tied the world into a neighborhood, no one seemed so far apart or too far from town, church and school.

Perhaps no greater blessing has come to humanity than the lighting systems which have been perfected by the scientific knowledge of the day. What a difference; today we have light by pressing a button, in the early day the poor light used was the result of much time and effort. As the darkness began to settle over the Southland, the people lit the pine knot fires which threw its dim flickering rays over the room. The playing reflections of objects upon the wall gave the appearance of a sudden stroll into fairyland . Father read the old family Bible by the dim light, and the household sank into silence until the first dawn of light that welcomed a new day.

But just as time changes all things the tallow candles were placed on the mantles of the Southern homes. Just after the Civil War they were made of twisted thread, fried in turpentine and beeswax and wrapped around a bottle or gourd. Cattle were too scarce for tallow to be available. Later came the little brass lamp, with a round wick, and a handle on the side like a cup, to replace the candle.

In 1910 from the J.B.Colt Carbide Light Plant came the gas lamps. These are now in use in many homes throughout the county. It was also in this year, 1910, that the electric light sprang up, as the morning sun rays, to dispel the darkness of the night. The whole earth has been made over by the wonderful power of electricity. Today the country homes are able to enjoy the blessing of it by the high -powered lines, or by a small dynamo operated on the farm.

There are in addition to the electric home conveniences a number of other household conveniences operated by common coal oil. There are a number of this type of regrigerators being used in Scott county.

Many of the early homes depended wholly upon springs for their water supply. Even if they were within a quarter of a mile of the house, it was not too far to carry bucket after bucket of water to the kitchen; quite different today is the farm home with a well and pump furnishing abundance of water for kitchen, bath and the laundry.

Year by year these changes have been taking place so naturally and gradually until the people of this age can hardly realize living in an old world made new by discovery and invention.

MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES:

Agencies are at work in Scott county to bring a better knowledge of modern methods to the farmer in order to aid him in improving his condition. The farmer citizens boast with pride of the fact that they are blessed with a county Demonstration Agent and Home Demonstration Agent.

They are heartily cooperating with the farmers and their wives to make more productive fields, better homes and a more progressive county. Perhaps they have no greater work than that carried on with the girls and boys through the 4-H Clubs. The training and development given through these organizations promise more skillful and successful workers for the future years. This work involves the four-fold training of the head, heart, hand and health. The head is trained to think, plan and reason; the heart is trained to be kind, true and sympathetic; the hand is trained to be useful, helpful and skillful; the health is trained to resist disease, make for efficienty and enjoy life. Along with this one of the best phases of training is that of leadership, which comes through club meetings. Boys may carry out any of the following phases of club work: Cotton, corn, potatoes, soy beans, pigs and any other line of work selected. Girls may do work in the following clubs: Garden and canning, dairy, poultry or home improvement. Each club member is required to keep an accurate record of all work done. All girls get training in cooking and sewing along with the regular projects. Over three hundred boys and girls are engaged in this work throughout the county. Besides the regular program of work there are monthly meetings in which programs are given and reports on specific projects the boys and girls have in hand. In addition contests are held to stimulate interest. The best of the students and the ones showing the most interest are taken to the short course given by the Agriculture College during the summer. Local banks loan the boys money to pput out an acre of cotton, corn, or other crops, or to purchase pigs.

These loans are invariably paid back and a neat sum deposited besides to start a crop the following year. The same rule applies to girls who wish to do poultry work or dairying. This is a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the banks. It gives the boys and girls a sense of responsibility and an intimate relationship with and trust in banks that the ordinary boy and girl has no chance to acquire. We have known boys not over fourteen years of age who have cleared over a hundred dollars on an acre of land. And the astounding thing is that the same land or similar land can be purchased for from twenty to thirty dollars per acre.

Scott county cooperates with the State and Federal government and thus provides funds for the employment of a County Agricultural Agent. The Agent has an office which is headquarters for agricultural and extension work. This work is done with the adults and children of the county tot bring about improved methods in farming, to make home life more attractive and to bring about a closer relationship and friendship between the town and the country. The agent carried on the plan of work as outlined by the Extension Division of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. The farm agent has brought about many improved practices among the farmers. One of these that has been of inestimbale value is the proper terracing of land. Nearly every farm in Scott county needing terracing is terraced as a result of demonstrations given by the agent. Much has been done to produse better crops by the planting of higher grade seed and in following the methods of cultivation and prove best as recommended by the experiment stations of the

state. The farmers are becoming more enlightened on the subject of fertilizers. They study the analyses and know better how to buy and apply fertilizers.

The county home demonstration agent affords an evenue through which the practical results of research and experiments in home economics may be carried to the home makers in the county. Much information in the field of home making has been made available within the last few years through experiment stations, through the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, through research laboratories in the field, and through the collection and interpretation of the experience of thousands of home makers.

A home demonstration agent is a woman in touch with these sources of information, specially trained in home economics, with an understanding of rural problems and conditions, with tact and good judgement, with faith in the task in which she is engaged, and with ability to work happily with the people in her county in stimulating and directing their efforts.

In addition to the four years of college training with emphasis in the field of home economics, women who have had experience in resident or extension teaching are selected to fill these positions. Many of these agents have been born and reared on the farm.

She cooperates with individual and with community effort for a fine type of life in all respects, and especially for a better understanding of farm life problems.

She makes contacts with the women and girls through local groups which the women themselves organize. She deals with farm people through organizations already in existence, such as women's clubs, parent-teachers associations, farm bureau, and grange.

The program of activity is decided upon by the women of the county with the help of the home demonstration agent. Groups of leaders meet with the home demonstration agent either in the various communities or in a county-wide group to decide upon the phases of home and community problems to receive attention, and to develop plans of procedure. In many cases, these leaders among the farm women collect information to serve as a basis for decision before programsare decided upon.

Volunteer local leaders are found in each community to assis t with the program. These leaders receive special training, sometimes handling some phases of subject-matter, and in some cases, taking responsibility for the planning and organization of the work. Sixteen home demonstration agents report for the year ending December 1, 1928, that 3,909 leaders assisted with the program of work in their counties. These leaders gave 10,737 days of service in connection with this program, an average of 671 days to each county.

Farm home makers have asked for help with a great variety of questions; school lunch, child feeding, canning and storage, meal planning, household accounts, budgets, kitchen equipment, its selection, use, care and arrangement; child care, child

training, home care of the sick, home furnishings, refinishing furniture, caning chairs, millinery, making dresses for women, children's clothes, care and use of the sewing machine, markets for home industries, citizenship classes, music for the home, recreation and play, indlucing camps for boys and girls, camps for farm women, games and dramatics.

The work of the home demonstration agent with the women is carried on in organized clubs and with individuals. There are seven women's clubs in the county with a membership of around one hundred and fifty women. These women hold regular monthly meetings and study subjects that are deeply interesting to them in their home duties. The home demonstration agent meets with these clubs and gives instructions and demonstrations in modern methods of canning, food preparation, dairying, poultry, health, and home improvement work. In other words, home seekers who have never lived on a farm will get all this help from both agents free of charge. As a result of this work most homes conserve plenty of fruits, vegetables, and meats for use in the winter. Good gardensare encouraged and the women fully realize the value of vegetables in the family dietary. Many women use steam pressure cookers and Burpee sealers. They have much canned goods to market on the local markets. These women are guided in their work by the home demonstration agent, who of course is a direct representative of the Extension Division of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. The good work of Agricultural and Mechanical College is in this way brought direct to the people who have had no opportunity to attend the college. Local leadership is developed and work is carried on in the absence of the

This page should be No. 36 & Next No. 37 - so says the Co. Supr. by letter of Jan. 20. 1937 S.S.

demonstration agent. As an instance of what can be done many women and girls are making baskets of pine needles and get good prices for their product while at the same time developing a taste for art and things artistic. The raw materials cost nothing.

This includes activities for girls in the field of clothing, foods, home furnishings, health and recreation. The home demonstration agent, because of her special training in home economics and because of her background of training and experience in methods of teaching, as well as her broad vision of wholesale training for girls, is making a contribution to rural life through this work in the 4-H Clubs.

A study of reports of home demonstration agents shows that about one-third of their time is spent with definite projects dealing with the work with women; about one-third, with 4-H Club work with girls; and about one-third, with activities of a general nature such as farmer's institutes, fairs, farm bureau, and other community meetings. The home demonstration agent gives attention primarily to the work with girls through the summer and stresses the work with women through the winter months.

The lack of ready money in the farm home, and the distance from convenient markets has made it necessary for farm home makers to make many of the garments for the family. They ask the home demonstration agent to teach them how to alter patterns; they want help with problems in fitting; they want more information about qualities, and the names and widths of materials; they want help with the selection of ready-made garments such as coats, shoes,

and corsets. They ask for information about care of clothing, how to wash various fabrics, and how to remove stains.

She gives assistance with the hot school lunch. Parents as well as school officials are eager to provide a hot dish at noon to protect the child from lowered resistance, and to increase its ability to make good grades. The home demonstration agent gives information about equipment needed, satisfactory recipes, methods of preparation, serving, and general management.

More than half of the home demonstration agents have developed plans with local school and health officials so that definite work is under way with at least one school in the county in the measuring and weighing of school children.

The home demonstration agent has many requests about household furniture. She helps women to decide upon arrangement of furniture. She helps women to decide upon arrangement of furniture in the room; teaches them how to refinish furniture; how to cane chairs, and something of the care of furnishings.

There had been a school maintained at Harperville since before the Civil war. The information given on the early schodl is gotten only from the oldest citizens. From 1869 until 1909 the school was called by various titles but was under the supervision of well trained and efficient men during the entire period.

It was in 1911 and 1912 that there was a movement to get a Scott county Agricultural High School in Harperville.

In 1913 this was done, the Harperville College was changed to the Scott county A.H.S.. Although the work was only carried on with a class and a few received the needed experience, there was splendid work carried on. Large groups of young people, filled with experience of the years spent in old Scott county A.H.S., went out to meet life's requirements better prepared to master the problems of the day ahead. For seventeen years it operated as an A.H.S. under Superintendents C.S.Moore, J.B.Edwards, R.C.Pugh, and H.R. Carter.

It was felt that the A.H.S. had truly served its day and some other type of school would be better. An agricultural program that could reach more thoroughly a larger number of students. In 1930 the best people of the community took the step that made possible a Smith-Hughes school, that is now being operated under the superintendency of W.H.Johnson, and board of trustees composed of some of the ablest and best men of the community.

The people of the Harperville Vocational district value and appreciate a good school. Besides the fine work being done with the boys through the Agricultural Department, the girls in the Home Economics class, every one in the district has the assistance of the heads of these departments, for any problem or aid in the affairs of the farm and home.

The school is situated in the quiet little village of Harperville, eleven miles north of Forest, the county seat. It has a district of about 42 square miles. The citizens cooperating with every agency for greater things than has yet been realized.

Morton, the thrifty trading center for the western part of the county, and lying on the A.&.V. railroad and Highway 80, has the largest Smith-Hughes district in the county. It covers practically all of Beat three. The school became Smith-Hughes about 1930. About the same time that Harperville was making the change, the people of Morton also moved forward at the opportune time. Just as so many small schools near there were tottering under the load of requirement, Morton gladly gave a place to them in her school. The people are indeed proud of their district and are eager to seize every opportunity to make the school better. Robert S. Weems is the present Superintendent.

Lake Vocational is a very fine school building which would do honor to any big city. The school employes nine teachers and has an average enrollment of about three hundred students. Although Lake didn't become a Smith-Hughes school until 1933 and has a much smaller district, it is doing splendid work. Prof. C.C.McClennahan is the superintendent.

We have two Smith-Hughes schools in the county for the colored children.

Midway is the largest and is doing very creditable work. Thelma Blank is in charge of the vocational work.

Sherman Hill became Smith-Hughes about 1935. It is small and only in its infancy in the work. Roosevelt Johnson is the present superintendent.

(Information from W.A.Beeland, County Supt. of Education, and Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper.)

The word "Fair" brings to the minds of our men, women, boys and girls today a picture so different to the one of even the people of the preceding decade. To these people a fair was an occasion with which they had no part; only to visit and observe the exhibits, after a long journey of tiresome travel. There were few county fairs at that time. The State fair was thought of as the only fair, by the majority of the people.

But how different is the attitude of the people of Scott county, since the organization of a "County Fair," from which the prize exhibits are placed on display at the State fair. There are twenty-five communities, which hold a fair, each in connection with the club activities, just prior to the County Fair. These fairs have not only added new interest, in the communities, but to untold numbers of individuals. The following is an article typical of activities preceding the fair, which is usually held in October:

Forest, Oct. 10, 1936. - Plans are rapidly taking shape for the Scott county fair which will be held October 15 at the Community House. Pa is gathering up various things from the farm to represent him at the fair. He gets the longest stalk of luscious sugar cane, the cotton stalk containing the most bolls, the largest yam and the most perfect ears of corn. He gathers the pumpkin that he has nurtured so carefully all through the dry fruitless fall, and polishing off the dust which has accumulated through many rainless days, adds the glowing yellow beauty to his collection.

Ma gets out her very prettiest Sunburst pattern patch-work

quilt and looks carefully to see if the mice have made any meals off of it. Yes, one has. Well, maybe not an entire meal, but at least an appetizer was taken from this corner, right in the center of one of the sun rays. Carefully mended, it is wrapped in tissue paper and laid in the box with the crocheted doilies and the homespun spread that Grandma made back in '49, for Ma always takes these things to the fair too.

Son herds the calves together, and after deliberating for an hour or so, decides the bluish Jersey heifer will make the nearest approach to the blue ribbon. The finest pig, who is accustomed to making his ablutions in the mudhole in the rear of the barn lot is given the first real bath he ever had. A slight oiling gives his fine coat a gloss that is sure to take the eye of the judges.

Daughter selects her clearest glass of sparkling jelly, and the jar in which she painstakingly stacked the pole beans log cabin style, her rug which the Home Demonstration agent showed her how to make from feed sacks. Her six best pullets are groomed to perfection and their wire pen shines like new money.

Everything is ready for the big day.

But no, not quite. For little brother and sister are gathering eggs to sell so they will have money on which to splurge generally, and gorge themselves on hot dogs and ice cream in particular.

Yes, Mrs., Miss and Mr. Scott County, Little Miss and Master Scott County - they are all going to the fair.

The colored fair started in Forest in 1927, nine years ago. The fair grounds are located one-half mile north of Highway 80 on the east end of town.

This fair was founded by R.M.Jones, a Methodist minister. Jones was president of the board of directors until his death three years ago.

There were forty-eight other stock holders when the fair was organized. Three or four of the charter members are dead now. The minimum amount one has to pay to become a stock holder is $25.00. However, some have invested as much as $74.00 and $100.00 Stock may be bought now as the stocks have not been closed. Seventeen acres of land was bought from Mr. Lee Goodwin for five dollars per acre.

This fair is always held sometime in October. They have no set date to have the fair. A board of directors meeting is held the second Saturday in March every year. At this meeting the board of directors discuss the date of the fair, finances, etc.

They have various means of entertainment such as merry-go-round, ferris-wheel, fortune tellers, shooting galleries, Bingo stands, etc.

Four adjoining counties are allowed to enter their exhibits each year, these counties are Leake, Smith, Newton and Rankin, all of which have been very helpful except Rankin.

They also have needle craft, wood craft, canned goods, dried fruit, poultry, livestock and many other exhibits. The five most prominent stock holders are: Dump Burkes, Asa Waldrop, Annias Ware, Eugene Hood and Judge Johnson, all of Forest.

HORTICULTURE:

Homes are the foundation of a nation, with clean, attractive homes the youth become strong, upright honorable citizens. Anything that will make the home better will tend to improve citizenship.

The essentials of a good home are a man and woman resolved by their mutual efforts to make this world a better place in which to live and a structure that will protect life and health from undue exposure to the elements. It must be more than a place to eat and sleep. It must be for the mature members of the family a haven of rest from the vexations incident to bread-winning and other serious duties of life, and for the young a retreat for the solution of life's problems. Inspiration to better living must be there, incentive to strive diligently for the highest ideals; and to attain these ends not only must the physical needs of the family be supplied moderately well, but the home must be attractive.

The foundation of this attractiveness is love among the members of the household, nourished by a right moral, mental and religious attitude. This attitude can be greatly influenced by the surroundings, children especially are wonderfully affected for good or ill by the surroundings. While beautiful grounds can not make this happy situation, they can certainly promote these attitudes to a marked extent.

The efforts of women and men to make homes attractive usually include the immediate surroundings of the dwellings.

There is nothing that will add more to the grounds of the home than well arranged and properly kept flowers. Anyone who began to nourish and cultivate these lovely gems of nature develops a deep appreciation for them. They realize that nature with the aid of human efforts can produce the most fragrant and beautiful flowers upon earth. With all who attain this attitude the labor of flower cultivation is lost in the swelling bud of the first fragrant rose, or the peeping heads of the hervaceous perennial bringing the first green and brightness to the landscape in the springtime.

Scott county has many of these ardent flower lovers who are beautifying their homes, while they are only spending a few hours each day with their most delightful hobby.

It has been our privelege to visit and study the lovely flower garden of Mrs. C.B.Quinn of Forest. She has a well selected and extensive variety of cultivated flowers and shrubs. Her flower garden has been admired by ladies throughout the county for a period of two years or longer. Her wonderful success in Horticulture has been attained by her patient and pleasant hours spent as an enjoyable pastime.

She tells with delight of her wonderful success with chrysanthemums that she grew in her green house, which she started in September, 1936. She has the yellow, orchid, and white varieties that are as large and beautiful as those grown in California.

Mrs. Quinn has successfully grown for the past three years quite a number of new improved roses. These roses are named for famous people. The rose Grace Noll Crowell, brilliant pink, is named in honor of the poetess at Dallas, the Mrs. Percy Pennybacker for the well-known clubwoman of Austin, the Margaret Bell Houston for the granddaughter of General Sam Houston, Johanna Troutman for the designer of the Texas flag, and the lovely rose, Cynthia Ann Parker for the mother of Quanah Parker, outstanding Commanche Indian Chieftain. She also has the Texas Centennial and the David O.Dodd,(the Arkansas Centennial Rose). Both are vigorous, and deserve places in any Southern gardens. Mrs. Quinn has quite a number of other roses which include the pink radiance,the red and white radiance, and the Sensation red rose.

These roses bloom from early spring through late summer. Cuban red rose blooms all summer. Countess Von Dell is also a new type with large salmon pink roses. Pink and white Columbia blooms from early spring to fall and is a very fragrant flower. The Herbert Hoover rose is a deep salmon pink and blooms at intervals during the summer.

The Cabbage rose is a shrub attaining a height of five feet. It has only one blooming season, but that is a long one. The flowers are double, either red or white.

The Arkansas rose is a valuable species, a native from Minnesotta. Its flowers are single, pink, sometimes white, in clusters. It is useful for covering dry slopes and barren places.

Climbing roses are used for covering pillars, porches, arbors, pergolas, summer houses, walls, fences, and banks. Those that do not grow more than six to eight feet high are spoken of as pillar roses.

While the more vigorous ones are called climbers or ramblers, depending somewhat upon their parentage. With a few exceptions these roses have but one period of bloom, which lasts one or at most two weeks. The foliage provides the ornamental effect for the remainder of the season. Climbing roses should be planted in good sized holes filled with good garden soil, mixed with rotten manure. The body of good soil available for a climbing rose should be enough to fill a hole three feet square and thirty inches deep. If the roots can spread indefinitely, a good soil ten inches deep may be satisfactory. The drainage must be good. The roses should not be planted closer than six feet apart.

The Dorothy Perkins is one of our most popular climbers. Its blossoms are in clusters, of deep pink, and blooms in early spring. It is especially attractive on or close to a house, as its thick green foliage serves as a shade.

The rose probably has been cultivated as long as any ornamental plant and holds a warmer place in the hearts of the people than does any other flower. It has figured in the literature of all ages and all nations. Its name is practically the same in all languages. It is loved by poor and rich alike for its beauty of form and color and for its delicious fragrance. It is grown in the dooryards of the least pretentious cottages, whose occupants may be stinted with food and raiment as well as on the grounds of large estates where abound the choicest things that money can buy. It is grown in immense quantities under glass and is the most popular winter cut flower.

Roses thrive in fertile, well-drained garden soils of types that range from heavy clay loams to light sandy loams and that are either slightly acid or neutral.

(Information from Mrs. C.B.Quinn, and Farmer's Bulletin #750, Department of Agriculture.)

The hollyhock is one of the oldest plants in cultivation, having been found in Chinese gardens in many colors by the earliest European visitors to that country. They are suited to all parts of the United States, and generally thrive in any deep garden soil. They are primarily a sun-loving plant, but do well in partial shade. Hollyhocks grow to heights of five to eight feet or more, flowering along straight stems in early summer. The individual flowers are bell-shaped, three inches and more in width, with separate petals of vivid colors from white through pink to scarlet and the deepest maroon, often described as black while some of the paler shades might also be described as gray. There are double as well as single forms, and they respond to plenty of fertilizer in a well-drained soil. Transplanting these plants should be carefully done, preferably in the spring, as the roots are large and the growth is from a few strong buds at the crown which need to be well protected or the whole plant is lost. They should be planted with the strong main roots extending downward and the crown a little below the surface. If planted in the fall there is great danger of the plants heaving and exposing the underground roots, which are liable to die soon after flowering.

They are useful in the border, but will do well against shrubbery if the base of the plant is not shaded.

The Dahlia is one of the flowers of the day which is so popular that a national society is devoted to its interests. So many are its admirers that it takes its place with the rose and the peony, the iris and the gladiolus, the sweet pea and the carnation, the chrysanthemum and the orchid. Dahlias can be raised in almost any kind of soil, provided they are given the food they need. They are tolerant of many kinds of soils and grow in many situations. The soil should be well-drained, however, and should approximate what is known as good garden soil. Such soil is rich in plant food and of a light and friable texture. After preparing the soil, the roots should be set in the field in rows, three to four feet apart. The root should be laid on its side, with the growing shoot nearest the stake. This stake should be set in place at planting time, in order that no damage may be done to the new roots late in the season and that the young plant may have the support of the stake from its earliest development. Mrs. C.B.Quinn grows several varieties of dahlias.

The Lily-of-the-Valley is a well-known and much prized garden plant, bearing racemes of dainty, bell-shaped, sweet scented flowers in spring. It likes plenty of moisture if shade can be provided. It will also thrive in full sun in well-prepared beds if supplied with moisture and annual top-dressings of manure, but even here it will need replanting infrom four to five years.

It succeeds in moderately rich soil. The plants are best set in late summer with the buds about two inches below the surface of the ground.

Many of the sunflowers are excellent border plants, some are good for cutting, and all have yellow flowers, blooming in summer or fall. Most of the perrennial species are less coarse than some of the annual kinds and are of easy culture in ordinary garden soil with sufficient moisture, thourh some of the varieties thrive with less water than others; but nearly all succeed if given a moderate quantity of water.

Helenium or sneezeweeds are closely related to the sunflowers, both botanically and horticulturally, and may be used in the same way among shrubbery, as background, for borders, or wherever tall, somewhat coarse-foliaged plants would be suitable, but are more valuable for borders because they do not spread by wide-growing underground stolons as do the sunflowers. A deep moist soil is best.

The peony, or "piney" of old-fashioned gardens, next to the iris, is the most generally grown perennial about the home and in gardens. It grows to a height of two or three feet, forming large clumps of handsome dark foliage that is comparatively free from insect and disease attack. In late spring, the plants are covered by their large handsome white, pink, rose-colored or crimson, double or single flowers; there are also some cream-colored kinds. By proper selection of varieties it is possible to have these plants in bloom for a month. They prefer rich loamy well-drained but well-watered soil in full sun, although they

succeed in partial shade. They must have plenty of water at blossoming time in order to do their best, but on the other hand, the blossoms are spoiled by rain after the buds break and hot weather at that time make them open rapidly and fade quickly. They do not need transplanting as frequently as most perennials; in fact, it takes three years for a plant to become well established. Unlike many hardy perennials, the top of the peony dies to the ground every year. Toward spring the old leafstalks should be cut off three inches above the ground. In transplanting the roots, they should not be set too deep nor more than two inches of soil over the crown. They should be given clean culture, and they respond to liberal applications of either fresh or rotted manure, which should be dug in about the roots in early spring as soon as the ground is fit to work. When peonies are to be cut for the flowers, the best time is just as the sepals or green coverings separate enough to show the color within, which will be when the bud is about the size of a large hickory nut. By cutting the bud at this stage and putting it in a cool place the rapidity of opening will be retarded and the substance and keeping quality of the blossom will be increased. Such buds if kept in cold storage at a low temperature can be held three weeks or more. Many peonies are grown for florists' use.

Among the most satisfactory of the hardy border plants are the delphinium or perennial larkspurs. They are adapted to culture in practically all of the United States. The varieties show chiefly shades of blue with some white forms, although there is a scarlet and a yellow species.

For best results they must have a deep rich soil well enriched with manure. They prefer a light soil, although a heavier soil well drained and amply provided with manure will give satisfactory results. They will bloom at intervals from early summer until frost if proper attention is given. They are useful in borders for cutting, some of the species for naturalizing, others in rock gardens. They are best transplanted in spring because of their fleshy roots.

The day lilly grows in compact clumps, with grasslike graceful foliage and clusters of yellow or orange lily-shaped flowers on stems in late spring and early summer. They thrive im any good garden soil, but are especially successful in loam near the margin of a pond or a stream, provided the roots are well above the water level. They grow well in sun, but prefer partial shade, especially in the warmer parts of the country. They are useful in the border for naturalizing and for cutting.

The grass pink, garden pink, hardy garden pink, Scotch pink, or pheasanteye pink, is an easily grown, satisfactory border plant six to twelve inches high, with spreading grasslike habits of growth, bluish foliage, and fringed petals on the fragrant rose colored to white flowers borne in spring and early summer. They must have full sun, soils not too rich, and are useful for rock work, dry walls or banks, edging to borders even of dry beds, and also for cuttings.

In the phlox group of plants there are several distinct types, some of which are well known in this county. Among these are the tall growing ones, blooming in late summer in gardens and borders. The garden phloxes, are those commonly seeen in gardens

or borders, they grow two to three feet or more high and flower in midsummer or late summer. A well-established clump will send up many flowering stems well clothed with attractive dark-green foliage. The colors vary from white to rose, with a tendency in many cases to a muddy magenta.

The genus Campanula includes biennials and perennials, the different species varying in height from eight inches to five feet. They are profuse bloomers, the colors being largely rich blues and white, the different varieties carrying the season of bloom from late spring to early fall. The foliage is dark green, much of it of basal leaves. They like a rich, well-drained soil, doing best in partial shade, and their culture is easy. They are useful border and rockery plants.

The bluebell or harebell, is a perennial that grows six to twelve inches high, bearing blue flowers in early summer. In shade it will grow taller and it likes an abundance of moisture with good drainage.

In the dianthus group are many valuable garden plants, including sweet william, carnations, and pinks of many kinds. The sweet william is a biennial that gives best results from year-old plants, grows to a height of twelve to eighteen inches from tufts of foliage ten inches high in early summer, and has showy heads of crimson, pink, and white flowers. The best way to handle them is to sow the seed as soon as ripe, and plants will be ready for bloom the following year. They are easily grown; in fact in most cases they will reseed themselves freely. If the

perpetuation of any color or combination is desired, it must be done by dividing the plant or by propagating from cuttings. It is most useful in the border.

Chrysanthemums are of several distinct types. They are adapted to all parts of the country. They thrive in any good garden soil, but give best results in a deep, well-enriched one and respond to extra care. They are well adapted to borders and for cutting. They grow to a height of two to three feet, with large yellow and white flowers. The chrysanthemum blooms from early fall to mid-winter.

The giant daisy is a large white daisy-like flower, two to three inches across that blooms in late fall, growing to a height of three to five feet if given ample moisture. It is good for borders and cutting, but as it spreads by underground stems it must be watched to prevent its crowding less vigorous plants.

The Shasta daisy is a form adapted to all parts of the country. It grows to a height of two to three feet, much branched with yellow-centered white flowers in summer and fall. It is good in sun and heat if watered moderately. It is also useful for borders and for cutting.

The columbines are a group of plants widely distributed throughout the United States, being found wild in practically all the States in the Union. Their native habitats are usually on rocky or gravelly soil, although they are easily cultivated on l all well-drained soils. They are however, particularly adapted to rock garden and for naturalizing on rocky ledges. They grow from fifteen inches to three feet or more high. Their colors

range from red and yellow to a deep maroon.

Among the first flowers to bloom in the spring are some of the bulbous plants, such as the snowdrop, scidla, glory-of-the-snow, followed by crocus, the various kinds and other so-called Holland bulbs. These, and many of the later flowering bulbs, may be handled in the same manner as other perennial plants. By planting in beds, borders, or naturalizing they can remain for three of four years and then should be dug and reset the same as other perennials, as they multiply and become too crowded for satisfactory results. They may also be mixed with other perennials in such conbinations that flowers may be continuous throughout the season. Mrs. C.B.Quinn has all the foregoing flowers, and in addition, she has hyacinths, ten varieties of narcissus, Easter lilly, frezia, gladiola, jonquil, and many others.

Irises, flags, or Fleur-de-lis are common old-fashioned garden flowers adapted to nearly all parts of the United States. There are a large number of species with very different requirements for growth. Some of these like moist places, others dry; some like heat, others cold; but most of them stand rather protracted droughts better in fact than most plants. They range in height from very dwarf, or those not over seven inches tall, to those with leaves four feet and blossom stems four and one half to five feet high. The foliage is long, narrow, frequently rather thick, and in general like much-enlarged grass blades. The flowers are often spoken of as orchid-like because of the unusual arrangement of the petals and colored sepals

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giving the blossoms a striking appearance. The season of bloom is usually in spring and early summer, while the colors are mainly purples and white, with some yellow species. They are adapted to a wide range of soils, most of them doing best in full sun. They multiply quite rapidly and at least every three or four years the plants of most kinds should be divided and reset. Nearly all species do best on a rich soil, although they will thrive on much poorer ground.

During March or early April is the usual time for putting down rhododendrons. The growth made the preceding season is the best, but older wood wil form roots. The soil around the buried portion should be moist all through the season. A heavy mulch of oak leaves for rhododendrons and other plants requiring acid soils helps to retain the necessary moisture and also improves the soil as the leaves decay. It is a rarity to have this shrub bloom in this climate, although Mrs. C.B.Quinn has had the good fortune to have her rhododendrons bloom this past March. Its blossoms are a beautiful soft pink. Among Mrs. Quinn's collection of shrubs are several species, including the weigela, dentzia, arbor-vitae, the pink, rose, and white spirea, and the pink armond. In her collection of crepe myrtles, the colors are orchid, pink, rose, watermelon, and red.

Ferns as a rule need conditions differing from those required by border plants for their most successful cultivation. These include a soil rerentive of moisture, and an abundance of leaf mold, partial shade, and especially an acid soil produced by the leaf mold. On the other hand, ferns do not want the soil too spongy, but need to reach the soil beneath the leaf mold in

order to have access to the mineral matter there. Some varieties grow in sunshine even in dry places, and those that grow naturally in shade will often succeed in full sun if other conditions are favorable. The deciduous kinds may be helped by a mulch of leaves, which must not be too heavy, as even a light mulch may have to be removed in part before growth starts in the spring. The evergreens will usually do better with a very light mulch or none at all.

The maidenhair fern requires a rich soil, retentive of moisture and plenty of leaf mold. If supplied with these, the maiden hair fern will thrive in full sun. The palm-shaped, much-compounded leaves, or, more technically, fronds, with their black stems and pretty leaflets, are always an object of admiration. Mrs. C.B.Quinn has several varieties, including the asparagus, plumos, spiral, Boston, and sword fern.

(Information from Holland's Magazine for December, Bulletins of Horticulture from County Agent's Office, and Mrs. C.B. Quinn)

There is not a nursery operated in Scott county. There are a number of people who sell fruit trees through the county for larger nurseries outside Scott county. The county agent is doing much to promote the planting of orchards. He is sending out form-letters, to every home in the county, on the prices of fruit trees, giving a few weeks in which to receive orders. These trees are obtained very cheaply, and there has been many sold through the county agent the past two years.

There are many peach orchards found throughout the county and this fruit grows in abundance wherever planted. There are a number of peach growers who have cared for their trees and sprayed them according to the Mississippi spray manual. These meh have received a handsome income from their peaches, which found a ready local market. The commercial orchards have a wide variety of trees, although the Elberta has many commercial qualities over most of the other varieties, it is more generally used.

The pear trees are not found in as large numbers as the peach trees, though a number of farms sell pears every year to the local market. Pear trees have been seen loaded with fruit every fall, although they have received poor attention until recent years. A large variety are grown here, as the Kieffer, Bartlett, Le Conte, Chinese sand pear and others. Pear trees in the prairie belt rarely are bothered with blight.

Although this county has never been considered favorable to apple cultivation, a very fine grade of apples are being grown by many farmers. Many farm homes are adding a few trees for the home use. There are only a few commercial trees found in the in the county, at the present time

There are only a few grapes grown in the county. The large Concord grape which has been successfully grown for the past few years by only a few growers, has greatly attracted the attention of the home fruit grower.

The pecan is at home in Scott county, and a number of commercial groves are scattered throughout the county. The home grower is planting the grafted varieties and they are found to thrive in all parts of the county. The long life of the trees has attracted even the farmer who wishes to give little attention to his fruit trees.

The home fruit garden is generally becoming more and more a necessity, because the people as a whole are learning through the work of the garden activities, the value of fruit as a food. These garden activities, made possible through the county agent and home demonstration agent, have awakened a general interest in the valuable food furnished at a small outlay of money. Then they have made it possible for so many to obtain orchard trees; by taking the orders and furnishing the trees at cost, and giving detailed advice as to planting cultivating and caring for.

The county home demonstration agent organized, through the efforts of the women in the communities, the garden pilgrimages and flower shows. There are two flower shows held at Forestand Lake each year, and it is carried on in a very successful way. There are twenty-five community clubs and each of these hold a flower showonce a year. The date for these shows are fixed from year to year and the ladies plan, plant and work to have beautiful flowers ready for that day. These shows have encouraged flower growing and created a new interest in flower cultivation.

Each club has a director or committee for the beautification project. All the new flowers and shrubs that are placed in the yards are reported to the chairman and a record is kept of the improvements made during the year. Notable credit is given to all and a number of prizes are given for the greatest improvement in the beautifying of the farmstead each year.

The beautifying of the farm home grounds is just a golden opportunity that has been greatly neglected by all, except a few of our rural families. There has always been a few flower lovers in each community to cherish that lovely spark of Nature, so pleasing to look upon, even by the person who does' not have time to give to their culture.

There is a great movement today to make the farmstead more attractive to the occupants. This in turn, will tend to make both young and old more contented. It will also add materially to the enjoyment of those who pass by, and thus incidentally to the real value of the farm.

(Information from Miss Sidney Ann Standifer, County Home Demonstration Agent for Scott County.)

SIGNED Mrs. Clara S. Viverette
Mrs. Clara S.Viverette, Supervisor
Historical Research Project
Scott County, Dist. 2

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY, DISTRICT 2

Mrs. Clara S.Tadlock, Supv.

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood

TYPIST: Mrs. W.W.Bridges

ASSIGNMENT # 17

AGRICULTURE-----HORTICULTURE

(SUPPLEMENT)

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Cooper Gibbs

E.W.Gibbs

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY
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ASSIGNMENT #17

AGRICULTURE - - - - HORTICULTURE

(SUPPLEMENT)

MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES:

4-H Clubs:

Scott county has produced several 4-H Club winners in the past few years. An outstanding winner this year is Cooper Gibbs.

Cooper Gibbs was born October 28, 1918, on an humble farm near Lake, Mississippi. He is five and one-half feet tall, weighs 135 pounds, and has black wavy hair and blue eyes. He is a nice looking chap, and has a very pleasing personality.

When he was nine years old, he was playing alone one day and found what appeared to be an empty pistol cartridge. He picked it up and began picking in it with a nail which he painstakingly fished from the varied assortment of marbles, chalk, string, nails and the like always to be found in a small boy's pocket. A loud explosion followed, proving that the dangerous toy was a dyhamite cap instead of an empty pistol cartridge.

This accident severed his left hand, and cost him the sight of his left eye, though the latter is not readily noticeable.

Cooper is a junior in high school at Lake, and this year he is studying Civics, economics, history and English. He enjoys history more than any other study, but feels that he needs English most. He plans to go to college when he finishes high school, and has chosen farming as his profession.

When Cooper was being interviewed for this sketch, his father was present. Cooper was asked if he, like all other boys of his age, changed his idea of an ideal profession with the changing season - choosing, this month, to be a doctor, and by next month, perhaps, deciding a lawyer earns more money.

Before Cooper had time to answer, the elder Gibbs, with a decided twinkle in his blue eyes, replied, "Yes, in the summer when the sun gets plenty hot, and he is plowing and sweating, he decides <u>against</u> being a farmer."

Cooper admitted that he did not expect to do the actual work of farming himself, because of the loss of his hand, but said he intended to learn all about how to "have the other fellow do the work."

He is the youngest of six children, but his father said ie is not the typical "spoiled baby" type, having always been willing to assume more than his share of the responsibility of the farm at all times. His present home is a neat, small farm near the Patron's Union Grounds, four miles from Lake. His parents are very ambitious for their children, and have

done their bit toward instilling worthy ambition into them by providing the wholesome environment of a clean happy home, and a contented family life.

The elder Gibbs seemed to have derived as much satisfaction from the trip to Chicago which Cooper won as a 4-H Club prize as did the boy himself, saying that even though he had ne never been privileged to travel, he was elated over his son's good fortune. Cooper enjoyed every minute of the eight-day trip, but the high-light of the week was his visits to Field Museum, and the Planetarium, but his father closed the interview by saying that Cooper had talked more about the pretty girls who also won trips than he had about either the Museum or the Planetarium.

(Information from personal interview with Cooper Gibbs and his father.)

SIGNED Mrs. Clara S. Tadlock
Mrs. Clara S.Tadlock, Supv.
Historical Research Project
Scott County, District 2

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood TYPIST: Miss Helen Blossom

ASSIGNMENT #20

INDUSTRY

County's Most Important Industry:

Scott County's Cooperative, A.A.L. was established in March 1935, by farmers of Scott County with the assistance of the Farm Agent and agents of the Farm Credit Administration. This Cooperative Association is located at Forest, Mississippi, the county seat of Scott County. This is a very desirable and convenient location for the farmers, who bring their produce for marketing direct to wholesale and retail houses.

The Cooperative has two regular employees, and extra help during the rush season. The annual pay roll amounts to approximately $1,600.00. This is considered one of Scott County's most promising Industries. It gives the farmers an outlet for their miscellaneous products such as syrup, potatoes, cottonseed, soy beans, pears and etc. $27,000.00 worth of produce was handled through the cooperative association in 1936. F.P.Amsler, County Agent for Scott County anticipates a larger volume of business for this year as the business is steadily increasing. The farmers of the county consider the cooperative association a step forward in solving the problem of marketing

their miscellaneous products.

The following industries, described in manuscript on Flora and Agriculture are important in Scott county; Farming; Dairying; Stock raising; Hogs; Poultry; Fruit growing; Saw mill; Cross ties; Pulp wood; Fuel wood; Bridge timber; Park Furniture Factory.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

Factories:

Scott county is, indeed, proud of the McIlhenny Paint and Varnish Factory, located about one-half mile south of Lake, Mississippi. This factory is owned and operated by Mr. George McIlhenny, who in 1929 moved his establishment from Virginia to Lake, Mississippi. Two-hundred different kinds of paint are made including house paint, interior and exterior, yacht, boat and ship paint. Paint from this factory is sold in practically every state in the union and in South America.

Mills For Converting Raw Products Into Commercial Articles: (Have already been listed under Forest Assignment).

Wholesalers:

The John D.Allen Wholesale Company Inc., was established in 1932 with John D.Allen, C.N.Williamson and Mrs. C.N.Williamson as owners and incorporators. This is the largest wholesale company in Scott county. They handle flour, staple groceries, feeds and fertilizers.

The John D.Allen Company Inc. has eleven employees with an annual payroll of $10,000.00 per year. It is quite an asset to the county. The retail merchants of Scott county and surrounding counties are greatly benefited by this company in many ways. They may place any size order with them and rest assured that it will b e appreciated and courteously handled. The freight charges are eliminated by six large delivery trucks which are owned and operated by the John D.Allen Company Inc.. The out of town trade, which is enormous is successfully carried on by these trucks delivering to the following counties; Smith, Rankin, Leake and Attala.

Mr. Allen, the manager thoroughly understands the details and the life of the wholesaler from the years spent in this work, chiefly in Forest. He is a successful proprietor and operates at all times a progressive business.

The Wicker Wholesale Grocery is located just west of the courthouse square in Forest. This business was opened in 1932 by C.S.Wicker, who is well acquainted with this type of industry, due to experience acquired in his fathers wholesale store prior to entering business for himself. How much this former experience has meant to him can readily be ascertained, for from the very beginning he has maintained a steady and progressive business, even though he began during the period of the late depression.

Sam Wicker, is recognized by our people as a successful wholesale dealer. The leading articles handled are flour, sugar and all types of feed. These commodities are delivered by a truck, in large quantities along with other items in Scott, Smith and Newton counties. There are three regular employees and a similar number of delivery boys.

This wholesale business is indeed a very outstanding feature in Scott county. There is an enormous number of retail stores who purchase their supply of goods from one of the two wholesale houses in Forest. They consider it a privilege indeed, to have these industries located so near by and carrying on extensive delivery service.

Since the day of speed and the advanced age of modernism the automobile has lost its early status as a luxury, and today is one of the county's most necessary and valued possessions. The demands of the age of automobiles has brought a tremendious change throughout this country of ours. Many silent corners have been made busy and numerous hill-tops dated all because of the automobile. These modern necessities of the land are known as filling stations. In order to be able to supply these stations that dot the hills and loom up at almost every cross-road, there must be a steady supply accessible at all times. This situation has been desirably settled by the establishment of the gasoline wholesale stations.

Scott county has three wholesale gasoline plants located at Forest; Namely: Loreco, Shell and Standard.

The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation was the first wholesale gasoline station to make its appearance in Scott county. This came about by way of the opening of a Loreco Wholesale plant in Forest in 1929. J.G.Langhart was the first manager, and remained in this connection, with the company until his death March

1936. During this period of time many new filling stations were opened in the county, and a very progressive and promising future was indicated beyond the shadows of the depression. Just as business was regaining somewhat its normal standard a change was made necessary due to the death of Mr. Langhart. However, an efficient successor was found in D.W.Boutwell who has also proven to be a capable manager.

As sales depend entirely upon economic conditions the output is varied and can not be accurately estimated over a period of time only by dependable accounts each year of the given period, therefore, it is impossible to find the exact output by rough estimation. However, the Loreco Wholesale station has the largest output of the three gasoline wholesale plants in the county. The sale of gasoline runs as high as 50,000 gallons per month, fuel oil 3,000 gallons, coal-oil 2,000 gallons; oils 1,000 gallons, grease 700 pounds and tires and tubes estimated at approximately $400.00.

The branch office is staffed by three employees, and two trucks are operated. Trade routes have regular delivery throughout Scott, Smith and Rankin counties.

The Shell Gasoline Company of Forest, Mississippi, established by J.M.Fountain in February 1937 is Scott county's newest business of this type. In connection with the wholesale plant Mr. Fountain also operates a retail service station. He states that there is a daily increase in his business. At present he only has one employee and one truck, but being very optimistic, Mr. Fountain anticipates the need for additional help and trucks in the near future. The Shell Gasoline Company has an ample supply of gasoline, kerosene, motor oils of all grades, tractor and diesel fuels.

In 1935 when business was gradually being restored to normal, Mr. E.S.Palmer of Forest Mississippi saw the necessity of Scott county having another bulk gasoline station, therefore he established a branch of the Standard Oil Company at Forest. Mr. Palmer now has four employees, two trucks and at all times has a complete stock of tractor and diesel fuel, grease and all grades of motor oils, kerosene, and gasoline. This bulk station is well prepared to serve the retail service stations. These

stations are becoming more necessary to the people of Scott county daily, as the means of transportation more commonly used in this day and time are cars and tractors are being put more and more in use on the farms.

Any Other Unique or Useful Industries:

The craving for youth has created one of the enigmas of the ages. If youth could become an eternal posession, doubtless to live foreverwould be the universal desire. But nothing has as yet been discovered that will prevent the gradual decay of the body. The decrepitude of old age can be delayed almost to the end of life, but it must come some time. It can not be indefinitely postponed. We would say that the thought of youth as a continuous posession comes within the realm of the impossible. But recent inventions should make us refrain from maintaining that anything is impossible.

Within the last quarter of a century the changes that have been wrought are unparalled throughout the history of all times. Is continuous youth after all, impossible?

Every since some pre-historic woman first peered into a pool of water and discovered that she was more attractive than her hairy mate, the female of the species has continued looking and usually doing something to alter what she sees.

"Mirrors" apparently strike a responsive

chord in the female make-up. Once give a woman a chance to look at her reflection and she fluffs up a curl here and there and turns away with a self-satisfied smile. The smile may be justified or may not be and that is the result of the Beauty Salon.

Ailene's Beauty Salon, located in the business section of Forest, Mississippi, was the first beauty salon to be established in Scott county. In fact at the time of its establishment it was the only shop between Jackson and Meridian, heretofore, ladies who desired to improve and preserve their beauty, had to go to one of the above named cities.

Miss Myrtie Park of Forest saw a future for a shop of this type, what a benefit and asset it would be to the people of Scott and surrounding counties. In 1930 Myrtie opened "Park Beauty Shop" to the public and from the very beginning there has been a steady increase in business.

Mrs. Ailene Noblin, present owner and manager of "Ailene's Beauty Salon" purchased this shop in 1935. Ailene remodeled her shop and equipped it with new dryers, latest type permenant waving machines and other equipment and modernistic furniture. The attractive color scheme is silver and black with green curtains. A complete stock of popular cosmetics are always on hand much to the ~~convience~~ Convenience of her patrons,

enabling them to secure the correct powders, creams and etc.

Mrs. Noblin and her two effecient operators are graduates of accredited beauty schools and have passed the examinations required by the State Board. There fore they are well prepared to give their patrons the best and latest in beauty culture. The annual payroll of this popular shop is approximately $1,800.00. New customers are constantly making their appearance as far south as Smith county, east to Newton county and North to Leake county.

The Marinello Beauty Shop is owned and operated by Miss Mattie Ray Johnson. This shop is located at Forest, Mississippi and was established in 1932. It has all new and modern equipment. Miss Johnson also carries a complete line of Marinello and Theo-Bender products consisting of facial creams, hand lotions, face powder of all shades, perfumes and etc.

Miss Johnson as well as her assistant, Mrs. S.B. Simmons are graduates of the Marinello Beauty school of New Orleans, Louisiana, and are licensed operators, having passed the requirements of the State Board of Examination.

Mattie Ray, as she is familiarly known, states that her business has increased considerably since its establishment. She feels that her future business will still be better, as daily, new customers make their appearance. Her customers come from surrounding

counties, not from Scott alone, but from Smith, Leake and Newton counties also. This shop is considered a great benefit to the communities which is serves. ~~You~~ one can rest and relax while taking a beauty treatment, knowing that proper and modern methods will be used.

The Ideal Pressing Shop, located on the east side of court house square, is owned and operated by Mr. Wayne Alliston Jr. Although this shop has been in operation only one month, Mr. Alliston reports a daily increasing business. The Ideal Pressing Shop has all new and modern equipment including a Prosperity Presser, Weston Washer, Buckly Filter, Hueback Tumbler, Hueback Dry Room, Hueback Wind Whip and Kisco boiler. Mr. Alliston at present has three employees and they are kept busy. This is one of our latest and most promising businesses.

The people of Forest, are delighted to have this new shop open, and there seems to be no danger of there being inadequate business for the other cleaners because of its establishment.

The Nu-Way Cleaning and Pressing Shop was established in 1929, with W.C.Rester proprietor and founder. At this time, however, there was not a sufficient number of shops to accomodate the increasing demand, consequently, the opening outlook was very promising. And there has been a very stable and progressive business operated by the Nu-Way Cleaners, since that date.

Although the desired location has not at the present been acquired the Nu-Way Cleaning and Pressing Shop is holding its regular business and is able to report a steady increasing business.

Very modern and adequate facilities are used to operate this shop, consisting of the following machinery: one Prosperity and one Hoffman Press, a Look-Out boiler, one dry cleaning washer, and wind whip, one Huback tumbler, a Cofield-Moore Clarifier and a Singer sewing machine. Mr. Rester has two employees with an annual pay roll of approximately $1800.00

The Nu-Way Cleaning and Pressing Shop seems to be a necessity and an asset to the county, and is one of the three shops engaged in this type of industry in the thriving little city of Forest. The real value and convenience of having these shops so favorably located can never be estimated in terms of dollars and cents. The difference in being able to get a cleaned and pressed garment after a few hours, is worth much more, in many instances than can ever be readily understood by those who have waited for clothing to go and come back to them from Jackson or Meridian. The people of Forest and the surrounding vicinity appreciate the convenience and service rendered by this shop.

The Jamesway Hatchery is located northeast of the courthouse square in Forest, Mississippi. This Hatchery was established March 1, 1936 by Walter J.Sharp owner and founder. The Jamesway electrical cabinet style incubators are used exclusively with a capacity of 11,760 eggs. A complete line of Jamesway poultry supplies are on display for sale.

For a short period of time after establishment, there was a weekly average of 3,000 baby chicks hatched and sold, but at the end of three months more orders for baby chicks were coming in than possibly could be filled. However, Mr. Sharp immediately prepared to care for this emergency.

At present there a re 11,760 baby chicks hatched and sold at this hatchery every three weeks. There is no difficulty in disposing of these chicks as a ready local market is available. A system of custom hatching is also offered to Mr. Sharp's customers. Eggs and friers are bought and sold in large quantities, the average numberof friers per year is 10,000. Many are sold locally and others in Meridian, Jackson and New Orleans.

Mr. Sharp is local agent for the Quaker Oats feed line, which makes an added convenience for his customers. He has a complete supply of poultry feed on hand at all times, and in this way he is able to instruct the people in the proper and best methods of feeding and caring for baby chicks.

The Jamesway Hatchery employs no full time help, except Mr. Sharp, owner and manager. However, he employs two part time delivery bpys. This hatchery is one of Scott countys outstanding and most promising industries. It is a benefit a nd help to the poultry farmers, enabling them to dispose of their product at good market prices. A premium price of seven to fifteen cents above market price is always paid for hatching eggs. The people have the opportunity to purchase healthy baby chicks at any time, and many use the custom hatching system which is proving to be quite popular at present.

At this season, when the warm weather is just around the corner, ice is a very pleasing topic for discussion. The real worth of the Forest Ice Plant is a very difficult matter to fathom. The direct benefit derived from ice, within itself, would make a long story, to say nothing of the indirect way in which ice is an important factor in our homes and every day life.

The Forest Ice Plant is owned and operated by Mr. E.S. Palmer, who came in possession of it May 1, 1930. The plant has a capacity of eighteen tons of ice per day. The "York" refrigerating machine is used, and propelled by a fourty horse-power Diesel engine which runs day and night six months each year. A smaller engine is also in operation during the summer months. Mr. Palmer has five employees who work regularly, and additional helpers during the summer months. One truck and four city ice carriers are used to deliver ice for about a six months period each year. Quite an enormous wholesale business is carried on during the summer through retail dealers at various points both inside and outside of Scott county. A direct retail trade is also taken care of at the plant and by the route system.

In connection with the ice plant is operated a meat curing plant with a storage capacity of 250,000 pounds. This cold storage curing plant is kept open during a period of eight or nine months each year. From as far as Brandon, west, to Chunky, east, meat if brought to be cured here, as this is the only plant between Jackson and Meridian. This is a very promising enterprise for the plant and a very beneficial asset to the people of not only this county but the adjoining counties also.

J.R.Rogers, of Morton, is operating a ten ton ice plant there. The citizens of this thriving little city are delighted in being fortunate enough to have ice available at all times.

The Cook Motor Company, located in the center of the business section of Forest, and just southeast of the court house square, was established by W.D.Cook in June, 1912. It is needless to say that the people of Scott county appreciate the fact that ~~this~~ Mr Cook is not only the eldest Ford dealer, but that ~~it~~ he is the oldest automobile dealer in the State of Mississippi. There were other automobile dealers, however, established by the above date, and perhaps before this time, but all of them have changed hands. This rightfully gives the Cook Motor Company of Forest the honor of being the oldest established automobile dealers in Mississippi. At no time in its history has this business changed hands. Today they are happy because of the success in the past, but as the past record, however notable it may be, cannot suffice for the future, the dealers are striving to give the very best service in every respect, that the world at present demands.

There are twelve regular employees, receiving an annual sum of $18,000. The Cook Motor Company has the automobile agency for Ford cars, operates a repair shop employing only first-class mechanics, retails Loreco products, and sells genuine Ford parts and accessories, tires, tubes and miscellaneous.

The Central Chevrolet Company, located near the west side of the business center of Forest, is indeed a pro-

gressive business. At no time in the history of Forest, is it recalled that any business has grown in such leaps and bounds. The Central Chevrolet Company owns more property and more attractive and adequate buildings in Forest than any other business or enterprise of its age. The company has made a notable record through this short period, due to the genuine products offered, and the efficient service rendered. This company was established in 1925 by W.H.Joyner and W.E.Hannah and was known as the Joyner-Hannah Chevrolet Company.

In January, 1926, the business was made into a corporation under the name of Central Chevrolet Company. The stock-holders have changed from time to time, and the business is now owned by the following: R.L.Goodwin, W.A.Davenport, H.E.Bishop, S.S.Bishop, B.E.Marler, C.G. Anderson and F.L.Brantley.

This retail automobile agency sells Chevrolet cars, trucks, tires, tubes and accessories. It also has a service station at which Texaco products are handled, and a repair shop which is headquarters for Chevrolet car and truck owners when their machines are in need of repairs. The smaller repair shops in and around Forest use this shop extensively for getting repair work done which they are not equipped to do themselves. This is a progressive business and has seventeen employees, with an annual pay roll of approximately $17,000.00.

PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

The Water Plant at Forest, Mississippi was established in 1904. However, at present it has all new and modern equipment. The old tank was replaced with a new one ten years ago. The equipment and water is regularly inspected by the State Board of Health. The water supply is pure, good and plentiful. From the deep well the water is pumped into the reservoir then into the large tank. There is one man employed at this plant in the capacity of pumper. At present 250 homes and business houses are supplied with water, each using approximately 4,000 gallons of water per month. The service charge is now only $1.50 a month, wherein at the time of its establishment the charge was $5.00 per month.

Morton and Lake have their own water system, one person is employed in each place. The service includes only the corporate limits of the city. However, this serves quite a large number of people and is a great convenience to those who are living within these limits. The water is pumped from the deep well into a reservoir and then into the tanks.

Postal Telegraph Company was established in 1892 at Forest, Mississippi. The present manager Mr. W.L. Jones has been in the employ of the company for 45 years, working in various places. He has been stationed at Forest for the past 40 years. This plant does not employ messenger boys.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was established at Forest Mississippi in 1860. It is located in the office of the Y and V railroad. Mr. W.J.Runge is the present agent and operator, being stationed here for the past fifteen years. There are no messenger boys employed here, the agent reserves ten cents for each telegram delivered. Mr. Runge is quite an experienced man in this line of work, he started delivering telegrams at the tender age of six years. ~~And~~ At twelve years of age he was a full-fledged operator, being operator at Brandon, Mississippi and during this time he delivered personally a telegram to Governor Lowery and also to Senator A.J.McLaurin, before he was elected Governor.

Southern Bell and Telephone Company is located at Forest, Mississippi and was established in 1903. It was quite a small plant at that time, however, it has steadily expanded and i proved. At present there

are four day and night operators employed and one plant man. The annual pay roll is approximately $5,000.00. They service two hundred and ten homes and business houses.

In 1923 Alliston Williams, son of Senator John Sharp Williams took over the management of the light plant, then known as the General Utilities Company. He organized a new company and renamed it the Mississippi Utilities Company. Mr. Williams made quite an improvement in the plant. He changed the light service from twelve hours to twenty-four hours. The Mississippi Power Company succeeded the Mississippi Utilities Company in 1929. The present manager Mr. Arno Mills states that business is steadily increasing. He carries a complete line of electrical appliances and daily more of this modern equipment is being placed in the homes of Scott county. This company services 390 homes, business houses, schools, churches, and etc. with electrical power, their service extends to Morton and Harperville. They employ four regular employees and one part time employee. The annual pay roll is $4,000.00. Scott county is fortunate, indeed, in having the present and improved power and light system.

The Tri-State Bus line, has a short stop station located at Forest, Mississippi. This is convenient to the people who travel by bus, as Forest is situated half way between Jackson and Meridian. This bus line runs east and west through the county. Plans are being made to run a line north and south also.

There was no other occasion in the early history of Scott county which caused more enthusiasm and delight than the completion of a railway line through the county. From the beginning the construction and operation of the road were carried on with great difficulties. But the first train which passed through the county was, indeed, an event of celebration.

Since that time the railway line has changed corporations a number of times but through it all the railroad has continued to be the backbone of the county, and the sole factor in the promotion of extensive transportation.

The railroad office was established in Forest in 1861. At this time the line was known as the Vicksburg and Meridian Railway Company. In 1889 this road was sold and a new company was formed under its present name of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Company. This road was leased by the Illinois Central System in 1925. There are two employed in the office, agent and clerk, one section foreman with a crew of laborers to keep the track in good condition. This railroad service is widely appreciated and used by the people of Scott county. The freight service alone is quite a benefit to the county. The Alabama and Vicksburg railroad has offices at Morton, in which three persons are employed; at Sebastopol, two employees, and Lake station has one employee. When the road was first built through the county in 1860 it had its terminus on the eastern border of Scott county near Lake, where it remained until long after the war of secession. The railroad shops at Lake were burned during the war and all railroad communication was cut off.

CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE:

Scott county boasts no chambers of commerce; however, the Rotary Club of Forest and the Lions Club of Morton act in practically the same capacity as chambers of commerce.

Being kind is an art we all can practice. A few steps out of our way to direct a new comer to his destination is a small thing to us, but it means much to the bewildered stranger. It is not difficult to spend a moment enlightening some person who is at a wrong counter in a crowded post office or customhouse, but such friendly courteousy often saves other people infinate trouble.

It is not meant of course that we should be offensively friendly to the point where we become hailfellows--well met and slap the backs of every one we meet on the street. But there is a happy medium between that and the attitude of him who retires into a shell of stand-offishness. Roterians who within their clubs practice real fellowship will carry that spirit into their every day affairs. The same is true of the ideal of Service, which often is so closely associated in practice with fellowship as to make it difficult to separate the two even in a theaterical analysis. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you",

is I suppose as fine an expression of the SERVICE ideal of Rotary as could be given. As one's understanding of it grows, one can not fail to see how it must issue in good will and in understanding. A similar development of ideas is to be observed in the Rotary Aims and objective plan in club, vocational, community, and International Service. First comes exemplary life of the individual in relation to his groups , the club and the community, his vocation, and his country. As the principles of Rotary are applied and practiced comes the better understanding which makes peace possible.

Prejudice and ignorance are the two great barriers to good will and understanding among people. The Rotarians recognizes the importance of displacing prejudice and ignorance, which are negative with good will and understanding. The very basis for selecting members of a club exemplifies this. A man is chosen to become a Rotarian because he is an outstanding representative of his particular vocation, regardless of his class, religion, race or nationality.

Fellowship is what Robinson Crusoe longed for immediately after he had found food and shelter. It is a universal need of men. Paul Harris must have realized it, back in 1905. when he organized a little group of business and professional men into the first of more than 4,000 Rotary Clubs that now exist.

Closely associated with the friendliness that has characterized Rotary throughout its history has been an increasing emphasis upon the ideal of service. Today Rotary travelers in all parts of the world will find those two elements active in any Rotary Club they may visit.

The human tendency is to take the presence of our fellow men for granted. We are inclined to be friendly only in our homes and among our special circle of friends. But fellowship is not a thing to be given a label and pigeonholed for special occasions. Opportunities abound for being kindly. Have you ever asked a friend for street or road directions? If he not only told you what you wanted to know but told you with a smile and went out of his way to accompany you past a confusing cross road, you know what friendliness is.

There is quite a bit of interesting history connected with the first movement and a definate interest manifested in the Rotary Club at Forest, Mississippi. The coincidence which started the movement would make an interesting and unique story.

Mr. Billy A.Davenport, president of the Bienville Lumber Company, Forest, Mississippi, and a noted timber contractor moved to San Francisco, California to place his daughter in the University; here she received a masters degree. During this time Mr. Davenport was busily engaged looking after timber interests. On an occasion of this type he met Granville Salvage, who had moved from Scott county to Laubalite, California a number of years before. It had taken eleven months to make this long and tiresome journey. During Mr. Davenports residence in California, he and Mr. Salvage became very close friends.

A little more than ten years ago Mr. Salvage was enroute to a Rotarian International Convention, and having made the trip from California

to Jackson by air plane in seventeen hours, he had a number of hours to spend with his old friend Mr. Davenport who met him in Jackson.

During this short stop Mr. Salvage could not refrain from talking the thing which lay closest to his heart, the Rotary Club. An effort was made to organize a club at Forest, although this was not accomplished until a month later. Mr. Salvage was instrumental in awakening the interest of the business men and citizens of Forest to the realities of the Rotary Club. Mr. Granville Salvage was at that time a member of the San Francisco Club which was the second Rotary Club organized in the United States. Mr. Davenport accompanied his friend, Mr. Salvage, to the meeting and from that day until this the aims of the Rotarians have found a cherished place in his heart. He has proven a faithful member in every respect and has never been absent from but two meetings held at Forest. Both of these absences were unavoidable. Mr. Davenport, called by the club Uncle Billy, was the first program manager, and it was during his

term as president of the club that the committee of aims and object were organized.

In May 1928, through the initiation of Dr. W.C.Anderson, the Meridian Rotary Club came to Forest and organized a club, Number 2920, Rotary International Club of the Seventeenth District. Hugh L.White was at that time the district govornor. The club was chartered June 13, 1928. There were nineteen members.

Mr. Ray L.Nichols was first president and Loren Mitchell, secretary. W.A.Davenport became the second president with Loren Mitchell remaining secretary.

In 1930, Loren Mithcell was elected president, and Johnny G.Langhart, secretary. Mr. Lee R.Goodwin followed Mr. Loren Mitchell in 1931 as president. He was the fourth president and Johnny G.Langhart secretary.

Mr. Vern R.Lackey was elected for the fifth president while Mr. Langhart remained secretary. Mr. Will Christian was the next president, and Mr. Langhart secretary.

In 1934, Mr. Johnny Langhart was elected president and Herbert E.Bishop was elected secretary.

In 1935 the club was delighted to give the chair to James W.Sells, the Methodist Pastor of

Forest, His untiring service is a cherished memory of the club today. Herbert E.Bishop was reelected secretary.

The next president (and in the chair until July, 1937) is Marion Christian, with Will D.McCravey elected secretary.

Herbert E.Bishop is the president-elect, and takes the chair in July, 1937, with Will D.McCravey to remain as secretary.

The club has been very helpful to these young leaders who have proven to posses real genius, which was developed greatly by having been placed in a position of responsibility. Among this number, whose personality was so remarkably developed as leaders, and speakers, were Johnny G.Langhart, Vern R.Lackey and Marion Christian.

The Rotary Club is rapidly approaching its tenth year and has an enrollment of thirty-three members. The attendance is good, though there are no high pressure methods used, because it is not necessary. The true Rotarian spirit guards well that hour each week against any avoidable occurrance. The club is also keeping alive and active the standing committees whose chairmen form the aims and objects committee. The four great aims and objects are: club service, vocational service, community service, and international service. To this number has been added two other committees with aims and objects equally as important; the Boy's Work committee and the

Fellowship Committee. Every member is placed on one of these committees and given a chance to do his duty in helping to make the world a better world and his fellow man a better man.

The club is proof of the fact that they have never failed to have a representative at the International convention. In every detail the club is a true blue Rotarian; and this record they hope to maintain.

"Build today, then strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
These turrets, where the age
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky."

(Information from: W.A.Davenport; Will D.McCravey; Loren Mitchell; The Reminder, published weekly by Forest Rotary Club of Forest.) Charter members of Forest Rotary Club are as follows: Ray L.Nichols, William A.Davenport, Loren C. Mitchell, R.L.Goodwin, Vern R.Lackey, Joe R.Mitchell, Dr. Will C.AMdersen, R.Marion Christian, Joseph M.Wadsworth, William G.Runge, Herman A.Schmidt, L.Clyde Strahan, Willis R. Madden, W.Clell Steele, Junius M.Batte, John G.Langhart.

Many are the reasons which might be given as to why a man belongs to the Liens Club. Oftentimes the altruistic set-up of the club is given as the reason. It is fine that this can and does, play a part. But frankly, as we meet and talk with the members, and hear from them that they look forward to the Wednesday meetings with fellow Liens, we conclude that standing out before all is the fact that friendships have been formed.

A man must make new acquaintances. If he does not, he may soon find himself alone. Friendships must be kept in good repair. In the Lions Club, members experience a reciprocal regard for one another's interests, and exchange mutually helpful thoughts and ideas.

According to a statement made by a member, "Our fellowship is outstanding and enjoyed by all. We have a record of an average attendance of 80 percent with a minimum of effort. They do not need to be forced to come, they want to come."

"I can't afford to miss the Liens meeting" is the common remark. The members value this hour and fifteen minutes each week so much that they resent the least encroachment upon it."

Many things are responsible for the success of a club. In some places it may be social activities, again it may be some outstanding major activity; or in other cases a bread community program. In the Liens Club it is a happy and workable combination of all these factors. It carries an enviable program of activities, major and local, and the club has never taken second place to another in the manner in which they work together.

It has never been said that the Liens Club fell down on any project undertaken by or entrusted to it.

The original Liens objects, still a part of the constitution today are:

To promote the theory and practices of the principles of good government and good citizenship; to take an active interest in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of the community; to unite the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding; to provide a forum for the full and free discussion of all matters of public interest, partisan politics and sectarian religion alone excepted; to encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in business and professions; provided that no club shall hold out as one of its objectives financial benefits to its members.

The Liens Club of Morton was organized February, 1929, with W.S.Still as president, W.A.Bell, secretary, and J.A. Shields vice-president, and twenty charter members. During the eight years of its organization this club has been very beneficial to the community, sponsoring a new city hall, special consolidated school district, Roosevelt State Park, $42,000 water works project, a street paving project, Boy Scouts, and school band. The main objects of the Liens Club is sponsoring a safety program for schools each year, including securing the services of an optician for students who need glasses and are unable to purchase them.

This club also contributes to the collection in aiding to print the Braille magazine for the blind, also the Bible in Braille. They have a very unique way of making this collection. When a member is absent or tardy, a judge is appointed

and he is autherized to fine them whatever amount he sees fit to, and then when a fellow member forgets and addresses his comrade as "Mr." instead of "Lion" he is also fined, and in this way quite a sum is collected and sent to aid this worthy cause.

It was the Cincinnatti Liens Club which founded this Braille Magazine, and carried it on alone for the children of Cincinnatti, and later for the State of Ohio. In 1925 the International assumed direction of the enterprise. Now, each district in Lionism sends its queta to International, and the magazine is supplied to all blind children.

The Morton Club meets every second and fourth Tuesdays for a six o'clock dinner. The International organization gives helpful advice to the club and assists them with their plans for each year.

This club as Morton is a wide-awake organization, doing a big job well, and vitally interested in everything pertaining to Lionism. At present there are twenty-five members, with Williwm G.Walter as president, P.B.Alford, vice-president, and Lamar Rigby, secretary.

(Information from: P.B.Alford, vice-president Morton Liens Club; Lion's Magazine.)

SIGNED Susan A. Bridges
Historian, Scott County

HISTORIC RESEARCH

SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIONMENT #20

INDUSTRY

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

1. F.P.Ansler, Scott County Agent.
2. John D.Allen; Manager, John D.Allen Wholesale Company Inc.
3. C.Sam Wicker; Owner, Wicker Wholesale Grocery.
4. Mrs. Howell Daniels; Secretary to Branch Manager, Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation.
5. Mrs. E.S.Palmer.
6. Mrs. Arvis Welch; Bookkeeper, Forest Ice Plant.
7. J.M.Fountain; Owner, Shell Gasoline Company.
8. Times Magazine for May.
9. Mrs. Henry Clay Noblin; Propriator, Ailene's Beauty Salon.
10. Miss Mattie Ray Johnson; Propriator, Marinello Beauty Shoppe.
11. Wayne Allision Jr.; Owner, Ideal Pressing Shop.
12. W.C.Rester; Owner, Nu-Way Cleaning and Pressing Shop.
13. Walter J.Sharp; Owner, Jamesway Hatchery.
14. E.S.Palmer; Owner, Forest Ice Plant.
15. P.B.Alford.
16. William Cook; Owner, Cook Motor Company.
17. B.E.Marler; Manager, Central Chevrolet Company.
18. C.H.Noblin; City Clerk.
19. W.L.Jones; Manager, Postal Telegraph Company.
20. H.E.Watts; Clerk, Y. & V. Railroad Office.
21. Mrs. Maude Baggett; Head Operator, Southern Bell and Telephone Co.
22. Arno Mills; Manager, Mississippi Power Company.
23. Mrs. J.C.Langhart.
24. Reconstruction of Scott County by Forest Cooper.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

25. W.A.Davenport; Founder of Rotary Club, Forest, Mississippi.
26. Will D.McCrawey; Present secretary of Rotary Club, Forest,.
27. Loren Mitchell; Rotarian.
28. Lion's Magazine.

HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT

SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Briggs, Historian

Miss Helen Blossom, Typist

ASSIGNMENT #23

TRANSPORTATION

1. OLD ROADS:

Roads have been called a symbol by which the progress of a community can be measured. If people have no roads, they are savages; and if their roads are poor and little used, it is a sign that their civilization is stagnant. Without roads commerce is impossible, and large cities can not exist; communities are isolated, and interchange of ideas can not take place. Roads are not only the sign of civilization they are the chief means for its advancement.

None of the now famous roads such as the Natchez Trace, Old Spanish Trail, Choctaw Trail, etc., passed through Scott County. The most important road in the county before the war was the stage line, running from points in Alabama through Hillsboro and Morton, to Vicksburg. Most of the citizens bought their supplies in

Vicksburg and hauled them over this road, which ran from Wintersville, Alabama to Brandon, Mississippi via Montgomery, Selma and Livingston, Alabama to Hillsboro, Mississippi and on to Brandon, Mississippi.

From Wintersville to Selma the road was constructed of planks and is described as being an " improved road", with turnpiking across swamps and low places. Carolinus Boyd was said to have constructed the turnpike through Tuscalameta swamp and to have kept a toll gate there, charging all who used the road a nominal fee.

On the brough of the first hill west of Talabogue Creek was a stage stand, and three miles further west was Hillsboro, a very important town and county site. About six miles further,toward Brandon was another stage site known as "Buckhorn Tavern" . The front was always decorated with buckhorns and travelers would buy them to carry home for souvenirs. Dried venison hams were also for sale at Buckhorn Tavern.

Morton was also a stage stand.

2. PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY:

Scott County has no county highway commissioner. The state highway commissioners are; Abe Linker, Hiram Patterson and Brown Williams. Scott county is under the jurisdiction of the latter.

Federal appropriation for Scott county roads is approximately $271,667.00.

State appropriation for Scott county roads is approximately $117,000.00.

County appropriation for Scott county roads is approximately $ 58,000.00.

Highway #80, said to be the longest highway in the United States, runs east and west the entire length of Scott county. This is a modern road in every respect and is hard-surfaced through out its entire length near the overhead bridge, one mile west of town, opposite the airport.

Highway #80 is maintained by the State Highway Commission, with Federal funds.

Mississippi Highway #35 transverses Scott county north and south, and is a wide graveled road throughout its entire length, which is approximately forty miles.

SECONDARY ROADS IN SCOTT COUNTY, are in fair condition. In the southern part of the county where the soil is of a sandy nature, the roads are passable at all times. However, in the northern, northeastern, and northwestern portions of the county where the soil is of the gumbo type, the roads are more or less summertime roads and many of them can not be traveled at all during the winter. Members of the board of supervisors are taking advantage of WPA projects in most of these sections to get the roads in passable conditions and make of them all weather roads.

The Tri-State Bus Company operates four busses each way per day, over highway 80 east and west through Scott county.

The G.M.&N. Bus Company operates one busses each way per day over highway 35 north and south through Scott county.

3. RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY.

On February 23, 1846, the Southern Railroad Company was charted in Mississippi to construct a railroad from Brandon eastward through Meridian to the Mississippi-Alabama State line, there to connect with a railroad of the same name in Alabama,

but the charter was allowed to lapse without any actual construction being done.

The Southern Railroad Company (which should not be confused with the present Southern Railway System), was reincorporated March 9, 1850 as a Mississippi Corporation.

The Vicksburg and Meridian railroad betweem Vicksburg and Meridian. Sherman's army burned the stations houses at Merton and Lake, as the Alabama and Vicksburg had its terminal there at that time.

The first regular railroad for passengers as well as freight was built in England in 1825 and was only twelve miles long. The passenger cars looked like stage coaches fastened together and both engines and cars were very small and queer looking compared with those of today. Within the next five years, however, Stephenson had built a locomotive which made a record speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and in 1838 trains were run all the way from London to Liverpool. Soon all the cities of England and Scotland were connected by railroads, and another revolutionary change in modern life had been accomplished. In America the example of England was soon followed.

Railroads have contributed greatly to progress

by taking modern goods and higher standards of living into regions formerly isolated. They have also made possible cheap and quick mail services and by establishing contacts between different parts of the world, have helped to broaden the viewpoint of the people. Communication has also been helped by the use of the steam engine in navigation.

The development of present railroad system operating in Scott county is given fully in Assignment #20, Industry under the heading of "Public Industries".

4. MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL.

Does not apply to Scott County.

One mile west of Forest on highway 80 there is an emergency landing field for airplanes. This field was completed in 1931 and is comprised of 97 acres. It is known as site 47, Fort Worth-Atlanta Airways, and is maintained by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Aeronautics.

This field is fenced in its entirety and has an elevation of 520 ft. A tower 73 ft. tall carries a beacon light of 1000 kilowats and two signal lights of 500 kilowats each.

The field is used for both public and private planes and commercial flights are permitted under permit from the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Such celebrities as Cols. Algene and Fred Key, holders of the world's endurance flight record; Irving Davis, noted parachute jumper; Ruth Nichols, racing aviatrix, have landed on this field.

Though Forest is on the regular air mail route, the landing field is not used as an air mail stop.

Referances:

1. Dr. G.A.McIlhenny
2. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper.
3. State Highway Department
4. Board of Supervisors of Scott County
5. Record of America by Adams and Vannest
6. Bureau of Air Commerce

Susan A. Bridges

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian
Historic Research Project, WPA
Scott County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #16
FINE ARTS

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

1. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forest Cooper.
2. Introduction to W.A.Ellis' Book of Poems.
3. Stuart M.Liles.
4. Pearl Owen Gentry's book of Poems, "Memories".
5. Mrs. B.B.Clower.
6. Miss Elizabeth Robinson.
7. Neka Camon, 1927 Year Book, State Teacher's College.
8. M.W.McCormick.
9. Mrs. Floyd McKenzie.
10. Mrs. Dorothy Turner Cassity.
11. C.T.Tadlock.
12. Clyde Lay.
13. Walter A.Beeland, County Superintendent of Education
14. Mrs. R.J.Knoblock.
15. Mrs. Wilbur Carpenter
16. Miss Martha Stanley
17. Mrs. H.D.McNeil
18. Mrs. O.B.Triplett Jr.
19. Mrs. J.G.Langhart
20. Mrs. R.B.Austin
21. P.B.Alford
22. Miss Sidney Ann Standifer
23. Mrs. C.B.Quinn
24. Mrs. W.G.Cook

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Supv.

EDITORS: Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth
Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood

TYPIST: Miss Helen Blossom

ASSIGNMENT #16

FINE ARTS

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

Scott county has produced no novelists.

Historians:

Literature displays the mind of the age in which it is written. The literary output has always reflected the true condition of the time much more vividly than does the recorded pages of history.

The entire literary theme after the war was, for a period of time, historical in nature. Scott county has, through the contribution of Forest Cooper's "Reconstruction in Scott County" a true picture of the conditions immediately preceding the Civil war. This contribution is the result of research work in the University of Mississippi in the session of 1911-12. F.G. Cooper was born April 8, 1892. He is of Scotch-Welsh descent on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's side. His great-grandfather, James Cooper, in the early part of the nineteenth century moved from North Carolina to Lawrence county, Mississippi. James Cooper's son, R.C.Cooper, was born in 1845 in Scott county. R.C.Cooper's son, A.W.Cooper, father of Forest G.Cooper, was born in Scott county on December 9, 1865

F.G.Cooper's great-grandmother on his mother's side was born in Lawrence county Mississippi, as was his son, J.H.Burkett, and grand-daughter, Flora Burkett, mother of F.G.Cooper.

He completed his high school course at Forest High School and received a degree from the University of Mississippi at Oxford in 1912. He is now an outstanding lawyer of Indianola.

Poets:

Poetry is the only form of literature which records the emotional life of the people so completely, and in a style that is so pleasing to the fancies of nature. Through the poets we have the thoughts, feelings and acts of the people of two-thousand years ago. Their experiences are but jewels of inspiration and solace to us; as we live again on the mountain top of noble experiences, rejoice in the heroic victory of the of the day, or wade with them through the dark valley of sorrow fear and dismay.

How fortunate are the people of Scott county, to have a poet who has given utterance to the local affairs; personal, humorous, religious, and solemn, for the past forty years.

W.A.Ellis, the son of Romanth and J.N.Ellis, was born in Alabama November 5, 1868, but has lived in Mississippi since a mere child. In the vicinity of old Damascus and Golden school, on the hills of northern Scott county where he learned to read, write, spell and play the usual games, and run like a wild deer over the beautiful hills. Being a child of the wilderness and the wildwoods, he learned to love Nature in all her beauty.

Although he was very poor in his early life, he was born of noble parents who tried to instill into him truth, goodness and virtue.

He moved, with his parents, to Walnut Grove, Miss., where he received most of his education. In 1900 he moved to Carthage, where he now resides.

Mr. Ellis is a well-informed lawyer, a Mason, a member of the Methodist church, and a lover of language and literature. He was a member of the house in 1904-06; a member of the Senate in 1912-14, and 1920-22. He has been writing poetry for about forty years, many of his efforts having been published in the press. Some are written in forms such as local and personal, some humorous and religious. Some of his friends suggested that he publish them in book form, which he did in 1932.

One of his latest poems, concerning the abdication of the English throne by Edward the Eighth, is of interest to the entire world. The poem follows:

EDWARD VIII
R.I. (1936)

The big clock, Ben, tolled out the hour of ten.
'Twas night. The world stood at attention. Then,
His people heard throughout his vast empire
King Edward's formal, farewell words expire.
Around the world on ether waves of air,
He spoke his benediction like a prayer.

"I lay it down. I've made my offering.
God bless the British race! God save the king"!
King Edward has renounced the greatest throne
The world at any time has ever known.
In fact, he threw one-fourth the world away
For woman's love and life-long holiday,
Worth more to him, he thought, in many ways untold,
Than Britain's throne and all her crowns of gold.
Mark Antony and Cleopatra, queen,
Enacted once a very tragic scene.
Kind David, for Bathsheba, felt the strain,
And had Uriah numbered with the slain.
King Edward for a queenly spouse, laid claim
To one unknown to Royal House or fame.
The Church and State opposed it. Hence, his fall,
Or sudden abdication, cast a pall.
And thus it comes and goes, hath ever been,
That those who love, must suffer, lose or win.

In Europe, Asia, many a foreign land,
From Polar snows to Afric's burning sand,
O'er cities, forts, and isles beyond the sea,
O'er many peoples, savage, brave and free,
Caucasian, black and many a colored race,
Great Britain rules from her exalted place.
On land and sea, where noble deeds are done,
So great and grand, the glories of her reign,
Sun never sets upon her vast domain.

In Windsor palace, there he bravely stood,
And spoke of her though not of royal blood,
His message ringing round the world in tones
That shook all kingdoms, realms and thrones.
Too sad, too deep for idle words and tears
A turning point in England's thousand years.
His stirring voice, America has heard,
And treasures up each sad, immortal word.
Democracy still holds the wisest plan
For king and commoner - plain, common man.

What made his kingly burden hard to bear
With aid of church and state and mother's prayer ?
Did he desire to reign, or lay aside
Official robes for which his fathers died ?
Ah! That's the question. Who will ever know
The reason of his parting - weal or woe ?
They say that love of woman drove him wild
And held him spell-bound as a little child,
That rather than the empire's mighty head,
He chose to be with Wallis, live or dead.
He much preferred the simple ways of life
With happy home, his "wee uns" and a wife.
His final message, language of the soul,
Will live as long as time and tide shall roll.
Well, let it pass. They've made their offering.
"God bless the British race! God save the King!

Mrs. Pearl Owen Gentry, daughter of the distinguished Captain John G.Owen, of Scott county, was born at Hillsboro. She received her high school education at Hillsboro, where she was recognized by both teachers and class mates for her brilliancy. This endowment had won a distinguished place for her father throughout Scott county. The way she could spell backward, just as readily as forward, was the marvel of her colleagues. She grasped every opportunity available for higher education, but at quite an early age she was married to Mr. D.B.Gentry, and is making her home in Texas. Mrs. Gentry published her first volume of poems, entitled "Memories", in 1936. The book contains about ninety poems, of which the subject matter is so well selected to give variety. Her style is simple and pleasing. Mrs. Gentry is receiving quite a bit of notoriety as a writer, among the editors of newspapers of Mississippi, as well as those of other states. The following is one of her best known poems:

THE PESSIMIST

Life's highway to the troubled mind
Seems filled with many a snare;
The troubled mind sees pitfalls
And darkness everywhere.

Oh, I have climbed a thousand hills
Rocky, high and steep,
And crossed a thousand seas of dread
Turbulent and deep

To find at last when reaching them,
The hills were not so tall,
And the vast and restless seas
Were really calm and small.

So "we should never cross the stream
Until we reach its brim;
Then, when we get there be prepared
To sink or float or swim."

Edna Clower was born in October, 1905, at Hillsboro. She completed her high school education at the Agricultural High School at Harperville and received her B.S.degree at State Teacher's College in 1926. She is now Mrs. R.M.Burkes, and is still a professional teacher.

The following poem was written by Edna Clower as the class poem during her senior year in college:

Our struggles are over, our task is done;
The glow in the sky is the setting sun.
The long day is ended, peace comes at last,
We seniors rejoice, our sorrows are past.

As swift as light the thought is born,
Could the rose on the cloud be the coming dawn
Of the bright new day that is promised to men
Whose work in the world is about to begin ?

Fresh hope is ours and courage to dare,
Far-reaching vision, with a longing to share
The fruit of our labor with less fortunate kind,
Brothers to whose needs may we never be blind.

'Though Alma Mater, our day here has ended,
To you do we owe our whole vision splendid.
'Tis you who has loved us,punished, forgiven,
Till now you behold us worshipful, shriven.
Though joys may come to us, glory perchance,
Dreams of great deeds as on we advance,
Our memories of these halls will never grow dim
Nor of dear "Daddy Joe " and our great debt to him.

Walter A.Beeland was born in Scott county March 17, 1902. He completed his high school education at Harperville Agricultural High School and entered Beason College at Meridian for summer work, later attending Clarke Memorial College at Newton. In 1927 he received his B.S. degree from State Teacher's College at Hattiesburg, with honors. He is the present superintendent of education in Scott county, having been elected by a big majority. The following poem was written in his senior year in college:

A loyal band of commrades we,
Who've worked and played together
Through four fleet years of youthful prime,
In fair and cloudy weather.

We've cheered each other through the days,
When life seemed dull and work seemed vain;
And now that parting time has come,
We hope some day to meet again.

For now, instead of one safe road,
With everywhere a faithful guide,
We see a million thoroughfares,
All enchanted, crowded, wide.

On the way we tread alone, our paths
May often cross, may sometimes meet
If so be, with ardent friendship
Gladly we'll one another greet.

Years behind us, warmly glowing,
Glamored lie in mem'ry haze;
Ever stronger, fairer, glowing.
Through the weavings of the days.

Gleaming cloth of black and gold
Weft and warp of life's design;
This we wove of toil and pleasure,
Clean and sparkling, pure and fine.

Drama:

The people of Scott county are very proud of the good plays to which they are occasioned to have access. There is only one theathre in the county; the Palace, located at Forest. Though a number of club women have written very creditable plays, nobody from the county has ever entered the dramatic circle as a profession.

Mrs. G.W.Shannon of the Harperville Women's Club received first prize in the dramatic contest given by the extension department two years ago.

Mrs. Hoye Ducksworth of Norriss wrote a very worthwhile play recently, in connection with her club work.

(Information from Reconstruction in Scott county by Forest Cooper; Introduction to W.A.Ellis' Book of Poems; Stuart M. Liles; Pearl Owen Gentry's book of poems, "Memories"; Mrs. B.B. Clower; Miss Elizabeth Robinson; Neka Camon, Year Book, State Teacher's College in 1927)

MUSIC:

Music and poetry are twin sisters. Those who are lovers of one of these arts have a deep appreciation for the other. Like poetry, music is of varied type, appealing to the emotions; some is inspirational, while other is suited to occasions of sorrow, and last, the gay, light note for mere entertainment.

Although the present generation enjoys the best educational advantages ever available, Scott county has quite a list of students who seized every opportunity possible in their day to develop their genius and talent. There are among these a number who have displayed genius and talent in the musical circle, and a few who have won high rank among the State musicians.

Mrs. Lois McCormick McAllister was born in Scott county September 6, 1907. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M.W. McCormick of Forest. She completed a literary course and received a diploma in piano from Belhaven College at Jackson in three years. She attended Baylor College in Texas also.

Miss McCormick was very fortunate in that her parents were endowed with the means with which to give her opportunities to develop her natural talents and genius. She attended a music conservatory in New York two years and was one year in the same type of work in Chicago. When she came home from these fields of training, she was never idle, but played for many concerts during this brief period at home in Forest. Besides this work, she had private classes in many parts of the county.

Very soon, however, she became connected with the Radio Station, WJDX, at Jackson, and was star soloist there for six years. So familiar was her touch on the piano keys to many of Scott county's music pupils that it was very easy for them to distinguish "when Lois was at the piano."

While she was employed by WJDX, she also tutored a private music class.

Truly, music was her first love - and held first place in her life during those years when she delighted music lovers throughout this and other states with her beautiful piano solos which went out daily over the ether waves.

She has married recently and is now Mrs. Bob McAllister, and is living in Memphis, Tennessee. She is still teaching music.

Miss Olivia Haralson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J.J. Haralson, has lived in Forest, Scott county, almost all her life. She received her high school education at Forest, and graduated at M.S.C.W., Columbus, in piano.

Miss Haralson has studied several summers in music conservatories. She attended the Jullard music school in New York the past summer. Miss Haralson has taught music for a number of years in high schools in different parts of the state, but for the pawt few years in Forest, Miss. She is now teaching piano in the Forest High School, and is Mrs. Floyd McKenzie, having recently married.

Mrs. Claud Vincent, formerly Miss Fannie Noblin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R.L.Noblin, was born in Scott county. She attended public and high school at Forest, and graduated in piano at M.S.C.W., at Columbus. She is an outstanding musician of the county and has taught music in Forest four years. Mrs. Vincent has been teaching music for seven years.

Mrs. Bessie Lile Turner, for several years pianist of the WJDX studio orchestra, was a Gold Medalist of Victoria College, London, England. Mrs. Turner was considered one of Mississippi's ablest pianists and was known among musicians for her rare ability as a sight reader. For this reason she was an outstanding accompanist for instrumental or vocal solos as well as for orchestras.

Mrs. Turner received her musical training in theatre, vaudeville, and hotel orchestras. She came back to the state after extensive musical work in St. Louis and Chicago. It was them that she held her first job in Jackson, at the Majestic Theatre, where Mr. Armond Coulett was director of the twelve-piece orchestra. Shortly after the opening of WJDX, they became associated with the radio station. Mr. Coulett became musical director, and Mrs. Turner orchestra pianist. She played with Mr. Coulett for five years.

Mrs. Turner was accompanist for the concert and orchestra groups playing on such programs as the Venetian Trio, El Tango Argentino, Red Blazers, Southern Trio and Melody Masters. Her daughter, Dorothy, an outstanding violinist, was her accompanist on the stage for many concert groups. It was their pleasure to work together for a number of years.

Mrs. Turner died in January, 1934.

Mr. C.T.Tadlock, son of Mr. and Mrs. M.D.C.Tadlock, was born in Scott county September 15, 1893, five miles Southeast of Morton. He received his education at Pulaski and Morton, studying music at the latter place. With this early training and his natural talent and genius, Mr. Tadlock has acquired a place among the accomplished musicians of the county.

Mr. Tadlock is an outstanding member of the county singing convention and quartet, singing soprano in the latter group. He is the present Tax Assessor for Scott county.

Miss Moselle Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Calhoun, of Scott county, was born near Hillsboro. Miss Calhoun is a graduate of Woman's College, Hattiesburg. She studied in the music departments there, and is recognized today as a very distinguished musician. Although she has followed the teaching profession, in a literary way, her touch on the piano keys has been almost coveted by some who have had greater opportunities.

Now Mrs. Troy Lee, Raleigh, Miss.

Violin:

Dorothy Turner Cassity, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E?L. Turner of Forest, completed a literary course at the Forest High school. Endowed with quite a bit of her mother's talent and genius, very early she began to display her musical ability. However, upon entering a music college in Chicago, she became a violin student and continued in the string-music department, throughout the entire period of dilligent preparation for a useful career. Dorothy then went to St. Louis, Missouri, to study violin, and later to Loyola University, at New Orleans. From this university she had the honor of a scholarship conferred upon her.

Very soon afterward, her ability as an accomplished violinist became known among the leading musicians of the city. She received an appointment for membership with the Symphony Orchestra. It was with this orchestra that she held her first place in 1927. This same year she became violinist with the trio at Holles Resturant at New Orleans, and also accepted the invitation to play with the trio at the White House at Biloxi. This was the first year of her career and it was indeed a busy one.

She became a member of WJDX orchestra in 1933 and remained with them for a number of years. Besides this work, she traveled and played in concerts in not only Mississippi but in Missouri, Illinois, and Louisiana. She was soloist at KMOX in St. Louis, and played in a number of theatres and dance orchestras there and elsewhere.

She married Allen Davenport Cassity of Forest, and is at present teaching violin in the Forest High School. Mr. Cassity died in 1934.

Organ:

Mrs. Maggie Elinor Lay Stewart was born at Hillsboro and graduated from the free and high schools of Hillsboro and Harperville. She entered M.S.C.W. and graduated from there, majoring in music. She taught music in the various schools; Seminary, Hattiesburg and other public schools four years before she was married to Mr. I.A.Stewart at Seminary. Since that time she has attended the Boston Conservatory of Music, attaining a degree in piano and afterward adding pipe organ to her curriculum. She was organist for the First Baptist Church at Hattiesburg, and also at Chipley Fla. She is now teaching music on the Adult Educational Program, WPA, in Jackson.

Voice:

Mr. L.E.Graham of Forest was born in Lamar County. He received his literary education at Sumrall, Miss. After his graduation there, Mr. Graham entered Draughn's Business college at Jackson and completed a general commercial course.

Very soon afterward he became cashier in the Bank of Forest and has been affiliated with it for the past thirteen years. He is now president of the Scott county singing convention, with which organization he became connected very soon after coming to Scott county. Mr. Graham is recognized throughout the county as an outstanding bass singer.

Mr. C.T.Tadlock is also an outstanding singer, and well known throughout the county (Biography given under "Piano" in this assignment)

Mr. H.F.Dearman, a well known citizen of Scott county, prominent in the business world, a long time outstanding singer and member of the Scott county quartet, moved from Smith county to Scott with his parents in early boyhood. He was made the first president of the Scott county singing convention in 1916, and has been an active member since that date until this. He and Mr. Tadlock have been active members of the quartet since its beginning, a little more than ten years ago. He is distinguished among the outstanding singers of the county by his ability to master tenor.

Mr. Dearman lives at Forest.

Mr. W.M.Brown, better known in Scott county as Lank Brown, is the son of John W.Brown, Scott county. Mr. Brown was born in Smith county, though only two miles from Homewood. Here he received his high school education. Mr. Brown attended a nomal school for teachers during the summer and

taught through the scholastic months. In this way he was able to attend a music conservatory at Dayton, Virginia until he acquired a degree in music. Mr. Brown has, also, takeh lessons in voice, and teaches many "singing schools " in communities through the county and elsewhere.

Mrs. W.M.Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carol Wardell of Smith county. She received her high school education at Lorena, Smith county, and Homewooe, Scott county. Almost all her training in music has been since her marriage to Mr. W.M.Brown.

Mrs. Brown has been singing alto in the Scott county quartette for about seven years.

Composers:

Mr. C.T.Tadlock, (Biography given in this assignment) has written and composed music to a number of songs which are published in books by outstanding music houses today. He has composed music for a number of song writers living at different points in the state.

Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals:

Dock Lorenza of Midway, is one of Scott county's talented colored singers. He is leader of the colored singing convention in the northern part of the county, and is also a member of Scott county colored quartet. These negro singers have invitations to sing throughout the county. Their singing is enjoyed by white people as well as by their own race. The type of music mostly used by the negroes is spirituals,

BANDS:

Scott county's singing convention was organized in 1916 at Hillsboro, Mississippi, with M.M.Mapp, president, and H.F.Dearman, vice president, and Moody Purvis, secretary. This has been an active organization ever since its beginning, changing presidents and officers from time to time, and holding conventions at different places in the county. For the first few years the convention met on the third Saturday and Sunday of each July. But in 1934 the date was changed to the first Sunday after each fifth Sunday in the year.

The present officers are: L.E.Graham, president, H.F.Dearman, vice president and J.M.Cross, secretary and treasurer. Stamps and Backstors Song Books are being used now by the convention.

The Scott county quartette is known and appreciated by the people throughout the county. It is composed of the following members: C.T.Tadlock, soprano; H.F.Dearman, tenor; Mrs. W.M.Brown, alto; and W.M.Brown, bass. The present members have been singing together in this quartet for the past four years. Their presence with the singing convention, of which they are honored members, is certainly appreciated and enjoyed by the people of Scott county.

The first quartet in Scott county was organized about 1926 with the following members: C.T.Tadlock, soprano; H.F.Dearman, tenor; Lonnie Stroud, alto and L.E.Graham, bass.

Public School Music:

The Forest City High School has the most extensive music department of any school in Scott county at the present time. The department of piano, violin, band and orchestra have very efficient and well trained directors at their heads. In addition, there is a chorus which is proving to be helpful to all musical students. The citizens of Forest have the privilege of many musical entertainments given by the students of the department. There are many pupils in these departments making a distinguished record for themselves and for the school.

Homewood school, which is located nine miles south of Forest, on Highway 35, has a very popular band. Their band has so many invitations to play in surrounding communities that it is impossible to fill them all.

The people of Scott county consider it a privilege to hear music made by this group of young Scott countians, and is quite proud of them. Homewood also has a delightful chorus.

Schools where music is taught:

Music is taught in several of the Scott county schools in surrounding communities, namely Sebastopol, Homewood, Morton, Lake, Clifton and Forest. The classes in these schools are taught by trained music teachers, who are accomplishing much in their efforts to make outstanding musicians of the younger Scott county citizens.

PAINTING:

Artists:

Mary Katharine Knoblock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Knoblock, was born in Scott county April 1, 1910. She received her high school education in the Forest High School. Many of her friends and colleagues recognized her talent for art, and persuaded her to go to art school. She entered school at Greenville, Mississippi, and began to study art. She then went to Belhaven College at Jackson, from which she received a certificate in art along with her B.S. degree.

Mary Katharine, although never having become prominent and distinguished in art circles, is an accomplished artist and has done some very fine work. She taught classes in the Forest High School in art and craft for some time. She is able to carry on quite a bit of this type of work in her present position.

Mertie Jewel Park was born at Hillsboro, Mississippi, June 20, 1900. She was the daughter of Mary E.McMullan Park and G.A. Park, who taught school in the county for thirty years.

Mertie was a brilliant scholar, and at a very early age she displayed talent and genius in her little childlike drawings. As young as four years, she would draw pictures of dolls and paint them with lovely gay dresses. She first entered school at Hillsboro but later the family moved to Laurel and she attended school there two years. From there they moved to Meridian, where Mertie received the first two years of her high school

education at the Meridian High School. In 1915 the family moved to Harperville, and Mertie completed her high school course at the Scott county Agricultural High School in 1917. She was elected "prophet of the class of 1917" and as she told the future of the members she turned a large picture of each that she had drawn.

She did her college work at M.S.C.W., Columbus, Miss, and studied in the art department four years, graduating in 1921. While there she learned china painting and clay moulding.

Mertie taught in the high schools of the State for a while, but left the State to teach the Indians in Valentine, Ariz., having received this appointment through the Civil Service Department. While in Arizona, she studied under a famous artist, David Swing. She has two beautiful paintings finished under his tutorship, in oil: namely, "Superstition Mountain" and a pretty water-scene.

Mertie has done a considerable amount of painting and drawing for clubs and church organizations. In 1932 she went to Chicago to study in an Art Institute. In 1934, she married J.Ray Gipson, a lawyer of Meridian. Soon after going there to live, she became art teacher for the WPA.

She died in Meridian in November, 1936. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Ella Park of Forest, has in her possession now some of Mertie's best paintings, which,needless to say, she prizes above all her earthly possessions.

No old portraits and rare paintings are found in this county.

Art is not taught in the public schools of Scottcounty.

SCULPTURE:

None found in Scott county.

DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS:

HANDICRAFT:

Wood carving:

The four Smith-Hughes schools in Scott county - Morton, Harperville, Lake and Sebastopol - operate a very modern workroom for the boys in the Agricultural department. Here the boys are trained in practical arts and crafts, wood carving, furniture-making and etc. There is a very high percent of the boys in these districts becoming efficient workmen, having already mastered the saw and hammer. Many of these boys are making new and attractive peices of furniture for their homes. Among the useful and attractive articles are magazine stands, book cases, tables, desks and chests.

Basketry:

There are no white people in Scott county who depend upon basket weaving for a livelihood. The making of useful as well as attractive baskets in club work, by both women and girls, has become a popular pastime today. This type of basket making is carried on mainly as a hobby, and seems to have an increasing interest throughout the county. The material used is for the most part pine needles, out of which a lovely basket can be woven, stained by lacquer and placed on the dresser or mantle.

Another attractive basket is made of honey-suckle vine. There are new designs learned as the women get together, giving a creative appearance to much of the work. No one has seemed to think or wonder where the craft may end, all we know is that it is a very outstanding feature among the women in their club activities today.

The industry is very prominent among the remaining Indians in Scott county. The most of these Indians make their homes in the northern part of the county, near Sebastopol, when not upon the road with a load of pretty gay colored baskets. They are designed for almost every purpose for which a basket can be used about the home or farm.

It is not an uncommon occurrence to see an Indian woman, followed by a small Indian girl or boy, walking around Forest with a long string of baskets tied together and swinging from her shoulders. Sometimes they will place a number of baskets near the entrance of a thrifty business house, and stand very quietly by. They seem to be very much unlike the majority of our street sellers who are usually very noisy. In this same quiet unassuming way, they respect the laws, making noble citizens. They seem no more willing to till the soil and live quietly at home than did the early Indian, but depend chiefly upon the art and craft of basketry as a means of livelihood.

Weaving:

Mrs. W.E.Russell of Hillsboro has found a pleasure and enchantment in the song of the loom, that has failed to hold any attraction for the great number of women since the factory system has swept our country. She operated an old loom for a number of years, weaving the most of her husband's work clothing. Since the improvement in the loom, she has purchased a new one of which anyone would be proud. The loom has proven to be a treasure to her and at every spare moment, she has to spend in this work, she is busy and interestingly engaged weaving beautiful bed-spreads.

"Well is he engaged who weaves; as he looks, he sees
the silver threads
Turn over and under, and back again
Until the garment is finished and ready for use.
Just as the piece is made thread by thread
The life you live is made act by act and deed by deed;
Yourself, as you are, is but the result of your deeds."

Miscellaneous:

The establishment of the Scott County Chair Factory had its beginning at Hillsboro November 1, 1921. The factory was started in a very small way with only one small lathe and a gasoline engine to furnish power for the factory. The machine used to make the white oak splits was a home-made contrivance. The splits were used, just as

turned out, rough and fully one inch in width. The only style of chair made, at this time, was the l arge rocker, double porch rockers and swings.

The factory was moved to Forest in 1927, and some new and more adequate equipment was purchased. A turning machine was added. The wide rough white oak splits were replaced by the little factory-prepared cane for bottoms. The factory began to make a straight chair for the first time. This was, indeed, a progressive year for the industry. There was a splendid market and a truck was placed on the road to take care of the country trade.

But in 1928 the factory was completely destroyed by fire. It was requilt a little later on Mr. C.E.Bagley's place, one mile west of Foreston Highway #80. The factory still stands here today, but much larger and more modernly equipped than ever before. The old style lathes are replaced by modern automatic ones. The factory is operating very extensively at the present, and has a contract with Mr. Doer, wholesale furniture dealer of New Orleans, for all the chairs the industry is turning out.

ARCHITECTURE:

Ornamental Buildings:

Public Buildings;

The present Court House of Scott county is located in the center of the business district of the town of Forest. It is a two-story brick structure, having been completed in 1924 at a cost of $50,000. The south entrance (designed as front also)

has four huge colonial columns. There is also an east anda west entrance.

Although it was not patterned for an architectural display, it is a building that would do honor to any city,.No citizen of the county will need to feel a sense of humiliation as he approaches the county site, but can deeply appreciate the fact that the people of the county made possible this attractive building.

The Masonic Hall, better known as the City Hall, is a brick structure. It was very modernly built in plain regular design, by the Masonic Fraternity of Forest. The second story is for the use of the Masons, and the city offices are locatedon the ground floor. The building was completed in 1932 at an approximate cost of $7,000.

The Community House is located in the west part of Forest , south of Highway #80. The first work on the house was begun in 1935, primarily through the efforts of the Women's Clubs. Later the contributions of the citizens of Forest, the necessary material was purchased to finish the building. It was opened ready for use March, 1936. Mr. Stite Liles was foreman of the building, and he recently finished the assembly hall in a lovely interior design. The building is of wooden structure and gives the appearance of the log cabin. It furnishes a common meeting place for all clubs, organizations and etc. It is enjoyed by young and old alike. The approximate cost of this building is ~~about~~ $2,000.

The churches of any land are institutions which deserve a high place in the minds of the people. In fact, whether we seem to be conscious of the truth or not, no citizen would live very long in a community which had no church. The people of Scott county have displayed an attitude of reverence, as they replace, when conditions permit, the old inadequate building, with new up-to-date ones.

The Methodist church at Forest is one of the rarest peices of architecture to be found in Scott county. The roof is patterned in dormer style, from every side, giving a spherical appearance to the entire top. The church is a frame structure painted white, and has the stenciled pictured windows throughout. The church is very attractively finished inside. Mr. Stitew E. Liles was the architect, and completed the building in 1912. There was an addition built in 1926 at an approximate cost of $4000, giving a total cost of about $16,000.

The Baptist church of Forest is a brick structure, patterned in Colonial design but with a very modern appearance. The building was completed in 1915 at an approximate cost of $15,000.

The Presbyterian church at Forest is a new building, having been erected in 1933. It is a typical modern church, constructed of brick, finished in the late buff tint, so much in use today. Stite E.Lile was the architect of this church. The approximate cost was $10.000

Both the Baptist and Methodist churches at Lake are attractive buildings, which would do honor to any town of its size. They have the modern features, Sunday School departments,

and other necessary equipment, but they are built in quaint style, giving a different atmosphere from the more modern types of architecture.

Homes:

Mr. and Mrs. H.D.McNeil of Forest have a new home which was erected in 1936. The house is built in modern style with a Colonial design, giving the influence of the early American home. The outside walls are of clapboard. There are hard - wood floors, throughout, with a natural finish. The walls of living room, dining room and sun parlor are finished with plastic paper. Venetian blinds with curtain drapes give a lovely appearance to the living room and dining room, the sun parlor having only the Venetian blinds and glass. The living room has a fire place equipped with a circulating system, which heats these three rooms. The bed rooms have indirect lighting, the guest chamber has a lovely arched double window in the early Roman style.

The bath is done in Masonite tiling finished in lavender, with built-in feathres. The tidy-room has large wall mirrors and is conveniently near the bath and bedrooms.

The kitchen and breakfast nook are also Masonite tiled throughout.

The den, which is used as the family living room, is very antique in appearance. It is typical of the American Colonial homes. The original pineknot material with a coat of varnish, gives the walls the effect of the early Colonial homes. Within is found the old homespun chair, and the chair with the

fox-chase cover, several pictures of Colonial scenes, and an antique lamp mounted on a stand; all recall the influence of the Colonial home life. The Colonial door leads onto the terrace porch.

Mrs. McNeil drew the floor plan for her home, and Mr. Stites Liles, local architect, constructed, according to her plan, a modern home, but Colonial in appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. O.B.Triplett, Jr,m have a very attractive home patterned in English architectural style, with a number of the lately admired French features. The living room has a terrace porch, with a Colonial entrance to one side. The other side is sereened. There are four full-length windows, in French design, in the front of the living room, out of which French doors open into the dining room. A very modern kitchen, conveniently equipped with cabinets and all electrical features, would give nothing but delight to any American housewife. The walls of the kitchen and bath are made of specially prepared enamel wallboard. The bath has built-in features. There are two lovely bedrooms built for health and comfort. A small hall furnishes a central location for the heatrola. This home was erected in 1930 from a floor plan drawn by Mr. and Mrs. Triplett, Stites Liles furnishing the architectural design. The approximate cost of the building was $5,000.

The beautiful home of Mrs. J.G.Langhart, completed in 1935, is located just north of the business section of Forest on Highway #35. It is built in Early American Colonial style, with three columns at each end of the spacious front porch and one column at each side of the steps. A Colonial doorway leads into the living room, which is furnished throughout with antique furniture. The wide fireplace has the circulating heating system, and furnishes heat not only for the living room in which it is located but for the adjoining rooms also. The modern dinette has conveniently placed built-in cabinets, styled in the early American manner. The guest room has a private tiled shower, and joins the tiled bath, which has all modern equipment and Masonite walls. All other walls, except those of the den, are papered in dainty, unobtrusive design.

The den has the V-shaped ceiling, and windows here, as in the living room and dinette, are equipped with Venetian blinds.

The kitchen is equipped throughout with modern electrical features. The back porch is conveniently glassed-in, and connects with a large storage closet which contains the electric water heater.

The outside of the house is finished in white, with bright green dormered roof.

The W.G.Cook home, completed in 1928 at an approximate cost of $6,000, is located a short distance north of Mrs. Langhart. This home is modernly built in English Colonial style, with a floor plan which is attractive as well as conveniently arranged.

The living room, with its vestibule entrance and four double Queen Anne windows, has the large modern Colonial type fireplace, with built-in book cases on each side. The double French doors lead into the dining room, which is attractively furnished. The kitchen has modern built-in features, inlaid linoleum, and modern electrical equipment. The two bed rooms have built-in cabinet style closets, with the modern tile bath located between the rooms in convenient fashion. The hall is centrally located, and is used for the heating system, in which a modern oil burner is used. The walls and ceilings are of plaster throughout.

Mrs. Claude Vincent has a new home, recently completed, near the Methodist church on Church Street. It is built in English style, and has two private apartments upstairs. Mrs. Vincent uses the lower floor for her own home, and rents the two upstairs apartments, but the outside appearance is that of the mellow English home, and not that of the apartment house. The floors are of hardwood, and the walls are finished with paper. All modern conveniences are found in this lovely home, and the outside is finished in white, with a terra-cotta roof.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. R.B.Austin, though not built for elaborate display, is one of the most attractive and well-constructed houses of the city of Forest.

It is patterned in English architectural style with a touch of Colonial fixtures. From the terrace porch, you pass through a Colonial door into a modern living room. The entrance to the dining room is by way of double French doors. Here you find a Colonial design cupboard,, closeting a number of pieces of antique china, treasured by the Austin family for generations. The kitchen and bath are finished in Masonite tiling, with convenient built-in features.

From the living room a narrow hall passes through the house, furnishing handy entrances for the three bed rooms, and forming a cozy dean den, near the kitchen, at its termination. The guest room is situated so as to open upon a lovely screened porch. The guest chamber is furnished throughout with antique furniture. The house has hardwood floors, with the natural finish. The windows throughout the house are draped with Venetian blinds, while the living room and dining room have the heavy sunfast drapes hanging daintily to the sides. The walls are finished in plastic paper, and the design for each room, protrays so intensively the atmosphere of the chamber.

This well-planned home was designed by Mrs. Austin, Mr. Stites Lile giging the blue print. The construction was completed in May, 1929, at an approximate cost of $10,000.

Outstanding Architects:

Mr. Stites E.Liles, a native of Scott county, is a prominent architect. Stites, as he is familiarly known in the surrounding communities, is 63 years of age. He completed his education in Forest, and has been following the profession of architect for about forty years. He has built several attractive home s and business houses in Forest, and in other parts of Scott county. He also built the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Forest, both very attractive churches.

Mr. Liles is also gifted in making novelties, for which he finds a ready market. He specializes in lovely inlaid cedar churches.

He is now employed in the government service as Architect foreman in the Roosevelt State Park at Morton.

LANDSCAPING:

Parks:

Davenport Park, situated in the edge of Forest on Highway 80, west, is the gathering ground for the community as a whole.

The feature so outstanding as to daze the eye, upon first sight, is that the attractive site furnished by Nature has been maintained and developed by man's efforts. The natural objects, like out-cropping stones, fine old trees, the genial knoll and winding canal, have found their respective places in the transformation of bare space to an orderly park.

The site has been sufficiently modified by the building and landscaping to bring harmony out of the combination of natural and man-made forms. The native pines, once growing in dense compact groups, have been thinned, grouped and changed to fo form an orderly grove. The type of Community House placed in the midst of this suggestive setting, has been selected to develop and emphasize the natural scene. The house built in log-cabin style, of planed and dressed pine poles, givesthe appearance of Nature reigning supremely, aided and cherished by man.

Both the driveways and bridle paths are beautified by low, trimmed privet on both sides. The pedestrian paths are distinctively marked by another of Nature 's provisions, the sand-hill rock. The entrance of the path is marked by a rustic hardwood pole arch with seats on each side. The winding canal seems to have usurped the center of the park, but this only gives the place another added attraction. The strong and substantial arched bridges were built of hardwood poles, to span the distance from bank to bank, while the water ripples on below, undisturbed.

The shrubs placed there are selected and planted in such a design as to add harmony and intensity to the natural situation. The landscape, although not complete, will be the result of Nature, cherished and nourished by Man's efforts.

The State park at Morton, containing 500 acres, is a naturally beautiful spot, in which beauty is allowed to reign in its wildest and most unrestrained state.

The natural beauty of the wooded hills and the lush meadows, sprinkled with practically every known variety of wild flowers and carpeted with the native grasses, far surpasses the stilted, orderly landscaping that man has contrived to achieve.

The winding roads, branching ain all directions, give alluring promise of the enchanting spots to which they lead. Bridle paths are in evidence everywhere, with rustic bridges over babbling brooks and low places. They may lead to the friendly doors of the assembly hall, or one of the cottages, but they may also guide us through a thousand wonders to a sheltered nook where a bower of sweet-scented honey-suckle or old fashioned wild roses awaits our coming.

Undergrowth will be cut out, undesirable vegetation removed, trees trimmed and beautified, but otherwide it will remain as Nature intended it.

The beautiful lake of 140 acres will be perhaps the center of attraction, with its fringe of lily-pads, willows and other growth adapted to water's - edge planting.

An endless variety of trees and flowers in their natural settings are found growing in Roosevelt State Park. The most common varieties of trees are pine, oaks of different types, maple, sweet gum, black bum, poplar, magnolia, beech, ash, sassafras, redbud, holly, hickory, persimmon,

hawthorn, crabapple and willow.

Nature is lavish with the flowers, scattering informally without thought of color or size of growth, yet never making mistakes in her combinations.

Grounds of public buildings:

Morton, Lake, Norris, Hmmewood, Harperville, Ring Gold, and Clifton school grounds are very attractive, being landscaped by Miss Sidney Ann Standifer, Scott county home demonstration agent, in cooperation with the Women's Clubs of the county.

Ligustrums,with its spreading glossy dark green foliage, is used for the background planting. Compact arbor vitaes are used at the entrances. Snow garland spirea is used for borders, making the shrubbery especially attractive when the snowy white spirea blossoms appear in the spring, making painting their pictures of white against the dark green background of the Ligustrums.

The grounds of Forest City School are very attractively arranged. The building is a new brick structure, and is made more attractive by shrubbery which is planted all around the building. The landscaping of the grounds was done by Miss Standifer, as was that of most of the other schools in the county.

The north side of the school house has the original shrubbery, which was planted prior to the building of the new structure. This is made up mostly of Ligustrums, with a generous sprinkling of spirea. At the east corners

and entrance, the ligustrums are very attractively grouped. Delicate pink crepe myrtles are used as a border on the north, and add much to the beauty of the grounds when in bloom. A small water oak is situated on the north side also. On the north east corner is a Chinese pine which occupies keynote position in that part of the grounds.

The south, or front, of the grounds also has the Ligustrums and spirea for foundation plantings, enhanced by Nandina, with its brilliant red berries.

The citizens of Forest have manifested their interest in the beautification of the court house grounds, not only by liberal contributions, but through their generous cooperation in every way possible. Some have contributed plants and trees, which have been used for individual memorials. The attractive location of the building upon the square, so as to give a maximum of space on the front, forming a pleasing situation for landscaping. The walks from the sides to to the three entrances look as if they might have been placed there to form almost a perfect square, to either side approaching from the front.

There are three stately water oaks spaced across the front near the south side walk. Near the corners of the building forming a slight angular position with the front, stands a smaller water oak on each side. To the left,against the building is the beautiful California Privet that never sheds its lovely foliage, but stands and looks upon the bleak winter

with no fear. Just back of the courthouse stands, to each side, the old native oaks with huge trunks and generous outstretched arms. These trees were planted in 1880 by J.K.P. Palmer, and have been cared for by the citizens of the county since his death. Many modern methods of trees surgery have been used to preserve these stately oaks as a memorial to his honored name.

With this natural setting, Miss Sidney Ann Standifer, county home demonstration agent, has landscaped the grounds, giving a pleasing appearance. A group of Junipers is nestling in a circle, against the walk, giving the appropriate setting for the porch-design entrance, yet maintaining an open view which is so desirable. Higher shrubs are used along the walks, with Ligustrum screening the corners. This long line of shrubs clinging about the foundation of the building, haa been carefully selected and located to give a pleasing appearance. The plants of different habits, some upright, some spreading, and a few drooping, have been spaced so as not to form a continuous mass of waving foliage. However, the spaces here and there, exposing parts of the foundation, give certainty of a substantial building.

Variety has also been added by the use of plants with different forms of growth, various color, unusual habits of holding leaves and bright-colored fruit. A row of Ligustrums for the background, with a mixture of Junipers and the bright Abelia adding color and stateliness. The bright red berries of the Nandina are showing their ornamental grouping. The border is formed of varied groups of Spireas and Junipers.

The plants, being of different habits and heights, make a most interesting top outline. Both the side entrances are beautified by arbor vitaes, some of which have attained medium height and some are of the dwarf variety.

The landscaping has been so well planned as to give the needed transformation, yet leave the things of Nature unchanged.

Home Gardens:

Garden lovers are becoming more and more numerous in Scott county each year. Intense interest has been created through the work of the county demonstration agents, with the Women's Clubs of the various communities. The greater percent of women who own their homes are dilligently setting themselves to the task of beautifying the grounds. This rapid transformation has been brought about as the result, perhaps, of a number of causes. The women are learning the added value and joy that can be derived from an attractive home garden. Too, they are awakened to the fact that the major part of their planting can be composed of trees and shrubs, that will not be smothered by the frozen winter blazes.

In the spring the hardy perennials can be nourished and cherished to add the sweetness and fragrance to the garden. Who does not look forward to the quivering, wavering snow-drops that dares to lift its head before the first sight of spring. Then a few days longer and early spring gives us sweetness in the smaller bulbous plants. Among the very first comes Roman

hyacinths, with delicate sprays of delicious bloom; white, blue, and blush. On through the summer and fall blooms the sweet pea, lark-spur, petunias, poppies, phlox and forget-me-nots. These and many new varieties are filling their respective and permanent places in the flower gardens of Scott county. The home gardensrs of Scott county are striving to keep up to the moment, and new and different varieties are, everywhere, holding the enthusiasm of the ladies throughout the communities.

The idea now, is, no more to get a new flower and place it anywhere, or in the most conspicious spot, but determine its proper setting in the design. The people have departed from the custom of a walled flower garden, placed in an obscure corner to be enjoyed by only the owner. Each gardening neighbor in the city, town or densely settled community is really responsible for much of the beautification of all the adjoining places. Because the background in communities of small gardens lie largely beyond the property lines of the individual owner, the building on one plot is sometimes seen more clearly from across the street, or across the alley, than from the view of the owner himself. Therefore the garden picture must be effectively developed from all directions in order to produce an attractive setting. Then the important planting arrangements in the ground plans are shaped by the individual home requirement and taste.

The larger, grander plans, for ~~space~~ sparsely populated communities are very similar to the ones for small settings; although the adding of trees and large shrubs gives a design as excellent as the close gardner. The open spaces, once unattractive, are becoming a lovely picture of open center, dotted by trees and heavy waving shrubs.

There is a deep still peace, a distilled quietude of spirit, that comes to those persons who find their way to ultimate and complete happiness through painting pictures with flowers, shrubs and grasses, in a garden. Planting shrubbery is an individual sort of thing. It is somewhat the same principle as selecting a pattern for a dress that will fit ones figure when made up. Shrubbery must be chosen with a thought for the future. It will naturally grow if properly watered, fertilized and worked; but how will it grow? Some plants have a tendency to grow very tall, while others will be dwarf. Most plants will grow horizontally also; therefore, we must allow ample room for them to spread.

Perhaps the most outstanding gardens in Scott county are those of Mrs. C.B.Quinn of Forest and Mrs. Frank Harrison of Lake.

Mrs. Quinn's garden is very attractively arranged, with a well selected variety of flowers and shrubbery. The shrubbery is used as a background for the many varieties of roses, which she has grown so successfully for the past few years. Her borders are comprised chiefly of hollyhock, dahlias, peonies, phlox, irises, shasta daisies and many other varieties of annuals and perennials. The lily pool, which is on one side of the garden, is one of the outstanding beauty spots, with its many colors and varieties of lillies and other aquatic plants, and the goldfish darting to and fro beneath.

Mrs. Quinn has a greenhouse, which is a late addition to her garden, in which she produces choice flowers for

weddings, funerals, and other occasions. Her winter specialty is chrysanthemums, of which she has several varieties. The blooms produced this year were equal in size and perfection to those grown in California.

Besides netting her a tidy sum in cash, Mrs. Quinn's flower garden fulfills every woman's need of a hobby. After all, much of the value of things depends upon our own estimate of them. Who can tell the worth of the flower one saw, still covered with dew, one early morning last summer? Who can tell the value of the rose which bloomed on the very day when a favored friend visited the garden?

While Mrs. Harrison's garden is anything but formal, it is not lacking in beauty and interest, and most certainly not without its appeal. The tall growing shrubs; crepe myrtle, ligustrums, arbor vitaes, yaupon and similar plants are used as a back ground for the walls, while beauty and fragrance are added by employing a host of the spring flowering shrubs in front of the evergreens. Space is also found for sufficient flowers to add the necessary color.

Spreading Junipers are used as borders, with generous sprinklings of nandinas, dressed in red and bronze leaves with clusters of red berries. About Christman time they look as if they were placed there for the season's decorations.

Mrs. Harrison never fails to win several prizes at community and county fairs, and always has the greatest assortment of blossoms to be found anywhere in the county; in fact, not many gardens are found anywhere in the state that equal or surpass, for variety and profusion, Mrs. Harrison's.

From these and other gardens of Scott county are brought lovely sprays and bouquets, the pride of the yard, to the community fairs each year.

"Sweethearts of the garden, they
Staged in royal courts array:
Rosebuds clad in bonnets blue,
Sweet peas, glads, and iris too.
Oh, so many blooming things
All with perfume on their wings!
Who will venture now to say,
Which shall win a prize today?"

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16. Miss Martha Stanley

17. Mrs. H.D.McNeil
18. Mrs. C.B.Triplett Jr.
19. Mrs. J.G.Langhart
20. Mrs. R.B.Austin
21. P.B.Alford
22. Miss Sidney Ann Standifer
23. Mrs. C.B.Quinn
24. Mrs. W.G.Cook

SIGNED: Mrs. Susan A. Bridges
Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Supervisor.
Historical Research Project
Scott County

HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian

Mrs. Ruth Shuttleworth

EDITORS: Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood TYPIST: Miss Helen Blossom

ASSIGNMENT #21

THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Perhaps no greater force for good or evil ever existed than the small town newspaper. The influence it wields is far-flung and widely felt, and either swings public opinion favorably, or helps to congeal it in the other direction.

Being aware of this fact, and feeling heavily the responsibility of editorship, we have always endeavored to chart our course and then stick to it, avoiding fence-straddling and half-way measures, and we have not hesitated to call a spade a spade when necessary. We have tried to print a clean, moral, reliable fearless paper, instead of a shallow, timid, colorless journal. We have stood by our party friends, and criticesed our political enemies, but in so doing we have tried to be also, just, generous, and truthful in our dealings with men and measures.

The editor of a small town newspaper must never attempt to soar in the clouds or deal in heavy platitudes, for his reading matter must be readily adaptable to all classes of people, and to those of limited education as well as the more fortunate disciples of higher learning. His material

must be pertinent to agricultural and industrial subjects, as well as covering completely the local news. But we must present the news faithfully and religiously; for someone has said that no one can gild refined gold; paint the lily; perfume the violet; smooth the ice, or add another hue to the rainbow.

No more fitting conclusion can be penned to this introduction than these words of Charles Lever's: "It has been said that any man, no matter how small and insignificant the post he may have filled in life, who will faithfully record the events in which he has borne a share, even though incapable of himself deriving small profit from the lessons he has learned, may still be of use to others--sometimes a guide, sometimes a warning. I hope this is true, and I like to think it so, for if I cannot adorn a tale, I may at least point a moral."

Signed: _____
Robert F.Schmidt, Editor
News Register

NEWSPAPERS:

The first newspaper in the county was the Argus at Hillsboro. It was established before the war by an editor named Ferris. Pat Henry was a small boy at the time, but large enough to go around with the carrier, Charley Ferris, and assist him. Charley was an expert kite builder and supplied the boys of the town.

Quoting from "Editors I have Known" by R.H.Henry: "The Argus secured its printers from the Eastern Clarion at Paulding. An uncle of mine, J.A.Chambers, was foreman, and under his instruction, I learned the boxes, thereby getting my introduction into the printing business, by first newspaper inspiration, unconsciously becoming inoculated with the virus that was to develop in after years and shape my future life. Ferris had a partner named Duke, as I recall, who looked after the business of the office while Ferris edited the paper a nd practiced law. He was regarded as a good writer, and got out an interesting local paper, which the community appreciated. The Argus had practically no opposition, its nearest competitors, being the Eastern Clarion at Paulding and the Republican at Brandon, and naturally had a fair circulation. Brandon was the eastern terminus of the old Southern Railroad, running from that place to Vicksburg, and was building towards the Alabama line, for at that time no such place as Meridian existed, Marion being the county site of Lauderdale county.

The Argus was a red-hot Rebel paper, which predicted all sorts of evil things in the event of Lincoln's election, Ferris accurately prophesying that war would follow.

On February 18, 1861, the Confederate States of America were organized with Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president; troops were called for and companies were being formed all over the South; and the shadows of the Hillsboro Argus began lengthening. Its foreman joined the first company organized in Scott county, known as the Forest Rifles, T.B.Graham, Captain. Its printer and office boy Charley Ferris, joined the colors, and Ferris securing some position in the government service, the Argus quite blinking its "hundred eyes", and gave up the ghost, much to the regrets of the writer, who was in these boyhood days dreaming dreams of journalism that afterwards became true. The material of the office was sold and shipped to Louisville, Mississippi, where it was permitted to sleep until after the war, when it was used in printing the Winston County Index."

Quoting from R.H.Henry: "The Register, forerunner of our present Scott County News Register, was moved from Carthage to Forest in 1867. It was set up in a little California frame building in the yard of what was then known as the Simmons Hotel, Uncle Johnnie Simmons being the the rotund and ruddy happy and jolly boniface. ~~The house~~ The house is still standing, though hotel, livery stable

and other buildings nearby have been several times destroyed by fire. The little shack seems to bear a charmed life.

The news that the Register had moved to Forest, spread with the rapidity of neighborhood gossip, which generally travels faster than telegram or phone messages. I was on hand at the unloading of the material, which made "a full wagon load"; saw the plant installed and helped to place the cases on the racks. And then I realized that the virus with which I had been innoculated in the office of the Hillsboro Argus had not only "taken" again, but was breaking out in big spots.

My Mother wanted my father to agree to allow me to enter the Register office as an apprentice; he objected, on account of my small delicate frame. He voted no; my mother voted aye; I cast the deciding vote; majority controlled, and the die was cast; for there, in that humble home, on that warm summer night in 1867, my horoscope was made up, and it read, "You are to be a printer, publisher or pauper", and I feel that I have just about run the whole gamut. My salary was fixed at $11.00 per month for the first year, and I had trouble spending it, my wants being few."

Quoting from R.H.Henry who became the first apprentice of the Register upon coming to Forest in 1867: "James P. Dement was the owner and publisher of the Register, and the best printer I ever knew, before or since; but that was all he knew. He had no conception of newspaper publishing, was utterly devoid of business ideas, and wholly incapable of editing his paper, his old editor, a lawyer named Raymond

Reid having declined to move with the outfit, remained at Carthage to practice his chosen profession.

Mr. Dement knew a printer associate named Worth Blackwell, who had a brother named Major J.B.Blackwell, a lawyer who had recently moved to Forest from Smith county. He sought him out and the deal was soon closed. I don't know whether a fixed salary was decided upon, or whether he worked for "part of the crop", or for the glory and honor of the position, but I am inclined to believe the latter stipulation controlled as Blackwell was an embryo politician and had designed on the circuit clerks office, which he succeeded in capturing and holding as long as he cared for it.

Joe Blackwell, as he was best known, was a prince of Men. He came from a fine old family, and had been well educated. He used his left hand entirely, his right arm having been injured. His writing was a beautiful sloping back hand, as plain as copy-plate, and the delight of the printers. Blackwell had had no experience as an editor, but got out a very creditable local paper.

We had politics then as now. B.G.Humphreys was Governor but there was continual strife between the Federal and State authorities. The Freedman's Bureau was doing much to put the Negro up to devilment. The Military was fast superceding the Civil authorities, and under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress a constitutional was called, which gave Major Blackwell and other editors themes for many editorials.

He was elected Circuit Clerk and later resigned the editorship of the Register to enter upon his official duties. He had a splendid family of daughters, two surviving him, and worthily upon the family name.

J.B.Blackwell resigned in March 1868, and one W.H. McRoy was selected to carry on the duties, as editor until one could be secured. Little is known of McRoy before or after this time, but he seemed quite equal to the task; of bearing the burden of the Register, at least for the short period he held the place.

Captain James A.Glanville, a noted lawyer of Scott county became the second editor of the Forest Register August 22, 1868, and imparted the paper a deal of individuality. He was from Missouri and had served under Gen. Sterling Price and was proud of his confederate record. His mind was a storehouse of information; he seemed to know everything and was always ready to respond to any question propounded to him. He had some money and increased his wealth by marrying the highly accomplished Pattie Davis, daughter of Dr. Stephen Davis. and wrote simply as a matter of pleasure for Dement had no money to pay him.

While a brilliant man of letter, Glanville was what was known as a "crank" in that he was always writing strange and unnatural things, a Kind of Rider Haggard. He wrote a serial entitled "A Dam Flea" that made maidens blush and mesdames scold. Glanville chased the flea from toe to head, making of him an ever-present hero.

He was also author of a Klu Klux Klan serial which had a large run, as that was when the Knights of the Invisible Empire were doing their best riding. Having "Known Robinson" Glanville knew what he was writing about, and his Klu Klux articles were read far and near, several extra hundred copies being necessary each week to supply the demand. I "Know Robinson" afterward and am proud of the fact.

To Captain Glanville is the writer largely indebted for many valuable suggestions, for he taught him expression, construction and rhetoric. Quotations from R.H.Henry.

James A.Glanville became publisher of the Forest Weekly Register, March 13, 1869, having bought out Dement. (Forest Weekly Register, March 6, 1869.)

Dr. Stephen Davis became owner and editor of the Forest Register, May 29, 1872, and remained until December 24, 1876. During this period he was associated with his son-in-law, James A.Glanville, who had bought Dement out in 1869. The paper was published by Davis and Glanville. He was the fourth editor the writer had known, and the brightest wit on the Mississippi press. He was never very serious in his editorials, preferring to indulge in ridicule rather than in facts. Many of his humorous articles and witty sayings would have done credit to George D.Prentice of the Old Courier Journal.

Dr. Davis had a penchant for punning on the names of newly-weds. He would print wedding notices, giving the names of the groom, bride and minister, and then get off some of the funniest, broadest puns possible, some of them

being positively shocking, but always witty and amusing, and enjoyed by everyone except bride and groom. His punning on wedding couples became so notorious that many persons about to commit matrimony dodged, fearing the wit of the "old youth", as the doctor was called, and held their notice away from the Register, if their names permitted punning.

A long-legged, gangling country youth called at the Register office one day and asked for the "Old Youth".

The Doctor answered, "Aye, aye, My Lord of the Sticks," for he said whatever he pleased, and his bread, good-natured smile protected him. But "My Lord of the Sticks" did not relish his wit, and said to him in a very positive manner, "Doctor, my name is John Henry Bottomfelt. I am soon to marry Miss Nannie G.Oat, and I called to serve notice on you that if you get off any of your vulgar wit on our names, I will hold you personally responsible and I will beat you worse than that free nigger did at the Brisco cut."

The "Old Youth", who was as brave as Napoleion, without moving a muscle yelled out, "The h--l you will! and John left realizing that he had made an awful mistake, for the "Old Youth" just let himself out on the marriage of "Mr. John Henry Bottomfelt and Miss Nannie G.Oat", which he corrupted into Nannie Goat, and the puns must be imagined, for I do not feel warranted in printing them here. In the parlance of the day, nobody but Dr. Davis could have used the puns he employed and "gotten away with it."

Dr. Davis was an original man, always cheerful, agreeable and ever entertaining. Everybody liked him. He was

a natural humorist, and his humor knew no bounds, but he could, if necessity required, write in a serious vein, especially when he was abusing carpetbaggers, scallawags, renegades and rapscallions who turned traitor to their people. He wrote a miserable hand, which always made printers swear, but he never got mad and abused boys in the office when they made mistakes, as Judge A.G.Mayers would do when his copy was not set up letter perfect in the Brandon Republican office.

"The "Old Youth" would laugh at the ludicrous mistakes in proof, and while he would always demand a "revise", a habit that the writer has practiced near unto fifty years, but not always with success, the Doctor would sometimes say to the foreman, "Jimmie, while I did not write just what you make me say, I believe your mistakes are better than my humor." But Jimmy knew better than to fail to correct the proof and give the old Doctor a revise.

James A.Clanville returning from Okolona, where he and A.Y.Harper had edited a paper jointly, again became publisher and editor of the Forest Register in January 1877.

But, soon afterwards, in May 1880, F.W.Blackwell, better known as Worth Blackwell became publisher, having bought out Davis and Clanville. J.B.Blackwell again was editor. As before the paper was read and appreciated by untold numbers in and outside, the county as well. His style and discussions were once more honored and held with high esteem.

Misses Stella and Pet Blackwell bought out their brothers, who were going to Vicksburg, in 1887, and began to manage and edit the paper. It was some time after this date when they droped J.B.Blackwell's name as proprietor of the Register.

A short time after Misses Blackwell had become proprietor a young tramp printer blew into her office. Upon some investigation it was discovered that he was from the North, and according to his word was a trusted printer. Miss Blackwell, being in need of a helper, gave him a place as type setter. This task E.E.Butler did so well, because besides his natural talents at news, croping out, that within a few days his possition in the printing office was changed.

After the work was well established and the already popular paper becoming more popular with Mr. Butler assistant editor and sales manager the name was changed to Scott County Register. It's seven columns, four sheets were filled with political news and discussions, a space was given for the first time to local social events, the column for women, and each week a world interest discussion, welcomed a large and increasing circulation.

Miss Blackwell and Mr. Butler were married, being a result of their association in the arddeus task found on the editors desk, and became joint publishers and editors; Mrs. L.Butler and E.E.Butler. They continued until 1919 to give the Scott county the best paper at the lowest subscription price ever known in the history of the paper.

Our next owner and editor of the Scott County Register was one, W.H.Joyner, who had established in 1910 another Weekly paper at Forest, entitled, The Scott County News. This paper he kept in operation until the consolidation of the two in 1919. This was largly due to the fact that Mrs. Butler's health was failing, and Mr. Butler had seemingly a greater opportunity elsewhere.

Mr. W.H.Joyner, was a native of Scott county. His boyhood home was south of Morton. Will received his education in the rural schools and at Braxton. His first public position was in 1904 when he was elected Circuit Clerk. During part of this term of office and for a number of years afterward, he was manager of the Ice Plant and Gin in Forest. In 1910, he established and edited the Scott County News, which was a success, and a popular paper during its day. In 1914, Mr. Joyner went to Washington as Weatherspoon's secretary, but he carried on the "News" through the capable management of J.Knox Huff during his absence.

Mrs. L.Butler and E.E.Butler sold the Scott County Register to W.H.Joyner. It was just after this new establishment that the name of the New paper was changed to "The News Register".

The News Register went along smoothly and in the usual way, but there were others who held an interest in the equipment purchased from Butler.

Just why W.H.Joyner sold his interest in the News Register is not known, but in 1920 Joyner sold out to

John Haman. Everything looked as if it was going over in a big way. Harman organized the Scott County Publishing Company, which was merely a stockholders company. The new plan did not prove so satisfactory, however, and Harman was forced to give up because of debts. He left Scott County following railroad work, in which he was interested during the few months in Forest.

In 1921, Mr. W.H.Joyner and H.A.Schmidt bought the News Register and ran until March 1922, as joint publishers and editors. Mr. Schmidt became sole owner and publisher in March 1922 and is the present publisher and Robert F. Schmidt, his son, is the capable editor. Mr. Schmidt came to Forest in March 1922 from Brandon where he had been editing the Brandon News. Just prior to this work in Brandon he worked for the Times Picayune. He edited a paper for one year in Jenning, Louisiana.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Indiana and received two degrees from the State University, there. He has been in newspaper work for twenty years, and was a distinguished lawyer before entering journalism.

The people of Scott County are delighted with the service they receive from the local newspaper, and are proud of the remarkable record Mr. Schmidt and his son, Robert have made in the newspaper field. A first class job shop is run in connection with the paper.

Progress Herald

Morton has recently become the proud possessor of a weekly newspaper, the Progress Herald. This sheet, established April 22, 1937, is published every Thursday by Walter N.Everett, editor and publisher.

The Progress Herald is described by its Editor as being "dedicated to the development of Scott county and Mississippi, printing all the news that is fit to print." High class job printing service is offered in connection with the newspaper by the Dixie Printing Company.

We quote a part of Mr. Everett's salutation to the Scott county public, which appeared in the first issue, dated April 22, 1937:

"In coming to Morton and Scott County, we come not as a stranger, but more in the nature of a prodigal son. Having been born and reared in the adjoining county of Newton, we feel like we are getting back home.

Something like a quarter of a century of the time that flies has elapsed since we, as a boy near Hickory, pulled the bellcord over old Beck, or old Kit to be exact, and dreamed of the day when we would go out in search of the wider fields of opportunity beyond the horizon or to find the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. The quest has led us to diverse and strange places, affording an opportunity to observe at close range and at length a fairly representative cross section of these so-called Free and Independent States. As a result, we have reached the conclusion that this part of the country is just about the best place on earth, after all. And, what's more, it is populated by the best and most truly

American people. Therefore, we have trailed the rainbow back to Scott county. The chase ends.

Mississippi, as a whole, has been referred to as the Garden Spot of the Universe. On the one hand, we have the fertile acres of the Delta. On the other, the verdant hills and the vast expanse of cutover pine lands. A composite view gives us at once the most fertile and diverse agricultural region in the world, bar none. When is added an abundance of sunshine and rain and balmy air, we have a veritable Garden of Eden. In Scott county we fine perhaps the nearest approach to the happy combination of all these desirable qualities, giving us a land flowing with milk and honey, figureatively if not literally speaking. At any rate, it is just about as near Utopia or Elysian fields as we could reasonably expect to get, if we will but realize it.

In locating at Morton, therefore, we do so advisedly. As a matter of fact, we are accomplishing a two-fold purpose. We are getting back to God's country and achieving a long-felt ambition to be the editor of what is referred to, sometimes lightly, a s a country weekly. Which brings us, at last, down to the point. ********* ******** The local newspaper is nearly always be be found at the forefront in any worthy cause or progressive movement. It will be our aim to make the Progress Herald conform to our conception of what the weekly newspaper should be and what we can do for the upbuilding of Morton, Scott county, and Mississippi. As we go about this, there are obstacles to be surmounted, handicaps to be overcome. We shall no doubt make many mistakes of omission and commission for which we crave your indulgence on our promise to be ever on the alert for methods of improvement and growth.

OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS:

Unusual News Items:

"Oh, the HAPPY DAYS when the men of Scott shall go again to the polls. We'll recollect it all. We'll see whether everything the poor working man has earned is to be set aside for Radical jaws. We'll crush the Hydra in one day. Friends, possess your souls in peace. The day cometh! You have been in the thick darkness, but light is ahead. Scott county is a White County and her men believe, yes, know that the office-holders under Alcorn are, nine in ten, radicals, and black as the ace of spades."
(Forest Weekly Register, Nov. 5, 1870.)

"From the number of teachers and schools the Radicals are establishing throughout the country, the negro children and the poor white children ought to be thoroughly educated.

Some of the teachers and the Superintendents of Instruction for some of the counties are about as well qualified to fill the positions as a negro rail-splitter is prepared to teach the Greek Testament. We learn that the Superintendent of Jasper County can't spell "baker", as some one gave him this word to spell, and bet him $50 he could not spell it in three trials. The third attempt he had three k's instead of one in this simple word.

These County Superintendents are paid about $1400 per year, and are about as well qualified to fill the places as jackasses. Other teachers are paid $140 per month for instructing fifteen to twenty pupils who would be satisfied with half the sum. Who is to build the school house and pay these exorbitant salaries?

With worthless labor and unpicked cotton fields, are the people to bear the burdensome taxation which will necessarily follow? The poor farmers have hardly made enough clear money to bread their families during the past year. Is it right to pay incompetent school-masters such wages? Is it right that members of the Legislature should receive $8.00 per day to transact business which could be done in half the time? Is it right to keep up a standing Militia, costing the country thousands of dollars, when the people are groaning under the terrible incubus which is crushing them to the earth? Is it right to steal the pedple's money, and ought not those who steal it be branded as thieves? Do the Radicals care, so their pockets are well filled with dollars, what becomes of the country? Is it not right to emblazon before the people their nefarious deeds and rascally conduct?"
(Forest Register, January 28, 1871 - Reprinted from Crystal Springs Herald.)

"A terrible crime of murder was committed on last Saturday, in Coffeebogue, about five miles north of Morton. The victim was an Irish peddler of linens whose name we could not learn. He had just been directed to take a blind path through the woods to a certain house a short way off, and in his journey along the path was shot by some party in concealment, it is supposed. His body was dragged along the path, away to a secluded spot, and his money, about $150, taken from him by the murderer or murderers. Several parties have been arrested. He stayed the night before at the house of two brothers named Jackson, who keep batchelor's hall in the neighborhood and some suspicion rests on them, though

nothing certain is known as to their guilt. The Irishman was on his way to Morton where he expected to meet a brother, by appointment."
(Forest Register, January 28, 1871.)

REMOVAL OF COURT HOUSE

"Neither intellect nor heart nor pen can do justice to the subject of this military demolition of our building on the public square. It is private property, but this is no longer sacred.

The tearing down of this splendid building is a piece of vandalism only paralleled by the burning of Catholic churches by the Federals during the war. Our prayer is that unless the country takes a turn for the better, it may speedily be dammed, and in this we do not mean profanity, but simple justice to the living issues. We are glad to find, or at least to believe, that nine-tenths of the county are ashamed of the business, including a large number of Radicals, and who are in favor of Hillsboro as a county site, but are opposed to the removal of this building. So shameful was the business that no decent man would undertake either the tearing down or the removal of the building."
(Forest Register, January 8, 1870)

"The oldest man in the state is dead. John Neill, living three miles east of Iuka, age one hundred and nine years, died on Monday last. Mr. Neill, until he was one hundred and seven years old, had never taken a dose of medicine.(We dont pretend to say that this was the cause of his longevity.)
(Forest Register, February 12, 1870, reprinted from Iuka Gazette)

HOW COUNTY EDITORS GET RICH.

"After a good deal of study and work we have at least figured out why so many country editors get rich. Here is the secret of success: A child is born in the neighborhood, the attending physician gets $25.00, the editor gives the loud-lunged youngster and the happy parents a "send off" and gets $0. It is christened; the minister gets $10.00, the editor gets $00. It grows up and marries; the editor publishes another long-winded, flowery article and tells a dozen lies about the beautiful and accomplished bride, the minister gets $10.00 and a piece of cake, the editor gets $00. In the course of time it dies, and the Dr. gets from $25.00 to $100.00, the minister perhaps gets another $15.00, the undertaker gets from $50.00 to $100.00; the editor publishes a notice of the death and an obituary two columns long, lodge and society resolutions, a lot of poetry and free cards of thanks, and gets $0,000. No wonder so many country editors get rich." SCOTT COUNTY REGISTER, September 9, 1908.)

"Charles P.Dement, for twenty-five years an active newspaperman of the Meridian Star, has purchased the Jonesboro, (Arkansas) News and assumed control Saturday, serving his interest permanently in Mississippi. In point of active service, he is one of the oldest newspapermen in Mississippi, being a private at the case for years before he became propriator of a paper. (Scott County Register, October 21, 1908.)

MASONIC NOTICE

"A charter having been granted Forest Lodge No. 364 at the late meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, said Forest Lodge No. 364 will meet in their Lodge Room and be constituted under their charter on the 10th. of March Inst., 7:30 P.M. all Masons in good standing requested to attend. "

M.D.Graham, W.M.

A.H.Biscoe, S.W.

J.W.Hogan, J.W.

(Forest Weekly Register, March 4, 1873.)

Forest, Mississippi

February 1, 1872

Register Office;

To Printers, Publishers and Editors, and others concerned:

Gentlemen:

I am about to dispose of the office of the Register, material, good will and business, on the cooperative distribution plan, that has worked so successfully and with satisfaction in Trades' Unions, Building Associations and the like.

The office is first class for a country paper with five hundred circulation, the material nearly new, and in abundance and variety to publish a neat sheet, there being one good hand press, an excellent little jobber for

card and blank work a magnificent stone, 36 X 72, Italian Marble, the finest in the State; and one other stone for jobs. Two weekly papers were published in the office last fall. The job type is sufficient for all the work offering. The advertising patronage, local and foreign, is good, and all the legal notices of the county of Scott, as well as some from adjoining counties, are published in the Register. The office is worth $3,000. and two good printers can make a support and $1,000 clear, each, a year. Two thousand could have been had for it last December.

The new brick one story building, 22 X 72, on the public square, has two rooms, the front being used as a drug store at present and the rear as a printing office. If not needed by the printing office, it will rent at from $15.to $25. per month. The building and lot are worth $2,500. and is the second prize in this distribution.

The third prize willbe one section of land in Leake County, Mississippi, bottom and upland, well timbered and capable of producing corn and cotton in full crops. It has been assessed since the war at $2.00 and $2.50 per acre. This is worth $1,200.

The fourth distribution is a lot on the public square, same row with brick store, and on a corner also, worth $300.

The fifth prize is one brick yard, seven-eighths of an acre of land, with tenement, so situated as to do a good brick business. This also will rent if not used as a brick yard by the party drawing it, and is worth $350.00.

The following sums in cash will be distributed:

2 cash distributions of $1.00 each.
4 cash distributions of $0.50 each.
19 cash distributions of $0.25 each.
40 cash distributions of $0.10 each.
50 cash distributions of $0.05 each.

Thus, one hundred and twenty prizes and only 2,400 chances, or one for every twenty tickets.

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION

We keep a list of the names and post office address in a book for the purpose, in the order in which we received applications for stock. Thus, the first application will be No. 1. We then send through the mail tothe party applying, a numbered receipt about as follows:

Register Office, Forest, Mississippi

February _____1872

Received of _____

No._____ the sum of $_____ dollars, for a preportionate interest, more or less in the Forest Weekly Register Distribution to be made as soon as receipt No. 2400 is sold.

James A.Glanville,

Prop'r. "Register".

Where a party sends us more than one five, we enter his name on the list as many times as there are fives in his remittance and receipt accordingly.

As soon as receipt No. 2400 has been issued, we enclose 2400 cards in 2400 small envelopes, one in an envelope with

with 120 of them marked with our own hand to show the prizes they are to draw. We next enclose these 2,400 envelopes in larger ant thicker ones, so that no one can tell which contains a prize, and which not without breaking the seals. We then send the list of names that we have kept, with the 2,400 envelopes in blank, to a party in New York, to be addressed by him to those whose names are on the list through the New York post office. Within ten days after our last receipt is issued, the parties interested will know what they have drawn, and no one else will know the successful parties until they present their receipts and tickets at this office. The fortunate person will be the first to know his good luck. It will be the fairest distribution ever made in America. We will give a thousand dollars to any man that can tell which envelope contains a prize and which not, without opening it. The number of tickets is so small that they will all be taken in a short time, and parties should be prompt tc remit. We want as many printers as we can get on the list, and should not be surprised if some devil draws the Register office.

Don't write letters enquiring more about it, as we have left no margin for expensive correspondence or advertising, like other schemes of this kind. If any man is dissatisfied with his prize his money shall be refunded. Send funds by registered letter or express.

This distribution is not made for the benefit of some church, or library but for the benefit of the owner of the property, who refers tothe press of the State, all printerd that have ever worked in the Register office, and all other good citizens that know him. No whipping the devil 'round

the stump in this enterprise."

Address: J.A.Glanville, Prop'r. Register
Forest, Mississippi

(Forest Weekly Register, 1872.)

LETTER FROM LUDLOW

Captain D.M.Wamack
Ch'rm'n Dem. E. Com. Scott County
Forest, Mississippi

Dear Sir:-

Claiming to be the oldest Democrat in Scott county, and never having "departed from the faith", I think I may safely offer to your committee a few suggestions without fear of being considered presumptuous.

We are now engaged in a most desperate political conflict; and while I cannot indulge any well grounded hope for the political salvation of our State at a very early period, I enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that so far as our county is concerned, there is no good reason why we who oppose Radicalism should not forever control our political affairs.

While I claim to be the oldest Democrat in the county, and of the "strictest sect," I would have all to understand fully, that I am ready now and have ever been, to unite in a hearty co-operation with every element opposed to Radicalism, or in other words who favor those measures best calculated to promote the welfare of our people.

We must therefore decide now, gentlemen, upon some course to be pursued in the comming contest that will secure harmony and unity among all anti-Radicals; we must go as one man to the polls, and while we deposite our ballots with unanimity let us see to it that we agree upon the purest, high-minded, most honest, faithful and capable men.

To secure this most desireable object, I would respectfully suggest to your committee, knowing the serious opposition to a nominating convention, that you take such steps as to provide for the holding of primary elections in every Police District of our county, at which election all persons shall be allowed to vote or offer themselves as candidates, being eligible, who are willing to pledge themselves to abide by the result of said elections and support the candidates who shall receive the highest number of votes in the county.

I do not wish to be understood as proscriptive, nor do I propose to decide whether any man is a Democrat or Radical. Let every man decide before he offers his ballot, or himself as a candidate, whether or not he will abide by the result of the primary election and thus determine the question for him self as to party affiliation.

With respect, Gentlemen, I am your ob't serv't,

S.J.Denson, Sr.

P.S. I beg leave to state, that, from a general knowledge of the sentiments of the people in my section of the county, they fully concur with me in the suggestions I have offered.

S.J.D.

(Forest Weekly Register, August 13, 1873.)

Ludlow, Mississippi
August 4, 1873.

THE NEW RAILROAD

"We are reliably informed that the survey from Paulding to this point will be begun and completed this week. It promises much good to the people of this county, enchancing the value of real estate and opening up trade communication with Mobile, bringing another competitor from the Gulf, both for purchase of cotton and the furnishing of goods for the interior. The Projectors of this road, stimulated by the far-seeing ken of the Vigilant Mobile, design to branch at this point, one route to Canton, but a much more important one running due North, intermediate between the M.& O. on the East, and N.O.& J. on the West. The accomplishment of this route through Carthage and Kosciusko will succeed in checkmating a north and south road through this state with terminus in our own state, thus, for all times making Mobile Mistress of the situation. Nothing but a rapid coup de tat by Mobile can stop the state sentiment that tends to Mississippi City on our Coast, and a road to that point would almost be a death knell to the hopes of Mobile. The Canton survey will likely emerge from this county in the vicinity of Ludlow and her fertile surroundings." (Forest Weekly Register, April 23, 1873.)

"The New York World is authority for the statement that Governer Henry a wise of Virginia has joined the radicals. And yet up to no very distant period back, wise made the boast that he was an "unpartoned rebel and asked no Man's pardon" poor old gentlemen! It is well he falls in the hour of his dotage and second childhood.-

(Forest Weekly Register, August 20,1873.) Yazoo Democrat.

THE COURT HOUSE DESTROYERS

"The worthless vagabonds who undertook the job of removing the court house, are only destroying it. It is nothing but a contemptible malignity against the growing town of Forest. No man of any character would have anything to do with it, not even among the Radicals.

We denounce, in the name of the people, the white people of Scott county, the actors in this disgraceful business as destroyers of the private property of peaceable citizens; as no better than thieves and scoundrels; as unfit to be recognized by decent men or respectable citizens, anywhere. Even the Radicals of the county despise these tools they are using to have a petty revenge upon our people through military aid.

And we hereby notify all these cobblers and unprincipled wretches who are engaged in the business of destroying, not removing, this public building, that, if one of them ever enters our office, except directly on business, (and God forbid we should have any business with such scamps) we will cowhide him the same as we would a dog. You scoundrels, you dare not face a man. We are ready for you when and where it shall behoove us to go, and we are not the only man that is.

This was private property, and if we had one cent in it, we would have died before Ames or any of his men should have moved a plank. But thank God, Ames has property, and he will be made to pay for the last cent of it before the Civil courts. We shall not be un-reconstructed forever, we hope.

Forest Register, January 8, 1870)

"We are no bettist, but we will stake one hundred dollars to fifty that no member of the present Board of Police of Scott county can calculate percents; that, therefore, they are incapable of reviewing the assessments of taxes.

We will put up another hundred to any fifty of a Radical's that none of the same board can get over one third of the vote of either color of Scott county. And yet Alcorn stands mute."
(Forest Register, August 27, 1870.)

"Twenty-two potatoes weighing over 70 pounds, one weighing over four and one-half pounds, this is a rare thing in the best regions fof raising the "ever delightful tuber." These, however, were raised by Rev. W.R.Butler, on his place north east of Forest. They were produced on sandy land, without fertilizers or any marked cultivation. They have been the object of wonder and remark for the past week, as often as they were viewed by persons coming into the office. Mr. Griffin is a fine potato-raiser, but he would as well haul in his roots when these huge fellows make their appearance. We have kept Forest in potatoes on the twenty-two for the week past, and there is over half of them left."
Forest Register, Nov. 12, 1870)

"A Fire - Yesterday morning, about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Col. C.W.Taylor at Morton and in a short time the whole building was in flames. His dwelling was in danger, but owing to the presence of a large number of persons connected with Whitby & Cooper's Show, and visitors, the fire was arrested without any further loss than the kitchen, which with its contents, was entirely consumed. Loss, about $500.

(Forest Register, November 12, 1870)

"General Stephen D.Lee, commander-in-chief of United Confederate Veterans, member of Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, an eminent citizen and patrodt, didd in Vicksburg on Thursday morning after a short illness. The remains passed through Forest Friday morning enroute to Columbus for burial. Attached to the train were two special cars, the special car of Superintendent Harvey being used and occupied by members of the family and imtimate friends. The bier was a handsome block broadcloth covered stata casket, with ebony and oxodized trimmings, with a name plate on which was engraved:

"September 22, 1833

Stephen D.Lee

May 28, 1908"

It was covered with flowers and flags. Beside the honerary from Vicksburg and Warren County a Military escort with the following officers accompanied the body to the place of burial: Col. E.N.Scuddar; Chief of Ordance, Lieutenant Col. J.J.Hays; third infantry; Major E.H.Luke, third infantry, Lieutenant Col. W.B. Klein; retired, Captain James B.German; third infantry, Lieutenant S.N.Collier, third infantry, Captain Cavett, third infantry". (Forest Weekly Register, June 3, 1908.)

"Lloyd Wardell, the ten year old son of Mr. Walter Wardell, was instantly killed last Friday afternoon at Wardell Brothers saw mill, seven miles south of Forest. The accident was a sad and pitiful one. It is learned here that the boy had gone underneath the planer while the mill was shut down to clear away the shavings. Thinking he had come out the machinery was set in motion and the boy was caught in

a belt and thrown against a post in the mill house breaking his neck." (Forest Weekly Register, June 3, 1908)

POLITICAL LETTER

Editor Forest Register:

Dear Sirs:-

As one of your subscribers, I should like to know how it is that General,Judge, (or what ever he may be called,) Tarbell can hold the office of Probate and Circuit Judge. He certainly has a greater thirst for office than any man should have--indeed he is very greedy. It seems to me that without any knowledge of law whatever, one office of the kind would do.

Now I think that the office of Probate Judge should be given to William McClenahan, of Hillsboro, who is, in my opinion, better qualified to properly discharge the duties thereof than Tarbell. He has a fair education and I am sure he would make as good a Probate Judge as any available man. He can take the test oath and would be more acceptable than any other man who can qualify. Besides he needs the office, as he is poor and has a dependent, yet nice family.

Signed: Senx

(Forest Register, May 22, 1869).

NOTICE TO FARMERS

"Planters here are generally in a good humor, but some complaint is already made of the enemies of green cotton.

The fly that produces the army worm or caterpillar has made its appearance, as we are informed by Led Moore, who brings one of the

Kind and places it in our hands for examination. Its body is abo ut one-half an inch long and covered on the under side with a think coat of down of a pale ash color. The wings are large and of the same color, but transparent at the extremities. This will identify the species referred to, and we give it because there is a difference of opinion among farmers as to its being the fly that has the honor of producing the army worm. We hope its offsprings will not eat over twenty-five per cent of the cotton, as our farmers can not afford to spare more than that amount." (Forest Register, August 11, 1869.)

TO HERE -------NUMBER 17.

ARTICLE--THEIR PRINCIPLES

"The Radicals, have, all along, been claiming to be great friends to the colored men. No sooner, however, does some prominent colored man take the stump for the Conservatives, than he is swearingly alluded to as "that nigger". Thus Joe Williams, an honest, decent and respectable freedman, who took active part for Senator in Tennessee.

"hile the colored man votes for them to hold office, he is the fairest among ten thousand and the one altogether lonely; but let him kick the traces from his once and he becomes a "damned nigger" quicker than a woman could say "Jack Roberson."

To them, Oh, how sweet! how charming! how morally sublime! how heroic! how lovely! how thrillingly interesting!, how noble! how sensible is the colored man on the way to the polls to vote his

white brother into office. But let him call a theif a theif, being a radical with a white cuticle, as did Highgate Corliss, and he is made to get upon a barrel. He is made to stand there all day in the hot sun. He is gagged, (dear freedom of speech!) he has his hands tied behind him; he is starved a day. He is valified. He would have been bayoneted, but the soldiers guarding him refused to do it, though orderedtto do so.

What's his crime? Nothing!--He had said in private what the Republican, what the Clarion, what the Pilot, and what forty others journals and many men of all parties had said publicly--that they believed Corliss was a theif.

We hope no freeman will heed this. We want them to try the Radicals fully, and learn from the fullest experience whether he is so good or not. They seem not yet to understand him. He will be appreciated one of these days, when he has eaten up one or two cotton crops forthe working freedman. But some of our colored citizens have already found him out, and will trust him no further, and more, too, then the leaders of Radicalism in the State would like to see in a body together. (Forest Register, September 8,1869).

WEATHER CONDITIONS

"From all our Mississippi exchanges, we have accounts of storms during the last eight days. We have had almost incessant rain during that time. The streams have been higher than they have been in this county before in the last nine years. Much damage has been done, both to young corn and cotton. The plowed lands have suffered in being washed to a great depth by the sluices of water. Fences have been

swept away, and we may put down the aggregate losses to the county as amounting to fully $20,000. May 1, 1869.

POLITICAL ARTICLE --------NUMBER 17, September 8, 1869,

THEIR PRINCIPLES.

DO NOT READ THIS.

"No attention will be paid to communications without real names to them. Persons that are unwilling to be responsible for what they write, ought not to be allowed to address the public. At the same time the strictest confidence will be kept by the publisher.

Connumications for the special political benefit of individuals must be paid for as other advertisements.

All obituary notices over ten lines must be paid for as advertisements.

This rule will be rigidly observed.

"Personal Cards" will be charged double our published rates.

That there may be no misunderstanding always ask if the matter you hand in is an advertisement. (Forest Register, March18, 1871.)

"A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Fred Hexie, of Orniville, Maine, on January 28th. A Bangor Paper says this is the fifth generation now living. The child has four grandparents, five great grand parents, and one great-great-grand mother (Mrs. Sarah Brown) lives in Palmyra, in this State is 78 years old, hale and hearty. She has the privilege of saying "Arise, daughter, and go to thy daughter for thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter." (Forest Rgister, March 25, 1871.)

POLITICAL - THE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER

"Shall we have a fair election? This is the anxious inquiry of an oppressed people, who having entirely yielded their feelings, their sentiments, and the expression of their opinions, to the inexenerable will of Congress, now anxiously enquires from the organ of their party, shall we have a fair election? In reply to multitudineus questions of this nature, we regret to have to inform the people that we are confident that we shall not have a fair election, in case that the individual who now rules Mississippi with a red of iren, should then occupy the Gubernatorial chair. "Freedom of Election" is a right we had fondly hoped would be ours; when a people whose Amour Propriе had been irrevocably wounded- whose wounds were still bleeding from the results of a protracted and unsuccessful war - had unreservedly yielded to the necessities of the case, and acknowledged themselves ready, prepared, and willing to comply with the requirements of Congress. But not that class only for our fellow-citizens, but men of undoubted and proved loyalty and devotion to the Union - soldiers whose blood had been shed on the field of battle while holding commissions in the army of the Union - these men also raise the cry, despairing and scarcely hopeful, shall we have a fair election?

Our reasons for giving a negative conditional reply are these: First, General Ames has publicly announced to the Proscriptionists that "You have my sympathy and you shall have my support!" His unscrupulous and purely partisan political career whilst among us proclaim that he will not hesitate at adopting

any measures, however unjust, illegal, cruel, or severe, in order to fulfil his unholy promise.

Second, it is well known that General Ames is a candidate for the United States Senate and that he would be undeterred by any simple consideration of justice or honesty from pushing his aspirations in that respect to their utmost limits. The Radical party are under peculiar obligations to him, and boast of being in full accord with his line of policy, and they utter the truth for once. Within a very few days, we may expect that this petty tyrant will receive the nomination from an obsequious Radical convention, which will conduct him to the object of his hopes - a Brigadier-ship.

Third, in filling the numerous offices at his disposal, his instructions and his warnings to his creatures have been - "If you do not form Loyal Leagues in your county and bring over your district to the Radical party, your failure will be tantamount to your dismissal from office!

Now, Mississippians, we have admitted you behind the scenes, and would ask you the momentous question - Shall we have a fair election?"

(Forest Register, September 29, 1869)

A TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER IN MEXICO

Mexico, October 16 - The most horrible castastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuato, on the 9th of October. About 1500 peons and Indians are employed in this mine during the entire year. It was opened in the early part of the sixteenth century, and has been worked continually since that time. Some of its chambers have been extended three thousand feet from the opening. On the date mentioned, while the laborers were seated in one of the bread chambers, eating their tortillas con chili, noonday meal, they were startled by a sudden, crumbling sound above them, caused by the giving way of an immense rock which formed the roof of the chamber. The whole number rose to their feet breaking in different directions and running against each other in wild confusion.

With them were their wives and children who had brought them their simple meals, and were waiting to return their pails and baskets. Scarcely a second intervened between the instant the alarming sound was heard from aboveand the crash upon the chamber floor below, followed by clouds of dust and the mingled cries of a thousand voices.

Twenty-five thousand tons of rock in a body had buried in an instant, as was afterward ascertained, upward of a hundred miners, their wives, sisters and children. The height - four hundred feet - from which the immense fragment of the overhanging mountain fell, gave such a deadly momentum to the great weight that none who were struck knew of the terrible

blew which sent them into eternity. The alarm soon spread to neighboring mines, thousands of miners and citizens from Guanajuato soon assembled around the shaft of the Jesus Maria mine. There was not a spark of hope that anyone of all who fell beneath the crush of rocks was alive. By counting the whole number who entered the mine in the morning, and the missing women who had carried meals to relations and friends, it was ascertained who had been buried in that terrible mauseleum."
(Forest Register, December 4, 1869)

"Let us hear from you - we have been careful not to charge the outrageous conduct of the negroes of Newton county on Monday of circuit court there, to either McGee, Tarbell or Lynch. We hear, however, that Judge Tarbell had the direction of the arming. This we do not believe, but others do. We therefore call upon these men to say whether they were, or are, in favor of thus arraying the black race against the white. Speak! The public will hold you guilty quietly, if you remain silent.

Now we know the whites want peace, but if this systematic arming of the negroes at political meetings is persisted in, neither the Radicals nor the Government of the United States will be able to save the negro and his misguided leaders from destruction. We speak in the name of the white race, and the orderly colored men of the District, and, we believe, of the State."
(Forest Register, October 20, 1869)

"Strayed or stolen - From Democratic ranks on or about September 3rd, 1869, a large gentleman answering to the name of M.Lyle. It is feared that he has been manipulated by some Radical or scalawag. The community is not without hope that he may return to his proper place, as soon as he learns the use his late associates are making of him. When last heard from he was violently defending General Ames and doing what little he could to breed dissatisfaction and dissention in the ranks of the Conservatives. he is very heavy and it is feared he will do great harm."
(Forest Register, September 15, 1869)

EDITORIAL

"Only a half sheet this issue. And why is that? A reason or excuse would not supply the deficienty or make the other half - but we feel as though our readers are entitled to know "Why". It is this; we have been engaged in moving our office from the building formerly occupied, to the new brick building of Davis & Glanville, west of the public square, where we will continue the publication of "Whole sheets." We invite the reading and advertising public to call at our new location, advertise in and subscribe for the Register at low and reasonable rates."
(Forest Register, October 13, 1869)

"The most destructive fire to occur in Forest since May 21, 1900, when the entire business section of the town was destroyed happened last Sunday afternoon. The fire was discovered upon the roof of the Farmer hotel about two o'clock but how it originated is only a matter of conjecture. The only plausable theory is that the building was ignited by sparks from the chimney or kitchen flue. The hotel was a three-story frame structure owned and operated by J.L.Farmer who was on a prospective tour in Texas at the time of the conflagration. His loss is estimated to be about $5,500, with $2000 insurance, all efforts to save the buildings were utterly hopeless and the entire west side was doomed to destruction. Then scores of people began the work of emptying the buildings of their contents, and much of this heroic work was done by the young men of the town.

The two-story frame building adjoining the hotel was owned and occupied by W.L.Jones as a grocery, resturant, and soda water factory. His loss is estimated to be about $4,500, with $2000 insurance.

Next to it was the two-story frame owned by Dr. J.J.Haralson and occupied by J.L.Jackson as harness and saddlery, which was a loss of $1000, with insurance of $600. J.L.Jackson, harness, leather, machinery, tools, etc, loss $1750, insurance $1200. Loman Green who, with his family, occupied the upstairs, lost his entire household effects, and much wearing apparel, with no insurance.

The iron corrugated building belonging to Mrs. Eleanor Walker, Mrs. Nettie Miller and G.H.Story was occupied by the latter

as a feed store. Loss on building $400, no insurance. G.H. Story, loss on feed sstuff, $100; no insurance. Goodwin and Walker, who represent the Forest Mercantile Company, lost $1000 on fertilizer and wagon material in this building, with no insurance.

Connie H.Noblin owned and occupied a two-story frame as a residence. Almost his entire household goods were saved, with the exception of about $100. he puts his loss on building and household goods at $1000, with $700 insurance on building only.

Meridian Fertilizer Factory, loss on building and fertilizer about $1200, probably covered by insurance. T.M.Steele's loss on merchandise in this building was about $100; no insurance.

G.G.Beamon, who occupies the brick building on the corner, had a damage loss to his mercantile stock of about $50 caused by water.

There was a slight damage to the west side of the court house, caused by the intense heat from the fire, but the Register is unable to state how much that will be.

The burning brands flew all over the eastern and southern part of town, igniting the old Womack hotel, the office building at Mrs. Lizzie Graham's, the Presbyterian church, J.R. McCravey's residence and the buildings on the east side of the square, among them being the Register office, which caught fire several times.

The total loss is estimated to be between $16,000 and $20,000 with $7000 insurance. By heroic work of boys and men the town was saved from a more serious conflagration.

(Scott County Register, February 16, 1910)

"There has been a terrible tornado over in Simpson county. Where it passed, not a tree or house was left. The house of Mr. Quinn was blown entirely away - the bricks were carried for miles and even the feathers of the chidkens were blown off."
(Forest Register, April 1, 1871. Reprinted from Crystal Springs Herald.)

"Married - Moore-Putnam."

"On Wednesday, the 29th inst, at the M.E.Church, Branden, Miss; by the Rev._____ Miss Bettie C.Putnam, (colored) and Mr. Wm. H.Moore,(colored) all of Rankin county, Mississippi.

Thanks for some really nice cake - and we wish the parties muvh joy, and that they live together in fidelity and peace all their lives through."
Forest Register, April 1, 1871)

"Two semi-colored male descendants of half-Ham and half-Japhet, said to be official dignitaries from Jackson, "tried on" the "social equality" dodge at the Forest Hotel on Thursday, and applied for a white dinner. Uncle Johnny Simmons administered a "gentle rebuke" to the worthes, and they departed sadder and wiser men."
(Forest Register, April 1, 1871.)

"Publication day changed - we change our publication day to Wednesday, to suit our numerous subscribers in Leake. We hope by this arrangement, the paper will reach Carthage the following Friday, and Good Hope and Standing Pine on Thursday.- effective Wednesday, June 16, 1869."

(Forest Register, June 16, 1869)

DIED

"At the residence of Dr. S. Davisin, Forest on Monday 2nd. of December, Hallie Tucker, on Tuesday, 3rd. Anna Augusta, and on Wednesday 4th., Stephen Hogan, ages respectively 6,4, and 2 years the only children of James A. and Pattie D.Glanville.

Their disease was diptheria. The fond parents must bear their affliction as greif stricken children of a wise God and remember "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," and may they in the fullness of their sorrow, exclaim "Blessed be the name of the Lord." (Forest Weekly Register, December 4, 1872.)

DIED

"Died, at their residence, near Ludlow, Scott county, March 14th. and 20th., 1873, Mrs. Terresa A.Kincaid, in her 58th. year, and Charles A.Kincaid, in his 74th. year. For 52 years the latter had been a citizen of Mississippi. Any attempt at eulogy would fall short of their real merit. Having ended a long and useful pilgrimage on earth, we have every assurance that they now enjoy the rest that remaineth for the people of God." (Forest Weekly Register, April 9, 1873.)

SCOTT COUNTY BOY IN WRECK

"In reporting a serious wreck between a freight and passenger train on the north eastern near Poplarville last Thursday. The New Orleans Times Democrat says:

From the dispatches received in New Orleans from Atlanta, it was learned that the mail car and contents were burned. It left here with about thirty sacks and from one hundred ninety to two hundred packages of New Orleans mail. This is believed to be a total loss, and fear was felt for the lives of two clerks, one of these is Bernie E.Simmons who within forty hours was the victim of a mail wagon holdup and a train wreck. Simmons is the man who was in charge of the wagon that was looted Sunday night at North Peters and Press streets and made to stand in a box car while the highwaymen escaped.

It was reported that Simmons had been killed, but the only statement of the accident was a few words from Atlanta, which did not mention the fate of the two employees of the postal service.

Simmons, the post clerk, who had scarcely recovered from the shock of the holdup before he was plunged into a serious wreck, is a resident of Forest, Mississippi and has been in the railway mail service for about a year and a half. The postal inspectors had cleared him of any connection with the holdups before he left, stating that no imputation of collusion could rest on him.

A later report of the wreck in the New Orleans Daily Newspapers is to the effect that Mr. Simmons escaped with only a few slight bruises.

The Forest Register says: "The more a newspaper man does for some people, the madder they get when you wuit doing for them." The more anybody does for some people, the more they expect of you. It is simply characteristic of those who have no appreciation of gratitude. (Forest Register, January 29, 1908.)

Lake Station Mississippi
January 14, 1871

Editor Register:

Please send me one copy of the Register for one year. I will settle the bill soon; right now I am "dead broke", but expect to "reconstruct" very soon. If I do not I intend to turn Rad and try for a little office. It will pay "bully"; they hold the "stamps", and I am getting desperate; must have a grab at some body's pile, and that very soon.

Yours truly,
H

Our friend has since paid up. He did not state what office he has gotten, but it must be a fat one, or he never could have laid up as much as this in Less Than Two months. Secret service, maybe! Look out there at Lake, men. It is suspicious when you see a man with as much as $2.50 at once. Such a sum could not be made out of any saw mill, grist mill, machine shop, or anything else but a government mill. Again we say look sharp. (Forest Register, January 1871.)

"The Klu Klux Klan in Forest".

Forest, Mississippi
February 16, 1871.

Editor Pilot:

Dear Sir;

"Forest Merchants are now hot over $200.00 whiskey privileges. Look out for bars. We must save our selves. The Register has rich crop of items in the near future. (Forest Register, August 6, 1870.)

"Henry Halbert brought in the first bale of new cotton to Forest on yesterday. It weighed 580 pounds. Messers Pevey and Hood were the purchasers at twenty-one and one-half cents. Mr. Halbert says he will have a second in before another person here brings his first. (For est Register, August 27, 1870.)

A WORD TO MOTHERS

"Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations, on paper, but she writes her own history on the ~~impensable~~ impressionable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible--when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the coming ages of eternity. The thoughts shall weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect and prayerful in her solemn work of traine ing up her children from heaven and immortality. (Forest Register, February 5, 1868.)

NOTE ---------- ------NOTE

J.B.Blackwell --Atterney at Law

"Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a news paper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds and hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially

when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaint. Not unfrequently is it the case an editor looks over all his exhhange papers for something interesting and can find nothing, yet something must be had, his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the least of the labor. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes has he to consult. (Forest Register, 1868)

At about half past one o'clock last night, I was startled by a volley of brick bats being fired through the glass over the door. I found on going out this morning, what purports to be a K.K.K.'s notice. It reads thus: "First notice K.K.K." Below this was the photo or picture of a coffin. I am teaching a colored school here in this place. Mr. Skeel was with me; he was passing on his way to Hillsboro. If you wish to comment on this I have no objection, and am responsible for the facts.

Very respectfully

T.W.Crevette, Teacher Colored School

(Forest Register, March 4, 1871.)

"Sunday Railroading"

"We should be happy to defer to the ripe experience and mature judgment of the verable Senator Watts, in his effort to put a check to the further running of Railroad trains on the Sabbath. We are compelled however to dessent from his views and oppose this measure so far as newspaper can do so. To this step the trains would only put a number of travelers to the expense of about five dollars apiece in the way of hotel bills and other items. Many of these are poor men, and, in some instances would this drain leave them penniless, where, by the present running they would be borne to their destination by an equal expense. Besides it is the interest of civilization of morality and religion, even that the public demand the running of the trains on the Sabbath. The mission of the railroad is a high one. It bears the blessings of our age to all that live within reach of it. Food, clothing, ice for the invalid and etc., and it is then quite an important adjunct to our humantarian systems. It

is an institution of mercy.

But, were none of thereasons of force, we must reflect that, for Mississippi to be alone of the Southern States in this puritanic pious step, would be equivalent to driving much of the travel from our lines to others not hampered by these blue laws. Depend upon it, there is nothing in all this work, incensistant with the highest demands of our ripe civilization or our purest christianity. (Forest Register, March 4, 1871.)

"Mary, a little daughter of Sheriff Buchanon, of Marshall County, was burned to death a few nights ago by her clothing igniting from the grate." (Forest Register, December 10, 1870.)

"Dr. Young, beyond Hillsboro, brings the first open cotton boll of the season in Scott county. It was pulled on the 3rd., is of good size and fine lint. (Forest Register, August 6, 1870.)

"Mr. Led Moore, one of our old citizens, and of the cold water profession, with two invited competists, performed a feat at W.W.Lowry's that probably will not be done again in many years. He and his two friends stood at Mr. Lowry's soda font and drank till they exhausted a five gallon receiver and nearly three glasses on a second vessel of the same size. Mr. Moore is no where on whiskey; but keep him from soda; keep M.P.Helman from it too. We are not fond of the vegetable, but when we do partake we want it to be with Led Moore, the cold water, and M.P.Helman, the warm water man.

"Having put electric lights in our church we desire to sell at bargain one gasoline plant of the hollow pipe system, consisting of three burners all complete. Will take less than half price. Call on,

J.E.Oakey

Forest, Mississippi"

"We want to know the address of J.A.Fox, formerly drummer for the house of J.&J.Beakey, St. Louis. He owes this office $7.00 for advertising his card, and we want to dun him."(Forest Weekly Register, May 20, 1871.)

LARGE PLUM

"We have now before us the largest plum we have ever seen in Scott county. It is the Jefferson Variety. Its circumference is six inches and weight two and one-half ounces. Mr. W.M.Crudup, living a few miles south of this place, has several trees of the kind and sent this one to us for the public's benefit." (Forest Weekly Register, July 22, 1871.)

LOYAL KU KLUX

"Dark work by the Darks, in the Dark, against the Dark, with intent to hang the Dark.

We clip from the Oktibbeha New Era of the 1st. inst:

On last Thursday night, the 29th, at Col Graves' place about three miles from town, freedman Green Thomason, Ben Hunter, Anthony Hunter, Jordan Bell and Joe Vick took freedman Nathan Garth, who makes affidavit that the above named freedman, beat him and abused him, threatened to hang him, took him down into the woods, put a rope around his neck and bid him pray; which he did, long, loud and manfully. His prayers and cries being heard by some negro women, they went to where the parties were, and by their presence and intercessions prevailed upon them to release him. We wait to see whether Grants Ku Klux Rangers who are arresting and taking white men away from their homes and business by hundreds, with nothing but a shadow of suspicion against them, will be sent to see after them." (Forest Weekly Register,July 15, 1871.)

"The most remarkable recommendation of a watering place yet offered to the public, is that of an enthusiastic admirer of a resort in New York. "At the foot of Bull Hill", says he, "there is a plot of ground covered with stones, where parties can kill twenty-five rattle snakes any warm morning." (Forest Weekly Register, July 29, 1871.)

"Editor Register:- I send you a piece of venison of my own and my little son's killing. Think of a single women and a small boy killing a buck six years old and weighing one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, net. We had no arms save a small pistol belonging to Dr. Williams, of Forest. Buck came within four feet of where son stood. Son shot him and there followed a lively chase, buck after my son. I ran with a fence rail, and seeing buck fall placed it on his neck and held it there and dispatched him.

The killing was near the Col. Cheatham place (three and one-half miles from Forest) and my husband, Col. H.A. Sord, was not present. We were greatly excited, including buck, but I think you will find the venison good.

Respectfully

Mrs. S.E.Sord,

(late of Tennessee.)

Scott County, Mississippi

July 28, 1871

Thanks to Mrs. Sord for the venison. It is capital eating.

Editor Register.

HORTICULTURAL & COMPANY

"We understand that Mr. Joe Ward, living about eleven miles south of Forest, in the forks of Leaf river and Turkey Creek has irish potatoes larger than turkey eggs; also his trees afe laden with fruit, and his earlier apples will be fully ripe in ten days or two weeks. His orchard is very large, and we hope he will be first in sending early fruits to Chicago. His land is very rich, but he uses home fertilizers very freely on his garden. Persons that have ordinary gardens would not believe him if they did not know him, when he states the size of his vegetables at this time. His farm crops are also in good condition, although backward on account of the season." (Forest Weekly Register, May 13, 1871.)

We cannot, as some others may do, run a newspaper on wind. A wind instrument is good enough in its place, but when the public suppose anything with brain in it can be turned to a wind instrument they erregregiously. (Forest Weekly Register.)

GREAT HAIL STORM

"The storm of Friday night last was one of the most terrible ever known in this section. It commenced raining, hailing, thundering, lightening and blowing at about half past eight o'clock and the hail stones were so large our people were panic stricken by the noise they made upon the roofs and the destruction of windows and skylights. Some of the larger stones are reported to have been from seven to eight inches in circumference, and it is even stated that one was found eight and three-one thousand inches in circumference. The gardens are greatly injured. Young corn and cotton have also suffered. As for fruit we consider it gone exactly the reverse of "where the woodline twineth."

The books and accounts at some of the merchantile houses were wetted by the sudden bursting of the hail, through the skylights and the accompanying sluices of rain, but we believe they have since been reconstructed and made "all right".

In the forests the wind was so strong and the hail so large that the bark was peeled by the stones from large trees and small trees, just as if done by volleys of musketry; jaybirds and other of the feathered world were found dead; and on the plantations, even geese were killed.

The storm was from the west and is known to have extended in that direction as far as Vicksburg, where it was light. It seems to have been heavier at Jackson than at any other point on the V.&M. Railroad. Of course every thing is on the grandest proportions at Jackson! It was thence that the Master correspondent wrote his Master lies to the New York Tribune &Company. We could go on and show the magnificent dimensions of all things there, especially the Legislative bodies, but we cannot see the connection with this account of our hail storm." (Forest Weekly Register, April 22, 1871.)

COLD COMFORT

"There is, to several gentlemen of Forest and vicinity, a beautiful reminiscence of the late hail storm. Major J.J.Hood, a gentlemen of excellent taste, had taken the pains to gather and preserve a quantity of the larger stones for a special treat. He also gathered a bottle of fine wine, and calling in a number of his friends, asked them to help themselves to stones and spirits. They did so, and we venture to say that we had the rarest treat on that morning known to the country. The wine was "all right", comming from Dodge, Cammeyer & Company; New York; the ice, you know came from Heaven. Such cold comfort suits the nerve, and the muscle and the brain; it is a heavenly draught." (Forest Weekly Register, April 29, 1871.)

"Forest now has a telegraph office. The ball rolls. We shall be in communication with the world." (Forest Weekly Register, April 22, 1871.)

GONE

"Captain George E.Hasie, Superintendent of public schools for Scott, took his departure from our town Monday last--if not a wiser, about twelve hundred dollars better man than he came here. He parted with many regrets as well as much per diem and mileage. He was one of the greatest travelers that ever traveled Scott, and one of the hardest workers. He was so assiduous that it is said he did thirty-one days work in the month of February alone--the most remarkable feat ever accomplished in the whole history of that month since its institution. The Board of Supervisors, however, did not see it that way, and they were therefore under the unpleasant necessity of docking him.

Mr. Hasie was a remarkable man in many respects. His eyesight was keen to a fault. It is said he could see a dime a mile off, and read all the letters and figures on it. To him money had a smell--it was sweet scented. His only trouble was with that Board. He would have had more annoyance than he did, but having been sent here, it is said, as the choice of our representative at Jackson, he was not so closely watched as he otherwise would have been. No matter who sent him here, he was no good friend to the people of Scott, as, if it had not been for the Board of Supervisors he would have ruined them. (Forest Register, May 6, 1871.)

IN AN OKLAHOMA WINDSTORM

R.L.Scott, who owns a farm near Guymon, had quite an exciting experience in the high windstorm Friday night. He was attempting to get to the storm cave just as the wind was at its highest velocity.

When the storm subsided Mr. Scott was in the breaks of Sand Creek, three miles from home, having been blown through three hog tight wire fences and over some of the roughest country in this section. (Guymon Herald, September 21, 1908.)

THE GREATEST EARTHQUAKE----------THE NEW YORK SUN.

The New York Sun, referring to the recent terrible earthquake on the Pacific Coast, says:

We can get some idea of the extent of the devastitation caused by imagining the whole coast of the Atlantic, from New York to Charleston, to be laid in ruins by the upheaval of the ground, and their inundated by an ocean wave from thirty to seventy feet high, and next supposing this calamity to be followed at an interval of three days by another shock which should prostrate one-half of the buildings in New England. (Register, September 26, 1868.)

RAIN RAIN RAIN

"There never was a time in the history of Scott county when so much rain has fallen in the same space of time, and has caused such widespread damage to crops. Beside the untold damage to crops, it has washed up the farmers soil and high waters have swept away bridges and fences galora through-out the county. Some farmers in bottom lands have reported the loss of livestock.

A general deterioration is now setting in that is very discouraging to the farmers who confronted splendid prospects three weeks ago. Aside from the damage caused by heavy rains, the work or replanting that portion of the corn crop drown or washed away several days ago has been delayed, and this means that maturity will be later than usual unless the farmers are able to get into the fields within the next few days. In sizing up the entire crop prospects in this section, it now appears to be one of the most discouraging ever experienced." (Forest Register, May 20, 1908.)

"The Baptist Church at Sandersville was thronged the other day when little Dennis Myrick, scaree thirteen years old preached his initial sermon. The discourse was powerful and eloquent, and was said to be the most spiritually uplifting and edifying sermon it has ever heard. The lad has applied for his ordination which will be granted at once. It is said that he will take up

evangelistic work, traveling with a gospel tent and conducting revivals over Mississippi." (Scott County Register, March 10, 1909.)

"There was a marriage in Forest last Sunday morning. The contrasting parties were J.E. Sessums and Miss Edna Bell both of this county. The couple drove up to the public trough and sent for Rev. H.Mellard, who tied the nuptial knot while they remained in the buggy." (Scott County Register, March 10, 1909.)

"Quintettes Doing Well. Wisconsin woman gives birth to three girls and two boys. Mount Clair, Wisconsin. The wife of Fay Irsh, of Thorp, Clark County has given birth to five babies, three daughters and two sons. All are alive and well. There are now ten children in the family." (Scott County Register, May 26, 1909.)

"YOUNG MISSISSIPPIAN PAYS PENTLY FOR MISDEED WITH LIFE"

"Clothes he had purchased to wear on his wedding day will be burial shroud of E.S.Melton, a wealthy young planter of Glendora, Mississippi, and a son of an old and aristrocratic family. Melton, in company with friends came to Memphis Friday to purchase his wedding outfit. In the evening the party went to a theatre and later strolled out to see the sights of the town and into the tenderloin. Melton retired

to a room in Gayoso Avenue. His friends did likewise. Early in the morning Melton walked through a window in the second story and fell to the stone pavement below, his skull being fractured, and died a few hours later never regaining consciousness. No one heard the fall or saw him walk out of the window. Passerby discovered the body. It is supposed that he rose in the night and being unfamiliar with the place went through the window while looking for a door. His fiancee is a member of an old and wealthy family, and was informed of the tragedy." (Scott county Register, February 10, 1909.)

Dr. H.H.Harolson.

"In 1898, the State University acquired possession of the State Hospital at Vicksburg and in September of this year will begin its long looked for expansion. A competant corps of Professors have been selected from among the leading physicians and surgeons of Vicksburg and among those elected is Dr. H.H.Harolson, formerly of Forest, who was elected Professor of the theory and practice of medicine. The following in regard to his work heretofore will be of interest to his old friends: "Hugh H. Harolson was born in Wetumpka, Alabama, March 10, 1854. He received his literary education in Harperville College, Scott county, and Cooper Institute, Lauderdale county, Mississippi. He entered the medical department of Tulane University in 1879, was graduated therefrom in 1883. He

began the practice of his profession at Harperville, but later removed to Forest, where he remained until 1896. He was cheif health officer of Scott county for several years, and in 1892 was appointed by Governor Stone, a member of the State Board of Health, which office he held for twelve consecutive years. During this time he did active work in three epidemics of yellow fever. Biloxi in 1897, Oxford in 1998, and Jackson in 1899. He also assisted in several epidemics of small pox. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the State Medical Association and served for several years until elected president. Dr. Harolson has been a constant advocate of the creation of a medical department of the State University. In 1898 he took up his residence in Vicksburg, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession." (Scott County Register, February 10, 1909.)

"The ladies of the Methodist Church at their apron and bonnet sale last Saturday sold out nearly all the stock on hand and were well pleased with the result. On next Monday night, August 24th; they will give a musical at the school hall to which every body is invited, and it is hoped they will have a full house, as they expect to give you an enjoyable time. The ladies desire to express their thanks through the Register to Mr. C.F.Ferrill for free use of the building, and Mr. R.L.Brown for the liberal supply of delicious ice cream. (Scott County Register, August 19, 1908.)

"The Jackson News says an alderman in a Scott county town sent in his resignation to the governor last week, also enclosing the commission issued to him several months ago. He was evidently laboring under the impression that as his commission was signed by the governor, he should send his resignation to the chief executive, and not to the body of which he is a member. The resignation and commission were returned to him." (Scott County Register, 1908.)

"A balloon owned by Captain Lovelace exploded in London. Killing two persons and injuring six others." (Scott County Register, August 19, 1908.)

"A meeting of the business men of Forest was held at the courthouse Monday afternoon for the purpose of raising money and labor to improve two miles of the public road leading from Forest to Harperville. A committee was appointed by chairman Farmer to raise money and begin the work at once. This committee will secure donations for money and labor from Forest people, and those who travel the road, and the board of Supervisors will be called upon to assist in the good work. This stretch of road has long been without hands to keep it in good repair, and it is to be hoped the people will subscribe liberally." (Scott County Register, 1908.)

Odd Advertisements:

A WIDOW'S ADVERTISEMENT

A respectable widow who lives near Newark, N.J. lately lost a cow which she described in the following advertisement, posted on the road near the dwelling. Strade or stold, a large red kow, with yaller speck on her left side, and a pair of white specks on her right ear. She is about seven or eight years old and belongs to a widow with a short tail. Ten dollars will be given to anybody who will turn her to Newark.

Gune 17, 18?0?9

Mrs. Hefferman.

Register--Its columns will be devoted to news, literature, agriculture and the interest of our noble south.

It is conceded by all that these are no ordinary times, and the Register, in entering the field of journalism, will be the earnest supporter of that which we believe will be best calculated to bring about equelibrity that in days far in the past we enjoyed. (Forest Weekly Register, June 30, 1869.)

"An advertisement reads as follows: "Stolen a watch, worth ten guineas. If the thief will return it, he shall be informed where he can steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked." (Forest Weekly Register, June 30, 1869.)

THE FOREST REGISTER: .....J.B.BLACKWELL,EDITOR
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY BLACKWELL AND DEMENT
JANUARY 1868----------MARCH 1868.

BE IT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD:

That, in order to extend the circulation of our paper, and to give every citizen of this, and the adjoining counties, whether rich or poor, or of whatever condition, a chance to take it, we will take, in payment for subscription, at the market price, any country produce, such as flour, meal, corn bacon, lard, pork, beef, any sort of poultry except geese, eggs, butter, potatoes, wheat rye, barley, oats, hay, fodder, shucks, cowpeas, beeswax, tallow, and etc.

FOREST REGISTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY ----------by J.P. DEMENT
W.H.McROY----------EDITOR

MARCH 1868.

FOREST REGISTER: PUBLISHED SATURDAY INSTEAD OF WEDNESDAY, CHANGING APRIL 25, 1868.

AUGUST 1868; PUBLISHERS BECAME J.P.DEMENT AND COMPANY, (200 subscribers to 300) Editor-- J.A.GLANVILLE.

DECEMBER 1868, TITLE CHANGED TO THE FOREST WEEKLY REGISTER.

COMMERCE
THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER!
AND
SUBJECT TO STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS.

A FAMILY PAPER
ANECDOTES!
WIT AND HUMOR IN EVERY ISSUE!
OUR FACILITIES
FOR JOB PRINTING ARE GOOD
POSTERS
BILL HEADS
BLANK DEEDS
AND ALL VARIETIES OF LEGAL BLANKS.

March 13, 1869-Published every Saturday by J.A.Glanville;Editor.

NOTICE!

POSITIVELY no paper shall be sent from this office gratuitously after expiration of the present volume except to the following persons:

1st.--Disabled confederate soldiers of limited means.
2nd.--Ministers of the gospel of every faith.
3rd.--Widows of the foregoing persons.
4th.--Persons ordering speciman copies with a view to subscribing.
5th.--Complimentary copies sent to particular friends--a very small number.

James A. Glanville----------Publisher 1870.

Published every Saturday

Rate $1.50

James A. Glanville -- Editor.

NOTICE

To the merchants of Forest, Hillsboro, Morton, Lake, and Carthage: Gentlemen--we are prepared to fill orders for Bill Heads & Company on as reasonable terms as any other office in the South, and in as good style. (Forest Weekly Register, September 17, 1870.)

"Two Public Schools have been organized in Scott; one at Forest, for colored; one at Hillsboro for white." (The Forest Weekly Register, November 5, 1870.)

"You can't eat enough in a week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either." (Weekly Register, March 4, 1871.)

"Remember, this office will get up the most elegant wedding and invitation cards. Come now, don't be mean, and go and get married the old way, writing all your cards out in a miserable hand, have people laughing at you for ten honeymoons for your greenness; when we can do it so nicely for you. Pass that plate, if you please, we see a dime on it." (Scott county Register, December 10, 1870.)

"Travelers will take notice that the passenger trains pass Forest every day, going west, 11:25 A.M.; going east 2:25 P.M. Freight trains going west, arrive at 1:50 P.M.; and stop twenty minutes. Freight trains going east leave here at 4:20 P.M. Forest is dinner station for the passenger train going east." (Scott County Register, January 21, 1871.)

"If you want good molasses you better see Captain Womack. He keeps it. He is a splendid judge of sugar cane juice." (Scott County Register, January 28, 1871.)

"Money made by getting your cotton seed--"poor land cotton seed", from Hi Eastland." (Scott County Register, January 28, 1871.)

"A White Pine landlord thus advertises his hotel in the local papers: "And Joseph wept aloud, and he said unto his brethern: I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? And his brethern answered him: "You bet the old man is doing bully, for he is boarding at the Cosmopolitan."(Scott County Register, 12/14/1869

"J.L.McCravy, who lives near Raworth Tank, brought to Forest Monday a large cotton stalk laden with the genuine Mexican boll weevil. Mr. McCravy has fifteen acres in cotton which this pest is destroying and making almost worthless. He believed that they originated on his place from cotton seed meal fertilizer. This is the first report of the pest in Scott County."

NOTICE TO COTTON RAISERS

"We hereby give notice to cotton planters that a premium of $10.00 will b e awarded by the Forest branch of the house of R.H.Frank, of Vicksburg, for the first bale of new cotton brought to this market and delivered at his store by the 15th of August. The highest market price will be paid for it in addition thereto. See R.H.Frank for further information."

"When you hear a man swearing at the local paper, says the Senatobia Democrat, because it is not big, cheap and newsy as the City papers, you can safely bet he does not squander any of his wealth in assisting to make it better, and that generally the paper has done more for him than he has for it. The man who cannot see the benefits arising from a local newspaper is about as much value to a town as a delinquent tax list." (Scott County Register, August 12, 1908.)

THE SUICIDE

A man whose wife was sickly and deadly pale,
And whose very looks told a melancholy tale;
Was seen in a deep meditative mood,
Walk to a foamy stream that ran through a wood;
His face was pale, his eyebrows dark and low,
His blood-shot eyes fixed on the stream below;
He walked, then stopped, as if he sought to find
A balm for his wife, and ease for his mind;
He pondered over the deep unwilling tide,
Then stopping, he laid his garments by his side,
And with pen in his hand, paper and ink,
He seats himself on the turbid stream's brink
And writes, "send two Bottles English Female
Bitters, quick--
My wife is declining--oh! she is so sick!"

There has never been any type of magazine published in Scott County.

Susan A. Bridges

Mrs. Susan A.Bridges, Historian
Historic Research Project
Scott County

SCOTT COUNTY

HISTORIC RESEARCH PROJECT
SCOTT COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT #21

THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

1. Robert F.Schmidt, Editor of News Register
2. H.A.Schmidt, former Editor of News Register
3. Editors I Have Known by R.H.Henry
4. Mrs. W.H.Joyner
5. W.T.Robertson
6. Walter N.Everette, Editor and Publisher of Progress Herald
7. Files of News Register in Chancery Clerk's Office from 1868 to present.

After ten days, one of the babies died. The attending physician could not find out from either parent which one was dead, and oneof the welfare workers had to go down and straighten them out so the burial certificate could be made out.

A new baby is always just taken for granted, and Skillet seems to be able to provide for the nine of them now as easily as he did when the family was small. He just stretches the relief check a little further.

When one of his brood gets hurt, which is quite often, Skillet goes as fast as he can--not for the doctor, as one would suppose--but to the Relief office to ask for more commodities. Just why more is needed then is never quite clear, but he has such an engaginggrin and such a polite way of begging for extra rations that whatever the commodity clerk has to spare is usually forthcoming.

Skillet was asked why he left Porto Rica.
With the motion of pointing a gun at some one, he replied, "Gun go boom, Skillet leave." It seems that he either killed someone or someone tried to kill him, so he came here seeking safety.
On being asked if he wo ld like to go back to Porto Rica, he said, "Shore, I lak go back--but I no take Ida and kids--I come here by myself, I go way by myself. No go back with wife and all that bunch." 1

F.L.Coker, April 21, 1936

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F.L.Coker, April 21, 1936

BIRTH AND DEATH IN THE PORTO RICAN HOME.

Skillet Porto Rico lives on the outskirts of Forest in a two-room shack that looks as if a slight puff of wind would blow it over, and if water and soap were as foreigh to it as Skillet's lingo, which no one can understand unless accustomed to talking to him. Skillett came here from Porto Rica fifteen years ago and worked in the big saw mill then in operation. Soon after his arrival, he married a big, burly negro woman who has since born him nine children, seven of whom are living.

Birth and death creates no great big splash in the lives of Skillet and Ida, his wife. The latest birth was that of the twin girls, who were named for two welfare workers who were playing a big part in the lives of this family at the time, as they were on relief.

1..Lona Gaines,(Colored) April 21, 1936

INDIAN WEDDINGS:

When an Indian couple appraach the altar for the tying of the nuptial knot, they go with a full and complete understanding of the duties and responsibilites of each.

A large pot of hominy is placed on the bride's right to signify her willingness to furnish the bread for the family's future needs.

Bow and arrow and hunting knife denote his readiness to accept the job of providing meat. On down through the years, this tradition is followed to the letter, the wife stays at home and makes the crop, leaving the husband free to hunt for game that will provide meat for the growing family.

There is no marriage ceremony, but the Cheir must be present. The couple sit together cross legged on the ground while four members of the tribe holdqa blanket or quilt outstretched over their heads. Into this receptacle the gifts are heaped by the guests--beads, bracelets, bright colored handkercheifs, pottery--anything that will be of use. When all the gifts are in, they are lifted carefully to the ground, and the young brave has taken unto himself a wife. Then comes the big feast, and after that, dancing far into the night. 1

THE WAKE:

When a colored person dies, the neighbors and friends gather from miles around and sit up at the "wake". They all claim to be "kin-folks" to the dead person--Cousin, Auntie, Uncle, or just anything. They would not miss a funeral for anything.

The custom has changed to a great extent in late years. In former years, they would meet and sing, pray, and try to get the corpse into Heaven that way. But now they do not pray any more, or sing,

1. E.M.Hunt, April 14, 1936

but ins tead, they tell funny stories to try to keep the relatives of the dead person from feeling so sad--or at least the close relatives. They eat, drink, and make merry, for who knows which one will be the next corpse? Ghost storess are told which will m make the wool stand up higher on their wooly heads.

Uncle Zeke is a prime favorite at the wakes, as he has a rich fund of stories, and if he flosses them up a bit, adds a touch here and a frill there, why shouldn't he? The negroes believe every word of it, drink it in and beg for more, for has not Uncle Zeke traveled all the way from Maine to California , and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico?

He likes best to tell the stories in which he plays a big role, because he, like Shakespeare, considers all the world a stage. 1

3. Social customs:

oORATORY:

In the beginning of the 19th century, people led very active lives and gave very little time and thought to creative productions of literature or to inventions, but, in the field of oratory, they were not to be excelled.

Many of the citizens of this county filled their libraries with the best of literature and classics. Quotations were widely used in conversation, which is not common at present.today

Public speaking as practiced extensively today, though not in the same manner. It attained an excellence in the county immediately following the Civil War, when there was much ill feeling

1. Arthur Wilson, (colored) April 21, 1936

between the Republican and Democratic parties and the Carpet-baggers and scalawags were prevalent in the county. The members of each formation were attempting to lend a greater influence during reconstruction days.

The lack of newspapers forced the political speakers to play a great part in oratory. It was not an unusual occasion to participate in holidays which were given in behalf of the oratorical speakers. Much enthusiasm was aroused by this art, and should an oratorical contest be announced far or near, the people would arrange to attend. Some of the most talented speakers would talk several hours. 1

COMMUNITY UNITES TO SHARE TROUBLE OF INDIVIDUALS:

When death strikes in a home, neighbors and friends gather to offer what sympathy and consolation they can.

But, being practical, they do not stop at just offering sympathy and consolation, but help in a practical manner by lending to the bereaved family such household articles as would be of any use--chairs, sheets, pillows--even the family automobile if it is needed.

While the body of the loved one is lying overnight in the home for the last time, the women of the community bring food to the house and serve the meals, so that no cooking will have to be done in the house.

When the last sad rites are held, and the body is placed tenderly in the hearse by sympathetic friends and driven away, there is always some enighbor woman who does not go to the funeral but stays behind to put the house to rights, rearrange the furniture

1. W.R.Chambers, April 10, 1936

and put away the clothing of the one who has gone to come home no more. She stays until there is nothig further that can be done to make things easier for the returning family, perhaps has a hot meal ready for them and if she feels it necessary, spends the night.

Her ministrations do not cease with the funeral but she keeps a watchful eye on the family until Time, the great healer, gradually brings the family back to normal. 1

LOG ROLLINGS:

When a farmer in the community cleans off an extra large amount of new ground, he invites all of the people to come and help him. The farmer whose ground is being cleaned off furnishes the feast for the ahlpers. Every man's wife comes to help prepare the food. Every one brings plates, knives, forks and spoons as one person has hardly enough for his own family.

The tress are cut close to the stump and carried away by means of placing a stick under each end of the log, two men at either end of the stick. The neighbors are only too glad to help their fellow man. 2

QUILTINGS:

The house wifes and domestic ladies of yesterday discovered a very helpful means of getting together to gossip--that of the quiltingbee and sewing circle. Each lady brings her favorite needle and thimble to the Friend's home who is making the quilt. They all busy themselves quilting. Then the next week the group gather at another house to help another lady, etc, until they have made the rounds, then if they so desire, theystart in roatation again. 2

1. Mrs. O.B.Triplett,Apr 21, 1936 2. Mrs. Wyatt Gatewood,Apr.20.1936

The home life of the pioneer wife was one of much toil and privation. Her work was her life, but not once did she fail to fulfill her duties, to bear the heavy burdens that only the wife of the pioneer knows. Bravely and earnestly she accomplished every daily task, never shirking the work that had to be done.

Long before the sun came up or even before the first light of dawn appeared, when everything on the small farm was still, she rose to start her daily tasks. There was breakfast to cook for the large family, and cooking was not convenient in those days. The open fireplace from which the familiar black kettle hung and the long board stretched across it where the meat and bread were cooked were the only means of preparing the food. After the family had partaken of the early morning meal, the dishes were cleared from the table, washed, dried and put away. If some of the children were old enough they helped her make the beds and brush up the floor. Perhaps she was lucky enough to have a son who helped with milking the cows and seeing about the other duties of the place.

After the housework was finished, when the sun was slowly coming up, gathering up her hoe, she, with her husband and some of the tiny tots running along beside her, pulling at her long homespun skirt, one of the children so small, crys, then she must carry him, she goes to the field where the labor is begun.

All during the morning she toils in the field with the hot sun pouring down on her. The children play about her and the husband is not far away plowing. He calls"Gee, Ha, Giddy up," to the horse which made quite a dent in the pocket book of these thrifty people.

Then as the sun beams high in the sky, the wife puts down her hoe, gathers up the children and makes her way to the farm house to pr pare the noon-day meal. When dinner is over, the husband gets out his old cob pipe, sprawls out on the porch and waits for his wife to go to the field with him after she has fihished with the dishes.

Back to the field they go. They had to work until the sun sank deep in the West. When they start back to the house, her shoulders droop and her walk is not so swift, nor her smile so bright, but bravely she trudges on. But not to rest--the last meal of the day has to be cooked, and every one has such an appetite. Reaching up, she takes the water budket from the wall and goes to the spring to bring back fresh water. She brings in wood, puts the supper on to boil, and then the family gathers around the table for the last meal of the day. They bow their heads while the father gives thanks.

When everything is quiet and the children have been put to bed, the only noise heard is the drone of the old spinning wheel or the cluck of the loom. There she sits and spins, making the clothes for the entire family. Until late in the night she diligently works at her task. Then, the droning sound is no longer heard, at last her daily tasks are over--at last she can rest. 1

5. Customs of dress:

As the customs of all things change with time, so changes the woman's most valuable asset, her clothes. Freedom came to the American woman with the loosening of the corset strings.

Before the Civil War the women wore the homespun dresses, spun, woven and dyed by their own hands. Most of their time was spent at the

1. Mrs. E.F.Watkins, April 21, 1936

old spinning wheel. The dye was made from the bark of the wal nut and hickory tree. The dresses were plain with a full skirt. The material for the first dress Mrs. A.M.Christian owned, other than one of homespun material, cost forty dollars.

Then came the hat adorned with flowers, the puff sleeves, the tightly bound waist and the hoop-skirt, the ruffled pantaloons falling over the high top laced shoes.

The bustle took the place of the hoop-skirt, and the skirts became narrower, but the waist was still tightly bound, and the neckline became higher.

The women of today do not bind themselves to make the waist look small or stuff their waists as they did in the day nineties, their clothes are loose fitting and their attire corresponds with their own personality. 1

SLAT BONNET: FASCINATOR: MOTHER HUBBARD.

The slat bonnet with its high crown which stood up by the many slats so neatly sewed into the gay colored print and its wide brim became the usual headdress for the hot summer days just after the Civil War. Old and young alike donned there bonnets. They could be seen in the cotton fields, around the farms and in the villages.

When the younger daughter went to the barn dance on Saturday night, around her head she draped the "fascinator", a brightly colored scarf knitted by perhaps her grandmother who also wore one around her snowy head on the cool days.

The old Mother Hubbard was worn after the war. It usually was made with long full sleeves, high waist line and long full

1. Mrs. A.M.Chris tian, April 21, 1936

skirt, and was made from homespun and the gayest print that could be bought. It was the daily attire of the farmer's wife. 1

6. Religious customs:

On preaching Sundays the Hard Shell Baptists have their weekly foot washings. The voices of the negroes, singing the negro spirituals ring through the woods. They are gathered here to be made pure by the Holy Ghost.

A towel is tied around their waist. The right foot of each holy member is washed, and then, taking the towel from their waist, the foot is dried. All their sins have been washed away.

In olden times the negroes had to pray to have their sins forgiven, but now they join the church. As the old negro mammy says, "They done found a new way to Heben." 2

DIVISION OF FOLK TALES:

1. Animal tales: No information on this topic available at present.

2. Local Legends:

"I wus plenty tired when I come to the old Davis house that night--been walking most all the day, had no luck ketchin rides, not like I had the day before. So after I had tried two-three places for a place to stay all night, and gittin told every place that they had no room, but the old Davis place was just down the road, and nobody lived there, and that I could stay the night there, I trudges on down the road. As I went around the last bend, I thought I could not possibly go around another bend that night--just then I seed the house--a ramblin, two-story house, and it looked to me like it had the tallest up-stairs I ever seed on any house. And the upstairs windows looked like eyes in a skeleton, they were that high up and vacant looking.

1. Mrs. Edgar Coleman, April 20,1936 2. Julia Hood, April 20, 1936

"I walked up to the gate, leaned on it a mite and looked up at them there windows, wondering if they was haints up there. Now I don't specially believe in haints, but--still, I aint so all-fired anxious to'sociate with none. But I was so TIRED, and I thought--Well, I don't reckon there are any haints here, or at least I hope not, so, haint or no haint, I'm gonna stay--and may the Lord have mercy on my soul.

"I went out and gathered me up a few splinters, some wood, and went in and built me a fire. I had a skillet and a few eggs, and a pone of cornbread and some coffee with me, so I soon had my supper ready, made me some coffee in a tin can, and after I had et, I built on a good fire and lay down and lit my cob pipe, and after smoking a while, knocked out my pipe, wrapped up in my blanket and went to sleep."

"I don' know how long I slept, but when I woke up, it was to hear the prettiest singing upstairs--or at least I thought it was coming from upstairs, so I went up to see, but there wernt nobody upthere. The singing stopped as soon as I started up the stairs, but as soon as I come down again, it started up agin. I did'nt know what else to do, so I lay down again. Pretty soon, I heard steps tramping down stairs. I lay still. T wo men came in sight, carrying a coffin no larger than a child's. They marched on down the stairs, came right by where I was laying, and stopped right agin me. I could no move, but just lay there and stared at them, and them at me. I thought of the words that negroes always say when they see a haint, so I gulped and started off twice before I finally got it said: "What in the name of the Fatere, Son and Holy

m Ghost do you want?"

One of them answered right away, and said, "It's a good thing you spoke, for we wus goin to put you in this coffin if you had'nt. Follow me."

"Well, anybody with half sense knows what I done then, I followed them, with my knees knocking together and the sweat dripping off my chin. They went out at the front door, still carrying the coffin and me trailing behind. On round the side of the house to the chimney corner they went. Here they set the coffin down. One of them picked up a stick, stuck it down in the ground and said to me, "Dig here and you will find money--plenty of money. It's yours, and this house too. No more haints will ever bother you no more."

"I looked down at the spot, trying to imagine money buried there--would it be paper money, long ago rotted, or gold, now tarnished, or would there be money at all? I must not have looked off but a second, but when I looked up, the men wus gone, the coffin wus gone, and there wernt nobody there but me. And what do you think I done then? I WENT too, not even going back in the house to get my blanket, skillet and my two eggs I had left."

"Oh, the MONEY? I guess it is still there, if it ever wus, and it can stay there as fur as I am concerned. I aint gonna starve long as I can git corn pone and sorghym 'lasses, and I'd a sight ruther live on just the corn pone alone by itself than to 'sociate with haints." 1

1. Arthur Wilson, (colored) April 20, 1936

3. Witch and ghost tales:

1. Arthur was working in the barber shop, so therefore got off late on Saturday night--around twelve o'clock. His home is west of town, right on the railroad track.

He was walking along whistling, when suddenly he saw something coming along the track toward him. It appeared to be a person walking, but there was no head visible. Arthur was frightened, but he was also curious--so he sidled up to the THING and addressed it in no uncertain terms. "Hey, you, what you standin there for? Why don't you move on?" No answer.

Arthur tried again. "Say, you cant scare me. Move on." Still no answer. Arthur got mad then, and when Arthur gets mad, he also gets profane. So he tried out a few choice expletives on the ghost, but even they drew no fire. Finally it came to him in a flash what he should have said in the beginning--the magic words that would drive away any spook, great or small. He spoke them bravely now. "What in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost do you want here?" This brought immediate results. The THING rose six or seven feet into the air, then settled gently to the ground. It appeared to be a huge sheet about 14 feet square.

Then the edges began to draw gently together as though it had a draw string in it, and slithered noisily away, out of sight.

Arthur was concious of an overpowering, sulphuric odor which was almost stifling. He ran at once to his home and got his brother to come back with him to investigate, but there was no sign of the ghost to be found. It was nev or seen again. 1

1. Arthur Wilson,(colored) April 20, 1936

5. Mary had to go to the pasture for the cows every morning and night. She had to pass a grove of trees to get to the pasture. Every time Mary passed acertain tree in this grove it sounded as if some one was beating on the tree with a stick. When she would look at the tree she would see nothing. As she neared the gate of the pasture where the cows grazed, she could see her cousin standing behind a tree, just as plainly as if she were standing directly in front of her. She would go to the tree but her cousin would no longer be visible. 1

6. Janie Lee was leisurely walking down the narrow path to the spring with a huge water pail on her arm. About two hundred yards from the spring, from which they got their drinking water, was a picket fence. As there was no special hurry for the water, to be taken back to the house, she decided to kill a little time down in the pasture. She was standing by the fence with her hands resting on the top of the fence when suddenly a little negro boy jumped through her arms, over the fence and ran behind a log. She followed the figure but when she reached the log he was nowhere to be found. After a long, fruitless search, she returned to the spring to get the water. As she was walking up the path homeward, carrying the bucket of water with her right hand and diligently slinging her left arm, she noticed something walking along beside her. It was a white object with huge yellow spots, and it very much resembled a calf. When she reached the steps leading into the house the object stopped and remained standing there. Janie Lee rushed to the front yard to get her brother to go back and look for the object she had seen. They went to the spot where the object was last seen but only open space was visible. 2

1. Mary Payton, April 20, 1936 2. Janie Lee, April 21, 1936

7, The Haunted Church

My great-grand-mother was known as "Mammy" for miles around, and when anyone got sick, they promptly sent for her. She was always willing to go and do what she could to relieve suffering, in fact she would have felt quite hurt if they had not sent for her.

One night a neighbor living about three miles away sent word for Mammy to come right over. My great-uncle saddled the mule, put Mammy on it and leading the mule, set out to take her to the neighbor's house. On the way, they passed Mt. Olive church, where they worshipped on the days when the preacher could get there.

It took no time to get to their destination, as the mule was fresh and to them, the journey was nothing. My great-uncle helped Mammy off, hitched the mule and went in to see if there was anything he could do, and finding nothing, was soon on his way again.

As he came on down the road, this time riding the mule himself and whistling as he rode, he saw a light in the church which was dark only an hour ago when he passed it the first time. He stopped, called out "Hello", as was the custom when hailing an unseen person. No answer. He called again. Still no answer. He got down, hitched the mule and went to the door. He saw a candle burning on the table, and no one to be seen in the church, which was only one small room. He called again, thinking that someone was camping there for the night, and had perhaps they had stepped out of the building for the moment. But he got no answer for the simple reason that there was no one there.

He got on the mule and rode as hard as he could back to the sick neighbor's house, and tried to get some of the men there to go back with him to investigate.

But they just laughed at him, and told him he was nervous, and that he only thought he saw a light.

He would not go back by the church alone, so remained at the neighbor's house throughout the night, going back next morning with Mammy. For several days he had been planning to go for a visit with relatives in Madison County, and he left that day, going from his home to Jackson where he was to catch the train. His people never saw him alive again.

***

rushed into the Indian school, calling to him to catch the hogs before his other two dogs were completely destroyed. "How many braves have you got?" "I don't know, but I'll see," answered Kelly. Calling the braves out to catch the hogs, they told Kelly they would catch them if the Indian girls of the school could come out and cheer for them. Out of the school house they came - cheering and yelling in their wild Indian fashion as they watched the Indian braves chase the fierce hogs. One of the Indian girls ran from the crowd, into the midst of the beast she threw herself. She ran to the hog, jumped over his back, pounced on him so that she might hold him while the brave tied him. One of the hogs tore her dress and back she went to quickly sew it up then back into the chase of the hogs she went, running, jumping, holding fast to the huge beast. When all the hogs were tied the stranger paid off the braves, the sum of eighteen cents.

When the brave of the Indian maiden took the money from the stranger, he reached into his pocket and adding it to the well earned sum, he handed it to the maiden, he said, "Here is, go get wedding dress."

Then there was the little Indian girl only eleven, who made three and one half grades in four months. Suffering from brain fever, she passed away and she called to the Doctor, "Hold 'um y hands."

E.L. Kelly

D

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT SCOTT COUNTY

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

HELEN BLOSSOM, CANVASSER

MARCH 23, 1936

ASSIGNMENT ONE

1. Complete list of all sources of historical data in the county.

(a) Court House:

Old Records

(b) Library:

Reference books:

Our State by Bolton; School History of Mississippi by Riley; History of Mississippi by Lowery and McCardle; Reconstruction in Scott County by Cooper; History of Mississippi and Civil Government by Mary Duval; Editors I have Known by R.H.Henry; Memoirs of Mississippi-Vol.1; Mississippi, the Heart of the South-Vol.2 by Dunbar Rowland; Publications of Mississippi Historical Society+ Vol.14.

As yet, we have no privately printed books or pamphlets.

(c) County Offices:

Chancery Clerk; Tax Assessor; County Superintendent of Education.

(d) School Libraries:

Forest High School; Lake High School; Morton High School; Harperville High School.

(e) Historical Societies:

There are no Historical societies in Scott county but several of the clubs have made a special study of the history of the county and leading towns. Those that have cooperated are:

Woman's Cooperative Club of Lake; Fortnightly Club of Forest; La Petite Fortnightly Club of Forest; Cosmopolitan Club of Forest; Junior Cosmopolitan Club of Forest; Woman's Culture CClub of Morton.

(f) Pioneer Citizens:

Miss Douglas Clark
N.P.Stuart
Mrs. J.M.Prestridge
Mrs. Ella Park
Mr. and Mrs. S.Clower
Mr. and Mrs. O.B.Triplett Sr.
Mary Jennings (colored)
George Stingley "
Dr. G.A.McIlhenny
Charlie Sanders
Miss Lula Womack
A.A.Eady
Henry Willis (Indian)
Mr. E.M.Hunt
Jim Wilson
T.B.Gaddis

(g) Younger Citizens (Tho informed)

Mrs. George Antley
Mrs. Alva Townsend
Mrs. Andrew Wilkins
W.A.Latham
Harry L.Tomlinson
E.M.Cross
C.T.Tadlock
Mrs. B.F.Crook
Rev. J.W.Sells
G.A.Noel
Mrs. Emma Hunt
George Lingle
Mrs. Lillie McLaughlin
Mr. Will Hamilton
Mr. Guy McGough
Dump Burkes (colored)
Mrs. George BROOKS
T.E.Hannah
M.M.Mapp
Mrs. E.F.Watkins
Mrs. R.J.Knoblock
W.F.Stevens
F.B.Amsler
Mary K.Knoblock
Mr. J.R.McCravey
Mrs. J.A.Freeman

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(a) Unusual geological formation.

1. Soil: Varieties of soils (25 varieties) 1

1. Prairie soil, subsoil of tough, yellow, waxy clay.
Location: Southwest part of county. Covers one fifth of county.

2. Prairie soil intermixed with the sandy loamy soil.
Location: In various sections of the county. 2

3. The black or shell prairie soil. Dark gray color, looking black when wet. (attracted by growth of shrubby plants.)
Location: Extends several miles along the A.&.V. railroad. 3

4. Brownish gray, clay soil known locally as "hog wallow." Well developed.
Location: Parts of Scott county. 3

5. Gypsum Prairie.
Those of gray soils. Tree growth stunted and consists of scattered Spanish, post oak, black jack, red oak, hickory, elm, sweet gum and black gum. 3

6. Clay hill or short land. Severe sheet erosion, frequent gullies. 4
Location: Two or three miles wouthwest of Harperville. Small strip west of Sebastopol. 4

1. F.B.Amsler
2. Reconstruction in Scott County by Cooper
3. Soils of Mississippi by Dr. E.N.Lowe
4. Mississippi Type of Farming Areas by ---Mississippi

7. Complete destruction by gullies (10 A.)
   Location: Eight miles south of Morton. 1
8. Lignite deposits (undeveloped)
   Location: Northern part of county. 1
9. Gravel deposits.
   Location: Nathan Springs, Blossom Hill, Mathews Hill, and Robinson Hill.
   Location: Nathan Springs--two miles north of Morton. Blossom Hill--four miles west of Forest, south of Highway 80. Mathews Hill--four miles south of Forest.
10. Robinson Hill--four miles southwest of Forest. 1
10. Fullers earth.
   Location: Fifteen miles southeast of Forest. 1
11. Rich alluvial land.
   Location: Northeast part of county. 2
12. Broad prairie region, with rolling black, upland soil.
   Location: Southwest part of county. 2

2. Other geological attractions:
   1. Gum Springs.
      Location: Ten miles northeast of Forest. 1
   2. The following hills are noted for their height and beauty.
      (a) Ball Hill
         Location: Four miles southwest of Lake. 1

1. Board of Supervisors
2. Reconstruction in Scott County

      (b) Blossom Hill
      (c) Robinson Hill
      (d) Mathews Hill
         Location: Given above under Gravel deposits. 1
   3. Two hundred acres of virgin pine.
      Location: One half mile south of Forest.
      Several hundred acres of virgin pine.
      Location: Seven miles northeast of Forest. 1
      (The only virgin pine tracts in the county.)

3. Rivers and creeks:
   (a) Leaf and Strong rivers have their source in Scott county and flow south.
      Location: Southern part of county. 2
   (b) A range of hills that lay east and west through the county, forming a miniature watershed and the rivers and streams run north and south from this range of hills.
      Location: A.&.V. railroad is almost a complete dividing line and runs parallel with the hills. 2
   (c) Part of the boundary of this is formed by Tusclameta, Tallabogue, Shockaloo, Hontakolo and the Tollahala rivers. They flow northwest into Pearl river.
      Location: Northern part of county. 2

1. Board of Supervisors
2. Reconstruction in Scott County by Cooper

4. Lakes:

(a) A continual overflow of water from Tallabogue creek has caused a lake to form. It covers about six acres of land. It is surrounded by a dense forest of oak, poplars, etc. Fallen trees lay at intervals in the lake and many are covered with moss and fern.
Location: Three miles south of Harperville. 1

(b) Formation of lake by springs.
(Included several acres as a natural lake.)
Location: One mile north of Morton. 1

1. Board of Supervisors

Case 1

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(b) Indian Mounds, caves.

1. It is about two feet high and twelve feet in diameter, though it has been greatly destroyed by curious investigators. Near Shockaloo Creek.
Location: Ten miles north west of Forest. 1

2. Pioneers believe that these mounds are a part of groups of mounds as they are about one half mile distance from the other.
Location: From one to one and one half miles northeast of Beach. Mounds are very small. On western bank of Coffe Bogue. 2

3. Two feet high with a base of six feet.
Location: On the west bank of Tallabogue Creek, two miles northwest of Harperville and one mile west of Highway 35. 3

4. A small mound about two feet high and a base of ten feet.
Location: On the east bank of Strong River about one half mile east of Pulaski. 4

5. This Indian Mound is about 6 feet tall and has a base of 20 feet. As late as 1865 the Indian cry could be heard from this mound during the period in which the Indians worshipped.
Location: It is located in Tuscalameta swamp at the edge of the important Indian Settlement in the county and is now known as Piketon.

1. J.W.Sparks
2. J.T.Wallace
3. Gus Johnson
4. Mrs. Homer Barnes
5. Jim Wilson

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(c) Recreational facilities, parks.

(A) Parks:

1. Park constructed by W.P.A

Recreational equipment: Community house, tennis courts, ball diamond, playground, and out-door fireplaces.

Size: Four and one half acres.

Location: West part of Forest and south of Highway 80. 1

2. Park constructed by United States Forest Service.

Recreational equipment: Swimming pool, playground for children, picnic ground, fire places, and several camp sites.

Size: 200 acres.

Location: South of Forest on Highway 35. 2

(B) Public Libraries:

(a) Locations:

Forest--------High School

Morton--------City Hall

Homewood------High School

Lake----------Separate bldg. in town.

Sevastopol---Separate bldg. in town.

Ringgold------Separate bldg. near school

Beach---------High School

Pulaski-------High School 3

(C) Swimming pools:

(a) Location:

1. Public swimming pool at Lake, north of Highway 80. 4

2. Public swimming pool one half mile north of Hillsboro 4

1. Rev. J.W.Sells 3. County Librarian

2. United States Forest Service. 4 Board of Supv.

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(d) Unusual hunting and fishing.

(a) Hunting:

1. Bob-cat or wild cat as they are called in this county, are still plentiful and may be found in Noblin swamp, five miles east of Forest on the old Lake highway, and ten miles northeast of Forest near Gum Springs. 1

2. Deer were plentiful until about 10 years ago and may occasionally be found now near Ludlow, 25 miles north west of Forest. 1

3. Squirrell, plentiful in all parts of the county. 1

4. Quail, plentiful in all parts of the county but more so in the cut-over sections. 2

5. Wild turkeys now nearly gone but formerly plentiful in Caney creek swamp, 8 miles south of Forest. 2

6. Fox, still hunted to a great extent but without a great deal of success. Old hunting grounds, Ball Hill, five miles southeast of Forest, Old Harrell field, on the southeast border of the town of Forest, and Blossom Hill, four miles west of Forest on Highway 80. 1

7. Mink, still found where fox are hunted. 2

8. Coon, or raccoon, nearly extinct, but have been plentiful in all parts of the county. 2

9. O'possum, still plentiful in all parts of the county. 2

1. E.M.Cross

2. M.M.Mapp

(b) Fishing:

1. Tusclameto creek near Sebastopol, 18 miles northeast of Forest. Not as good now as in former years, as canals have been cut, which have been detrimental to the fishing. However, this creek still ranks second best in the county. 1
2. Beaver Dam, on Leaf river, 15 miles south of Forest. 1
3. Mill pond at Morton, 12 miles west of Forest. Fine for large trout and catfish. 1
4. Pine Bluff, near Ludlow on Tusclameto, from which large catfish have been taken, the largest of record weighing 90 poinds. This ranks first with the fishermen of the county. 2
5. Tallabogue creek runs the entire length of the county. 1
6. Strong river, which heads up in the county, and is a very small brook at the starting point, but is a fairly large stream near the county line. 1
7. Coahay creek, near Homewood, 12 miles south of Forest. 1
8. Caney creek, 8 miles south of Forest. 1

1. Troy Hannah
2. W.A.Latham

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(e) Scenic beauties.

1. National Park
   Two-hundred acre tract of virgin pine timber just outside the south edge of Forest on Highway 35, said to be the only long leaf pine still standing in the county. 1
2. Robinson Hill
   Elevation 510 ft. A CCC tower is located on the top of this hill, and it seems as if one could walk on the top of the trees which gradually slope in every direction till they become invisible in the distance. 2
3. Gum Springs
   Ten miles northeast of Forest. Gets its name from the native sweet gum trees which grow in abundance. Seven different kinds of mineral springs, all within a few feet of each other. Low spreading trees, plenty of cool water and the convenient fishing places nearby make this a favorite picnicking spot. 3
4. Golden Springs
   A high hill, beautiful evergreen forest and cool spring where one least expects to find them; seven miles southwest of Forest. 4
5. Ball Hill
   A beautiful hill covered with crab apple trees, which make a picture of rare beauty in the spring. Splendid view at any time of the year.

1. H.L.Tomlinson
2. Board of Supervisors
3. Board of Supervisors
4. Board of Supervisors
5. H.L.Tomlinson

6. Nathan Springs

Interesting rock formations and the novelty of finding a spring on a high hill make this an ideal spot for picnicking, camping and amateur photography. An important battle waa once fought on this ground when Sherman was pillaging the country side. 6

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(f) Periodic festivals and fairs with local color

1. Patron's Union

One week every year,usually in September, joy reigns supreme as people get together from all parts of the county and enjoy ball games, dances, political speeches and other amusements at the Patron's Union grounds near Lake. 1

2. Scott County Fair

The annual county fair was originally held at Forkville, twelve miles northwest of Forest but it was moved to Clarksburg, near the Rankin county line and held there two years, then to Forest, where it has been held for the last two years. 2

3. Scott County Negro Fair

In 1927 some enterprising negro citizens, feeling the need of a fair for colored people, bought a 17 acre tract from Lee Goodwin of Forest and started a fair of their own. Exhibits are often received from four adjoining counties. The amusements are similar to those of the Scott County Fair for white people. 3

6. Board of Supervisors — 2. W.A.Latham

1. Floyd Loper Sr. — 3. Dump Burkes (col)

4. American Legion Festival

An annual get-together of World War Veterans, held alternately at Forest and Morton on or near November 11. State speakers of note and from 100 to 150 members are usually present. A feast of fried chicken with all the accessories is enjoyed by all as they make plans for the coming year. 4

5. Smith-Hughes School Fair

Once eacy year both school children and adults meet to exhibit their products and make plans for the next season. Wood craft, needle craft, furniture making and repair, rug making and various other activities are practiced. The fair lasts one day and is held at Forest, Morton, Lake and Harperville. 5

6. Field Day

A school meet at which children from all parts of the county compete for the title of "best" in their particular line. The winning contestants enter the state finals at Jackson. Usually held at Forest. 6

4. J.T.Wallace — 6. W.A.Langley

5. V.P.Winstead

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(g) Rare old ho es historically or architecturally interesting.

1. The Dr. Barber store located in the town of Hillsboro was constructed soon after the cibil war. The lumber is hand-planed. Mr. E.C.Scott now operates a griat mill in the building.
Location: In the heart of Hillsboro. 1

2. The home built by Dolphus Latham is located 4 miles north of Forkville. This home was constructed 65 years ago and is now owned by a Mr. Coward. 2

3. The home now owned by Joe Holand was built in or about 1863. This home was built of logs, each of which was pinned together with iron bods.
Location: 300 yards from Hillsboro on the Clifton road. 1

4. The C.C.Harper home was built in the early 60's. This was a two-story building with a conservatory forming the third story. This home was built by the founder of Harperville. It is located west of Harperville on the Harperville and Lena road. 3

5. A home on the Tommy Harris place was built by Pat Henry. This is an eight room house with a fire place in every room. It is now known as the old Cochran plantation, and is located one mile west of Harperville. 3

1. C.T.Tadlock
2. W.A.Latham
3. Mrs. O.B.Triplett Sr.

6. The old T.B.Graham home, now owned by W.A.Stevens of Forest, was a three room structure built about 1860. It was built by Captain David M.Womack. This house is two blocks east of Highway 80, south of the A.&.V. railroad. 1

7. The Flanagen home now owned by Will Miles, was built before the civil war, about 1850. It is a two-story structure.
Location: Five miles south of Morton. 2

8. The /Sterling home, now owned by the Kidd estate, was built in 1863. Has same foundation. It is one and one half stories high. The ceilihgs are 14 feet high and each room is 20 by 20. This house is located one mile north of Lake on the old Highway 80. It is now in use. 3

1. W.F.Stevens
2. George Lingle
3. Mrs. Andrew Wilkins

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(h) Citizens of unusual note.

(a) Democrats:

1. T.B.Graham, command of the Forest Guards in 1861. 1
2. Green B.Huddleston, representative in the late years of the reconstruction period. 1
3. A.B.Smith, one of the leading Democrats. First white child born in the county. 1
4. Captain David M.Womack, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee for a number of years. 1
5. N.T.Liles, first sherriff of Scott county. 2
6. G.C.Harper, founder of Harperville. 2
7. Lieutenant-Coloner A.Y.Harper, a prominent officer during the Civil War. 1
8. Mrs. E.E.Butler, very active in religious and social affairs. Editor of Forest Register for about 40 years. (1885-1925) She was influential throughout the county. 3
9. J.B.Blackwell, edited Forest Register several months. Brother and joint editor to Mrs. E.E.Butler. Served one term as chancery clerk. 3

1. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forrest Cooper
2. O.B.Triplett Sr.
3. Will Roberson

(b) Republicans:

1. Judge Jonathan Tarbell, one of the strongest carpetbaggers. 1
2. Major George W.Corliss, head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Forest. 1
3. Captain George E.Hasie, appointed by Governor Ames as county superintendent of education, mayor of Forest, justice of the peace and chairman of the board of school directors and postmaster of Forest. 1
4. Captain John G.Owen, leading Republican in the county. 1

1. Reconstruction in Scott County by Forrest Cooper

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:-

(1) Setting for novel fiction, etc.

1. Hillsboro:

No richer setting could be found for a novel of Civil War days and reconstruction in the South than at Hillsboro, which was burned to the ground by the Union soldiers under Sherman. 1

2. Forest:

What better scene for a murder thriller than the cottage by the mill pond where two negroes, a man and a woman murdered a white man, cut the body of the white man into into small bits and after trying unsuccessfully to burn it in the fire place, buried it in a shallow grave in the negro cemetery, where it was finally discovered by officers of the law after they had followed up many false clues. 1

3. Patron's Union Grounds near Lake:

An Ideal setting for an eight-day romance similar to cruise and train journey stories. 1

4. Lone Pilgrim Negro Community (Midway)

Has been a negro settlement since the organization of the county. Noted educational center. 1

1. Board of Supervisors

Signed: Clara S. Vinerette

Supervisor Historical Research Project

Scott County