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



DOGWOOD TREES

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
for
MISSISSIPPI

SOURCE MATERIAL
for
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

SMITH COUNTY
VOLUME XLV

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

Illustrated

1936-38

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

DR. DUNBAR ROWLAND

Founder and Director

of

The Mississippi Department of Archives & History

1902-1937

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

"The Project will promote county museums to collect and preserve records of historical interest, both private and public and of educational value, relics, antiques, documents; and encourage placing of such articles of greater value in

the State Department of Archives and History to stop the present flow of these out of the state and preserve them for the enrichment of Mississippi histories."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Susie V. Powell

Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor
Historical Research Project

INTRODUCTION
by
James Ross Lawson

Smith, one of the first counties of Mississippi to be carved from the Second Choctaw Cession, up to the time of the compilation of this volume, had but little in the way of recorded history. Its first public buildings were crude affairs, typical of pioneer days, and many of these were destroyed by fire and other agencies with most of the public records which they housed. What has been salvaged in the way of history has come mostly from folklore and private documents preserved by older settlers and their descendants as family heirlooms.

Most of its early settlers were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, who immigrated from Georgia and the Carolinas, forming small colonies in practically every section of the county. While most of these immigrants came after the county was created, quite a number had already settled here even as far back as the early "twenties" and were engaged in stockraising and other pioneer pursuits. The scene of most of these ranches was in the western portion of the county, which was a part of the First Choctaw Cession, and was open to settlement earlier than the eastern section. It might be interesting to note that one of these ranch owners later had a stockyard where the county courthouse and business section of Raleigh now stands.

A large part of the present population of the county is made up of descendants of these sturdy pioneers who brought with them their ancestral regard for the higher things of religion, education, and social culture. Along with the erection of homes came churches and school buildings within reach of all. These were crude, of course, but from them have come a cultured and God-fearing populace who have made possible the county's present religious, civic, and educational status that will well bear comparison with that of any other section of the state. The county has more churches, perhaps, than any other county in the state, and her eight splendid high schools built of brick and stone and commodious and imposing in architecture, afford a high school education to every white boy and girl in the county. The Indian Trails and the "Three Notched Way" of the "thirties" has given way

to a modern system of county roads and three splendid State Highways, - 18 and 20 traversing the county from east to west, and 35 from north to south. Both 18 and 35, which are shortly to be paved, pass through Raleigh, the county site, affording splendid connections north, east, south, and west.

Agriculture, always her basic industry, has likewise seen wondrous strides in the 105 years of the county's history covered by this volume. From small patches of corn and other feed crops have come broad and well terraced farms constantly being improved by diversification, fertilization, and conservation, and producing in abundance every crop adaptable to this climate.

But material things are not the only things of which Smith Countians have a right to boast. Her sons and daughters have proven themselves worthy scions of the rugged race from which they sprang. At least two of them are already looking down upon visitors from the walks of Mississippi's great Hall of Fame, and others well deserve that honor. Their record in war is one of valor, and their accomplishments in peace one of the brightest pages in our State's history. They learned to live, and living, lived to serve.

In conclusion let us suggest to the reader that it is a long cry from the primitive and slow plodding life of our ancestors of the "thirties" to the hurry, bustle, and progress that characterizes their descendants of to-day, yet, we hope that as you peruse the pages that follow you will gain a new and added admiration of the heroism, character, and dogged determination of a little band of men and women, who with their descendants, in the space of a little more than a hundred years, have transformed a howling wilderness into a broad expanse of fertile and productive farms; crude hovels into stately and happy homes; bridle paths into broad and busy highways; and bare and unsightly nooks into majestic and smiling gardens. Truly, Smith Countians have a heritage which anyone might well be glad to hold in fee.

CONTENTS

Chapter I

FORMATION

Origin - Shape, size, boundaries - Name - County seat - Early settlements: Dutch colony, Burns, Old Taylorsville, Sylvarena, Summerland, Mize, Lorena, Sullivan's Hollow, Polkville, White Oak - Early settlers: Flowers, Floyds, Wilkinson, Smith, Moore, Craft, Gowan, Austin, Baugh, Lawson, Glisson, Ford, Knight, Cook, McLaurin, Rogers, Meadows, Sullivan, McCullum, Kelly, Martin, Caughman, Byrd, Anderson, Currie - Early prominent men - Old landmarks.

Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Leaf River - Rivers and creeks - Elevation - Springs - Wells - Mineral waters.

Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Geological formation - Types - Plant growing properties - Commercial formations - Non-metallic minerals - Clays - Fuller's earth - Bentonite - Cements and plasters - Foundry products - Oil and gas.

Chapter IV

FLORA

Forest reserves - Forest trees and types: conifers, hardwoods - Extent of woodlands - Economic value of forests - Products from the home forest - Marketing farm timber - Protecting the forests - Reproduction of home forests - Unusual trees - Trees of historic interest - Freak trees - Old beech trees - Large trees - Fruit and nut-bearing trees - Flowering and ornamental trees - Legend of the dogwood - Wild flowers.

Chapter V

FAUNA

Pests: garden, orchard, poultry, livestock, man - Roadside insects - Fish - Reptiles - Fowls: game, song, others - Mammals - Wild animals - Hoofed animals - The story of an eagle.

Chapter VI

INDIANS

Early tribes - Characteristics - Customs - Marriage - Legends - Mounds - Prominent men and women - Population.

Chapter VII

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

Old homes: Duckworth, James, Smith, Carr, Waddie Thompson, Eaton, Joe Little, home of race-track owner, Swittenberg, home of negro slave, Croft, Baugh, Pete James, historic old home, antiques and relics, old documents and papers.

Chapter VIII

WARS

War of 1812 - Mexican War - War between the States: war veterans and incidents of the war, Newt Knight Army of Deserters, letters from the front, home activities - Spanish American War - Trouble with Mexico - World War: veterans, officers, Negro veterans, letters from the front, soldier's death, organization that did war work at home, American Legion, medals.

Chapter IX

RECONSTRUCTION

Government of the county - Political adjustment - Economic adjustment - Farms and plantations - Social adjustment - Religion and education - Transportation.

Chapter X

THE NEGRO

Negro lodges - Education - Religion and churches - Prominent individuals.

Chapter XI

FOLKLORE

Customs connected with particular days - Legends and superstitions - Courtship and marriage - Funderals - Social customs - Table customs - Customs of dress - Religious customs - Indian legends.

Chapter XII

RELIGION

Church discipline - Baptist churches: Raleigh, Fellowship, Clear Creek, Union, Goodwater, New Home, Mt. Zion, Beaverdam, Beulah, White Oak, Pleasant Hill, Liberty Missionary Baptist, Bethany, Zion Hill, Zion Baptist, Providence, Rock Bluff, Poplar Springs, Lorena, Taylorsville, Mize, Mineral Springs, Primitive Baptist - Methodist: Raleigh, Carr, Trenton, Gasque Chapel, Old Bay Springs, Polkville, Sylvarena, Mize, Taylorsville, Center Ridge - Lutheran: Providence, Zion - Presbyterian: Sharron, Mize, Raleigh - Christian church - Holiness church at Taylorsville - Noted Smith County Ministers - Pioneer colored churches.

Chapter XIII

EDUCATION

Schools of yesterday: Round Hill, Trenton, Sylvarena, Buff, Polkville, Fellowship, Willis, Leaf River, Burns, Long House, Cooper Bryant, Fairmount, Mabry, Hopewell, Heart, Midway, Zion Hill, St. Ealy, New Haven, West Point, Harmony, Fairmount, Baugh, Franklin, Pineville, Camp Ground, Raleigh, Oak Hill, Oak Grove, Summerland, Johnson, Ted, James, White Oak, Old Bay Springs - Schools of Today: public school system, types of schools, Burns Consolidated, origin and development of Taylorsville School, other consolidated schools, schools for Negroes, transportation, agricultural high school development, home economics, present buildings, libraries, music, commercial branches, athletics, cultural clubs, first aid, related activities, faculty meetings, cafeterias, teachers' homes.

Chapter XIV

AGRICULTURE

Population and size of farms - Means of building soil - Early history - Cotton and cotton gins - Corn and forage crops - Truck farming - Poultry raising - Livestock and dairying - Rural home improvement - County agents - Clubs - Agricultural schools - Contests - Horticulture

Chapter XV

INDUSTRIES

Early methods of timber industry - Eastman-Gardiner and Company - Filtrol Corporation - First mills - Cooley Brothers - J. W. Bailey Mill - Lumber Minerals Company - The Lindsey Mill - Hamm Lumber Company - Acres and Williams - Labor troubles - Lindsey Coffin Factory - John Hall and Andrew Bryant's chair factory - Minerals - Ginning - Transportation and communication - Public utilities - Private utilities.

Chapter XVI

TRANSPORTATION

Old roads - Choctaw paths - Jackson Military Road - Present highways - Means of financing - Bus lines - River travel.

Chapter XVII

THE ARTS

Fine arts: literature, music, painting, architecture, landscaping, - Practical arts.

Chapter XVIII

THE BAR

Lawyers, past and present: R. S. Tullos, Carroll J. McLaurin, J. D. Martin, Sr., W. H. Hughes, S. Van Little, Barney E. Eaton, O. O. Weathersby, Will P. Searcy, Edgar M. Lane, George Nobles, Homer Currie, Clyde Hester, Evon Ford, William C. Ford, Alley Blackeney, Edgar G. Robinson, Anselm J. McLaurin, W. H. Jones, John Edwards, John Lawson, J. J. Stubbs, Milton Loftin, John Howie, Allen Edwards, Judge McGarr.

Chapter XIX

LOCAL PRESS

Date of first papers - Newspapers of the county: The Mississippi Farmer, Raleigh Review, Defense, Smith County Reformer, Raleigh, Democrat, Taylorsville Signal, Mize Outlook, Accelerator, Taylorsville High School paper, Raleigh Baptist, Speedometer, Raleigh High School paper, The Real a paper for the Negroes - Clippings from newspaper files - Editors.

Chapter XX

HEALTH

First board of health - Epidemics: yellow fever, smallpox, influenza - Sanitation - Maternal hygiene - Midwives - Cripple survey - Infant and home hygiene - Tuberculosis control - Accidents and accidental deaths - Doctors of the county - Early physicians.

Chapter XXI

ORGANIZATIONS

Masonic - Eastern Star - Other organizations - Federated Woman's Clubs - Better Home Club - Community club building - American Legion - American Legion Auxiliary.

Chapter XXII

Professional and Civic Leaders

D. Johnston - The Fords - Mack Cargile - Luther James - L. M. Tullison - Rogers brothers - Mrs. Lu Boykin - A. A. Edwards - J. H. Mayo - Currie - Corley - Tullos - Keys - Mrs. J. B. Currie - Mrs. K. O. Sullivan - Mrs. E. H. Ford - T. E. Walker - W. J. Eaton - B. S. Duckworth. J. T. Ford - Otha Ford - W. D. Crout - G. M. Martin, Allen Caughman, Dukes family

ILLUSTRATIONS

Dogwood Trees	Frontispiece
Courthouse at Raleigh	3
Old McCollum Water Mill	11
Tombs of the Sullivans	31
Old Dug Well	37
R. T. Robinson (old settler)	41
Government Chart	45
View from Leaf River Bridge	47
Bentonite Mine at Polkville	65
Giant Pine	71
Cut-over land	75
CCC Camp	81
Growth of Young Pine	91
Old Grist Mill	115
Home of Thomas Sullivan	121
John Long's Old Home	131
Bob Page Home (Negro)	135
Historic Cradle	141
Wilborn Glisson	153
Steve Howell	157
Sarah Barker (Negro)	207
Interior Zion Baptist Church	237
High School Building, Taylorsville	267
Grammar School, Taylorsville	279
Cover Crop of Vetch	337
Cane Mill near Mize	343
W. T. Burns' Poultry Farm	349
Flower Garden at Love Home	357
Bridge at Mize	375
Road Built by CCC Boys	379
Old One-room house, Raleigh	402
Community House	435
American Legion Hut	441
Points of Interest Map	xvl

GENESIS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

SMITH COUNTY

Chapter I

FORMATION

Smith County, located in the south-central part of Mississippi, was estalbished December 23, 1833.

The last land of the Choctaw Indian Cessions under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded September 27, 1830, was divided into the following sixteen counties: Noxubee, Kemper, Lauderdale, Clarke, Oktibbeha, Winston, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Carroll, Jasper, Neshoba, Smith, Leake, Holmes, Attala, Bolivar and Coahoma were created later.

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

Smith County's outline is almost a quadrangle thirty miles north and south by about twenty-two miles east and west. The area is about 660 square miles. Its boundaries are: Scott County on the north, Jasper on the east, Jones and Covington on the south, and Simpson and Rankin on the west.

Name

Major David Smith, for whom the county was named, was born in Anson County, North Carolina, in 1753, and served as a private in the battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs, becoming a hero of the Revolutionary War. He was twice married: first to Sarah Terry, about 1776, and in 1791 to Obedience Fort. With his family he moved to Mississippi and settled in Hinds County not long after that region was yielded by the Choctaws. His son, Benjamin F. Smith, was the first representative of Hinds County in the Mississippi Legislature.

Major David Smith died in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1834. His daughter, Aurelia, married Governor Runnels.

County Seat

The first county seat was located at Fairfield, four miles south of Raleigh, but it was soon transferred to

Raleigh, named for Sir Walter Raleigh, who was an English military and naval commander and author.

J. Ross Lawson makes the statement that is verified by Orange Pittman, of Raleigh, that the town was named for Raleigh, North Carolina. It seems that E. L. Pittman, either father or grand-father (which is not clear) of Mr. Pittman, came over a hundred years ago and was a member of the board when the county seat was moved from Fairfield to its present location. The place was at that time known as Indian Springs. When this last location was selected, Pittman, having the authority to suggest and remembering with respects his old home town, suggested that the new place be called Raleigh, in honor of the North Carolina city.

In selecting this location for the county seat, it is said that the question was settled in the following manner: "Two men, on horse-back, started at the same time from opposite sides of the county, riding to meet each other; the place where they met was decided upon as the site of the courthouse."

Raleigh has had four courthouses. The first one burned years ago; after this, the old Floyd Hotel was purchased and used for a courthouse until 1892, when it burned and all records were destroyed. A new building was then erected, but it burned in 1912, and again practically all records were destroyed. The present courthouse was erected in 1912.

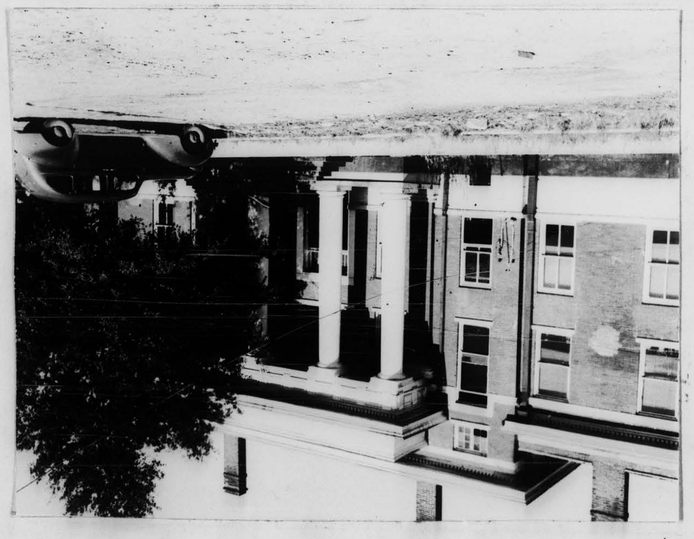
Raleigh, located on a narrow ridge, near the center of the county, has several interesting features connected with its history.

Major Blackwell, an old settler of Raleigh long before the War between the States, owned and operated a tan yard there, and served as major in the war. For a long period he was postmaster, and also operated a store.

The old hotel in Raleigh was operated by a Mr. Weems; it was used during the war as a place to care for wounded and sick soldiers.

A salt lick used to be near the present site of Crout's store in Raleigh, where cattle were called for salting. Among the herd was a large steer named Raleigh, which would lead the other cattle to the ground when called, and it was from this steer, some citizens claim, instead of Sir Walter Raleigh, that the town derived its name.

THE COURTHOUSE AT RALEIGH



John Childre, an old settler, made shoes for the Confederate soldiers, and after the surrender bought this old hotel; he later sold the building, an old landmark, to John Currie.

Early Settlements

The first settlements were Polkville, Trenton, Sylvarena, Burns, Ted, Bunker Hill and old Taylorsville.

Polkville is one of the oldest settlements in Smith County, and among the first settlers were, J. J. Dilmore, Aubrey Bradshaw, Doctor Addison Baugh, Nazzie and Jim Thorn. The first church, a Methodist, was organized in 1846. The bentonite fields of Smith County are located near Polkville.

Trenton, one of the pioneer hamlets in the County, is located in the northwestern part, on the old Paulding and Brandon road. The first comers were, Joe Limbaugh, Rich Little, William and Frank Thompson, Tullos, Alph Summers, Kinard, Quarles and Tom Cole. Summers and Cole were partners in the mercantile business--the first store. On a trip to New Orleans to buy goods for the store, Cole disappeared; nothing more was ever heard of him, and it is believed he was killed for his money.

W. J. Bell opened a store in 1869; the three-months school term attracted him, for he could send his son, Jeff, to school. Jeff Bell is in the mercantile business at Trenton now (1936), living in his father's old home, which is a scene of beauty. He is one of the prominent and outstanding citizens of Smith County.

Other natives worthy of mention are: John Hines Howie of Trenton, former District Attorney of Seventh Judicial District; William Broadfoot, who was born in Scotland about 1800, and came over, taking six months to make the trip, before the time of steam-ships. The first steam-ship crossed the Atlantic in 1819. About this time he returned to Scotland, taking only three weeks to make the trip. In 1841, the family decided to come to Mississippi, and traveled in wagons; coming to Smith County, they settled about two miles northeast of Trenton, and began farming and cattle raising.

Mrs. Mary Grace Broadfoot Vinzant is living, (1936) and her grandchildren are the fifth generation.

Trenton furnished 110 soldiers for the War between the States, a company being formed here. A private school was opened in 1870, and the first postmaster was a Mr. Waggerman. A Lutheran Church was organized in the fifties, with Lew P. Meadows as pastor; a Methodist church soon followed. A horse-power gin was built in 1852 by Ed Robinson, and a sawmill by his son, Tyree.

During the War between the States, Rich Little was in the mercantile business at Trenton. He was a successful man, and always honest, truthful, sympathetic, upright in all respects; always ready to assist his fellow citizens in any way possible. He did a crediting business, and the remarkable thing about it was that he was never known to close anyone out. He died about the year 1900.

Just a short time before his death he told Tyree Robinson this story: One day one of his creditors came into his house and told him he had just put an ox team and wagon in his lot and was sorry to tell him that that was all he could pay at present. Mr. Little said the man had put forth every effort to pay his debts, but realizing the debtor needed the wagon and team much worse than he did, Little sent for him to come. When he arrived at Little's home, to his surprise Little had him go out, yoke up his oxen, hitch them to the wagon and take them back home, telling him to use them in making a support for his family, and wait about paying him until he could spare something that he did not need so much.

It might be interesting to some to know that the first graduating class of Hillman College consisted of three members only, and one of these was the wife of Jeff Bell, Sr., of Trenton. After her marriage to Bell, she taught a private school at Trenton.

A Dutch Colony at Trenton

In 1853 a group of Dutch people came to Smith County from South Carolina, making their first settlement at the present site of Trenton. The party was comprised of the following heads of families: William Swetenburg, Ed Roberts, Summers Roberts, Alf Summers, Forrest Derrick, Josie Caughman, Daniel Derrick, Daniel Caughman, Jack and Martin Swiggart.

They were all members of the Lutheran Church, and brought with them a young preacher, Rev. Waldrop, who was unmarried. The families all settled in the same locality

and built their homes and a church; all completed about the same time.

Mrs. Lizzie Wooley, of Mize, and Noah Swiggart, of Trenton, are the only living members of the original immigration. Mrs. Wooley was only five weeks old when the party left the old home, the trip having been deferred until after her arrival.

These people were thrifty and industrious, and before many years there was a surplus of products, and the erection of good and permanent homes began. They did not neglect the worship of God, as the entire party were very religious.

William Swetenburg brought with him a wife, who was the mother of three children, two daughters and one son. This first wife died, and Swetenburg went back to South Carolina and returned with another wife; she like the first, became the mother of two daughters and one son. This second wife died after the birth of the son, and Swetenburg again went to South Carolina; he soon returned with his third wife, who also became the mother of two daughters and one son. Soon after the birth of this last son, Swetenburg died, and on the following day his wife died also. All Swetenburg's wives were from the same South Carolina town; all were married there, and brought to the same home at Trenton.

These Dutch people have prominent and respectable descendants still living in Smith County. The Lutheran Church is still attended and several Lutheran preachers have developed from this group, one of whom is the Rev. Mangum, present pastor of a Lutheran Church in Jackson, Mississippi.

Burns

Burns began with the centralizing of a few families. In 1809, M. S. Roberts located here; Martin Swaggard came soon afterward, followed by Jim and Joe Caughman, from South Carolina; and in the same year Matthew Burns from North Carolina, joined the influx, buying a home from Roberts. Two brothers, John and Frank Boykin, came from Georgia in 1820 and settled about four miles south of Burns. Prominent among their descendants are: Dr. R. B. Boykin at Mize, and Dr. S. R. Boykin, superintendent of a hospital in Topeka, Kansas, who was also a physician in the World War.

Quint Burns, born in 1850, son of Matthew, became an outstanding citizen; others of the family--Bob, Mat, Baxter--were also active in the community's growth. The first two were influential in having a postoffice established. All names mentioned for the postoffice seemed unsatisfactory until it was suggested in Washington that the name "Burns" be used. In 1856, Bob Burns became the first postmaster.

A Baptist Church (Old Sharon), was organized in 1861 with Rev. N. L. Clarke as pastor; a Lutheran Church existed here over 100 years ago.

The seed corn brought from North Carolina by Mathew Burns in 1809, is being kept in propagation by his descendants.

Old Taylorsville

Old Taylorsville, in the southeastern part of the county, was a thriving village until about 1900. John Shelby operated the first store north of the present old settlement, formerly known as "Hog Eye." The store was moved, and the new place named in honor of Taylor.

Some of the early settlers were: Allen and Jack Byrd, Charlie and Billie Norris, Bryant and Tepe Craft; the latter sold homes to the Norris family in 1836. At the coming of Bryant Craft, several settlements were established by him, most of them being on public lands. He made his home southwest of Taylorsville, and operated a distillery for years.

Craft, Dunk McKinzie, Bright Williamson and a Mr. Hester lived on the west side of Leaf River, but the real center of Taylorsville was on the east side. Several miles up the river were located Wiley Keys, with one of the first water-mills; Britton Jones, blacksmith, tanner and land-owner; John Mayfield, who came from South Carolina in 1800; and Gideon Cargile, who designed and built a beautiful ante bellum home.

The Shelby mercantile business was bought by H. O. Eaton, of Covington County, in 1860, and later was operated by his sons, J. S. and Bill, at that point. They moved to New Taylorsville in 1900. The first water-power grist-mill was owned and operated by George Anderson, who came to old Taylorsville in 1824; the first telegraph station, Gus Simpson operator, was located at Taylorsville about the year 1870. An old colored man, now feeble and gray, tells an interesting story about working on this line, following it through Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee and back home.

Sylvarena

Sylvarena, an old village of 1850, is located in the east-central part of the county. Names of its earliest settlers were: Garven, Willis, Thompson, Barnes, Fitzhugh, Ellis, Aghee, Flowers, Bates, Cowens, Huff, Horn, Jones, Moore, Zerrell, Houston, Lowry, and Captain Bill Hardy, who named the place Sylvarena, meaning "Open Place in the Woods," or "beautiful woods."

In 1853, William Watkins came from Alabama and settled near Sylvarena. A few years later he was elected sheriff and served until the War between the States, when he organized a company of infantry men and became captain of it; a short time later he was promoted to the rank of major, serving as such until a short time before the surrender when he was killed in battle.

Major Watkins's son, James, a Christian gentleman, served three terms as county superintendent of education under the J. R. Preston regime, one term as tax assessor, and one term as circuit clerk, being the first clerk after the office was divided. He was also editor of the "Smith County Reformer" for several years; he sold this paper and went to Taylorsville, where he bought "The Signal," which he operated until his death. His daughters, Misses Hattie and Marie Watkins, are conducting this printing office at present - 1936.

Some other early settlers of Smith County were two brothers, Prior and Jimmie Anderson, who came from South Carolina in 1820 and founded homes; one on the east side and the other on the west side of Leaf River, near Taylorsville.

In 1836, Mrs. Gambrell, known as Aunt Peggy, and her four children came with relatives to Mississippi. They made the trip in ox-wagons when the country was inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Mrs. Gambrell's descendants are scattered throughout the county, living in or near their old home community.

Summerland

All that remains of what is known as "Old Summerland" are the fragments of an old sawmill and a few frame buildings. William Grissom and Tom Murray were prominent early

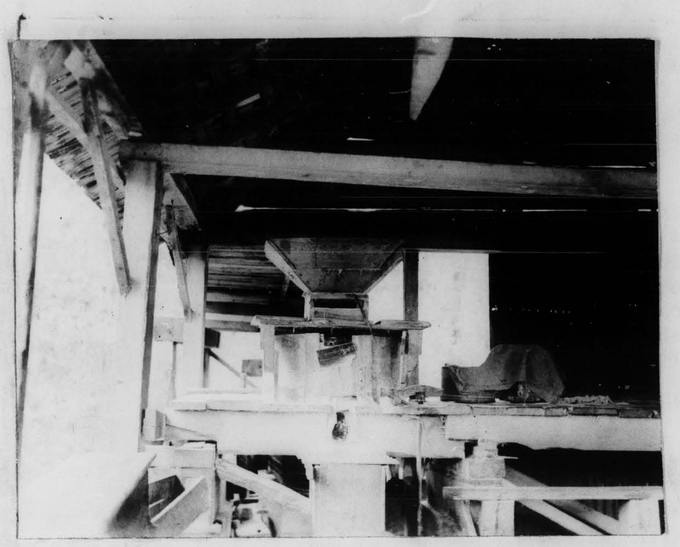
settlers of this community. John Johnston was first postmaster. Later Caldwell took charge, and held the office until it was moved. At this time, mail was carried by men on horse-back or in two-wheel carts. Johnston was a prosperous farmer and owned a sawmill, grist mill, and cotton gin. There was a small school known as Chestnut Springs, the first trustees being Billy Ford, John Alderman, and W. M. Grissom, II; the first teacher was J. M. R. Adams, and the last was D. V. Edwards.

A clump of crepe myrtles still stands near the center of town, which marks the location of Grissom's old home. The depot was erected near the line of Jones and Smith counties. Ike Wield was the first agent, and Ellis was second. The postoffice was moved from old Summerland, and Caldwell, the last postmaster of the older place, became the first in the new town. A church was organized, assisted by its pastor, Rev. L. D. Bassett; Rev. T. J. Miley, Rev. Dr. Harrelson, and Rev. L. P. Arnder later supplied this church. During the pastorate of Rev. Arnder, the railroad came through, and the church was moved to Summerland.

Mize

Mize is located in the hill section, the first settlers coming about 1800. The territory was then inhabited by a peaceful tribe of Indians.

Probably the most influential and prosperous of the pioneers was Mrs. Sarah Page, who owned practically all of the land north and east of Mize for a distance of several miles. There is a story told in regard to Mrs. Page and her slaves: She wished to own 100 slaves, but every time she acquired this number, something happened that caused the loss of life of one or more of them. Finally she became superstitious and changed the number to ninety-nine. She also owned large herds of cattle, and on the farm of Orange Johnson today can be seen the salting grounds of her cattle, where grass refuses to grow. She owned a negro by the name of Bob Page, in whom she placed implicit confidence, and upon one occasion Bob rescued Mrs. Page from another slave who was attempting to kill her. Bob asked Mrs. Page that he be allowed to buy his freedom; she agreed for the sum of $1000. Bob was thrifty and began working after he had completed his day's work for his mistress in order to acquire this money. He split rails and made baskets by



OLD McCOLLUM WATER-MILL NEAR MIZE

This mill built in 1842 sawed much of the lumber, ginned cotton, and ground corn for the first settlers. It is still in operation as a grist mill.

moonlight and, on days of celebration, baked cakes and pies and sold them. Bob finally accumulated $900 which he turned over to Mrs. Page; but before he could make the remaining $100, the slaves were freed. However, Mrs. Page gave Bob a deed to forty acres of land, which his two sons still live on and till profitably.

Mrs. Page sent Mobley Meadows to the city of Washington on horse-back for the purpose of acquiring patents to her land from the Federal Government, and these documents are still in existence; at present (1936) they are in possession of Bud Jones, who purchased the estate and moved into the home in which Mrs. Page had lived. He was made postmaster at Mize, which was named for John Mize, sheriff of the county.

Sam Hopkins and family, in company with seventeen persons, came from Georgia in 1814. As they possessed only one wagon, which made it impossible for all of them to ride at one time, they put the children in the wagon, while the older ones walked. They settled at the present site of Fate Glisson's home on St. Ealy Creek. At that time this country was occupied by Indians, but the white people could live peacefully among them.

Lorena

In the north central part of Smith County in a beautiful location, one of the garden spots of the county, is a little village known as Lorena. To a number of people there and in the surrounding community this name implies much. It is interesting to know how the place gained its name:

Rev. D. W. Moulder, who has lived there most of his life, built his home there soon after his marriage. At that time the community was sparsely settled, with no store, no telephones, and not even a postoffice. After Reverend Moulder and a few others were here a short time, they went to work to build up the community. They first built a co-operative store, and soon afterward succeeded in establishing a postoffice, for which a name had to be chosen. The reverend had had a sister who was bitten by a rattlesnake causing her to die a short time before this leaving an only daughter, whose name was "Lorena." The postoffice was named Lorena in honor of the little daughter of this unfortunate sister. (1)

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(1) Rev. D. W. Moulder, Lorena, Miss.

Sullivan's Hollow

Tom Sullivan migrated from Georgia in 1821, and settled three miles south of Mize in what has since been known as Sullivan's Hollow. Sullivan brought with him his family and a Mrs. Workman and her daughter, Polly. He selected a fertile valley, surrounded by a longleaf yellow pine forest, and began the construction of his home, which was built of hewn pine timbers about two feet square, joined together by wooden pegs. In this home were born twenty-two children, his first wife being the mother of nine boys and two girls and the second wife the mother of nine girls and two boys. This old house stands sound and substantial today and is occupied by Shep Sullivan, a descendant six generations removed.

Polkville and White Oak

Polkville, located in the northern part of Smith County, was named for James K. Polk in 1848, who was at that time president of the United States. The population in 1930 was 183.

White Oak, located ten miles north of Raleigh, was named for the many white oaks that grew there.

Early Settlers

Most of the settlers came from the Carolinas and Georgia and were hunters, fishermen, and live-stock growers; they raised cattle and sheep, driving them to Mobile and other markets, where they exchanged them for slaves.

Early in the 19th century, M. S. Golden with his family came from Scott County to south Smith County. They came in what we term "the old covered wagon," and when they arrived at their new home it was a pine thicket, where not even a tree had been cut. They camped under their bow frames covered with wagon sheets; but the next day they went to Gambrell's sawmill and got enough rough lumber to put up a one-room shed, in which they stayed until they could build a better home. Five days later there came a five-inch snow, and about April 26, of the same year, came the biggest overflow of Leaf River that we have any record of. Golden went to work clearing land for cultivation and for a house site; he also put up a small grist mill which was run by water power.

He used this power for splitting wood, grinding cane, and even churning. This little mill was located north of Taylorsville on Fisher Creek.

Golden was a jolly miller. He went about his daily task in the best of humor, as he was almost continuously whistling. It has often been said, "He must be the Miller of the Dee." His mill was washed away a time or two but was always replaced. It changed hands, but at present his son, Byron, has a grist mill, feed crusher, and an ice plant at the same place.

Dr. S. E. Wilson, of Laurel, is now using one of the wheels of Golden's first water mill, which has always been loved by the youngsters of the town, as they go swimming, fishing, and picnicing, where it is located.

Flowers and Floyds

Two pioneer families of Smith County were the Flowers and Floyds, who settled on Cohay Creek long before this county was organized. These two families owned thousands of acres of land just north of the Three-Chopped Way Trail, large herds of cattle, and many slaves. They became involved in a dispute over land boundaries; and when this was settled, they dug parallel ditches on their land for two and one-half miles.

The Flowers family became involved in an unpleasant relationship and moved before Smith County was organized, but Colon Floyd lived here until his death and was buried at Sharon Church. His descendants have lived here until the present time. S. H. Floyd, of Shubuta, Clark County, one of this family, was born in Smith County in 1858 and was one of the firm of Weems & Floyd.

Wilkinson Family

Captain D. A. Wilkinson, born June 20, 1834, in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, moved to Smith County at the age of twenty-one years, and married Jane Floyd, a resident of the county. Miss Floyd's father gave the couple two thousand acres of land when they married, upon which they built a two-room house of logs hewn on four sides. This still stands, and is occupied by Jessie Parker.

Captain Wilkinson was the father of ten children: Kate, who married Tom Manor of Mt. Olive, Mississippi; Bruce, deceased, and who married Emma Currie; Allen, who

married Laura Mae Simpson of Clarksdale; a lawyer who still lives in Oklahoma City; Dr. J. D., of Gulfport, deceased, and who married Bettie Ulmer of Magee; Dr. Oscar of Washington, D. C., who married Miss Lewers Stephens of Texas; Wallace, an attorney of McAlester, Oklahoma, who married Hattie Dunn; Rev. Dan, Presbyterian minister of Zachary, Louisiana, who married Jennie Naylor; Lou, who married R. H. Hester of Oxford, Mississippi, a university professor during the yellow fever epidemic when his wife, Lou, died; Dora, who married J. C. Russler of Senton, Texas; Dr. Albert, deceased, of Dallas, Texas, who married Bessie Jim Bonds of Texas.

This family made great progress in a financial and social way, and all of them received their educational training through a private tutor, Miss Rosa Thompson of Mt. Olive, who is still living. These people were all outstanding members of the Presbyterian church, having much to do with the establishment of this denomination in Smith and Simpson counties. All who have died in these counties were buried at Sharon Church on the line separating the two counties.

Smith Family

Another early family was that of Tobias Smith, whose ancestors came from Scotland and Holland. John Smith, Scotch, grandfather of Tobias, married a Dutch woman and came to the United States in 1800. They settled in Georgia, where they reared their family, and later, two of the boys decided to move westward, leaving Georgia, together. One of them stopped in Alabama, and the other one, William, went on to Louisiana, where he made his home and reared a family.

One of William's sons, Tobias, married in Louisiana and came to Mississippi in 1833, the year the county was organized, and settled a few miles south of Sylvarena. Leroy, a son of Tobias, who married rather young in Louisiana to Mary Branson, came with his father and located about three miles southeast of Raleigh, where he reared a family of eight boys and two girls. These children were the third generation of the Smith family after reaching this county. One of the daughters, Easter, married Jim Hegwood of Smith County; the other one married Dave Miley and became the mother of Rev. Jasper Miley. Jasper, the oldest son of Leroy Smith, never married, but lived and died in the county.

His brother, DeKalb, whose descendants we shall trace to the present generation, married Elizabeth Hendrick. They made their home about five miles west of Raleigh a few years, then moved to Shongolo. Staying there a short time, they moved to Sylvarena in 1885, where they remained until death - Mr. Smith dying in 1904. To DeKalb and Elizabeth were born eleven children, these being the fourth generation of the family. Several of the children married and left the county, but two of the sons are still living at Sylvarena - Hardin Smith, who married Maggie Davis and to whom were born four children; and Lee, who married Sallie Moore and to whom were born two daughters and one son.

Newlon, son of Lee Smith, one of the fifth generation, married Bessie Sullivan, and they are now living at Sylvarena with their four children. Their oldest daughter, Emma Ruth, is of the sixth generation of this family to have lived in Smith County.

Moore Family

Another old established family of Smith County are the Moores. George Moore, who married Lucy Overby of Virginia, came to Smith County some time in the early thirties, more than one hundred years ago. They settled in the north central part of the county, not far from Sylvarena, and to this union were born ten children, five daughters and five sons. The family scattered, part of them leaving the county. The one best known, James Madison Moore, married Linnie Robinson from near Raleigh, and to them were born ten children, five daughters and five sons. Kennon, the fourth son, married Monette Guthrie, and made their home in Smith County; to them were born three children, but they had no grandchildren. Jim married Cora Thompson; he also lives in the county and has five children. Their son, James, married a Miss Bishop, being the fifth generation.

Sallie, James Madison Moore's daughter, married Lee Smith; they reside at Sylvarena and are the parents of three children. His son, Newlon, married and is now living in Sylvarena, the father of four children, all living in Smith County. Belva, one of the daughters, married John Rainer and has three sons; the oldest daughter, Lena, married Virgil Norris, and they have two sons and two daughters. The Rainer and Norris children are the fifth generation of the Moore family in the county within the last century. These are great-grandchildren of James Madison Moore, whose brother, William, lived part of his life in Smith County,

where he has descendants. William's daughter, Alice, married William Johnston, and to them were born thirteen children, there being three sets of twins. The oldest daughter, Ruby, married Odie Hankins, of Taylorsville, and they had three children, who are the sixth generation of the Moore family, descendants of George Moore, who came from Virginia over one hundred years ago.

One of the leading families in Smith County was that of J. M. Moore, of the Sylvarena community, who was a native of Alabama. Moore was Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Mississippi and held the charter at the time of his death; he owned twelve hundred acres of land, a store, and a cotton gin at Sylvarena, and part of the old horse-power gin still stands, being used as a barn on the farm of Luther James. Moore was a soldier in the War between the States, and a strong supporter of the academy, a widely advertised school at that time, and to which many students came from afar to attend. The Moores are of English descent, tracing their genealogy back to an old English family. He was the father of Miss Nettie Moore, who was a teacher for many years in Smith County, and well remembered by all people interested in education at that time. She later married a Mr. Ainsworth and raised a family of four children. (1)

The Craft Family

Among the most prominent and important people in Smith County prior to the War between the States was the Craft family, who lived two miles south of Sylvarena at the Hancock mill and gin.

The original Whit Craft, a native of South Carolina, came to Mississippi about 1815, and located near Sylvarena. At this time this territory was almost solely inhabited by Indians, so are many years, Craft married an Indian maid by the name of Susie Nub. She was the owner of four square miles of land, some of which was developed. Never the mother of any children, she died soon after the marriage. Craft then married Nancy Jones, who became the mother of four children, one of whom was Dr. Jessie Craft, who is the principal character in the history of the family.

Whit Craft married four times during his life; and when he died his entire holdings, which included many slaves, were left to the son, Dr. Jessie Craft, who acquired seventeen baby slaves and reared them to maturity, one of whom is the source of information of this story - Tilda Keys -

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Historian, Smith County, Taylorsville, Miss.

and who is eighty-eight years of age, and still very active and apparently healthy.

Dr. Craft was always kind and considerate to the slaves, and after they were freed the entire lot remained with him. Our informer, Tilda, even today, looks back with regret and longing for the days when she lived as a slave of Dr. Craft. His slaves built a large pond, which furnished water power for a gin and grist mill. The mill still stands, and is the place where the fertilizer plant is now being erected. On this farm is an Indian graveyard which bears the name of Susie Nub. The graveyard was started by the Indians, but since has been used by the white people; Dr. Craft's slaves were buried in part of it. (1)

At the time Bryant Craft came to this county, almost all of the land was public, so he made several settlements. The settlement upon which he made his home is a few miles southwest of the center. He operated a whiskey still for a number of years, and brick bats can still be found at the old site.

Dunk McKenzie and Bright Williamson were close neighbors of Craft on one side; a Mr. Hester was on the other side. All these were on the west side of Leaf River; on the east side was the town of Taylorsville.

Several miles up the river was the home of Wiley Keys, who some years later put in a water mill, where he ground corn and wheat for the public. People went for miles on horse-back to this mill, but the pond is now filled in and covered with timber. There is no sign of the old mill except the dam.

Still nearer Taylorsville, old man Britton Jones, a blacksmith and tanner, owned a large tract of land. Another old settler, John Mayfield, came from South Carolina about 1800.

Gideon Cargile, another prominent man, came about this time and built one of the most beautiful homes of the day. It was all hand work, the carving of which he did himself. It was the only antebellum home in this section, and burned a few years ago. (2)

The Gowan Family

In 1871 the land lying south and east of Sylvarena belonged to two families known as Sam and Tom Gowan. They

(1) Tilda Keys, Sylvarena, Miss.
(2) Bunyan Boykin, Raleigh, Miss.

were well-to-do people, not living in the immediate settlement of Sylvarena, but near Tallahalla Creek. They attended the Methodist church in the academy at Sylvarena, being leaders and patrons of it. All of the settlers were Methodists at this time, though they had no church building.

The Gowan families owned numerous slaves, and cultivated the many acres of land they owned near Sylvarena; they had fine horses and rode in expensive carriages, the only ones of the kind in the settlement. Their beautiful old mansion burned long ago. (1)

The Austin Family

On the Raleigh Road, northward, is the C. D. Austin home on Highway 35, about three miles from Raleigh. Mr. Austin, a Lutheran preacher, came to this county prior to the War between the States from South Carolina and raised a family here. Mrs. Austin, born in South Carolina in 1810, died in Smith County in 1884. Mr. Austin, born in South Carolina in 1807, died in Smith County in 1876. It was the request of Mr. and Mrs. Austin that they be buried just across the road from their home, so they were laid to rest under a beautiful cedar, on the spot they had suggested. The graves are fenced in with an iron fence, and well cared for. They were the grandparents of Mrs. Jeff Bell, Jr., of Trenton, Mississippi. (2)

The Baugh Family

The Baughs, originally from Germany, spelled their name Bauch. Later, when they drifted into England, the spelling was changed to Baugh. When they came to the United States they first settled in Virginia; coming south, they made their home in Marion County, Mississippi. When Bartholomethew Baugh, grandfather of Dr. R. B. Baugh, came to Smith County in 1858, he had five children, four sons and one daughter. The sons were Bud, John, Dunn, and Atterson; Elizabeth, the daughter, married a Searcy.

Dr. A. S. Baugh, born in 1832, married Ellen Craft, and to them were born four children, three girls and one boy. This son, now a physician in Smith County, is Dr. R. B. Baugh, of Polkville, who served in the medical corps during the World War. He married Miss Bessie Combs of Sylvarena, and to them were born three children, one girl and two boys, one of whom is Dr. Douglas Baugh, a practicing physician, now located at Houston, Mississippi. The

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Historian, Smith County, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Jeff Bell, Jr., Trenton, Miss.

remarkable feature of the Baugh family is the fact that in the three generations in Smith County there has been a physician from each. (1)

Lawson Family

The ancestors of the Lawson family of Smith County were Scotch-Irish and came to America in its early history, settling in Wake County, North Carolina, near Raleigh. The parental branch migrated from this point into Kentucky and later to Newton County, Mississippi, where John Smith Lawson died in 1850, leaving an only son, James Smith Lawson, who moved with other members of the family to a point near what is now Cooperville, in Scott County, shortly after the death of the elder Lawson. Some seventeen years later, or about the year 1867, James Milton Lawson moved to this county, near Polkville. In 1875 he met and married Miss Lucy Kelly, who had migrated from North Carolina to Green County, Alabama, in the early thirties. Three children were born to this union: John Clinton, James Ross, and Lucy Lilly. In 1905 the family moved to Raleigh, where the elder son, John Clinton, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served a term as county attorney of Smith, and was a member of the County Draft Board for the period of the World War. He married Miss Julia Bryant of Summerland. He died on December 21, 1918, leaving one child, Mary Lou Lawson, now living at Summerland. The second son, James Ross, after teaching for a number of years became owner and publisher of the Smith County Reformer in January, 1905, and has been its owner and publisher since that time. In addition to his editorial duties, he has served as tax assessor by gubernatorial appointment; member of the board of supervisors, 1920-24; and member of the Mississippi Legislature, 1928-32, being a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Census Apportionment, and Roads, Ferries, and Bridges committees; the last named reported out and secured the passage of the Stansel Highway Bill, which marked the beginning of real road construction in Mississippi. He served two terms as a member of the Smith County Democratic Executive Committee and was chairman of that body for four years. He has three times been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, and served four years as a member of the State Executive Committee. In 1925 he married Miss Lena Hegwood, of Burns, Mississippi, and three children blessed this union: Gladys, Pauline, and James Ross, Jr. The latter died December 26, 1931.

Lucy Lillian Lawson, who taught in the public schools for a period, took business training shortly after moving to Raleigh in 1905, and served as assistant secretary to the

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(1) Dr. R. B. Baugh, Polkville, Miss.

Governor for some time during the first Bilbo Administration, and was clerk of the Draft Board for Smith County during the World War. Since 1926 she has been court reporter for the Thirteenth Circuit District of Mississippi.

The death of Mrs. James Milton Lawson occurred on March 6, 1919; that of her husband, December 6, 1927. (1)

The Glisson Family

Lenen Glisson, progenitor of the Glisson family now living in the southern part of Smith County, came from North Carolina in 1848. There were three families in this party, and they moved in three ox-carts drawn by a single ox to each cart. The two other emigrants were Jow Wooley and Louis Gill.

All three families first settled at Shongolo, in north Smith County. The Glissons stayed there only about three months, when they moved to a homestead four miles south of the present site of Raleigh; remaining there only a short time before they moved to the present home of Ollie Glisson, three miles north of Mize, on St. Ealy Creek, near a large spring.

Glisson was married in North Carolina to Miss Nancy Wooley and brought his wife and three children, Mirca Ann, Ellen, and Wilborn with him; eight more children were born after their arrival.

Wilborn Glisson, one of the surviving veterans of the War between the States, will be our chief topic.

Mr. Glisson says only two other families lived near their home, that of Sam Hopkins and Sam Pittifer. He says there was plenty of game for food, and the only necessity, bread, was ground from corn at a mill six miles above their home. When Wilborn was sixteen years old he volunteered for the Confederate Army, and went to Selma, Alabama. He was in Bill Maxie's company and Armstrong's regiment, and in four battles: at Oxford, Mississippi; Rome, Georgia, Pensacola, Florida; and Blakeney, Alabama. He was captured in the last battle and put in prison on Ship Island, where he was held prisoner for thirty-eight days, guarded by negroes. When Glisson was captured, his mule was taken and he naturally never saw it again. He was never wounded in the war, but at Rome, Georgia, his belt was shot from around him and his clothes were set on fire by the bullet; being released in Vicksburg, he walked home, swimming Pearl River on his way.

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(1) Ross Lawson, Raleigh, Miss.

Upon his return, Glisson married Miss Ellen Lack, and they took over the original home, rearing four children. These are Ollie and Fate Glisson, Mrs. Ada Jones, and Mrs. Ida Robinson.

Glisson, an illiterate, being a successful farm manager, gave his children many opportunities which he never had, and is now living a peaceful life in the home in which he was born. (1)

Ford Family

Another family of prominence among the early settlers of Smith County is the Ford family.

The ancestors of these people came from England prior to 1829. James Perry Ford was born in Georgia in 1829; his mother, Hannah Connors Ford, being the widow of Valentine Ford, moved from Georgia to Mississippi in 1840, bringing her five children. Their names were James, Perry, John, and Benson, who died real young. There was also one daughter.

After coming to Mississippi, Mrs. Valentine Ford married Johnnie P. Martin, a traveling preacher at the time of marriage, about 1850. By a former marriage, Martin had four children, Joe, Jim, Susie, and Sabramn; to the union of Mr. Martin and Mrs. Ford Martin was born one child, Thomas M. Martin; thus making Thomas Martin a half brother to Joe, Jim, Susie, and Sabramn; also a half brother to the Ford children.

An unusual story might be mentioned just here, and be interesting to the reader: The Ford brothers, James, Perry and John, later married their step brother's (Joe Martin's) daughters, James P. marrying Malissa, and John marrying Sabramn. To John and Sabramn were born several children, but there is only one in Smith County, Albert, who lives in the southeastern part. He is of the second generation after arriving in Mississippi. He has several children, who are of the third generation, several grandchildren, being of the fourth generation, and some great grandchildren, who are of the fifth.

Billie, or W. M. Ford, one of the most noted descendants of Mrs. Ford, married Miss Terry McCaugh, of Smith County. Here they resided and reared their family of four girls and eight boys. His leading occupation was farming, but during this time he served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Beat 2 for about eight years. He was in mercantile business at Bezer several years, and about 1905, he moved to Taylorsville

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(1) Ollie Glisson, Mize, Miss.

and went into business with his brother, Jim. He was vice-president of the Smith County Bank of Taylorsville for several years, and at the death of Hon. S. J. Eaton, who was president, Ford became president, and served until death, about 1931.

W. M. Ford's oldest son, Will, completed a law course and located at Taylorsville, where he practiced his profession until his death about the year 1908. Lonnie, the second son, became a Primitive Baptist preacher, left this county, and went to Laurel, Jones County, where he now resides.

Atha, the third son, who is considered one of our county's most outstanding sons, was born April 28, 1886, at Bezer, Mississippi, and was for some time a local school teacher. At one time he was president of the bank at Raleigh; he was assistant cashier of the Smith County Bank at Taylorsville during 1908-09, then cashier till death, December 8, 1935. He was also active in all civic and religious affairs of his community, being for years a deacon of Taylorsville Baptist Church.

Another descendant, and one of Smith County's most prominent young men at present, is Evon A. Ford, who was born June 5, 1900, at Raleigh. When one year old he moved with his parents to Taylorsville, and taught in the high school there during the session of 1929-30; he entered the University of Mississippi in 1930 and received LL. B. Degree at the close of the summer term 1932; he opened law office in Taylorsville in August, 1932, where he practiced until June, 1933. At this time he went to Washington, D. C., and obtained a position in the legal department when the National Recovery Administration started. Evon served in this capacity until September 15, 1934, at which time he was transferred to Mississippi to serve as state director of the NRA, which position he held until June 15, 1935; he became cashier of the Smith County Bank in 1936. (1)

Knight Family

Prominent in Smith County is the Knight family. Ivy S. Knight came to Mississippi from Alabama with his wife, Nancy, and one child about the year 1853. Later, two other children were born to them in Lincoln County. When the War between the States broke out, Knight went and was killed. Some time later, his wife married again in Lincoln County, and after a few years, about 1884, they came to Smith County with her three Knight children, who were all grown. Here

(1) Evon Ford, Taylorsville, Miss.

she resided until her death in 1896. Her son, Pete Knight, married Jane Thompson, and to them were born five children. He and his wife still live near Pleasant Hill; Julia Knight, a daughter, married George Robert Currie in 1886, and to them were born two daughters - Mrs. Patton Currie McKay and Annah Currie - who still reside in Smith County. Mr. Currie, an ordained Baptist minister, preached about twenty-three years, and died in 1927. His daughter, Mrs. McKay, has one son, Robert, who is one of the fourth generation of the Knight family. Robert's two daughters, Bobby and Johnny, are members of the fifth generation now living in Smith County. (1)

Cook Family

The Cook family was another old and prominent family of the county. Abram Cook lived in Rankin County as early as 1812 or 1814, and came to what is now Smith County about 1822. At the time he came here his son, Pleas, was about eight years old, and they settled about eight miles east of Raleigh. Here Pleas lived, married, reared a family, and gave the land for the church and school which bears his name - "Pleasant Hill." Pleas Cook had nine children to live to be grown. The oldest was a daughter named Sallie; the second, John, died as a soldier in the War between the States; Dave, the third, went to war, but as he never returned, it is supposed he was killed or died; the fourth, Mary Ann; the fifth, Lucinda, is now Mrs. Robinson, one of the two members of the family who are still living; the sixth, Lige; seventh, Jane; eighth, Mittie, who married Dr. John McKay; the ninth, Amanda, the youngest and one of the survivors of the family. Mr. Cook died about the year 1907 at the age of ninety-four. His wife died three or four years later at the age of ninety-three or ninety-four. There are at present no living members of the first and second generations of the family, and only two of the third, Mrs. Lucinda Robinson and Amanda Cook. (2)

The McLaurin Family

The McLaurin family is probably the most outstanding ever to have lived in Smith County. The paternal ancestry came to this country from Scotland, and the maternal, from Wales. The family first settled in South Carolina, and Lauchlin McLaurin, the progenitor of the Mississippi tribe, moved to Smith County and settled at Trenton. He represented Smith County in the state legislature in 1841, 1861, 1865, and 1875. McLaurin was the father of eight sons; all were educated in the local and state schools.

(1) Pete Knight, Pleasant Hill, Miss.
(2) Miss Amanda Cook, Pleasant Hill, Miss.

Anselm J. McLaurin, a son of Lauchlin, was reared on a farm near Raleigh and attended the neighborhood schools. When he was sixteen years of age, he joined the Confederate Army; after the war, he entered Summerville Institute, studied law, and was licensed by Judge John Watts in 1868 at Raleigh, where he practiced his profession until 1876, when he moved to Brandon. He was district attorney, representative, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1890, United States senator in 1894; governor of Mississippi from 1896 to 1900, the last confederate veteran to serve as governor of the state. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1901 without opposition and served until 1909, when he died at his home in Brandon, Mississippi.

A. G. McLaurin moved to Rolling Fork where he practiced law and engaged in planting until his death; Sylvester McLaurin was an attorney and served as district attorney of the 13th district for several terms; William K. McLaurin was a representative from Smith County for four terms. He attended Mississippi College, later studied law at home, then settled in Vicksburg, and was elected county attorney and circuit judge, and later served in the state senate. W. L. McLaurin was superintendent of the state penitentiary while his brother Anselm was governor; Wallace McLaurin was a farmer; Sidney L. McLaurin is a banker and lawyer. This family also has many outstanding men of later generations, after the family left Smith County. (1)

Rogers Family

J. D. C. Rogers and his father, Ugie Rogers, came to Smith County in 1834, when J. D. C. was nine years old. Ugie Rogers, a farmer, reared a family, the most outstanding member being J. D. C., who erected a watermill on Beaverdam Creek. This mill was begun before the War between the States, but the construction was interrupted by the war. J. D. C. went to war, but came back afterward and finished building the mill. There was a cotton gin, grist mill, and sawmill, all run by water power; all of this machinery was crude, the sawmill being of the sash-saw type. Rogers rebuilt all of the plant in 1877, installing a steam mill and a large grist mill, the rocks of which were five feet in diameter, and bought from Dr. Jessie Craft for $300.

Rogers married Dicey Nichols, and they reared six children: J. C. Rogers of Sylvarena, living; Mrs. A. A. Fletcher, Johns; A. C. of Laurel; Mrs. A. L. Long, Carthage; Mrs. O. B. Lawson, Alabama City.

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(1) Miss Hattie Harrison, Raleigh, Miss.



OLD ONE-ROOM HOUSE IN RALEIGH

Used as a law school by Judge McCarr, Senator Anselm J. McLaurin began practice in this, as an office. Many noted lawyers of the state studied here under Judge McCarr.

At one time the law office of a future circuit judge and two governors, one of whom became U. S. Senator.

Mr. Rogers, being an ardent school advocate, built the first school at Beaverdam, which was attended by one hundred children. He owned,at his death, 240 acres of land, which is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Fletcher, of Johns. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-five. He was a special friend of John M. Currie, Dave Smith, and Jim Watkins. Rogers died and was buried at Center Ridge Cemetery in 1929. (1)

Meadows Family

One of the earliest families to live in Smith County was Sarah Meadows and her four sons, Sam, Mobley, Dawes, and Zay. These boys were young when Mrs. Meadows arrived and settled on what is now known as the Sam Frith Place. The boys grew up, married, and moved away from the old home.

Dawes Meadows settled on what is now known as the Old John Tanner Place, one mile north of Mize, and married Sarah Wingate, a school teacher of the county, almost one hundred years ago. Dawes raised a family, but was killed by cavalrymen during the War between the States. This family was curious, in that they refused a public burying ground; instead, they buried their dead upon the farms which they owned and cultivated. Dawes Meadows was buried at his home, now owned by John Tanner, and the land is being tilled over his grave.

Mobley Meadows settled the Old Will Barr Place, three miles north of Mize. He also married a Wingate - Sallie, the sister of Sarah. They lived and reared a family at this home; Mobley is the man who rode a horse to Washington and secured patents to much of the land in this community. The original widow Meadows lived with Mobley; she died and was buried on his place, as was their custom. Hinds J. Dickerson, present owner of this farm, now cultivates the land over the graves of the widow Meadows' family.

Zay Meadows reared a family of several children and lived his entire life in Smith County.

Sam Meadows, the most unusual of the group, remained on the old homestead and raised a family of twelve children by six wives. He was married seven times, having married one of his wives twice. His first was a Turnbough, of Smith County; she died,and he married a Miss Hester, this being the woman he married twice. The explanation of this follows:

Sam Meadows was a blacksmith and iron worker. On the day of his second marriage, a stranger rode up, desiring

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(1) Dicky Nichols, Raleigh, Miss.

his horse to be shod; Meadows told him to wait until after the wedding, as he had to go out and hunt a preacher to perform the ceremony. The stranger was evidently in a hurry, for he told Meadows that he was a licensed preacher and would be glad to perform the ceremony in return for having the horse shod. This arrangement was made and the service performed. Later, Meadows found out that this man was not a preacher, so he was married all over again. This wife died,and he married a Miss Hudson, who soon died; he then married Miss Tilda Ann Mangum, who lived only a short time. His fifth wife, a Miss Singletery, also died, and his last wife, Miss Sarah Delancy,died after a short time. The story is told that when she died, Meadows and A. L. Little, of Mize, were digging a well. Little, in a consoling manner, remarked to Meadows that he had had bad luck with his wives, to which Meadows replied: "No, I don't think so, as I have had six." Meadows died and was buried by his mother on the Old Will Barr Place. (1)

The Sullivan Family

One of the pioneer citizens of this county, Tom Sullivan, was the father of twenty-two children by his three wives. This group comprised six daughters and sixteen sons. Tom's first wife died several years after his settlement here, and he then married Polly Workman. When Tom Sullivan died, he had not failed to leave heirs bearing his name, and in the course of time they married and settled in the same "hollow" in which they were reared. The sons and daughters married into the other early families of this county and began the rearing of their own. Occasionally, one of them would move away from the original settlement, but the majority remained. All of Tom's children were upright and respectable citizens. They supported churches and provided well for their families. Several of the men served with distinction during the War between the States. Also, some of Tom's grandsons were Confederate soldiers. Henderson, one of Tom's boys, was the father of the famous "Wild Bill" Sullivan, who was a rough, reckless, and debonair character in his early days.

Steve, another of Tom's sons, was married but left no descendants. He became a livestock owner and at one time had over one thousand head of hogs. He died suddenly while attending a dance in Raleigh.

Bob married Molly Wingate, who was a sister of the late Huey P. Long's grandmother.

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(1) Mary Clark, Mize, Miss.

These people were all rough, humorous Irishmen, and were continually placing each other in embarrassing positions. None of them seemed to mind a fight, but they carried this on among themselves more so than with strangers. However, at times they did play pranks at the expense of outsiders.

A peddler came through the country once,and several of Tom's boys met him in a field where they were plowing. The boys, having only one mule, were plowing each other. The stranger made some comment on this condition, whereupon the boys hitched him to the plow and forced him to pull it for a time. They carried the man to the house, placed him in a mule stall, threw in some corn and told him to eat. But the joke was soon over; the boys then carried the stranger to the house and extended to him all the courtesy possible.

The twenty-two children of Sam Sullivan, one of Tom's boys, were the fathers and mothers of 154 children. This generation of people was born shortly after the War between the States. Naturally this was a time of trials and hardships, and as a result there was a tendency for the good to become better, and the bad to become worse. This generation grew to maturity, and seventy-five per cent of them married their first cousins. This was the first intermarriage we find in the family. The people lived to themselves; knew few other people other than their kin, and naturally this condition arose.

It was during the early mature life of the oldest members of this generation that Sullivan's Hollow acquired its reputation. Most of this condition is attributable to feuds within the family. During a period of ten years, thirty-three homicides were committed in and around the "Hollow." All of these except three were family affairs between various members of the Sullivan clan. As has been previously discussed, "Wild Bill" Sullivan played a major role in this drama. He has been pictured as an outlaw, but such was not exactly true. He was convicted of murder upon one occasion and placed in the penitentiary, but he received a pardon from Governor Vardaman. He returned to Smith County, took up his former occupation of farming and lived a useful and influential life thereafter.

An influential member of this generation was "Little Wiley," who served with distinction as a captain in the War between the States, came home, and was elected to the legislature, where he fought for white supremacy in the carpet-bagger

days. "Little Wiley" died many years ago, but he is still remembered as a man of courage and ability.

Money Frank Sullivan, who has lived three miles south of Mize his entire life, has worked hard, lived a very frugal life, and has accumulated a small fortune. He is an interesting character in that he has had two vaults built for five years in which he and his wife are to be buried at death. These graves are in a corner of his field near the home in which he has lived so long.

"Red" Henderson Sullivan, who lives five miles west of Mize, has for the past fifty years been a highly respected and influential citizen of the county. He has afforded fourteen children the advantages of higher education, and three of his sons have gone into the ministry of the Baptist church; one of them is Willoughby Sullivan, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Natchez, Mississippi.

One of the youngest members of this generation, N. A. Sullivan, is the present member of the Board of Supervisors of Beat Three, Smith County, and has served in this capacity for three successive terms. He has reared and educated a large family of promising children.

Many other members of this generation deserve special comment and commendation, but those spoken of were more widely known. Many of these people are unique in their idea of choosing separate burying grounds for their dead. There are twelve definitely established graveyards within the "Hollow."

The Sullivans as a group are rigidly honest; more so than the average people. They buy very carefully and pay their obligations promptly.

Six generations of Sullivans have descended from Tom, but the last three cannot be closely defined or differentiated. Among this group are many outstanding men and leaders, who have played a great part in the development of Smith County. Nearly 2,000 people bear the name of Sullivan in this county today. Many have moved away and found success in various fields. (1)

McCollum and Kelly Families

Mike Kelly and Angus McCollum, both born in the Scotch Highlands, near Glasgow, came to Mississippi in the early days.

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(1) Frank Sullivan, Mize, Miss.



TOMBS OF "MONEY" FRANK SULLIVAN, WIFE, AND SON.

Money Frank is a grandson of the first Sullivan to settle in Smith County, Tom Sullivan. Money Frank is on the right and his son is on the left. The center vault is empty, as Mrs. Sullivan has not died. All three vaults are of thick concrete. Some of the other children are buried in another graveyard nearby.

Kelly was a farmer, surveyor, and cattle raiser; McCollum was a mechanic, having served an apprenticeship in Scotland. They left their old home in South Carolina for different reasons. McCollum, a pioneer, became dissatisfied when civilization attained a comfortable state, and he was ready to push on into the primeval forest ever to the westward. Kelly's move was for a different reason. His brother became engaged in an altercation with a tribe of Indians, being forced to kill some of them. It was the custom of the Indians to demand an eye for an eye, and if the murderer of their people could not be found, they would kill the nearest of kin. Mike Kelly decided he would move south with McCollum in order to avoid any trouble with these Indians.

Angus McCollum brought both families in wagons, but Kelly decided it would be better for him to remain behind and go through the woods alone to prevent ambush trouble from the Indians. He walked forty miles a day and finally arrived here.

Both families settled on Clear Creek, near Calvary Church. Kelly went to work as a surveyor; McCollum started building a home and putting up a turn lathe and mechanic shop; they built a horse-power cotton gin from steel which they brought in from Mobile.

As soon as McCollum had his family comfortably settled, he began making other gins at Hickory, Hubbardtown, in Simpson County, and Old Jonesville, in Covington County. These were the first gins ever built in this section of Mississippi; all of them were run by horse-power and the cotton pressed into bales by hand. The cotton was also fed into the saws by hand, and two bales were considered a good day's ginning.

McCollum also made wagons, spinning wheels, looms to weave cloth, furniture,and cabinets of all kinds.

These people and their descendants were all devout members of the Presbyterian Church, and they built Calvary Church eighty-eight years ago; it still stands and is supported by descendants of these two men.

McCollum was also a talented violinist; upon one occasion he fought a man because he discredited his knowledge of violin music. McCollum was truly a man of ability and many talents. The homes of his descendants are all partially equipped with furniture which he made, and he added much to the welfare and progress of this county. Many buildings and pieces of furniture stand as monuments to him.

McCollum died and was buried at Sharon, a Presbyterian church in Simpson County, seventy years ago, but he is still remembered by the many mementoes left behind. His descendants have occupied many positions of honor and respect in later years.

The Kellys have also occupied positions of honor and respect, and South Carolina's loss was certainly Smith County's gain, when these two men decided to find greener fields in which to live and rear their families. (1)

The Martin Family

Smith County gained when Kenneth Martin moved from North Carolina to Simpson County. Martin soon married a Miss Goldman, a member of one of our pioneer families. To this union were born several children, but only one with whom the history of this county is concerned is Buck Martin, who moved to this county and married Bettie Gordon. No person here could write of the Martin family without relating at least some of the stories of the big and generous person known as Buck Martin. He was a man who was always the friend of the poor, unfortunate,and oppressed, never forgetting the humble folk, who placed their trust and confidence in him.

Martin was sheriff of Smith County for three terms. When he was first elected the methods of travel were slow; many people were forced to spend weeks away from home at the county courts. These people being poor financially were unable to pay their living expenses during this time, but none were ever allowed to go without food and sleeping accommodations, because Martin's home was thrown open; his friends were not only welcome, but expected to come there and enjoy the comforts afforded by it. The writer has heard many people tell of spending the night there when there would be as many as one hundred visitors; this kindness was not an affectation for political purposes, for the practice was common before and after, as well as during his tenure of office. The citizenry of Smith County has never forgotten Martin's kindness, usefulness, and help. Not only was he elected sheriff three times himself, but his son, Marion, was also elected when he was twenty-three years of age; he has since been active and successful in local politics and is the present (1936) sheriff of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck Martin were the parents of thirteen children, several of whom are still living. (2)

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(1) A. P. McCollum, Mize, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Homer Currie, Raleigh, Miss.

Caughman Family

Another prominent family of this county is the Caughman family. Their ancestors were originally from Holland, near the line of Germany. They came to America some time prior to 1850 and settled in Saluda and Lexington counties, South Carolina. About 1853 or '54, Josiah and Jim Caughman came here from South Carolina and settled near Burns. Josiah married Mary Levi in South Carolina, and this union resulted in the birth of six children - three boys and three girls.

Cephus, the youngest son of Josiah Caughman, married Katie Broadfoot, and to this union were born nine children. Caughman died at Burns in 1915, but Mrs. Caughman is living at present (1936). Allen, their oldest son, married Myra Yelverton, and they now reside at Raleigh, Smith County. He was county superintendent of education for several years. (1)

Byrd Family

One of Smith County's first and prominent families is that of the Byrds. The first members, Allen and Jack Byrd, came from North Carolina and settled on Clear Creek in 1820. Allen lived here his entire life and requested prior to his death that he be buried under a certain cherry tree north of his house. This was the beginning of the Byrd Graveyard, which later was the cause of much litigation between the family and the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, when the railroad was surveyed to run through the graveyard.

Paul Byrd, the son of Allen, withstood the railroad crew by force of arms. Later, the railroad company made a new survey and left the graveyard undisturbed. Paul Byrd was later buried there himself.

Allen Byrd was the father of Frank, Jim, Razz, and Paul. Frank and Jim were Confederate soldiers in the War between the States; Frank was killed, but Jim returned and reared a large family.

One of the sons, Jack Byrd, settled on Okatoma Creek, south of Mt. Olive, and reared a family. He was the grandfather of Rev. J. E. Byrd (deceased), who figured prominently in the religious, educational, and political life of the State. (2)

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(1) Allen Caughman, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Mary Clark, Mize, Miss.

Anderson Family

The Anderson Family was one of the most outstanding and prominent families of Smith County. They are the descendants of David Anderson, Sr., who lived and died in Anderson, South Carolina. He married a Miss Barnes, and they were the parents of three boys and two girls. About the time these children were grown both the father and mother died, and the five children moved to Taylorsville. They set up a home, and George erected a mill in which he ground meal and flour, and hulled rice. The boys were mechanics and made the machinery for these mills. George married Sallie Webb, a native of Smith County, and they continued living at the old homestead. James married Nancy Heart and settled near Beezer, where he was engaged in farming. Pryor married Polly Ducksworth and moved four miles south of Taylorsville, near the Covington County line. Elizabeth married John Handcock, and moved three miles north of Old Taylorsville, on Leaf River. Mary married Captian Will Ward and moved to Sylvarena.

James Anderson, who lived a long and useful life, was a veteran of the War between the States, and one of the progressive leaders of his day in Smith County. He was buried in the Raleigh cemetery, being one of the first to be buried there. Pryor Anderson remained in his old home and reared his family.

William Anderson, of the third generation, lives on his father's original home.

In tribute to the Anderson family, it can be said that they have always been upstanding citizens, honored and respected by their fellows throughout the years. (1)

The Currie Family

The Currie ancestors came from Scotland about 1804. Edward, with his family of about nine children, settled in South Carolina after arriving from Scotland, later moving to Georgia. A few years prior to 1830 they came to Mississippi, first stopping in Covington County. Later, about 1832, two of Edward's sons, Daniel and Neal, and three sisters, Bell, Peggie, and Rachel, came to Smith County; Neal married Judge Campbell's daughter, Nellie, about 1831, and settled a few miles from Raleigh, and from there moved to several other places. Finally, they settled about eleven miles southwest of where Raleigh now stands.

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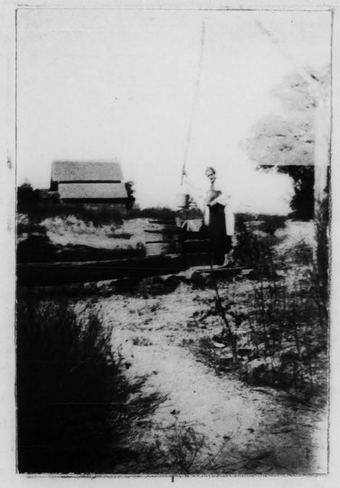
(1) William Anderson, Taylorsville, Miss.



A TYPICAL OLD DUG WELL

On the old Steve Howell place. This is known as a "Sweep Well."

About 1858, he moved to Raleigh, where they reared their family and lived until his death. Mr. Currie died about 1862, but Mrs. Currie lived to a ripe old age, passing on to her reward in 1895. To this union were born eleven children, four girls and seven sons. One of the sons, John M., married Elizabeth Walker, and reared a family of two boys and nine girls. Both died in Smith County. The two sons were J. B. and Chester; Chester now lives in Raleigh, J. B. having died about two years ago. Several of the daughters died, Mrs. Dr. Tullos, Mrs. May Smith, Mrs. Alice Ward, Mrs. Dr. Harrelson, and probably others.

Jim Currie, the youngest and the only one of the family living, never married, and still resides on his father's old place with his nephew, Robert Currie.

About 1931, a cyclone swept the old residence away, but it has been replaced with a nice, new one. Jim Currie has reached the age of eighty-three years, but is still active and jolly. His nephew, Robert, with whom he resides, married a Miss Bryant, and to them was born a daughter, whom they have educated, and who has been a successful school teacher for some years.

The seventh generation of the Currie family now lives in Smith County. The first, Edward Currie from Scotland; his son, Neal, the second; Neal's son, John M., the third; John M.'s son, J. B., the fourth; J. B.'s son, Homer, the fifth; and Homer's son, John M., Jr., and Keys, the sixth.

J. B., known to his people as John Currie, held office continuously in the county for fifty years or more. He held every office except superintendent of education some several years and was never defeated. (1)

Early Prominent Men

John Campbell, an early settler, was born and educated in Glasgow, Scotland. He settled in this country in 1806, later moving to Smith County. He was engaged in government surveys and aided in the organization of Smith County, being its first probate judge.

Another old settler, Steve Howell, at Bunker Hill, came from South Carolina a few years after Tom Sullivan came from Georgia; they went to the War between the States together, walking from Bunker Hill to Sinder's Bluff in 1861 to enlist.

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(1) Jim Currie, Pleasant Hill Community

J. D. W. Duckworth, one of the most learned men of his time, was sheriff of the county during the War between the States. The Yankees captured and relieved him of the county's funds, which was Confederate money; they carried him out of the county, took his horse, and gave him an old crippled one to return home on. He was county representative, a licensed lawyer, and a minister of the Gospel.

About 1844, Robert Lowry located in Raleigh, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He served through the War between the States; and in February, 1865, after Gen. John Adams was killed, he was commissioned brigadier-general. After the surrender, he was elected to the state senate from Rankin and Smith counties; and in 1882, he became governor of Mississippi.

Felix Carr moved to Smith County in 1851. Two of his sons are Dr. James Carr, of Magee, and Dr. Joe Carr, of Mozelle. Another son of Felix Carr, Marion, was a druggist until paralyzed, after which he went into the real estate business, where he has been a financial success, even though he can't move hand or foot. He can use a thumb and forefinger on one hand, just enough to hold a pencil, and can turn his eyes enough to see anyone coming in his room. He greets everyone with a smile. Mary, another one of the family, has stood the acid test; she has nursed Marion through all these years, and enough cannot be said of her goodness and patience.

A prominent family in the southern part of the county is the Howells, who have lived south of Mize since 1789. Other prominent citizens and early settlers of Raleigh were: Judge A. J. Majors, Lenen Glisson, John Russell, Carson, Alex, and Mose Meyers, Whit Craig, Jessie Jones, Daniel Currie, Gibson Bryant, John Russell. Early physicians were: Walch, Hill, and Hewey.

Old Landmarks

The little two-room, rough lumber-shack, near the Harrison Hotel in Raleigh, built before the war, has served as an office for many prominent men of the past and present. The foundation of the building is of hewn logs; the framing and walls are of rough lumber, and it has a brick chimney. The hotel and office belonged to John M. Currie in 1887. He kept the hotel, and professional men who boarded there were permitted to use this small building as an office. Currie sold the place to a Mr. Pittman; he sold to a Mr. Lawson;



R. T. ROBINSON

An early settler whose family was prominent in early history of the county.

and Ben Harrison bought it in 1906. In 1936 Miss Hattie Harrison, sister of Ben Harrison, owned the place, and she said that Anselm McLaurin's daughter came to her about 1935 and said: "If you will never tear the little office down, I will pay you what you ask to keep it as it is."

Honorable Anse McLaurin, United States senator, practised law in this little office. Governor Lowry used it when he was in Smith County, and Judge Meyers, circuit judge of the 13th District of Mississippi for thirty-three years, also used it. Judge McGarr taught a law school here, the only law school besides the University of Mississippi in the state at that time. He was a brilliant man, and his lectures were said to be equal to those given in the University. Students who attended his lectures were: Honorable Joe Stubbs, deceased, of Collins, who also served as representative one term from Covington County; Honorable John Edwards, of Mendenhall; Honorable Milford Lofton, senator from Simpson County; Honorable Charlie Broadfoot, of Texas; Honorable Ed Robinson, of Raleigh, deceased; and others.

Another landmark is the Thompson Mill site. Bill Thompson was a slave owner, also a mill and land owner; possessing sixteen hundred acres of land three miles south of Sylvarena, he built a modern gin, grist mill, spinning jenny and loom, all run by water from Tallahalla Creek. The gin and grist mill, still in operation, are owned by Lyn Handcock, of Bay Springs, at the present time. When Thompson built this mill it was the most up-to-date outfit in the county, but he was forced to sell most of his slaves to pay for it. When the mill was built, Thompson had the Sylvarena to Taylorsville road changed, rebuilt, and cross-wayed for more than a mile, in order that it might go by his mill. He moved from the county in 1886. (1)

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(1) Lyn Handcock, Bay Springs, Miss.

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Handcock, Lyn	Bay Springs, Miss.
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Knight, Joe	Pleasant Hill, Miss.
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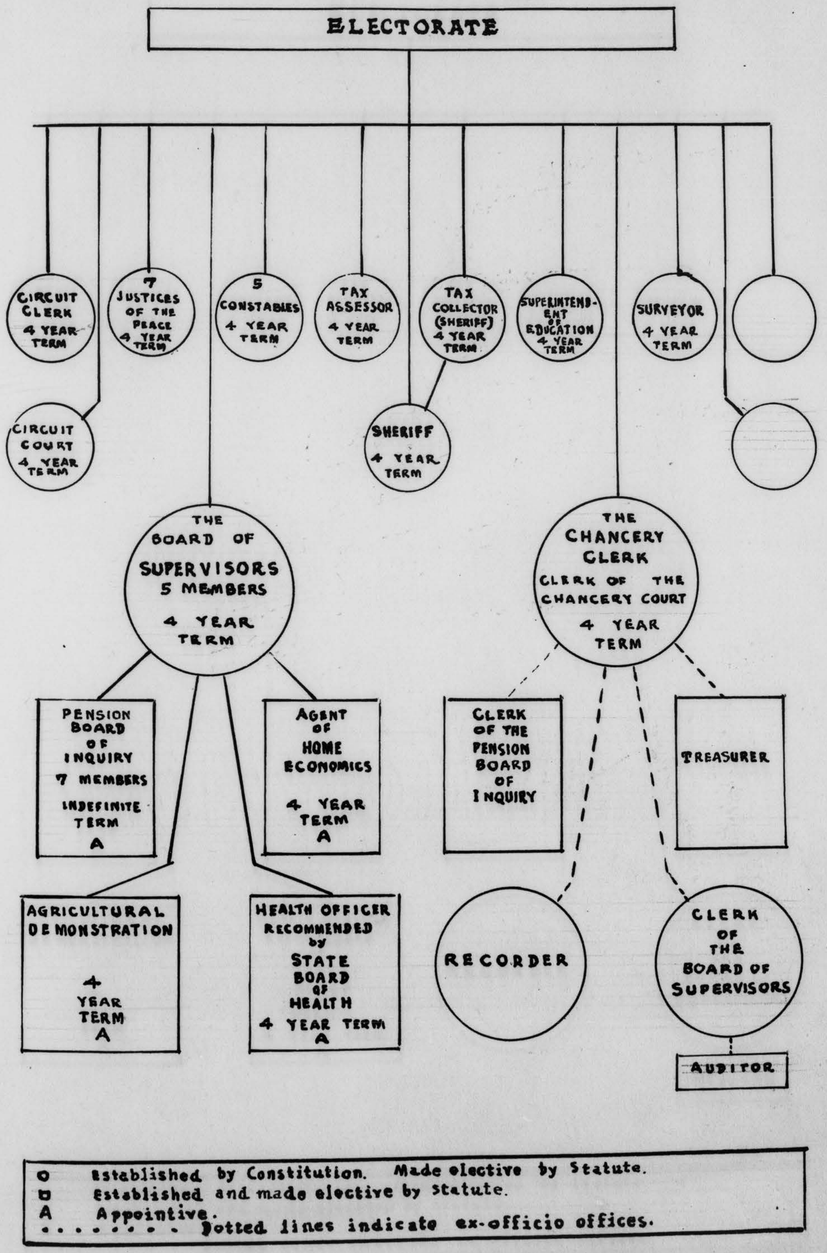
CHART OF GOVERNMENT SMITH COUNTY .



O Established by Constitution. Made elective by Statute.
O Established and made elective by Statute.
A Appointive.
. . . . . Dotted lines indicate ex-officio offices.

VIEW FROM BRIDGE ON LEAF RIVER



Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Leaf River

by

Mrs. S. A. Chambers

I know of a river - a beautiful river
Whose banks I may see never more;
Oh memory, bring it, while fondly I sing it,
To flow at my feet as of yore.

The birds sing above it, the children all love it,
Its sands are as white as the snow;
The willow bends over it like a lover,
And kisses its waves as they flow.

Though dark or bright weather, the beaches together
Stand locking their arms by its side.
And garlands of blossoms hanging over its bosom
Drop downward to float on its tide.

And there in their splendor, when June days are tender,
Magnolias, stately and high,
The pride of our river - our own tree forever -
Stands lifting white cups to the sky.

Sad cypress, oh, ever the bright water over
As mourners bend over the dead,
And in its swift fleeting, O give it this greeting,
And so shall my farewell be said.

"Sweet river, Oh listen, the problems that glisten
Like diamonds beside thy dark wave,
To me they are dearer, to me they are fairer,
Than pearls from the ocean's deep wave."

All gifts that we bring thee, all songs that we sing thee
Thou bearest away to the sea,
So time, rushing river, has carried forever
The roses of gladness from me.

Oh River, sing lowly, Oh River, glide slowly.
For there, by thy white-sanded shore,
My loved ones lie sleeping, unheeding my weeping,
And thou cans't awake them no more.

The above tribute describes the principal and most beautiful stream in Smith County. It rises in Scott County, and flows through the eastern half of Smith, a few miles south of Forest, continuing in a southern direction. It was so-named because of the longleaf pines bordering its banks in early days.

Rivers and Creeks

Strong River (named for its full and swift flow) rises near the center of Scott County, flowing southwest into Pearl River, near the western border of Simpson, and crosses the northwest corner of Smith; thence to the southwest, draining a great portion of Smith County.

Oakahay Creek flows from its source on the Smith-Scott county line southward, across two-thirds of the county, changing its course to the southeast, finally emptying into Leaf River in Covington County. Dry Creek, and Big and Little Hatchabaloo are tributaries of Oakohay.

West Talahala Creek (called Talla Bogue on soil survey map), a tributary of Leaf River, rises in Scott and Newton counties, enters Smith east of Sylvarena and flows southwestward into Leaf River, about ten miles north of Taylorsville.

Fisher Creek, another tributary of Leaf River, rises four miles south of Raleigh and empties into the river one mile east of Taylorsville.

Walker Mill Creek, named for a Mr. Walker who operated a mill on the stream, rises one and one-half miles northeast of Taylorsville, flows westward for a few miles, thence to Leaf River. The name of this stream was later changed to Cold Creek by the youngsters who go swimming there.

Clear Creek, so named because of its crystal clearness, has its source in some springs seven miles north of Taylorsville; it flows seven miles westward into Leaf River.

Coon Branch, named for the coons found along its banks, rises seven miles north of Taylorsville, runs southeast for a few miles, then into Leaf River, draining an area of about ten square miles.

Raspberry Creek, one of the streams running in Smith County on the northwestern boundary and emptying into Strong River in the county, was first named Chunky Creek by the Indians and earliest settlers. It was later called Raspberry because families by that name lived there, or along the stream.

Shongolo Creek (Indian origin), another Leaf River tributary, rises near Lemon and runs southward into the river. It is ten miles in length, and the principal drainage source around Lemon.

This splendid network of streams furnishes Smith County with a good drainage system, which, with mild climate, permits early tillage of soil and early and rapid growth of vegetation. Health conditions also are excellent, as a result of good drainage and running water, which makes it practically free of stagnant water and mosquitoes. There are many swamps adjacent to the streams, but the lowlands are, to a large extent, dry and only moderately covered with vegetation.

The county has a moderate temperature in summer, being cooled by breezes. Though the weather may be very hot during the day, it is rarely ever so after nightfall. The soil is comprised of clay and sandy loam, of a very loose and easily cultivable nature. It absorbs water very quickly and drys out in the same manner.

Elevation

Smith County is a plane, gently sloping towards the south; elevations range from about 275 to 450 feet above sea level. East of West Talahala Creek, there are several ridges which rise from 150 to 200 feet above the drainage ways. With the exception of small areas, the lowest land is in the southern part of the county. Most of the bottom land is along the rivers, but the extreme northeast corner includes several square miles of flatwoods. The principle rugged regions are in, or near, the central and east-central sections. However, in the west and northwest, the land is from rolling to moderately hilly.

Springs

There are no lakes, marshes, nor bayous, but springs are plentiful. The fact that there are so many has a tendency to lessen their importance. An example of this is

Clear Creek. It has been called "child of a thousand springs." It runs for a distance of only ten miles, but within that span, a multitude of springs empty into it. This creek remains at a normal stage summer and winter, and the water is very clear and cold; the fall is rapid and the current very swift.

Each church and each schoolhouse in the rural districts has a spring. Practically all of the old settlers chose their respective homesites adjacent to springs. Among these was Tom Sullivan, the progenitor of all the Sullivans in Smith County, and the original settler of famed Sullivan's Hollow. His home was located atop a hill which has a beautiful spring at its foot. The water was used at the house until a well could be dug, but the spring has been utilized as a place to wash the clothes of six generations of Sullivans - a space of 110 years.

Pete James's old home near Trenton is the site of a wonderful spring; the water was carried from the spring to the home for many years before a well was dug.

Cold Spring, on Eastman-Gardiner's railroad, about two miles northwest of Mize is the most spectacular one within the county; the water from all of the natural fountains is very cool, but from this one it seems that the flow comes directly off ice.

A bed of springs is located one mile west of Mize, on the Magee Road. These springs come from the Fullers' earth mine. There are several small springs which empty into Clear Creek, but one, located just south of the old Wilson water mill site, is much larger than the others. The water comes out of the foot of a large hill, at a capacity of thirty gallons a minute. A large spring is located just south of Raleigh emitting from under the long chain of hills, and this was the lure for the agricultural settlers in that community. The largest spring in Smith County is at Harmony Church, between Mize and Raleigh, and was the incentive for the location of the church; it has served as a refreshing place for congregations more than a hundred years. This natural fount emerges from a six-inch hole at the base of a hill, but there is no record of the capacity of the spring; it supplies a branch several feet in width, and the flow is very swift at all times.

Wells

There are hundreds of wells in Smith County, several with a history. The oldest one, perhaps, is the Tom Sulliva n well in Sullivan's Hollow. It is curbed, and the cold water is drawn up in a long bucket from a depth of 102 feet. It was dug in 1824, and is still in use.

There is another well a short distance away which is nearly as old, but very different in character. This one is 110 feet deep and about four feet in diameter; it is located on the place now owned by Mack Sullivan, is dug in red clay, and has been there for 102 years; today, it is just as sound and solid as it was when first dug. It not only furnishes water but is serving as a refrigerator; milk and butter are lowered into the well, and the cool temperature keeps them perfectly fresh and pure.

A well on the Baldwin Place, two miles southwest of Center Ridge, is perhaps the most unusual one in Smith County. It is a bored one with curbing, not unlike hundreds of others, save in one respect. At various times there is a strong upward pressure of air from the mouth of the well, creating a sound much like the wind blowing. This pressure is strong enough to blow a French harp; and there has been much comment, conjecture, and investigation as to the cause of this phenomenon, but neither science nor magic has offered a plausible explanation.

Another unusual well is at O. B. Wade's home, and is famed not because it is good, but because the surface of the water is completely covered with an oily substance which renders it unfit for use; much concern as to the cause of this, and the possibility that there might be oil nearby, has been exhibited.

Because a bountiful supply of water may be more easily and economically obtained, Smith County has not been developed in so far as artesian wells are concerned. However, there have been several drilled: three at Taylorsville, two of which are at Lindsey's Saw Mill, just east of the town. They are 285 feet deep and produce pure water. One of the wells is used for supplying employees, and the other for operating the mill.

There is an artesian well in the center of Taylorsville, adjacent to the G. & S. I. Railroad, which was drilled in 1903 by the town and the railroad jointly, and was to furnish water for the locomotive boilers, and also for the town. This well is about 1100 feet deep, but was a disappointment to the railroad company because of the chemical content, which rendered the water unfit for use in the boilers. The water contains soda, sulphur, and iron. There are five

artesian wells in the town of Mize, each about 120 feet deep; they overflow and furnish an enormous amount of water, and have been in use for several years.

Mineral Waters

There has been very little mineral water found in Smith County. However, most all of it is pure and very palatable. There are a few springs which are noted for their curative powers. Water from a well on the Craft Place, one mile west of Polkville, contains magnesium salts and is a very strong laxative.

Oak Springs is seven and one-half miles east of Raleigh, on the Bay Springs road. The story goes, that this fount was first discovered by the Indians, and that the water was efficacious in the treatment of their wounds and sores. Copperas, alum, sulphur, and iron are found in this water, and these properties have caused it to become known far and wide for external and internal use.

The Moore Healing Spring or Mineral Spring is located about three and one-half miles east of Raleigh on what is known as the Old Moore Settlement. This place was first settled or homesteaded by George Moore about one hundred years ago. At first people thought this spring was like any other one, but they began to notice that wounds bathed in this water healed quickly. A horse that was scratched very badly was carried to this spring and made to stand in the water, and was healed. Later a man who was snake bitten bathed the wound with this mineral water, and soon recovered.

Several people noticed about this spring's having peculiar qualities, and W. E. Moore, son of George Moore, had the water analyzed, and the test proved the presence of valuable substances or minerals. As many as seventeen different properties were found. The spring is now well-known, and people travel for many miles to get water from it for various treatments.

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Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Soils

Smith County lies well within the Coastal Plain Region of the South, and is on the northern boundary of the longleaf pine belt of the state.

Geologically, the soil-forming materials of this region are designated as Tertiary. That is, this is based on Mississippi geological survey. As a rule the soil in the longleaf pine regions is residual, except the alluvial soils of stream valleys. The soils of Mississippi, in which Smith County is located, have originated principally from the weathering of the Lafayette formations, the origin of which is in doubt. By some geologists it is thought to be the southern equivalent of the northern glacial drift. By others, it is thought to antedate the drift, and to have been deposited by streams; still others think it to be the shore-wash deposits of various formations.

The soils formed from the Lafayette formation include sands, sandy loams, gravelly loams and clay loams, and as a rule, these soils are deficient in mineral plant food. Bright coloring is characteristic of nearly every outcrop: Orange, pink, yellow, buff and white colored sands and clays occur in a great variety of relationships. The Lafayette mantle in most parts is thin, yet the Grand Gulf contributed some to the soil, unless the Lafayette be considered a phase of the Grand Gulf. Under the mantle of Lafayette lies the formation of the Grand Gulf. Since Smith County lies in the area of Coastal Plains, the soil is formed principally from rock of younger geological formation.

The Vicksburg limestone outcrops on Strong River, below Trenton; also along Leaf River, from where it receives the water of West Talahala, to a point several miles north of Sylvarena. North of the limestone exposure, are deep beds of clay, more or less calcareous. South of the Vicksburg limestone exposure, are the non-calcareous clays.

There is also a small amount of ore in Smith County. Marl and limestone produce dark calcareous soils.

The Jackson formation, composed of clays, sands and marls, represents the last stage of the Eocene Epoch in Mississippi, and extends from Wayne to Yazoo County; part of Smith is in its path.

There are three distinct types of Bibb series: Bibb fine sandy loam, Bibb silt loam and Bibb clay. Bibb fine loam type is located principally in the western part of the County. There are several areas extending from north to south on each side of Oakohay Creek, and some small areas in the northwestern part of the County. This type is not considered a productive soil, and very little of it is in cultivation. The outstanding feature of this type is the poor natural drainage. It is light-colored alluvial soil, predominantly sandy. The surface soil ranges in texture from a silty very fine sandy loam to a moderately coarse loam, and colored from gray to rusty-brown.

Bibb silt loam includes those wide, flat bottom lands known locally as "slash land," or water oak land. A more general term is "swamp". During the winter, the surface is covered for weeks with water, and in summer it becomes hard and gray, stained with dull yellow and yellowish-brown. This is the predominant soil of Oakohay Creek and tributaries. Practically none of the Bibb silt loam is cultivated.

Bibb clay is a light gray, mottled brown, gray and yellow. Bibb clay is the prevailing type on the wide, flat bottom of West Tallahala Creek, and the first bottom land of Leaf River, from Pineville northward, is of that type. It is subject to frequent overflows, and practically none of it is in cultivation.

We might class Cahaba series as two types: Cahaba loam, and Cahaba very fine sandy loam. The latter type is found in small areas scattered over the County, but the largest number of areas is found near Leaf River, in the Taylorsville vicinity. There the soil consists of a brown to dark-brown fine loam, then into a fine reddish-yellow. This type occurs on bench lands of larger streams, and has excellent physical properties; it endures wet and dry weather well.

The Cahaba loam, a somewhat variable type, occurs on the lower terraces of Leaf River, in the vicinity of

Taylorsville. This is a moderately heavy sandy loam.

Ochlockonee silt clay is a brown, silty clay, passing into a lighter brown, or yellowish-brown surface soil. The subsoil shows mottlings of gray and is somewhat compact. This type contains rusty and black concretions. The largest area of which is found in the northwestern part of the County, through which Strong River flows.

Ochlockonee silt loam prevails near the banks of the larger streams, and the surface soil is a dark, rich brown, mellow silt loam. Only small areas of this type have been cleared, for on part of these areas water stands the year around.

Ochlockonee fine sandy loam includes the alluvial land, with a brown surface soil. The subsoil is generally heavy, which indicates good drainage, and a large portion of this type has a mottled subsoil that is silty. Small areas of this type are scattered practically all over the County, near the streams.

Trinity clay is found in very small areas, and as a rule, this type is best developed at the foot of hillsides. It has a black surface layer, varying from a few inches to fifteen inches deep.

Catalpa clay loam is an alluvial soil, derived chiefly from calcareous soils. The surface is more or less sandy and the subsoil may be a yellowish-brown or mottled yellow, and drab, sandy clay. Farther from the slope, the soil becomes heavier and the subsoil stiff, heavy bluish-gray, in which the under drainage is poor. The soil is invariably acid, and as a rule, the subsoil is distinctly acid.

The Leaf loam is a somewhat variable type with respect to surface soil, but in all places the subsoil is heavy and plastic. Generally, the soil is a light brown to a dark brown subsoil, by red or reddish-yellow clay, which passes into a stiff, plastic clay. This type has an irregular distribution in Leaf River Valley, below the mouth of West Tallahala Creek.

The Myatt type, considered a second-bottom type, is characterized by a flat surface, poor drainage, and light color. In most places there is a thin surface layer of dark, partly decomposed organic matter in the included

areas of Myatt fine sandy loam, such as that in the slight depressions of Leaf River terrace, one-half mile east of Taylorsville. It is also developed near Pineville.

Virgin Kalmia is the dominant type on the higher terraces of the larger streams, and the terrace on which Taylorsville is situated is from thirty to forty feet above the river channel; the terrace near Ted is also high. On small areas in various other parts of the County the surface soil varies from reddish-brown to light gray, according to the local drainage. The reddish soil is not Kalmia, but an inclusion of other types of soil.

The immediate surface of Houston clay is black clay, crumbly when dry and very soft and sticky when wet. At a depth of a few inches it changes to a yellowish-brown, sticky clay. In many places it has a black surface layer several inches deep, and the numerous branch bottoms easily yield to tillage.

In its typical development, the Montrose clay consists of a surface layer of rather dark brown to yellowish clay, containing enough organic matter to impart a somewhat crumbly structure. At a depth of six to eight feet, marly clay or soft, impure limestone, commonly appears. When the County was settled this type of land had a scattering growth of post oak and pine. Most of the Montrose areas are in the northeastern corner of the County.

Caddo fine sandy loam is low in organic matter, and all of it is very acid and of a cold nature. Small areas of this type are scattered practically all over the County, and generally, this type is a light brownish-gray, pale yellow or yellowish-gray.

Kirvin clay loam, differing from Kirvin fine sandy loams, is found in large areas in the north-central part of the County. Much of this type is a rather heavy, reddish-brown sandy-clay loam. A lighter subsoil is found in the areas near Trenton, and southward. Most of this type ranges from strongly rolling to hilly, and some of the small areas are rough.

Kirvin fine sandy loam is altogether a different type; most of it is gray or brownish-gray, and most of this type

is found in the east-central part of the county, having a crop adaptation similar to the Orangeburg soil, but tillage is difficult on account of its rougher surface. Much of this soil, near Warren Hill Church, was in cultivation before the War between the States, and still yields fair crops.

Oktibbeha clay is found in small areas; some near Trenton, and some on the east side of Leaf River, near Sylvarena, including numerous steep slopes and some sharp bluffs. The small areas along West Tallahala Creek are generally too rough for agricultural use.

Greenville loam is highly desirable as an agricultural type, although it is found in very small areas, practically in the eastern part of the county, near Leaf River. It occurs in small areas on the tops of flat table-like divides, and is characterized by the dark red or brownish-red color, which prevails from the surface to a depth of several yards.

Orangeburg and Susquehanna fine sandy loam, undifferentiated: This is a hilly region located in the northern part of the county, and most of it is non-agricultural. A few miles south, the hillsides are not so steep, and small areas are tillable. Springs are numerous in this section.

In the northeastern part of the county there is a considerable area known as Ruston and Susquehanna fine sandy loam. This region lies chiefly on the head-waters of Ichusa Creek, and practically all this land is tillable. Most of it is what was the original pine forest, and may be distinguished from the Ruston by the light gray.

The areas mapped as Ruston and Orangeburg fine sandy loam, undifferentiated, comprise land so rough as to be non-agricultural, composed mainly of Ruston and Orangeburg soils of close associations, but including patches of various types. The areas east of Raleigh are hilly to broken, and contain many outcrops of sandstone. There are some stony patches and some seepy spots.

Susquehanna clay is variable in color and texture, ranging from light gray, very fine sandy loam, to brownish or reddish-brown sandy clay loam, sandy clay or clay. On slightly eroded hill-sides, this clay forms a stiff soil

that is sticky when wet, and hard when dry. The large area in the northeastern part of the county is rather low. This type is deficient in lime, hence comparatively little of it is cultivated, for it is too heavy to be tilled with light equipment.

Orangeburg fine sandy loam has a surface of brownish-gray to light brown, friable fine sandy loam, changing at depths of a few inches. The subsoil is brick-red, friable fine sandy clay. The lightest variations of this type are usually on knolls. Some quartz, gravel and small concretions are found. The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is highly esteemed throughout the South, as the surface part is easy to till. Areas south of Mize are representatives of this type.

The Ruston fine sandy loam consists of moderate dark-gray, loamy fine soil, and the subsoil is yellowish-red, rather friable. The topography ranges from undulating to gently rolling. Between Taylorsville and Oakohay Creek, and thence for several miles north of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, Ruston fine sandy loam forms a wide area of gently rolling uplands, with many wide swales. Another distinct type of the Ruston soil is the Ruston fine sandy soil of light-textured phase. This soil occurs in many higher ridges.

Their Proclivities

Value of each soil in county in relation to crops, forests, grazing:

Bibb fine sandy loam type is not only subject to overflow, but is wet and soggy during most of the year. Sugarcane and sorghum do well on it, but it is best adapted to timber production, or pasture and hay land. The principal timber is hardwood.

The Bibb silt loam type is heavily forested with white oak, water oak, post oak, hickory, beech, holly, gum, and many other varieties of trees.

The Bibb clay is subject to overflow, and the forest growth is similar to that of Bibb silt loam. Pasturage here is very poor.

Cahaba very fine loam grows corn, cotton, cowpeas, velvet beans, and winter oats successfully.

The Cahaba loam type, with the exception of small spots of poorly drained land, is well adapted to tillage. The areas near the river banks, which are a dark color, are especially productive, corn yielding from 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

The Ochlockonee silt loam is found near large streams, and the major part of it is heavily forested with most any kind of tree and undergrowth that is adapted to this climate. The small cleared areas are called hummocks, and good yields of corn are produced; carpet grass and lespedeza flourish well.

Ochlockonee fine sandy loam is a very fertile soil and often yields a bale of cotton, or 40 or 50 bushels of corn to the acre. Sugar-cane, carpet grass and other varieties of grass grow well here.

Ochlockonee silt clay loam is heavily forested, and practically none is tillable. If cleared and drained, this type would produce corn and grass-like plants most profitably; although rice, oats, cotton, sugar-cane, sorghum and various forage crops could be grown.

Most of the Trinity clay is in cultivation and is highly valued by farmers. It is well adapted to corn and all native grass.

Catalpa clay is a very desirable type for corn, oats, cotton, and most of the legumes grow well on it.

The leaf loam type is better suited to grass and legumes than to cultivation.

Very little of Myatt loam is in cultivation. Most field crops do well on artifically drained lands if the season is wet. Lespedeza, sorghum and sugar-cane do well, even better than other crops, but this type is most suited to forest and pasture land.

The Kalmia soil is found on the higher terraces of the larger streams, and considerable part of this in in cultivation. Cotton yields well; sugar-cane, most truck crops, cow-peas and velvet beans do well in all except the light-colored spots.

The Houston clay is a black, crumbly clay. Many such spots are in cultivation, and where the drainage is good, they are very productive, but most of the land lying higher has suffered much from surface wash.

Montrose fine sandy loam is cultivated in small patches, and produces a good quality of sugar-cane and sorghum, but it is better adapted to forage crops.

The Montrose clay is a poor type for cultivation; it usually is referred to as hog-wallow land.

The Caddo type produces corn and oats fairly well.

Kirvin sandy loam has a crop adaptation, but it is hard to handle on account of rough surface.

Greenville loam is a highly desirable agricultural type, Corn, cotton, oats, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cow-peas and velvet beans are successfully grown.

The Oktibbeha clay was formerly cultivated, but has been allowed to revert to pasture.

Ruston and Orangeburg fine sandy loam, undifferentiated: Practically no cultivated land is better suited to forestry than this.

Ruston and Susquehanna fine sand loam, undifferentiated: Practically all this type is better adapted to forestry than any other use. Comparatively little of the Susquehanna clay is cultivated. It is better suited to forestry and grazing.

Susquehanna sandy loam is similar to Susquehanna clay; very little is cultivated, because it is difficult to manage in wet season.

Orangeburg fine sandy loam is highly valued throughout the South; however, a small part of it is cleared.

The Ruston type is generally rolling and of low, natural agricultural value.

Commercial Formations

There is a deposit of iron purities on the property of L. L. Benson, between Raleigh and Bay Springs. The analysis on this deposit is 53%, and is found in what is known as the old Spanish gold mine. This analysis was made by Dr. E. N. Lowe. The product is found in rocks of a brown color that have a glistening-golden appearance, and is the same substance so widely written of as "Fool's Gold".

Non-Metallic Minerals

There is an unusual kind of rock formation of this nature on the property of W. Frederick Sullivan, who lives three miles northwest of Mize, Township 1, Section 28, Range 7, East. The product is a white clay rock which is soft when taken out of the ground. It can be sawed or hewn into any shape, but air and sunlight harden the rocks within a few days. This deposit was discovered while the community house was built at Mize, and was used as foundation and chimney material for same. The rocks are found under the ground in an almost solid mass, and to a greater depth than has yet been reached.

Mr. Sullivan owns 160 acres of land, and evidently the entire farm is underlain by this deposit. It is now being used to build a wall against a small creek which flows through the town of Mize. These rocks must contain some cement and setting-up qualities, as yet unexplained.

Clays

There is an abundance of clay deposits in Smith County. There has been no commercial development in this field, but many of the clays have been proven merchantable. There are many strata of pure red brick clay. It has been used for the construction of furnaces, and many stick-and-clay chimneys have been made from a mixture of clay, salt and straw. This red clay has been used for this purpose for many years, and it has stood the wear-and-tear of time.

The Mack Sullivan well, dug in a solid deposit of red clay, has been here a 100 years, and there is yet no sign of sluffing or wearing away.

There is a deposit of blue clay northeast of Taylorsville, from which fire-proof brick have been made. A Federal project was instituted for the purpose of manufacturing brick from this clay, and some were successfully made, but the project has been adandoned.

There are many deposits of white potter's clay in Smith County; a stratum of it is outcropping at the home of C. F. Hopkins, in Mize. It is of a white, chalky nature, moist and pliable when taken from the ground,but with a tendency to harden and set-up when exposed to air and sunlight.

Special Clays (Fullers' Earth)

There are beds of Fullers' earth in this county. The largest and most highly advertised of these deposits is the one on the property of A. A. Lack, within the corporation of Mize, and covers an area of 70 acres for a depth of about 20 feet. Hugh Morse, State Geologist, says this deposit is the largest and the best grade which has been discovered east of the Mississippi River. There are several minor strata in and around Mize, but the Lack property seems to have the mother lode.

The principal use of Fullers' earth is that of a filter for oil, being the most efficient material obtainable for this purpose. It is also used as a filler for paints and other materials. The color of this clay varies from a white to brown and pink, and it is absolutely free from grit, having practically the same appearance as tooth paste.

Bentonite

There are several large deposits of bentonite in Smith County. This product is a clay-like mineral, or group of minerals, consisting of hydro aluminum silicates and alkalies. This clay is used largely as a filler and filter.

Bentonite is being mined at present and taken to Jackson to be refined. (This refined bentonite is being shipped by car loads lots to Northern markets). The Filtrol Corporation plant, located at Jackson, is newest industry there, and the plant, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, is working on a twenty-four hour schedule.

Clays are found outcropping in the northern part of the county, and overlie the geological formation known as the Vicksburg group. These clays contain echinoids, malusca, starfish and fragments of other fossils, which evidence points to marine deposition. The bed of clay ranges in thickness from a few inches to 6 feet, and varies in color from white to a very dark brown, with iron streaks running through the bed. This formation is found only on the highest hills, where the elevation is from 450 to 500 feet above sea level. The supply of this product in Smith County seems to be inexhaustible; the price ranges from $5.00 to $10,00 per ton. This product has many uses. Being



BENTONITE MINE AT POLKVILLE

The ore is refined at the plant in Jackson, and shipped to different parts of the world.

an absorbant of gases and odors, it is used in refrigerator cars containing vegetables, milk, and butter. It is especially suited as a filler for paper, due to its color and freeness from grit. Paper manufacturers are realizing its possibilities, and it will probably become widely used for this purpose.

Cements and Plasters

By adding one per cent bentonite, the mechanical strength was increased and the time of setting decreased. Bentonite acts as a retarder to plaster, and several tests of it have been made for use as putty, and it was found that the nearly white bentonite, mixed with linseed oil, that had been run through Fullers' earth, produced a very light colored putty as good as any other.

Foundry Works

As a binding agent for molding-sands in iron and steelworks, bentonite has been experimented with to some extent. It has also been used as an ingredient in core washes, for the reason that it keeps the carbonaceous matter in suspension. Its use in making cores is also noted, due to the fact that only about one-half of the usual amount of linseed oil is required.

Bentonite has been developed on the property of Mr. James, near Polkville. Other owners in this locality are C. Hughes and J. L. McNeece. Near Lorena, bentonite is found on Mr. Hegwood's property, also in Sections 19 and 20, Township 8, East, Range 4, North, on Mr. Husband's property. Perhaps the statement made by Mr. James (when interviewed) is true. He said: "For thirty years I have hauled fertilizer to these old poor hills in an effort to make them grow enough to sustain my family and myself. Now I am hauling bentonite to town, and I am receiving about the same amount of money per ton for it as I paid for the fertilizer."

Sand for manufacture of glass and pottery: There are innumerable beds of white sand in Smith County, but there have been no developments in regard to their manufacture.

There is rather an unusual body of land between Raleigh and Bay Springs owned by L. L. Benson, that consists of 130 acres. Drs. Lowe and Payne have made a geological survey of this land and have found the following minerals:

potter's clay, bentonite iron, pyrities, acid orine, limestone, potash, and fifteen per cent nitrogen. A fertilizer plant has been established at this place, and is now in operation.

Oil and Gas

Acording to geologists, there are indications of gas and oil in this county; however, no efforts have been made to drill.

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Chapter IV

FLORA

Forest Reserves

Smith County is a part of the Bienville National Unit. CCC Camp F 18, Jasper County, F 13 and F 23 in Scott County, and F 15, Smith County, are in the Bienville District. Camp F 15 is located near Burns.

According to the statement of C. B. Annis, Project Supervisor, the principal work being done at present (1936) is the construction of roads and telephone lines. Construction has been nearly completed on twenty-four miles of road in Smith County by CCC Camp F 15, according to a recent survey, and the completion of these roads will fill a serious need in the Burns, Heater and Trenton communities.

The forest service realized it is necessary to have good roads to begin forest management on the newly established Bienville Ranger District, and therefore, located the roads and laid out work for the camps. These roads are of a much higher standard than the county roads. The first road on which work was done was the one running northeast from Trenton through Pulaski, and reaching Highway 35 about two or three miles south of Forest. About one-half of this road is now ready for graveling, and plans are being made to build bridges during the summer of 1936.

When the company arrived in 1934 several lookout towers on the Bienville District had been completed, but there was no means of communication between towers and camp, so this camp has built about thirty-five miles of telephone line. In a short time a telephone was installed in the Heater Tower; sometime later, one was connected to Spinola tower east of Lemon, giving a fairly good coverage of the area near Camp F 15.

There is no state park in Smith County, but the CCC Camp F 15 is clearing up a sixty-acre plot around Shongolo Lake for recreational facilities. This plot

surrounds a beautiful five-acre lake, fed by a spring, which is expected to be developed into a place for swimming, boating, fishing and picnicking. (1)

Forest Trees and Forest Types

Conifers. The most common cone-bearing tree in Smith County is the pine. The longleaf yellow pine once covered a great portion of the county and until around the 1890's the tree was looked upon, in this county, more as a nuisance than an asset. It stood in the way of cultivation, and there was little demand for it as timber since it was hard to handle and too expensive to remove from the land. The stump, too, being full of rosin, which preserved the wood, kept it from rotting. However, in the late '90's lumber was in great demand; the price of timber began to rise and many large saw mill plants were operating in various sections of the county, and so began the removal of the longleaf yellow pine. Syndicate companies bought up the land in order to get the timber, and much of the land containing the thickly standing pines was bought for a small consideration.

The longleaf pine now is practically gone; some trees of a second-growth can be found, but they are very scarce. This pine has long narrow leaves or needles which grow in clusters near the end of the limbs of the tree. These needles remain on the tree from two to five years and then fall off. The wood is of a yellow color, hence its name. The longleaf yellow pines bear seed; from the time the tree blossoms, it is about two years until the seed or fruit ripens. The seed are found between the scales of the cones and are provided with a very thin edge on one side, which enables the wind to blow the seed some distance before they fall to the ground, thus making it possible for greater areas to be seeded.

The short leaf is another pine that resembles the longleaf yellow pine, though it has shorter leaves or needles, and numerous limbs, while the body of the longleaf is very tall with only a few limbs near the top. The pine more commonly seen in this county now is often referred to as "Old Field Pine," because of the fact that it springs up over land which has been allowed to revert back to woodland, after having been cultivated. These pines produce seed in cones just as the longleaf yellow pine does. The body of the

(1) C. B. Annis, Supervisor of CCC Camp F 15.



GIANT PINE ON THE MAYFIELD BRANCH

This tree was seven feet in diameter four and one-half feet above the ground. Two six-foot cross-cut saws had to be welded together to saw the tree down.

old field pine is short and much of the lumber made from it is "knotty."

There are other varieties of pines along the banks of streams which resemble both the longleaf yellow and also the old field pine. These species are often called spruce pines, because of their resemblance to both pines and spruce. These also bear seed in cones, but they have a much shorter needle than the above mentioned pines.

Along the banks of Strong River and Leaf River are found cypress trees, which are also of the pine family. These trees have a lacy leaf, which is shed-off in the fall. The wood has a dark color, but is valuable because of its power to resist decay due to exposure.

Hardwoods

The most common hardwoods are oaks, maples, beech, bays, hickories, gum, poplar and ash.

A much larger variety of hardwood trees are found in Smith County than soft wood. Scattered over the uplands are various kinds of oaks. In most sections there seems to be about an even percentage of white, red, and post oaks; nearer the streams and damp lands there are water oaks. All oaks in this county except the water oak have broad, deep-lobed leaves, while the water oak has smaller leaves. These trees reproduce by means of acorns which grow on the tips of the branches. The white oak grows to be larger than the other species as a general rule, and together with the water oak, are used for lumber and barrel staves. The red oak and post oak are used chiefly for fuel.

The maple tree grows near streams; the foliage of the maple is a broad-lobed leaf; it also reproduces by means of seed. The tree has a smooth bark, but it is scarce in this county.

The beech tree also grows near streams. It has a smooth bark and is used for lumber. In the swamps along the banks of Strong and Leaf rivers beech is found in abundance. This tree reproduces by means of seed, which is often referred to as beech-nut. The foliage is a medium width, serrated leaf.

The bay tree is found near streams, or where the soil remains more or less damp. In this county there are two species of bays, the narrow leaf and the broad leaf bay. The bark is smooth, and where the trees have been found in a number sufficient to justify the sawing and hauling, they are being used for lumber. The bay reproduces by means of seed.

Hickory is found scattered over much of the upland sections. There are several varieties, which differ from each other but slightly. The foliage of the hickory is a compound leaf, serrated. The body is covered with a rough bark, and reproduction is by means of seed in the form of edible nuts.

The sweet gum grows along the banks of streams, and a variety known as black gum, is found on upland, as well as lowland. The sweet gum is more common and reproduces by means of seed which grow in burrs. The foliage is a deep-lobed glossy broad leaf. The timber is of commercial value where it is in sufficient numbers to justify cutting and hauling.

Mississippi ranks among the first states of the union for the production of poplar timber and Smith County has well produced her share. There are poplar trees scattered over the swamps of the county, the largest belt of this hardwood is located in the north western part of the county near Strong River one mile west of Trenton; however the largest trees have been cut. There are two types of these trees, the yellow and the blue poplar. The latter is a better type than the yellow because it makes a higher grade of lumber but the yellow poplar grows larger and scales the most log feet. One unusually large log cut from this tract of timber was fifty two inches in diameter at the smaller end.

Another type of hardwood tree found is the dogwood. This tree is used for its value for wood, but it is more important for its flowers. This tree is found in almost every forest in the county. The ash tree is another type found. It is valuable to manufacturers for making farm equipment because of its light weight.



CUT-OVER LAND NEAR TRENTON

Once many thousands of acres of fine virgin timber grew here. It is land like this that is being reforested by the U. S. Government.

Extent of Woodlands

The leading industry of Smith County is agriculture, but at one time lumbering was one of great magnitude. No longer than thirty years ago the county was well forested with yellow pine timber, also a good bit of hardwood, such as hickory, oak, gum and poplar. Practically all of this best timber has been cut; however, there are a few small belts that still remain. A line running practically east and west, a few miles south of Burns, divides this timber. That part south of the dividing line is owned, and is being cut by Eastman, Gardiner and Company, and shipped to Laurel, Jones County, where it is sawed into lumber. That part north of this line goes o to Morton, for the Adams-Edgar people. A small area, in extreme eastern part of the county, goes to Gilkris-Fordney Lumber Company.

It is said that Adams and Edgar will, after sawing all their pine timber, turn their Morton mill into a hardwood mill, which is to cut the largest belt of hardwood in the county; this is a belt of poplar and gum in the northwestern part of the county, on Strong River. With these few exceptions, Smith County has been cut-over. What scrap timber is left is being cut by local mills, principally for home use. The great forest, with which God blessed this county, has been cut and disposed of, and a part has gone to waste, the supply being practically exhausted. There has been exceedingly little done towards replacing it.

Another thing worth mentioning is the cutting of the small pine sapplings into fiber wood. Quite a bit is being cut from the southern part of the county, and hauled to the railroad on trucks, it is loaded on the railroad cars and shipped into Laurel to the Masonite Mill. Taylorsville is the principal shipping point for this wood from Smith County. Robert Lindsey states that he ships about six car-loads of this pulp wood per week, receiving about $4.25 per 160 cubic feet.

Economic Value of Forests

As soil conservers the forests are of intrinsic value. It is true that the trees must consume much of the substance in the soil, but such substance as is used, is returned to the soil by means of the dead foliage from the forest. This foliage from the trees drops to the ground and decays, thus replacing that substance

which has been used by the roots.

The roots of the trees form nets of small roots near the top of the ground, and which grasp and hold the soil firmly and prevent erosion. Dead leaves too, form a layer over the top of the ground, which hinders the water from moving the soil. Because of these facts, gullies are seldom in the forests of this county.

Forests are of economic value, in often preventing the killing of young truck plants by cold waves. The timber acts as a protection when on the north side of plants. In the same way, trees act as a protection against the summer heat. Domestic and wild animals, and wild birds find shelter from extreme heat, and a hiding place in which to raise their young.

Leaf mold from nearby forests is often spread over the lesser fertile spots of land, thereby increasing the organic matter in the soil and making possible a larger yield.

Products from the Home Forests

The farm income is often supplemented by products from the forests. Second-growth pines are marketed to make wood pulp; the pines are cut and shipped to the Masonite plant at Laurel. Gums, beech and many bay trees are sold and shipped out of the county to make lumber. During the life of the longleaf yellow pine, the pines were chipped, and the resin substance caught and sold, as well as the timber. Bolts are sold to make staves for barrels of various kinds. In Smith County the tracks of lands are small, and no one person receives a very large amount for his forest products, except those who have bought up timber options from neighbors. There is yet, in some places in the county, a goodly number of longleaf yellow pines which are rapidly being sold and moved.

Cutting and Handling Timber

The cutting and hauling of timber on Smith County farms is done on a small scale, as there is very little choice timber, and the greater part of it is consumed

at home, in the way of building or repairing old buildings, fencing, etc. This is sawed and hauled to the local mills on wagons. Where timber can be reached with trucks, it is hauled in this way to the mill.

Much timber is being cut and made into crossties and a small amount into posts. A few farms supply fire-wood for many families who do not own their own wood, especially those who live in towns.

Marketing Farm Timber

As has been mentioned, there is little marketing of farm timber. Eastman, Gardner and Company are shipping their timber to Laurel mills, where it is sawed into lumber and shipped to different parts of the United States. As to cooperative marketing, there is very little, as what is now left of the virgin timber is inferior, and is generally cut by local mills for home use. However, a belt of hardwood is to be cut and sawed by Adams and Edgar, of Morton, and will probably be shipped to different points.

Protecting the Forests

The National CCC Camp F 15, located near Burns, is doing a wonderful work protecting the forest against fire. According to the statement made by C. B. Annis, Project Supervisor, suppression of forest fires is at present (1936) the major project of the camp. When the company arrived in Smith County in 1934, there was no means of communication between the towers previously erected and the camp; but since lines have been put up, telephones installed, and connection with the camp established, location of fires, is more easily detected. The installation of phone, and towermen in the Hester Tower, was the first link in the fire detection system. Before this time, word was sent by passers-by.

Many people, who have always been accustomed to burning woods, still think it the proper thing to do. They have not yet been convinced that burning the woods is detrimental instead of beneficial. One great problem that confronts the county today is educating the people to realize that fire elimination is absolutely necessary for the conservation of timber, soil, game and other valuables.

Fire reduction work was begun by the camp of Bienville

Unit, in Smith County, by burning fire-lines along the railroads. Motion picture shows were put on at the schools showing the evils of burning woods. Cooperation has been secured from a number of local residents, who have become acquainted with the program. However, it has seemed necessary to enforce the law against persons guilty of firing the woods. Anyway, the county has had fewer forest fires this spring than heretofore.

A plant survey has been made to decide where planting is necessary to get reproduction, and the winter program of 1936-1937 for this camp is to put out 1,500 acres of trees.

According to a statement of J. S. Rogers, the camp is cooperating with the national program in the capacity of county forest ranger; plans are being made to erect a look-out tower in the southern part of the county in order to have a more efficient program. These towers are 100 feet high, and when all towers and lines are completed, each fire-warden will have a telephone which will enable him to more efficiently discharge his duties.

Smith County is divided into five sections, called beats, and each beat has three fire-wardens. The following is a list of county wardens at present (1936): Homer Keys, A. L. Blakeney, Louie Derrick, Joe Dickson, Irwin Stringer, Grange Anderson, W. E. McDonnieal, O. B. Wade, Homer Cockerel, Burl Caughman, Cleve Fortenberry, John Butler, Tobe Bailey, Woodard Lane, and Archie Daniels. Not only do they cooperate in the elimination and suppression of forest fires, but in road building, recreational facilities and other activities of similar nature.

There are many other ways of destroying forest as well as by fire. Pasturing of woods has been one of the chief deteriorations. Of course, the damage depends largely on the number of stock pastured to the size area. Cattle, horses, sheep and goats eat many young seedlings, especially the hardwood; trample down a great number, and break and scar up many more.

Hogs root young seedlings out of the ground and often damage young trees, while careless wood-cutters bruise and break young trees, which often cause plant disease to set up, thus destroying many trees, which would in the course of time, be very valuable. We do not only waste timber when we destroy the trees of the forest, but when we fail to reforest, we experience a waste of soil as well as a waste of timber. We have vast areas of cut-over land



CCC CAMP NEAR BURNS

that lies susceptible to erosion. About 60,000 black locusts have been planted in Smith County within the last two years; about five thousand are in Raleigh. These have been placed there by individuals and the state highway department, and were not planted so much for the timber, as to fill in gullies, and to prevent hillsides from washing.

Some insects are very injurious to trees and plants. These may be grouped in accordance with the condition of the health of the tree they normally attack. Certain species, especially the leaf-chewing insects, show a preference for healthy trees. Other insects that are wood and bark-boring, attack the tree when the health has been previously impaired. These pests may be known as primary and secondary, and from the viewpoint of control, it is well to know to which group they belong in order to know whether they are deterimental or beneficial. There are some insects that are primary under certain conditions, and secondary under others.

There are certain low forms of plant life called fungi that often attack trees and plants. These fungi enter trees at broken places.

Reproduction of Home Forests

There has been very little improvement or attempts to reproduce the forests in Smith County. However, the precautions taken against fires has made it possible for nature to reforest much of the cut-over land. Plans of the CCC Camp (1936) are to set out numbers of young trees and begin work in earnest on reforesting.

Unusual Trees

Ed Hord, of Raleigh, makes the statement, which is confirmed by Tyree Robinson, also of Raleigh, that a patch of peculiar trees is found near Tiskil Creek, in the northeastern part of Smith County. He says these are the only ones of the kind in Smith County, and as he knows, the only ones in the state, except a cutting from these same trees, which was transplanted some years ago at Ted. These trees are found on a high hill near the lowland of Tiskil Creek, one and one-half miles east of Lorena. The people of the community call the plant "cowcumber." The leaves are from eight to twelve inches wide, and sometimes eighteen inches long. In

the spring they have large white blooms resembling the magnolia.

An unusual type of pine called the long straw pine is very scarce in this section. A small tract of these trees is found near the home of R. L. Means of Polkville. These trees are small but they are being preserved by the Means family. Another tree of this specie is found at the home of Mrs. W. M. McNeece of Polkville, planted by W. M. McNeece before his death, the motive being to preserve the type found growing in the primeval forest.

Trees of Historic Interest

Near the central part of the county just back of where Liberty Church now stands are two large oaks of some historic interest. At the organization of the New Liberty Association, these oaks standing within a few feet of each other were notched and the ends of a plank slipped into the notched places for a stand, or what was at that time called a pulpit. These trees have grown so that they now extend several inches past the edges of the plank.

Freak Trees

An outstanding example of freak trees is located on the old Wilkinson place two miles west of the Raleigh and Mize road. This freak consists of two pines about two feet thick each which grew originally in the form of an X. In the course of years the trunk of one of these trees was burned off to the point of intersection , about twenty feet above the ground. The burned top made a natural graft to the other tree and now the single of the remaining tree is supporting both tops in the shape of a Y.

There is a chinaberry tree at the home of E. B. Cooley in Mize, which was originally three separate sprouts. These sprouts when small were plaited together as a three-plait whip. At this time the trees have grown together entirely and now appear as a single tree, there being only a uniform roughness or uneveness to show that the plait was made.

There is a sweet gum tree two feet thick growing south of the Paulding bridge on the west side of Strong River. The tree has been broken off about thirty feet

above the ground, and a four inch sumac is growing from the top of the broken off gum.

Old Buck Tree

One fourth of a mile above the fork of Caney Creek and Strong River stands a beech tree which appears to have a message of figures, and pictures of animals, written on it. About half-way of the message, a pictures of a hand is used. Crosses and half circles are used also. This beech is about three feet in diameter and stands on the bank of Caney Creek.

Large Trees

There grew, a few years ago in Strong River swamp, near Trenton, a large poplar tree which was cut for lumber but it was found to be hollow. The hollow part of the log is about five feet, six inches in diameter, equal to an ordinary man's height.

Another large poplar is now growing about one half mile north of the Paulding bridge on the east side of Strong River. A negro man is buried at the foot of this poplar, who was hanged on a near-by dogwood tree.

One of the largest trees known to grow in the county is a red gum located three quarters of a mile northwest of the Miller bridge, on the Taylorsville and Gilmer road, This tree is eight feet in diameter, four and one half feet above the ground. All loggers have given up hope of ever being able to cut the tree. They did not have saws long enough to saw the logs and no way to haul it if it were cut. The logging force of Eastman Gardner failed to cut the tree, and the assumption is that it will never be used. Nothing has been done to preserve this tree and there is no road leading to same. It stands in the center of Cohay swamp and the forces of nature and time will be the only things ever to molest it.

A large pine tree is still standing near the Fuller's earth mine, one half mile west of Mize. This tree is four feet thick four and one half feet above the ground. It is of the loblolly variety and is about one hundred and twenty-five feet high. However, this tree is small in comparison to many that have been cut and hauled away, the stumps of which may still be seen. Many pines six feet thick have

been cut, and several even larger than this. The largest pines known in Smith County were on the Mayfield branch two miles northwest of Raleigh. One of which was seven feet thick four and one half feet above the ground. Two cross cut saws were welded together to saw the tree down, and two steam loaders were required to load the fourteen-foot cuts on log cars to be hauled to the mill. This can be substantiated with pictures now in possession of J. M. Little of Mize.

An especially large poplar located in Oakahay s swamp, near Taylorsville, the stump of which is still standing about one quarter of a mile south of the highway that extends across the southern part of the county from east to west, (not yet numbered). This tree measured eight feet in diameter at the ground, and was cut by Henry Harton in 1903. It is not now known what the tree amounted to in money; however, it was cut into lengths twelve feet long and exported.

The largest pine we have any record of that grew in the southern part of the county grew near Bunker Hill and was cut by the Parker Brothers about the year 1898. It was floated down to Moss Point as square timber. This one tree contained seven thousand four hundred forty feet of lumber.

Smith county is noted for its cypress. One deserving special mention grew in Cohay swamp about one half mile south of the highway between Taylorsville and Mize. E. L. Gibson worked up a part of this tree. He got seven thousand one hundred thirty-inch boards and left enough that two thousand boards were later made from the remainder. At that time boards could be bought for about twelve dollars a thousand; at that rate this tree was worth over one hundred dollars.

Fruit and Nut-Bearing Trees

Some valuable commercial hardwoods serve a double purpose, in that they also furnish a generous supply of nuts and fruit, both for human consumption and for birds and animals.

Smith County is unusually blessed with a bountiful supply of nature's wild fruits and nuts which are available from early spring until the late fall.

Among the nut-bearing trees are the big-bud and scaly-bark hickories, black walnut, chestnut, beech, pecans and chinquapins. While the wild fruits include, crab-apple, wild cherry, wild plum, mulberry, honey locust and many others producing edible fruits.

Large pecan orchards are found over the county, as well as home-orchards of peach, pear, apple, fig, plum and apricot. A few quince trees are scattered throughout the county. Two worthy of mention grow on the old Combs place two miles south of Sylvarena on the Sylvarena and Taylorsville road that are about eighteen inches in diameter. These trees are known to be over one hundred years old, and are the largest of this specie known in this section. The blossom is very similar to the pear.

In the early spring comes the mayhaw, a red berry very similar in taste, and appearance to the cranberry. These mayhaw trees thrive in low swamps and marshy places in and around ponds. The trees sometime grow in the middle of the ponds and the berries fall into the water and float. They are then gathered by seining the pond with a screen wire. These berries become ripe the first and second week in May and last through the month. They are gathered to eat as fresh berries or to be made into delicious jelly.

May huckleberries and gooseberries become ripe during the month of May. These two berries are closely related, being almost identically the same in appearance, differing most on the type of bush, and locality in which they grow. The May huckleberry grows on sandy hills and branch heads. The bushes sometimes grow to be four or five inches in diameter. The gooseberry is produced from a small tree, found around reed breaks and in swamps usually growing around the edge of water. These berries are gathered in abundance and are made into jelly, and from them is made the renown huckleberry pie which is so widely acclaimed in this section.

Next in seasonal order comes bush berries and dew berries which are closely related to blackberries. They are used for jelly, preserves and pies. They grow on

vines which are covered by sharp thorns. These berries are used for jellies, and jams, and a very palatable wine is brewed from them. The juice is widely used as a medicine for stomach disorders. The berries begin to ripen late in May and last six or eight weeks.

Wild plums, grow in abundance in old fields and along ditch banks and roadsides. They grow in different sizes and varied colored fruit. They are used for jellies, preserves, pies, wine, and many are eaten raw. They grow in thickets, there being many plum trees in one group. This fruit ripens the first of June and lasts until the first of August.

August huckleberries are similar to the May huckleberries, and grow on the same type of bush, and are used for the same purposes. Maypops and elderberries ripen in August. The maypops grow on vines around fence rows and in fields. They are used for jelly. Elderberries grow on bushes along ditch banks, fence rows, and road sides; they are also used for wine and jelly.

Muscadines, a type of scuppernong, ripens on vines the last of August. They grow on both low and high land. The fruit is similar to the grape, though the skin is thick and tough. They are very prolific and are used for pies, jellies, wine and preserves.

There are two varieties of wild grapes which ripen in the swamps in September. They are the summer grapes and opossum grapes. The summer grapes are much the larger but both are widely used to make jelly and wine.

In October, sloes, crab apples, and October haws are fruits found in abundance. They are all used to make jelly. The crab apples grow on hill sides, and the October haws are found in similar places to the May haws.

In November we have the renown persimmon which grows on all size trees, and is fit for use only after frost has fallen on it.

Smith County produces an abundance of nuts which ripen in the fall of the year. Hickory nuts of different sizes are scattered over most all wood lands.

However, they thrive best on the better grades of hill lands. Since the people of the county have set much of their land to pecans, hickory nuts are not valued so much, but in former years, and yet in some sections hickory nuts were gathered in the fall and stored away for use during the winter. The flavor of the hickory nut is very palatable and if the meat were as easily obtained as that of the pecan it would be more desirable. Before stock laws were enforced, farmers valued the hickory nuts of the woods as food for fattening hogs in the fall.

There are numerous other nuts that grow wild which are prized as foods. There is a black walnut, which is often found around old house places, that produce a delicious nut. They are gathered in the fall and stored away for use during the winter. The meat of these nuts is used in making candies and cakes. Chestnuts grow in some sections of the county and produce a nut that is highly valued. These nuts are shielded by a prickly bur until they are fully matured. The burs burst open and the nuts then fall to the ground, where they can then be gathered for use.

The chinquapin is a similar nut to the chestnut, except it is smaller and grows singly in a bur, while the larger chestnut bur contains several nuts.

Scaly-bark nuts are found in swamps. This nut is very much like the hickory nut except it is smaller and the shell is thinner and softer. Acorns are found in abundance in the fall. These are excellent food for hogs. They also furnish food for squirrels, and help feed wild birds through the winter.

Flowering and Ornamental Trees

There are innumerable specimens of flowering and decorative trees within the county, which are so common that the average inhabitant fails to appreciate their beauty. There are thousands of beautiful wild magnolias, sweet bay, dogwood, red bud, maple, holly, cedar and others.

Many of the finest specimens of the magnolia have been cut and sawed into lumber. These trees, from May through August, have numerous large white blossoms. It is used extensively for shades. A good specimen of this

tree is found at the Polkville school building, which was planted by A. E. Bounds, Sr., when he was twelve years old, the Bounds home being located at that place then. This tree is now four feet in circumference and the branches are large. It makes a beautiful shade and has been a wonderful tree for the Polkville school campus.

The bay tree has a bloom similar to the magnolia, though somewhat smaller and very much the same fragrance. The redbud and maple bloom early and are very beautiful and ornamental. The honeysuckle or wild azalea grows profusely all over the woods and bloom in March. They are fragrant and vary in color shades of rose, light pink, and white.

Grantham's gray beard grows and blooms in early spring. The flower is long and puffy of a white color. Mountain laurel is here in profusion, growing in low damp places with white and purple bunches of lovely flowers. Crab apple trees grow wild and have delicate pink and white blooms that are very fragrant.

In early spring, before the foliage of the various trees reaches its full growth, the snowwhite dogwood can be seen interspersed among the other trees. It thrives in both uplands and lowlands. The hills of Smith County are covered through the month of March with these beautiful white flowering trees, though in recent years many have been cut away to supply factories for making shuttles, golf club heads, etc., because the wood is especially hard and durable.

Legend of the Dogwood

At the time of the crucifixion of Jesus, the dogwood attained the size of the oak and other forest trees, and because it was so strong and firm the wood was chosen for the timber for the cross. To be thus used for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree; Jesus, as he hung nailed upon it, sensed this and in his gentle pity for all sorrow, said to it: "Because of your regret and pity for my suffering, I make you a promise, that never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted, and its blossoms shall be in the



GROWTH OF YOUNG PINE

form of a cross, two long petals and two short petals, and in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints brown with rust and stained with blood, and in the center of the flower will be a crown of thorns, that all who see it may remember it was upon a dogwood tree that the Lord was crucified; and this tree shall not be mutilated nor destroyed, but cherished and protected as a reminder of my agony and death upon the cross." (1)

Wild Flowers

In the early spring, the woods of Smith County are very beautiful with the various showy and modest wild flowers. In all sections of the county the wild violet is found. Different kinds of soils support different varieties. In the sections where the longleaf yellow pine grows, there can be found the largest and most beautiful violet. This plant has lobed foliage and grows in small clumps; the blossom is of a medium shade of blue with a lovely yellow and black center. Unless the woods have recently been ruined by fire, these violets can be found in great numbers in March and early April. At least two other varieties of the violet grow around damp places. One variety is white, while the other is a darker blue than that of the upland sections. The foliage of these varieties is a heart shape, even-edged leaf.

Other modest, close-to-the-ground flowers bloom in profusion. There is none more beautiful, against a massive green foliage, than the dandelion.

Sweet williams grow wild in great numbers near damp regions. Wild iris is scattered over various parts of the county, and wild wistaria climbs the oaks and other trees, forming great banks of the lilac-colored flowers.

A small shrub called the bush honeysuckle, which has a beautiful pinkish flower, is covered with blossoms even before it has started its growth of leaves. This bush occurs along the banks of every stream. Another shrub much larger than the honeysuckle, but not nearly so numerous, is what native Smith Countians call Granddaddy Gray Beard. These flowers are long, white, flowing petals, which really remind one of a man's beard which has been allowed to grow very long.

In the fall, many other wild flowers make the woods and meadows beautiful. Wild astors grow along all fence rows and over meadows. This is a light purple flower, very

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(1) "Save the Dogwood," by Mrs. A. C. McGuire

much like the domestic aster. Goldenrods send their tall, yellow flowers some several inches above the asters. These two wild flowers are almost always found together and prefer the same haunts. Another fall flower which blooms with profusion is the one often referred to as the "Nigger head," the ancestor of our domestic daisy. It, too, seeks the fence corners and meadows.

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Chapter V

FAUNA

The cotton boll weevil is not a native of the United States, but by the year 1922 it was found practically all over the cotton section; in Smith County it is the most destructive cotton pest. There are other weevils that might be mistaken for the boll weevil, hence control of the boll weevil is beset with many difficulties. If it were not for nature providing several means of preventing excessive multiplication, such as heat, insects and birds that prey upon them, cotton crops would be absolute failures. Dry seasons are unfavorable for the weevil, for when infested squares fall to the ground they become so heated they are killed in a short time, as the insect in the lava stage cannot leave the square. Early planting aids greatly. Insects and birds destroy great numbers of these weevils, but the most significant enemy is the ant. Poisoning has been recommended by the State Plant Board, but little has been done in this county toward poisoning them; however, where it has been tried out, it has proved satisfactory.

The fall army worm is known by different names--such as Daggy's corn worm, southern army worm and bud worm. The injury inflicted by it is disastrous to the farmer, as it attacks a great variety of crops, but its favorite food plants are corn, forage crops and cotton. The injury done by these caterpillars is by cutting the tops of the plant completely off, and occassionally, other plants are injured by this pest. Dusting and spraying is recommended by the State Plant Board.

Another pest in Smith County is the rough headed corn stalk beetle. Its natural home consists of low, poorly drained fields, some of which have not been cultivated for a long time. Such land should not be planted in corn the first year of cultivation, and early planting is recommended, during the latter part of May and June. Pasturing hogs on such land is a good method of elimination of the corn stalk beetle, especially during the months of August and September, as they will root them out and devour great numbers of them. Another means of control is the elimination of old waste on pasture lands.

The blister beetle is also found in the county, but so far, has not proved as destructive to plants here as it has in other sections. This is a slender insect that gives forth a yellowish fluid which raises a blister on the skin. There are several ways of destroying this beetle--Sodium Fluosilicate dusting is the best way.

The corn ear worm attacks various plants, such as tomatoes and other vegetables; cotton, cow peas, and corn are also foods for it. The character of attack on all principal crops affected is similar. For instance, the corn: the first damage is caused by boring into the bud and eating down in the tender leaves as they unfold. A little later this injury affects the tassels before they open out, and when the silk appears, eggs are laid upon them and the young corn ear worms burrow down through the silks and attack the small kernels, the tips of the ear being injured first; sometimes the entire ear is completely destroyed, especially the tender varieties. This worm shows a preference for corn, but often attacks cotton, in which case it is easily distinguished from that caused by the boll weevil, as the squares and tender bolls are completely eaten out, and occassionally they gnaw around the base of grown bolls and eat off the stem. It is recommended that a thorough breaking of the land sometimes during the late fall or winter, where the worms have buried themselves, is very profitable. Another way to protect cotton against these pests is to poison them in other crops, such as cow-peas, vetch, etc.

The corn weevil is another pest which is dreaded by the farmer, but little has been done for protection against it. Make corn safe from weevils by careful storage and fumigation.

So far no insect has seriously affected our sugar-cane, and as tobacco is not raised to any great extent, the only remedy used is hand picking.

There are few pests more annoying than the cut worm. In the spring and early summer many plants and field crops, especially corn, are cut off near the ground. The cut worm is the young caterpillar of a night-flying moth that lays her eggs on plants or other objects and often upon the ground. Many kinds go through the winter in the soil, and begin work in the early spring. They do most damage at night, but often appear on dark, damp days. They can be poisoned as follows:

1 peck dry bran, ¼ pound white arsenic or Paris green, 1 pint molasses and four quarts of water. Thoroughly mix and broadcast over the ground, or in rows by the roots of the plants. Early in the morning, when plants are fresh with dew, is the best time to find and kill them.

Garden Pests.

The Mexican bean beetle is a destructive pest, but very little is done to destroy it.

The potato beetle, another dreaded garden pest, is a great enemy to potato crops--eating the leaves and part of the tender stems. Dusting with Paris green mixed with flour or ashes is effective.

The plant louse, a very commonly known insect, infests all kinds of vegetation. There are many different species of lice which completely destroy vegetables and ornamental plants. The substance known as honey dew is secreted by plant lice. Ants are enemies in destroying them, but the best method of killing is to spray with soap solution or kerosene emulsion.

The lady bug is a faithful friend to man, as it destroys plant lice and the eggs of other destructive insects.

The squash bug is of a brownish-black color with yellow spots on the underside. This bug winters in the adult stage, and in the spring lays its eggs on the earliest sprouts of squash and pumpkin vines. As soon as they hatch, the young bugs attack the vines, often entirely destroying them. About the only remedy known is to protect the young plants by covering with netting.

The harlequin cabbage bug, very destructive to cabbage, radishes and turnips, is difficult to eradicate; however, much can be done by placing a cabbage or turnip leaf on the ground in early spring to trap them when they come out of their winter quarters. The full grown bug lives through the winter, and in early spring the female lays eggs on the under side of young leaves.

Orchard Pests

Pear blight beetle, the cause of injury to fruit trees for years, bores into the twigs and branches of apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and causes them to die.

Shot and pin-hole borers are also insects that injure fruit trees, especially apples and peaches. The shot hole, or bark beetle, is a serious menace to apple trees.

The black beetle is an injurious insect to the peach tree, but the peach lover attacks these trees more seriously; their injury is done by the larva or borer which feed in the trunk, principally at or near the ground. Injured trees are more susceptible to attack by bark beetles. About the only remedy used here is digging the borers out with a sharp pointed knife. When this is done it is best to mound the dirt around the tree in summer; this causes newly-hatched borers to attack the tree a little higher up than they would otherwise do, so the task of removing by hand is more convenient. Paradishlorobenzine solution is the most effective means of control--A U. S. Government solution.

Plum Curculio, or peach worm, is another serious pest. Both sexes cause wormy fruit by puncturing for feeding, and the female injures it by depositing eggs. These beetles pass the winter under leaves and other rubbish in or near the orchard, and leave their places of hibernation about the time of the full bloom of the peaches and begin feeding on the calyx and foliage; by the time the small peach makes its appearance the female beetle begins to lay her eggs. Spraying and dusting are recommended by the State Plant Board, and where followed up, has proved successful.

San Jose scale, another serious orchard pest, affects peach, apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees. As it has not been fought sufficiently, trees die from it frequently.

The slug attacks pear and cherry trees at the beginning of summer, and in about ten days, hatches. They are white at first, but soon cover themselves with a dirty, green, gummy excretion. This insect feeds on the leaves of the trees. The recommended remedy is--a solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Poultry Pests

Poultry raisers of this county are familiar with the common red or gray mite which infests poultry houses. The mite feeds almost entirely at night, and often feeds on hens in the nests. The weather is never too hot or cold for the mite to thrive, and in a moist place they live longer than in a dry one. Owing to the fact that mites feed during the might, and secrete themselves during the day, the first step necessary to destroy them is to get

rid of their hiding places, so far as possible. Insecticides are used by spray or pump, and tests have been made as to the best methods. Commercial Carbolineum has proved most effective, as the killing power of this substance is derived from coal tar and lasts for several months. Another coal-tar product, creosote oil, is also effective against mites, but subsequent applications must be made. Clean houses, roosts and walls often, and spray thoroughly.

A specie of itch mite attacks fowls, which causes scaley legs. This mite commonly remains on the feet burrowed in the scales and causes their enlargement. It also attacks the comb and neck. When scaley leg is left untreated, the fowl often becomes badly distorted, and in some instances, can scarcely walk. Carbolineum or crude petroleum used on the roosts will aid in preventing the spread of scaley leg from one fowl to another. Dipping the feet in the solution is best.

All poultry lice have stout cutting or biting mouth parts, which distinguish them from the sucking lice of cattle and other domestic animals. Unlike the mite, the louse remains on his host constantly, and seven species are frequently found on domestic fowls. All these lice are adapted to the condition under which they live. They have a flattened form, are fitted with various spines and peculiarly modified legs, which assist them in moving about among the feathers. Dusting carefully between the feathers with sulphur and nicotine is an effective remedy, but if fowls are heavily infested, dip them (all but his head) in the solution given for mites. This should be done on a warm, sunshiny day; in the fall, preferably.

Live Stock Pests

Cattle are frequently attacked by myriads of flies, mosquitoes and other insects, which suck quantities of blood, and annoy by their stings and bites. All wood pastures, especially swamps, should be provided with a large opening so the animals can come out from the woods in certain parts of the day. It has been observed that the insects are not nearly so numerous in the open. An effective spray has been found of cotton seed oil, kerosene, carbolic acid, oil of tar, and oil of penny royal, mixed and sprayed on animals.

Only since 1934 has the screw worm been a serious pest in Smith County. At that time there was a serious drought in the west and the government paid farmers of this county a handsome sum to pasture cattle which were brought

here through the A A A program. They were shipped here from Texas and Oklahoma, bringing the screw worm with them. The adult, a fly, looks very much like a house fly, only much longer. It has a red head and dark green back with light wings, but does not bother an animal unless there is an open wound. It lays eggs in the scar or sore; and about ten hours later the larvae have formed a complete honeycomb of working maggots. The only way to kill them is to apply benzol. Pine tar is used as a preventative. The screw worm will cause death if not destroyed.

The common horse fly is a nuisance to stock, often causing sores from their bites. Small black flies swarm on animals, sucking their blood, causing a weakened condition, and a depletion of milk flow in dairy cows. Successful sprays can be used to eliminate these pests.

Pests Directly Affecting Man

Mosquitoes carrying malaria germs are prevalent in Smith County; this disease appears every summer, occasionally severe cases developing. A local campaign was put on in 1935 by the ERA, under the supervision of the County Health Nurse, to destroy the breeding places of mosquitoes, and was a great benefit. Screening of houses is necessary.

Several species of flies are found in the county: The common house fly and several others that closely resemble it; the stable fly is one, and sometimes appears in the house. The cluster fly which often visits the house, is somewhat larger than the house fly, and is usually found in clusters in shady places. The blue bottle fly, the black blow fly, and the green bottle fly live around decaying matter.

The house fly carries typhoid fever and tuberculosis germs from a sick patient to well people. Screens and fly sprays will keep them from the house and feed, but breeding places should be destroyed.

Fleas are numerous when hogs, dogs and goats range near by. Since these animals, except the yard dog, are kept out of the house, they are not so much a nuisance. The yard dog may be given a good dusting or a scrubbing with flea soap occasionally to prevent this pest.

A home is easily cleared of bugs provided there are no transients. But a busy house-wife has to keep an occasional lookout for the bed bug. They thrive on human blood,

consequently are disease carriers as well as flies and mosquitoes. They may be eradicated by fumigating.

Common Raodside and Field Pests

Among the roadside insects are: the wasp, muddaubers, hornets, ants, honey bees, bumble bees and yellow jackets. The most harmful insects belonging to this group are pear and grape slug; no concerted effort to control them has been made.

Crickets, grasshoppers, katy-dids, devil horse, walking sticks and roaches are all harmful to crops, but not to any great extent. The damsel fly is in this group, but as it feeds on other insects, it does no harm.

The harmful beetles are betsy bugs and June bugs, and there is no concerted effort to control them.

Spiders are common insects and may be killed by poisoning. The black widow spider, a species with a red spot on its back, causes serious trouble and sometimes death by its poisonous bite.

The spinning organs of spiders are three pairs of appendages called spinnerets, which are pierced by hundreds of tubes through which a fluid secreted by a number of abdominal silk glands passes to the outside and hardens in the air, forming a thread. These threads are woven into webs, cocoons and various other shapes, where the spider retires to await the capture of insects. Cobweb spiders spin various kinds of nets for capturing insects; weavers build platforms on the grass and hide in a tube at one side; lime weavers spin flat webs with irregular meshes; round-web spinners build orb webs; the house spider spins irregular webs in corners and on plants.

Many spiders do not spin webs, but they lie in secluded places or wander about looking for insects. To this class belong the crab, running, ground and jumping spiders.

Fever ticks have been eliminated from Smith County for a number of years. Dipping vats were built, and cattle dipping was compulsory throughout the county. At one time there was quite a bit of trouble among the farmers about tick eradication. Many people rebelled, and appointed men had to go into the pastures after the cattle and drive them to the dipping vat. The common wood tick is prevalent, being

a small specie with a star on its back.

The red bug ("chigger") is bounteous in the woods from March until September, and is worse from April through July. They hibernate in rotten logs, stumps and weeds, and are a pest to the humans as well as to fowls and livestock, often causing great losses among flocks of young chickens. They suck the blood, causing a sore which kills the young chickens. The treatment for bug bites is carbolic acid and vaseline.

Myriads of leeches and earthworms are here; leeches stay in stagnant pools and lakes, and are of no material value, but rarely prove harmful.

Earth worms, in practically all of the land here, are used for fish bait; birds and chickens feed on them, and they serve to loosen and enrich the soil by pushing their way through it.

Snails and mussels are numerous, but are of no harm or benefit to speak of. Snails stay in rotten logs; mussels in creeks.

Crayfish are abundant in creeks and lakes, and serve as food and bait for fish. This crustacean is in no way harmful except to crops, such as young corn when planted on limey soil.

Fish and Their Relations

The streams of this county contain many gars, which are useless as food, and they kill and eat other small valuable fish. Lampreys are scarce, but are considered poisonous, and are much feared by many people.

Of the bony fish, local streams and lakes teem with green trout, perch, eels, bass, suckers, jacks, channel cat, blue cat and spotted cat, all of which are palatable, and widely fished for and caught. They are of great benefit, and all except the sucker are game.

There is an abundance of toad frogs throughout the county, but they are harmless; really they are of great benefit in the destruction of insects. There are many bull frogs in the lakes and marshes; their legs are considered a delicacy for the table.

Reptiles

Reptiles, such as snakes, are plentiful; as are logger head and soft shell turtles. They are destructive to fish, but are beneficial in destroying insects, rats and other harmful pests.

The scorpion, a division of the lizard family, is common to both hills and swamps. They destroy mosquitoes and other insects, consequently are considered helpful.

Rattlers, water mocasins, copperheads, ground rattlers, and pilots are the only poisonous snakes in our County. These snakes are plentiful and harmful, however they destroy insects. The mocasin also eats fish, and the land snakes kill young game.

Non-poisonous snakes here are: spreading adders, king, black, blue racers, whip, garter, and green snakes. Their good and destructive qualities are much the same as the poisonous species.

Fowls

The few ducks in the county belong to the wood and mallard family. In passing over, some get separated from the others, and stop on small ponds or streams and remain here. Occassionally hunters kill them for sport.

The bob white is the leading game bird. His cheery call the year round forms part of the most pleasant associations of country life. The food habits of this bird are beneficial, and they should be maintained in numbers on every farm. There is a law in this county prohibiting the killing of the bob white till the proper hunting season. They live in or near a field and their chief food is insects that are agricultural pests, such as the potato beetle, cucumber beetle, bean leaf beetle, army worm, boll weevil and cut worms. It also destroys a number of weed seed.

The wild turkey is a native of this county, and in previous years was found in great numbers. At one time they were so numerous that they would often prove destructive to the farmers' pea patches, but there can be no significant damage attributed to the bird. It is protected by the State Game Laws.

The turtle-dove is considered by some as a game bird. By others it is decreed sacred. It visits the fields in spring and picks up corn and other grain as it begins to sprout. It is protected by the State Game Law.

The few geese in Smith County are of the domesticated type. They are of great value for feathers and food. They also are fine for eating grass in cotton.

Song Birds

There are several different kinds of song birds; the mocking bird is one of our songsters and is always welcomed at the farm house. It is often considered too fond of cultivated fruits, but experience shows that the damage they do is offset by the good. They build nests in or near the orchard and destroy many injurious insects. They often make their homes near the house, and in winter during the long night may be heard their love song and songs imitating other birds.

The brown thrush is another one of our song birds. Their time to sing is early in the morning, perched on the top of a bush or tree. It resembles the mocking bird by its unusual ability as a songster, differing in that it prefers dense shrubbery or groves for its nest. It visits the gardens and orchards, and is rightly accused of feasting on fruit and berries, although a great part of its food is insects that are injurious to the field, orchard and garden. Taken all in all, the brown thrush is a useful bird, for its secluded retreat in swamps and groves is, no doubt, the breeding places of many insects that migrate to attack the farmers' crops.

The cat bird, another little songster, like the thrush, is a lover of thickets and delights to make its home in the tangles of vines, where it is safe from attacks. It has been accused of stealing part of its food from the orchards, but where wild fruit and berries are found, it does little damage to cultivated ones. It also pays for the damage done by the destruction of orchards and field pests.

The wren, always welcome on account of its cheery song and beauty, is very beneficial, even though of a pugnacious character; it occasionally interferes with the nest and eggs of other birds, and makes its nest

around barns, out-houses, and often in the orchard; but its food consists chiefly of insects.

Being a prolific breeder, frequently rearing from twelve to sixteen young in one season, it causes great reduction of the insects in garden and orchard.

The humming bird, though not a song bird, is our smallest one; it has proved to be beneficial by devouring the many insects which are found in flowers, gardens and fields.

The most familiar and beloved blue bird is very domestic in its habits, and its chief food consists of insects.

The robin is a cherished bird; however, it is of a migratory nature and spends only the winter with us; he is considered beneficial.

Sparrows were brought over from England, and have proved to be a nuisance and garden enemy.

The common black crow has long been considered a real pest to the farmer. He pulls up sprouting grain, especially corn, and feeds upon ripening grain, melons and fruits of different kinds; but after all, he redeems himself of these bad traits by destroying a great number of injurious insects.

The blue jay, a conspicuous member of our bird family, is with us even during the fall and winter, and the brilliant plumage makes him very noticeable. He had rightly been accused of nest-robbing, and it is best not to allow too many around. However, he renders good service to man by destroying insect pests.

The wood-pecker is not a song bird; however, it is evident that they are great conservators of forests, and to them more than any other agency, we owe the preservation of timber from destructive insects.

Other birds in Smith County are: the cardinal or red bird, the yellow hammer, field lark, blue and white cranes.

We have several species of owls. The great horned owl, like most of its relatives, feeds at night, and captures poultry that has not been properly protected. When prevented from doing this, the horned owl is beneficial in that it feed on rats, mice, rabbits and meadow mice.

The barn owl has proved to be a beneficial bird of prey, despite the fact all owls have long been persecuted by man; but persecution has never been more unjust.

The hawk is our most dreaded bird of prey for the reason it is such a destroyer of poultry and wild birds that are friends of man. The blue darter is one of the most dreaded species of hawk, as it preys on domesticated fowls. There are other species that prey practically on rodents.

Mammals

Opossums, enemies of the hen houses, are considered a nuisance, and are extensively hunted during the fur season. Their furs are shipped to various companies out of the state, and the meat is a favorite delicacy, especially with the darkies of the southland.

The common mole, another member of the mammal family, is often considered a common nuisance to the gardens and fields, as it burrows just beneath the surface of the ground searching for food. No animal works so hard for its food as does the mole. Its whole existence is spent in constantly raising and removing large quantities of earth by sheer force of muscle. They loosen the soil and destroy many harmful grubs and insect larvae.

Bats are true flying mammals, and their arms and fingers are greatly prolonged to sustain a thin membrane used as a wing. The thumb, left free, is armed with a strong claw enabling the bat to climb walls and run upon a rough surface. It suspends itself when at rest with its hind feed and hangs head down. Its molars bristle with points for crushing its insect food, and live in caves, lofts and hollow of trees by day. All hibernate in the same way during the winter; reappear in the warm twilight of spring.

Though their eyes are small, they show wonderful skill in avoiding objects during their rapid flight, darting through the densest bushes without touching a twig. Bats render great service by devouring insects. To capture these, it curves forward that part of the membrane expanded between the hind leg and tail serving as a net. The hind legs are joined by a transverse membrane which includes the tail, and this combination of legs and tail forms the frame work of their scoopnet.

They never make nests, nor even attempt to fix over their crannies where they hide and where the little bats are born; but when the old bat flits off into the twilight, the young cling about her neck, while the mother chases the numberless flying insects and moths for food.

Wild Animals

One brown bear was chased through Smith County in August, 1926, and killed in the south-eastern section.

Occasionally a gray fox is chased by hounds and men for sport across the county. His den is in a hollow log, but he does not thrive as the red fox does. Its fur is valuable.

The raccoon increases in spite of the hunters. It is an interesting animal, and the skin is valuable. His home is in some hollow of an ancient oak or gum tree, safe from dogs, until the hunter comes with an ax and gun.

The weasel and the mink are so closely related that the account of one will tell the story of both. The weasel stands for blood and slaughter, and is the most vicious small animal of our woods. It is about sixteen inches long; dark brown color above, white on under parts. It changes to a lighter color in winter. It has a long, slender body and fierce piercing eyes, and is very brave and daring.

The mink is much larger than the weasel, and can swim like an otter, climb like a martin, hunt a hole like a ferret, and generally adapts itself to times and places as few other creatures can. It may appear on a black, rainy midnight or a brilliant October morning, and then rests and sleeps. When he awakes, he is off again, hungry and eager for fresh adventures--of chasing birds and such that he has never seen before.

The skunk is of personal interest to many in the county for it is fond of chickens. It is about two feet in length, with a body covered with long hair. His tail is large and bushy, his color black and white; two white stripes extend down his back and along his sides down to the tail, and a white stripe down the forehead. The skunk is a good mouser and insect eater; the natural enemy of insects and mice, it is for this reason that State

Game Laws protect it.

Rabbits are dreaded as rodents in the fields of peas, beans, cabbage and even sugar-cane. The little cotton tail scoops out a nest in the ground and fills it with fur from the body. You might think it would give her a great deal of pain, but rabbits, like chickens, moult, and at that time they line their nests for the seven or eight little ones that grow quickly and are able to leave the burrow and run about for themselves. They are protected by the State Game Law, and are valued for food and the fur.

Gophers are found in the southern hill section of the county. They dig deep holes in the shape of their body in the sides of a hill. Their nest is made at the mouth of the den, and they feed principally on herbs of the woods.

Grey squirrels are common in the swamp sections and the red fox squirrel in the hills. Their habits vary but little, whether they live in deep forests or within the limits of the more populated sections. Finding a hole in a tree, they enlarge it in order to have plenty of room inside. They often make nests on limbs of trees, especially beeches. They cut off the branches in summer when they are green and place them in successive layers in such a manner as to shed rain.

Squirrels are much hunted for sport as well as for their delicious meat. They feed from the neighbors corn fields and nut trees, as well as hickory nuts, beech, mulberries, and other fruits of the swamp. The game law protects these little animals during the spring and summer.

The mouse and rat are menaces to the pantry, closet, store houses, barns, corn crib and fields. They destroy and feed on almost anything a human or animal will eat, and gnaw clothes, papers and numerous other things, tearing them to pieces to make their beds. They destroy harnesses and ropes, even gnawing wood work of furniture.

The natural enemy of the mouse and the rat is the cat. Terrier dogs, the owl and snakes also help to destroy these on the farm. There have been numerous campaigns against rodents by the County Agent and vocational

teachers of the various schools, resulting much benefit.

Hoofed Animals

Hogs are not extensively raised here. The Poland China, Hampshire, Duroc Jersey, Essex, and the old fashioned piney woods rooter, or "razor back" supply the home with meat and lard. These are found on every progressive farm, and now and then a few hogs are sold in the local market.

Ocasionally a deer is trailed through our river swamps, usually passing through from the Mississippi Delta to the Pascagoula River Swamp. They are protected from the hunters by the State Game Law.

Pure bred Herfords are the leading breeds of cattle of the county. Some scrub stock is found and plenty of grade cows. The dairying industry is common; cream stations are located in various places, and milk shipped to Laurel and Meridian.

Goats are bred mainly for the purpose of weeding pastures. Young kids are sometimes butchered for meat.

The majority of the mules and horses are shipped into the county. Usually a trading post at the county site of Raleigh furnishes the people a place to trade, as they need mules or horses, which are necessary.

The Story of A Mexican Eagle

Just across Strong River from Trenton in the early twenties, people began missing numbers of young goats, pigs and geese. Flocks of goats dwindled, geese vanished, bacon became scarce and people were concerned as to the cause of the loss. Men spent time looking for bob cats or other kinds of wild animals that might be responsible for such losses. While scouting over the swamp lands in 1904, Isam Richardson saw a large bird dart among the trees, and after going a few steps further, he found the partially eaten body of a highly prized pig. The remaining flesh of the pig was still warm and Richardson's opinion was that the large bird must have been the killer. He decided he would use the part of the pig that was left as bait to catch the bird or animal. Hurrying home, he secured an old-time bear trap; returned to the scene of the carcass, baited his trap and set it. Richardson then returned home and went

about the regular duties of his farm until later in the afternoon, when he returned, and as he approached, an enormous bird rose in the air and flew the length of the guard chain of his trap, a bird several times the size of any he had ever seen in Strong River swamp. A common fence rail was used to beat down the resistance of the bird, but it was finally killed.

The measurements of it were taken, and it was found to have a wing spread of seven feet. The top coloring was brownish, but a bright golden band circled its neck. On the underside of each wing was a large white diamond shape patch.

The destruction of this bird lessened the disappearance of so many small domestic animals, but it did not completely stop the loss. Glimpses of another large bird were had occasionally for several years, and then in the year 1918, an important litter of pigs began to disappear at the rate of one per day. After close watching, another partially eaten body was found and used as bait. This time a still larger bird was caught, but instead of killing it in the trap, as he did the first time, Richardson captured this one alive. This bird also possessed the same colorings as the other, but the wing spread of this last one was nine feet.

After keeping the bird alive for several months, it became dangerous for small children to be near his cage, and Richardson decided he would dispose of it. He found a man interested in birds and sold it for $10.00. The person in turn donated the bird to the manager of the zoo in Jackson, who recognized it as a Mexican Golden Eagle. His opinion was that the bird was the mate to the one caught in 1904, since Eagles never mate but once, and never leave the scene of the other. The same coloring indicated that they were of the same specie.

The captured eagle was kept alive for about one year in the Zoo at Jackson, and was either killed by the authorities or died. It was mounted and kept on exhibition in the Zoo for many years.

Restocking Smith County with Wild Animals and Other Game

In the winter months of 1937, Smith County's game warden, D. E. Ware, received and dispersed over the

county three hundred quails, which were furnished by the State Game and Fish Commission. The birds were brought from Laredo, Texas, and were divided into five lots, one lot going to each of the five beats in the county. Ware also received and placed in different parts of the county four beavers and five wild turkeys. Some of the turkeys were placed on the farm of I. C. Mayfiels, near Taylorsville.

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Chapter VI

INDIANS

The Choctaws, one of the major Indian tribes of Mississippi, occupied Smith County territory. The boundary lines of the Choctaw Nation, as set up by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, outline Smith County on the south and west.

According to the History of Mississippi, by Pearl Vivian Guyton, it is not known when Indians first came to Mississippi. It is believed that they had been here for many, many years. They made crude weapons and articles of wood and stone; also mats and baskets from reeds, clay jars and jugs, as is evidenced by the contents of explored mounds.

The Indians of this section depended on hunting and fishing for a greater part of their food. Usually a small patch of ground was planted in corn, beans, potatoes, and pumpkins, which their women worked, while the warriors hunted, fished, and protected their homes.

Seek Happy Land

Henry S. Halbert, Mississippi's greatest Indian authority, tells a legend concerning the coming of the Choctaws to this section of the United States which is very interesting:

"In ancient days, the ancestors of the Choctaws and Chickasaws lived in a far western country under the rule of two brothers, Chacta and Chickasa. As their people grew in number, they found it harder to make a living in that land. The prophets of the tribe told them that far to the East was a country of fertile soil with much game. So all started east in search of the happy land. In order to have more food on their way, they marched in several divisions some distance apart. A great prophet headed the foremost divisions, bearing a pole, which, on camping at the close of each day, he planted erect in the earth; each morning the pole was supposed to be leaning in the direction they were to travel that day.

"After the lapse of many moons, the travelers arrived at a great mound called Nanih Waiya, where the pole was planted at the base of the mound; the next morning the pole was seen standing erect. This was thought to be a sign from the Great Spirit that the long-sought land was at last found. It so happened that the very day the party arrived at Nanih Waiya, a second party under Chickasa crossed over the near-by creek and camped on its east side.

"Before the prophet, advising both groups, sent word to these people across the creek to remain in that territory, they had already marched on, and a heavy rain had obliterated their tracts, and messengers were unable to determine in which direction they had traveled; consequently, the separation of the two tribes, Choctaws, the descendants of Chacta and his followers, and Chickasaws, the descendants and followers of Chickasa."

Characteristics

The Choctaw Indians who occupied Smith County in more recent days did not have lithe, beautiful bodies as are pictured in early days, but were of a sallow complexion, fat and slovenly, and women were far from being beautiful.

They are said to have been a peaceful, neighborly group, even as far back as the earliest settlers can remember. E. C. Hopkins of Mize, whose grandfather, Sam Hopkins, was one of the earliest settlers of Smith County, tells of his grandfather's relationship with a community of Indians, who roamed the territory on Cohay and Hatchapaloo Creeks, three miles northwest of Mize. These Indians were hunters and fishermen, with no permanent settlements, who came back periodically, to these hunting grounds.

Friendly Group

In searching for Indian lore and history, we find a group who lived on Clear Creek, west of Mize. This sect was of a more intelligent and agrarian nature than those previously mentioned. They were friendly and neighborly with the white settlers who came into the section, and lived and camped near the present site of Calvary Church, all living in a group, as was the tribal custom. The leader was known as "Deer Joe," because of his prowess as a hunter of wild game. Joe was not only a hunter,



OLD "GRIST MILL"

Used by Indians of Smith County. The pestle is a solid pine knot and is known to be more than one-hundred years old. An Indian Chief gave it to the family of Sid Page, a negro, whose father was a slave. It is as sound today as when it was made.

but a great diplomat and entertainer. He was very nice and helpful to the McCollums and Kellys when they came into the county. Mr. Kelly was able to speak their language. They initiated him into their tribal family, and named him "Light Brother," which was a gesture of the highest respect they could pay to any white man. When crops, hunting and fishing were good, the Indians would invite the whites to their tribal feasts and games.

The Indians were still using the bow and arrow when these white settlers came; very large weapons brought down big game, while smaller ones were used to kill small game. The white man taught the Indians the use of firearms and steel fish hooks, and gave them matches.

The Indians named the stream "The Creek of Clear Water," or Oka Bogue, which the white man later changed to "Clear Creek." This was, indeed, an appropriate name, for the white sand in the bottom of the creek can be seen for a depth of ten feet, the water being of a pure crystal clearness.

In addition to hunting and fishing as a means of sustenance they raised corn, which was made into meal in a mortar; this mortar was a pine stump in which a hole was burned, and a pestle was then used to grind the corn in this hole. The writer now has one of those pestles made of heart pine which must be more than a hundred years old. The stump in which the corn was ground was standing until a few years ago.

Mrs. Mary Page bought their lands and hired them as herdsmen, and they proved their trustworthiness. She lived peacefully and profitably among them. After the advent of the white man to this country, the Indians gradually drifted away.

Thirty years ago there was a group of Indians still living on Tallahalla Creek, near Sylvarena. They made baskets from the oak and hickory trees of that community and traded them to the whites. These Indians were attracted by the curative herbs and waters of the locality, and even after they were removed to the Neshoba Reservation, they made frequent visits back to this place.

Customs

A small group of Indians lived near the Freme Bryant Mill site at the beginning of the nineteenth century. There

was another group living near the present flagstop of Milton. These Indians were hunters and fishermen, with trades such as basket weaving and rug making. The chief of these groups was called Big John.

Marriage

An old settler was told this story by his grandfather, and it deals with the betrothal and marriage of the Choctaws: When the wooing had reached a conclusion, and a brave and a maiden had decided to marry, the girl would break loose and run away as fast as she could; the young man was then to catch the girl, and when he had done so, the marriage rites were then considered consummated. This was always followed by a feast and dance. This was the only ceremony necessary, but it was just as binding as those of our present day.

It is told that the girl would exercise all of her strength to be as elusive as possible, since she believed that the harder the girl was to catch, the happier and better wife she would be.

Legends

There is a sad and romantic story told of an Indian maiden named Onumbee, or "Gentle South Wind," and her lover; it is supposed to have happened at the present site of Taylorsville, near the Indian mound on Fisher Creek:

"The Maid's lover was sent forth into war. Every day she would go to a place, now a part of the Taylorsville school ground, to await the return of her lover, watching for him day after day, hoping that he would make his way back into camp. The lover never returned, and she, supposing he was killed, began pining away, and ere many suns, died of a broken heart, and was buried at the place from which she had watched for her lover's return.

"Time has obliterated all signs of her grave, but upon it has grown a hackberry tree. This tree, it is said, has water continually dropping from its branches and leaves. The belief is that the drops of water represent the tears shed by the Indian maiden, and that Onumbee's soul still waits at the lookout point for her lover."

Mounds

There are many Indian mounds in Smith County. The

largest one is located on Strong River, one mile west of Trenton. It is fifty feet high and one hundred and forty feet in diameter. There has been some excavation, but no skeletons or relics have been found. The mound is covered by large trees, and the last Indians who lived in this country knew nothing of its origin. It is in the river bottom and rises from completely level land on all sides.

Another mound is located at Sylvarena, on the Houston Farm. This one is twenty-five feet high and fifty feet in diameter, and there is an old Indian camp-ground nearby. Many relics have been dug from it.

At Freme Bryant's mill site, near Mize, human and dog skeletons, arrow-heads, stones, earthen dishes, and many other relics have been found.

On the H. A. Jones Place, north of Mize, is an Indian mound in the center of a large field. It is very large at the base and comes to the top in an inverted bowl-shape. This land is cultivated now, the rows running around the mound in circles.

Near Bunker Hill, at the head of Boggy Branch, there is an Indian mound fifty feet high and three hundred feet in circumference. It is covered by a growth of trees, and no one knows its origin. No excavations have been made here.

Another mound is located in the center of a field on Floyd Bryant's place. It is thirty feet high, and fifty feet in diameter. Hundreds of arrow-heads and other relics have been found there, but no excavations have been made.

There is a group of mounds on Fisher Creek, near Taylorsville, on the site of an Indian camp. These mounds are rather small, but have yielded arrow-heads and relics.

C. P. Hugg relates the story of having dug up a hat full of beads and other Indian relics while building a road on the place now owned by Walter Sullivan near Sylvarena. Dr. John Huff of Taylorsville also tells of digging up skeletons of Indians and dogs, also firearms on the road from Sylvarena to Pineville. The Indians still come back and camp near this site on the Proctor Huston land each year. The place of their camp is known as Rock Bluff.

Prominent Indians

The most prominent Indian ever having lived in Smith County was Big John, the leader of a band about one hundred

years ago near the Freme Bryant Mill. He is said to have been a man of foresight and wisdom. He managed his people and their relationships with the whites in an admirable manner, and has been remembered by succeeding generations as a fair and honest man.

The records show that there is not an Indian living in Smith County at this time, 1936.

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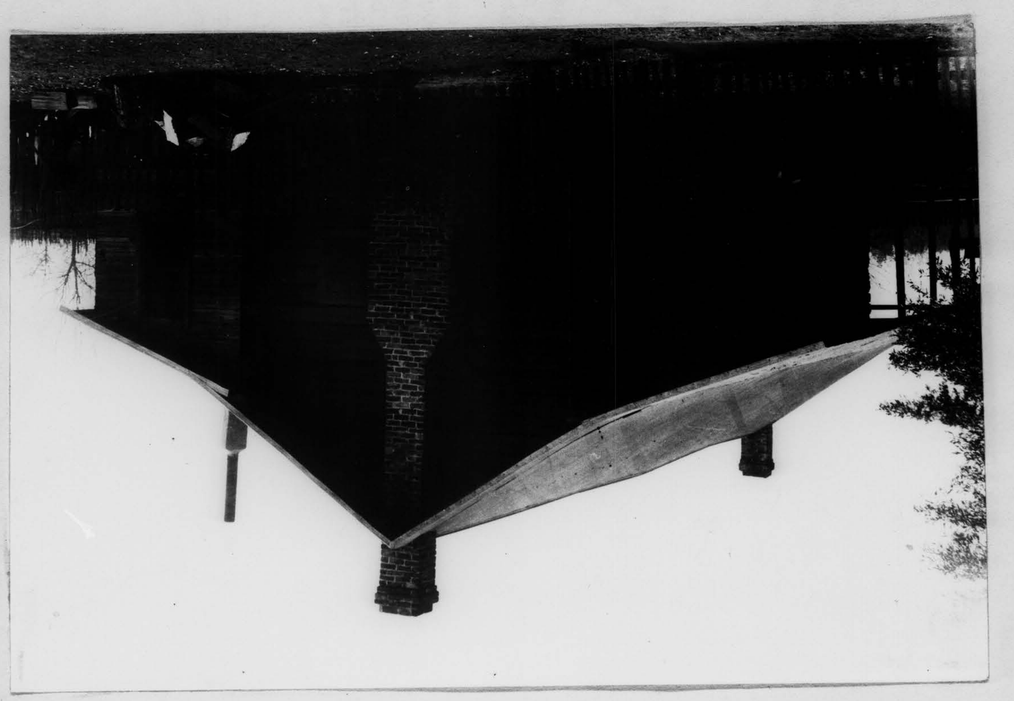

HOME OF THOMAS SULLIVAN
Father of twenty-two children, Sullivans Hollow, Mize. It is one-hundred years old.

Chapter VII

ANTEBELLUM DAYS - OLD HOMES - RELICS

The Old J. D. W. Duckworth Home

The old Duckworth home is situated just out of the town of Raleigh on Highway 18. The place was settled and the house built by J. D. W. Duckworth a few years before the War between the States.

When first built, this was a typical old-fashioned home, made of logs, hewn square and pegged together with wooden pegs; the cracks were filled in with hand-hewn planks. It consisted of four main rooms with wide hall and wide front porches, and a large rock chimney was at each end. The kitchen and dining room were situated behind the main part of the house, as was customary at that time; the servants' quarters and out buildings, all of which were made of logs, were located back of the house. At one time, wash tubs were made of large hewn logs with pegs in the bottom to let the water out.

After living on the old place 15 or 20 years, Mr. Duckworth sold out to a Mr. Carson, who lived there 10 or 15 years and then sold to O. H. Thornton, who now occupies the place.

The old home is still standing, but it has been changed a good deal. It has been ceiled and repaired with planks, the old dining room and kitchen torn down, a side room built to the porch, and a kitchen has been annexed in recent years. Most of the out buildings are gone, but those that stand today have some of the old logs in them.

Three generations of the Duckworth family were reared here.

During the War between the States, when Duckworth was sheriff of Smith, and had charge of the county money, the Yankees found this out and determined to capture him. One day while riding up the lane to his house he heard the

sound of many horses' hoofs rapidly approaching, and knew at once that it was the Federals; he tried to avoid them, but was unable to do so. After robbing him, they turned him loose.

The Yankees became thirsty while going over the Duckworth place, and as they went down to the spring to drink, passed over the place where Duckworth had his meat buried. The servants had hidden the live stock in the woods; therefore, the Yankees did not find them.

While passing through the community, one of the Yankees fell in love with one of Duckworth's girls. They were unable to announce their love at that time because of the war but for many years corresponded after he returned to the North. (1)

The Old James Home

The old place where W. T. James now lives was homesteaded from the government about 1850; this family came to the county from Alabama, and Peter James, the first owner of the place, made a trip with his wife and five children in an ox wagon. After he settled on this farm three more children were born.

Small log cabins were built for dwellings and barns until a few crops were made. The home, built before the War between the States, has today in the hallway signs of bullets fired by soldiers while they were passing through this section. Alterations have been made in the original two-room log house and it still stands in very good condition.

Mr. James had three sons who fought in the War between the States, one of whom lost his life. All of the boys of the family married and bought farms near the old family home. About 100 yards from the house was started what was called the James Cemetery, and the first person buried therein was Martha James, a daughter. When James and his wife died, both were buried there.

After their deaths, the place was left in charge of two daughters, Mary and Amanda James, who lived to be above 70 years of age, neither of them ever marrying. Bill James and his wife lived with them for several years and then Albert James, a brother, moved with them. After a few years, Albert bought a farm and built a house only a

(1) Mrs. E. Loyd Robinson, Raleigh, Miss.

few hundred yards away, and he soon moved to this place, leaving the old homestead with the two girls.

Gabra, daughter of Albert James and niece to Mary and Amanda James, was married to Henry Vinson in 1910, and they lived with the two girls. A little later, a deed to the farm was made by Mary and Amanda to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vinson, and the two girls lived with them until their deaths. When Vinson and his wife moved away, they took all the antiques with them. Mrs. Vinson now lives at Seminary, and has chairs, pictures, dressers, and wardrobes that belonged to the old home. She also has dresses of different styles worn by the girls, which show the fashions of pioneer days. The old spinning wheel that served the first James family is owned by Alston James, a grandson of Peter James. Alston also has a razor that is over 100 years old, which is from the old James home; Mrs. Henry Vinson holds the first government title granted the old James place, and also has the old James family Bible. The home was sold by Mr. and Mrs. Vinson to W. T. James in 1928, present owner of the farm. (1)

The Smith Home - 100 Years Old

Just prior to 1830 Daniel Smith left Boston, Massachusetts, and went to the State of Georgia. After a short period of time he left Georgia and came to Mississippi about the time Smith County was established. He settled at Raleigh, the present county site, and engaged in mercantile business. Smith had several sons for whom he desired employment, so he began clearing land for a farm and building a home. He chose a rugged tract of land about four miles southeast of Raleigh, covered with chestnut trees on the ridges and cane on the lower areas.

Wild horses roamed here and the howling of wolves could be heard, but Smith selected this particular tract to establish a permanent home for himself and family. At this time Smith was considered an excellent carpenter, as he had taken a training course in this trade, so he did the work on his house. As there were no sawmills near at that time, lumber had to be hauled quite a distance. Leaf River had to be crossed by fording, and often on account of rain, it was three weeks from time of departure till they returned with a wagon load of lumber. It was several years before the family could move into the home, and then it was not completed.

When he had enough lumber hauled for ceiling and floors, he

(1) W. T. James, Polkville, Miss.

kiln-dried and dressed it all by hand. It was choice pine lumber, sawed with a sash saw. The frame, he hewed out himself, but the foundation was made out of rock and brick. It is a four-room building with a ten-foot hall, two rooms being on either side. At the front entrance of the hall is a large wooden door surrounded by glass to admit light, and from this is an extension called a portico. There is one room on each side of the hall 18 x 20 feet, and one 14 x 20. All walls are 14 feet high; walls and overhead ceiling are 1 x 12 inches; floors are made of planks 6 x 1¼ inches with a groove about ½ inch deep; a one-inch tongue cut full length of plank is slipped into these grooves. The 6 x 3/4 inch weather boarding is handdressed; the hewn sills are about 12 x 14 inches; sleepers are also hewed; upright posts, 4 x 6 inches, are about two feet apart. The corner posts are cut from a log at least 12 inches square, with a strip about 6 x 8 taken out of one corner the full length of the post. The ceiling fits into this cut-out at every corner.

The original roof was made of cypress boards, but this was replaced some years ago with poplar shingles, which did not last long; it has now its third roof, which is of tin and cypress boards. All frame work is morticed and pegged together; all frames for the seven windows are hand-made, each containing 18 panes, 10 x 12 inches. Mr. Smith cut and fitted these himself. At one side of each window is a kind of ornament resembling a door knob for the purpose of holding curtains in place. The 7-foot doors are all hand-made, morticed and pegged together.

Mr. Smith painted the ceiling a beautiful white as he put it up, but a few years back it began to turn dark, although the lumber is well perserved. Smith got only one brick chimney built, but he hand-carved and put up three mantels. One room was completed and papered, and the paper is still in fairly good condition.

As Smith met a tragic death before he completed his home, it was never finished. However, it is in good condition for a house of 100 years, and is still occupied. His wife and five children were left in the home, but one by one they dropped out, until it finally became the home of his son, Henry, who reared his family there. It then became the home of Henry Smith's two daughters, Maggie and Henretta. Henretta married Pascal Craft, who reared a family there, and is still occupying the home. Mrs. Craft's married son, who has several children, is in the house with

them, making the fifth generation to make this house their home.

Smith met death just before completing his new home in an unusual, tragical way. He was on his way to church one Saturday, and having to pass through a field, dismounted from his horse to let the gap down. Stooping down to replace the bars, his horse became frightened and as it threw its head up, struck Smith in the face, causing his death in a short time.

In front of this home stands a red oak about three and one-half feet in diameter that was a small bush when Smith cleared the site for his home, and in one corner of the yard is a green, wild peach tree that Mrs. Smith put there about the time they moved into the new home.

The trowel that Smith used in building the chimney to this house is still good and is in possession of occupants of the house. In this home now is also a rocking chair and a mahogany bedstead bought by Hazy Ann Thompson about 75 years ago. She became the wife of Smith's son, Henry, and the bed is now the property of her daughter, Maggie Smith. Miss Thompson sewed and paid for the bedstead. (1)

The Carr Home

Colonel Fredric Carr, moved from Simpson to the northern part of Smith County, six miles north of the present site of Pineville, near what is known as Carr's Church, in 1834.

Joe Thomas, a relative of Colonel Carr, and a Mr. Smith began construction of a beautiful two-story mansion, which now stands as a memorial to Colonel Carr, and the builders, as well. Seven years of hard labor for the men and the negro slaves were required to complete this building. The brick for the pillars and foundation were moulded and burned in two separate kilns on the place. The brick pillars at the front are as high as the porch, or about four feet from the ground, and beautiful hand-carved columns stand stately from these to the high roof of the front porch. Owing to the decaying wood the porch floor has been cut 12 inches back from the columns, and the banisters are entirely gone from the front of the forty-foot porch, but still remain at each end. A bench 18 feet long is on the east end of the porch, and the beautiful old latticed window blinds hang on hinges as they did in the year 1841.

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(1) Mr. and Mrs. Pascal Craft, Raleigh, Miss.

Messrs. Thomas and Smith worked in competition to see who could do the best work on the building, one taking one-half across the hall, and the other taking the opposite half. It would take a skilled architect to find any difference in the work.

A hall lies between the first two rooms. At the right is a 20-foot room with an eight-foot fireplace and a mantel six feet and three inches high. To the left of the hall is a 20-foot room with an eight-foot fireplace and hand-carved mantel. Old pictures of Colonel Carr and his descendants hang on these walls; one is a photograph of Lela L. Carr, who died July 20, 1882, at the age of 12 years. A hand-made wardrobe, built at the time of the construction of the home, holds the clothes and quilts of the present R. F. Carr, who is heir to the home.

The two back rooms are 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, each having a moderately large fireplace; the plaster in these two rooms has fallen, so a new ceiling has been put on. The three-flight stairway at the lower end of the hall has beautiful carved banisters and railings leading to the second floor; a corridor lies between the two large rooms upstairs. The room to the right was "private," and the left one is not in use, though many rare old relics are stored there. The hand-made wardrobe, pictures in frames, old muzzle loading shot guns, one of which was used by Grandfather Thomas during the War between the States, the old spinning wheel, the shuttle to the loom Mrs. Lavice Weymor Carr used in 1841, and a head band worn at the same time is still there. The closet, built under the stairway with lock and key, is used as a store house for groceries and canned food; the doors are all carved by hand, walls plastered, and the entire building painted. The house has been covered twice since its construction with heart pine shingles. A grove of pecan trees which shade the yard and a ravine directly in front make a picturesque setting for the old home, which still reflects the glory of antebellum days.

Colonel Carr, a native of Germany, owned many slaves and was one of the most outstanding citizens of his time. (1)

Waddie Thompson Home

This home, begun in 1860, was never entirely completed because of the War between the States and Mr. Thompson's death in 1866. It is located three miles north of Sylvarena on the Pineville road, and was one of the oldest and finest homes ever erected in Smith County, the foundation and chimney being made of native hewn rock. The building, a two-story frame structure, is built of hand-dressed, longleaf, yellow pine lumber. It is weather-boarded on the outside and ceiled on the inside; it is painted in blue and brown, having 16 large glass windows downstairs with 18 panes to each; it also has a 15-foot hall, a winding staircase, and a front porch 15 feet wide and 45 feet long.

(1) Frank Carr, Forest, Miss.

A large post oak tree in the yard is four and one-half feet in diameter, and two lilac bushes, one on either side of the walk, is in front of the house. There is also on the place an old dug well five feet square and forty feet deep, which was never curbed, and moss and ferns grow completely to the water.

This house, built by Waddie Thompson, was sold at his death to Dr. Hill; later it was in the hands of Bob Harrellson, but the Leake County Bank now owns it, and negroes live there; the house is dilapidated and in a poor state of preservation. It is reported that $50,000 in gold was buried near this house by Waddie Thompson. He was seen carrying it away in a cedar water-bucket, going east from the place. A few days later he went to Hickory on business, was taken seriously ill and died before his people could reach him, never being able to give the location of the money. (1)

The Eaton Home

In the southeastern part of Smith County stands an antebellum home, the exact age of which is not known. Residents of the community say it was built in the early years of the nineteenth century. Many of them say it was an old place as far back as they can remember.

An old woman known as the Widow Hanes lived near this home in the early history of the county, but it is not known whether she lived in this particular house or not. She later sold her property -- part of it to Orange Eaton, who reared his family there.

Several other families have owned and lived in this house; Crocker Duckworth lived there at least 80 years ago; later, Norman McLeod was there awhile; after he left, Bob

(1) Mrs. Frank Youngblood, Sylvarena, Miss.

Shaigrough occupied it. At that time Mr. Eaton, son of the Orange Eaton previously mentioned, owned and lived on the place, but not in this particular house. About this time Eaton was killed, and his widow, Mrs. Martha Eaton, and small children moved into this old home in 1882, where she reared her children, her son, Lavelle, reared his family,and still resides. After Mrs. Eaton reared her children, she married George Mayfield, who preceeded her in death. After his death, she went back to her old home and stayed with her son, Lavelle, till death, about 1934.

An interesting fact connected with this home is that Jackson's Military Road passes through the place. The oak where General Jackson hitched his horse has been dead about eight or ten years.

This interesting two-story building is well-preserved, considering its age, and is considered the strongest and most substantial one anywhere near. It was built of choicest material, every plank being of smooth, straight grain, and it has had very little repair; however, an addition has been made. The foundation and all of the frame is morticed and pegged together and is the heart of large pines hewed out; the split log sleepers seem to be perfectly sound. The rafters of thick heavy timber are pegged together at the comb and to the side steadyings. Two rooms are on the second floor and four on the first; two flights of stairs extend almost straight up. The ceiling was sawed with a sash saw and planed by hand, with a groove cut with a rabbit plane; the over-heading is 4 x 8 hewn timber. It has eight-inch corner posts, hand-hewed and morticed on, and the doors, strong and substantial, are hung with home-made 16-inch iron hinges. Among other antiques in this home is a picture of Lavelle Eaton's father, who was killed about 1880.

The land, which was once cultivated by slaves, is still in cultivation and productive. (1)

Joe Little Home

One of the oldest homes in Smith County is that of Joe Little, Sr., of Mize. It is 100 years old and in perfect condition today, being one of the best dwellings in town. The house was built by Albert Little, who came

(1) L. K. Eaton, Taylorsville, Miss.



JOHN LONG'S OLD HOME

Grandfather of Huey P. Long.

here from North Carolina with Tom Sullivan in 1800. Neal Little was the father of Albert, John P., Calvin, Aleck, Jane Blackwell, and Mary Jones. From the sons have descended the entire generation of Littles who now live in Smith County. When Albert built the house, he married the widow, Charity Hopkins. His children were: Fate, father of S. Van Little, who is now representative of Smith County; also Billie, Felix, Joe, and Albert, Jr. They were all born and reared in the old house in Mize, which is built of split logs, and consists of four old rooms, ceiled inside and weather-boarded on the outside. The kitchen and dining room were built in the yard and are still being used in the same manner as they were 100 years ago. The house has been remodeled, but the original parts are still standing and are as sound as ever. It is now furnished with modern furniture and conveniences. (1)

Old Home Built by Race-track Operator

One of the oldest homes in this county is the Long home, located four miles east of Mize. John Long, grandfather of the late Senator Huey P. Long, married Miss Mary Wingate, a native of Smith County, built a race track and home at this location. The double-pen split log house has an open hall running through the center. It is 18 by 46 feet, with a front porch and two side shed rooms. The foundation of the house is made from hewn logs 12 x 12 inches in size. The large east room, built many years before the other part of the house, has walls made of split pine logs, with the split side turned inward. The cracks on the inside were closed with ceiling boards split from longleaf yellow pine. The joists are hewn logs, 8 x 8 inches; the rafters, peeled pine poles; the lathing is split, heart-pine strips, and the boards are three feet by 10 inches wide; the floor is made of hewn split plank about three inches thick.

The entire house was put together with pegs about an inch in diameter, and the door hinges were made of carved hickory, as were all the latches and bolts. The chimneys, eight feet wide, were made of sticks and dirt, with hobs on either side. The house, built near the only spring within miles of the site, stands today practically the same as when built, and is now occupied by Pink Parker. This land was, and is today unfertile, as Mr. Long did not farm for a living. A small house stands in the yard in which it is said John Long brewed liquor, which was sold at a saloon nearby. (2)

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(1) Joe Little, Mize, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Mary Clark, Mize, Miss.

Switttenburg Home

In the northeastern part of Smith, about three miles northwest of Burns, is located one of the county's oldest homes. It was built in 1840 by Mr. Limby, who settled and lived here a few years, then sold it to a Mr. Cox, who sold to William Switttenburg soon after he came from South Carolina, prior to 1858. Switttenburg reared his family there, but different ones have lived there since then; at present, a Mr. Burns owns the place and occupies the old house.

It is a two-story, hewn-pine log structure. The pillars of rough rock support the heavy hewed sills, and on these rest the large hewn sleepers. On this foundation the heavy hewn logs are placed, being notched and fitted together at every corner; there is also a partition of logs that divides the first story into two large rooms; a huge room is on the second floor; the porch and side rooms have been torn away. All walls have been ceiled inside and out with one-foot planks, sawed from heart-pine of Simpson County, and then hand-planed. The flooring was also brought from the Simpson County mill. The joists of heavy pine pieces support the overhead ceiling for the floor of the second story. The rafters are heavy pieces of timber pegged together at the comb of the house and to the plates.

When first built this house had seven glass windows; all doors had wooden latches; a ceiled stairway of two flights of steps lead from one of the main rooms to the second floor, and is entered by passing from the room through a door which, when closed, appears to be the ceiling. The bricks used in building the chimney were made of mud by Mr. Limby about a quarter of a mile from the house, and were worked up in a one-horse mill.

About 200 yards from the house stands an old horse gin built by Switttenburg in 1859. It is made of large hewn pine logs placed on large posts about eight or ten feet high, in order to give ample room underneath for the horses. This machinery was used for ginning cotton and threshing oats and wheat. A long lever attached to the machinery extended out some distance, and to each end a pair of horses was hitched, which walked round and round in a large circle.

The gin house still stands well supported by the large, tall posts; it has been ceiled underneath and



BOB PAGE HOME

Father of Sid and Joe Page. Bob Page bought his freedom for $1,000 from his owner, Mary Page.

divided into stalls for stock; at present, pigs, cows, and mules are being housed there. (1)

Old Home of Negro Slave

An old humble home was built by Bob Page a few years after he was freed in 1865. He was a slave owned by Mrs. Mary Page, and when freed, she gave him a farm; he built a home which today stands as a monument to him. Bob's two sons, Joe and Sid, still live in this old home in the same manner and according to the same standard as did their father in 1866. These sons are both bachelors and are now quite old.

The house, a split log, one-room cabin, had a kitchen built later about ten feet from the house. Cooking and eathing is still done in this kitchen, and the food is cooked in pots and utensils on an open fireplace, just as it was in early days. The pots and pans, all made or iron, and the dining table and bench are the same ones used by their father before the war. The bench is one-half a split log, turned with flat side up and with two pegs fastened at each end on the under side. A home-made wooden tub of staves, which was made before the War between the States, sits in the yard and is still in use.

Sid Page, despite his backward attitude in regard to his own home, is fairly well educated; he has been a school teacher, and is a constant reader. On the walls of this humble home are pictures of many important men of his race. The pictures of Abraham Lincoln and Herbert Hoover are also on the wall. He also has a tool which was used to pastle corn, rice, and wheat over 150 years ago. It is a heart pine knot about two feet long, shaped perfectly, and was given to Bob Page by the Indians when he was a small boy. The old meal and flour barrel set in the corner of his kitchen as they did years ago; also a cupboard, the age of which they had no idea.

Sid has never wasted anything. His old iron ovens, worn in holes, are doubtless the ones that Bob cooked in long before the war. Old papers and books were stacked in shelves in the room that look as if they had been there all of 50 years. Sid and Bob live at home, raising everything they eat, and have all kinds of fruits and flowers. An old crepe myrtle stands in the yard, the

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(1) Jeff Bell, Trenton, Miss.

five sprouts of which are large enough for fence posts, each being six inches in diameter. In looking for antiques, more can be found at the home of Sid and Bob Page than any other one home in this county. (1)

The Ruben Craft Home

This home at Polkville is perhaps the oldest and most palatial one in this county. It was built in 1834, a two-story wooden structure of the old southern style with columns across the front. The house is now occupied by J. C. McChurvis. (2)

The Adderson Baugh Home

The Adderson Baugh home at Polkville, built in 1853, is now occupied by a grandson of the builder. The house, built of logs, was later sheeted with lumber; it still contains bullet holes caused by rifle fire directed at John Baugh, who was mistaken for a deserter from the Confederate Army and killed in his home. (3)

The Pete James Home

Three miles east of Polkville is the Pete James home, built in 1840 when James moved from Alabama and settled in this section. He built a one-room pole cabin and lived in it until his present home was built, being completed two years later, 1842. The house is built of hewn logs and ceiled with planks, all of which are held together with wooden pegs. (4)

Old Building Holds Secret of Many Glamorous Events

An interesting historic building of Smith County is located in the southern part of Raleigh, at the intersection of highways 18 and 35. The exact date of its erection is not known, or who did the work; however, it has been standing and in use about one hundred years, and was one of the first buildings in Raleigh, as it was in use long before the War between the States.

During the war a Mr. Weems owned this building and kept a hotel there. At this time dancing was the chief form of amusement for the young people, and this being the most suitable place for such entertainments, young

(1) Mrs. E. C. Turner, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Will James, Polkville, Miss.
(3) Dr. R. B. Baugh, Polkville, Miss.
(4) Will James, Polkville, Miss.

people would gather there. Two companies of soldiers were trained near this place and it was considered an honor to entertain them there; the building was often thrown open Saturday nights for their pleasure.

Some time after the war J. M. Childre purchased and operated this hotel, and having about seven in his family, they did practically all the work except during court or some special occasion, when it required extra help.

It is related by one of Mr. Childre's daughters that a saloon stood directly in front of the hotel, and they often had to lock the door to keep the drunken men out of the house; she said they would often get tipsy and fight right in the door of the hotel. She says also, that during court or any other public gathering, it was not safe for women and children to get out, for fear of being run over by drunken men, as at this time they ran horse races. Upon these occassions school would suspend.

Childre operated this business several years, but about the year 1896, he sold out to John Currie; in 1906 the Harrison family came into possession of it. There were two brothers, John and Ben, and three sisters. All are dead now except one sister, "Miss Hattie," and her brother John. Miss Harrison still owns and operates the hotel, and for the last thirty years it has been known as the Harrison Hotel. (1)

Antiques and Relics

About the most curious and unusual objects found in our search for relics are two powder horns now in the possession of Mrs. T. B. Cooley, of Mize. The original one was made from a cow's horn, with a wooden stopper pegged in the large end and a hole drilled in the small end, through which the powder was funneled into the gun. The original owner, William Gibson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a native of Virginia and moved to Smith County soon after the war. Gibson carried this powder horn with him through the war and did not receive any injuries while in service. Forty-nine years later his son, J. A. Gibson, carried the same horn in the War between the States. Upon the son's departure to enlist in the army, his father gave it to him and told him it was a good omen and would bring him luck. The boy kept the

(1) Miss Hattie Harrison, Raleigh, Miss.

horn with him for about a year, but one day decided to make a powder horn of his own. On the next skirmish he left the old one behind and went into battle with the new horn, and was shot through the hand. This made him a believer in the old powder horn's power to bring good luck; so after convalescing, he carried the old horn with him and never received any more injuries. One generation later, Robert Gibson, a grandson of William, was called on to serve his country in the World War, and although the use of powder horns was past, the father insisted that he carry the old one. Because of his father's wish, young Gibson carried the horn throughout the entire war and never received a wound. Both of these horns are now in the possession of Mrs. T. B. Cooley of Mize, Mississippi. (1)

In the home of J. G. Lancaster is an old razor that his father, Jimmie Lancaster, Sr., used before the War between the States. The inscription on it is, "Celebrated American Razor, Philadelphia Works." It is still in use.

In the home of Mrs. Sally Thomas Henderson is an old weight clock that she says she knows is between 115 and 125 years old. Her mother, Mrs. Nancy Bruce Thomas, bought it from an uncle, William Bruce, about 60 years ago, who, at that time, had had it about 60 years. This clock belonged to his mother.

Another old weight clock, in the home of Mr. W. M. Hill, of Taylorsville, is 100 years old and made by the Seth Thomas people. It was bought second-hand from Matson Bishop about 1840 by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hill; they passed it to their daughter, Jane, who gave it to her son, W. M. Hill.

Mrs. Windham has in her possession her great grandfather and grandmother Cargile's old family Bible, brought from England to South Carolina by Mrs. Cargile's mother, Mrs. Elmore. This Bible was kept in South Carolina for some time before it was brought to Mississippi, about the year 1833. It has been recovered with deer skin by Mrs. Windham.

John Tanner, who lives about two miles north of Mize, has a bread tray about 175 years old carved from a tupelo gum tree. It was brought from Alabama by Mrs. Christion

(1) Mrs. T. B. Cooley, Mize, Miss.



CRADLE IN WHICH JUDGE DAN RUSSELL
WAS ROCKED.

Eubanks, the grandmother of Mr. Tanner, and six generations of the forefathers and descendants of Mr. Tanner have eaten bread made in this tray.

Mrs. Bud Jones, of Mize, has a china dish and sugar bowl which were brought here from Georgia by Sam Hopkins. These dishes, about 100 years old, are still in use, and were bought at a sale held by Hopkins before he departed for Texas.

Hamilton Byrd, of Mize, has the musket and bayonet which his father carried through the War between the States. These weapons show signs of wear and hardship, but are well kept and treasured possessions.

A wash pot in the possession of Mrs. Mae Butler, of Mize, was brought from Georgia to this county in 1840, and has been in constant use ever since. Rust and wear have damaged the pot very little; when or where it was first bought, is not known.

Mrs. Nannie Bryant has a Bible that was bought in 1880; it has seven more books than the King James version.

Mrs. E. D. McCollum has a powder horn 100 years old; a pair of hand-made leather baby shoes bound around the top with braid, that are 135 years old. She also has a pair of spectacles about the same age, the lens being no larger than a nickel.

Imogene McCollum has a mad stone and a pair of old ear rings. The mad stone, supposed to be from the heart of a white deer, was reputed to be a cure for hydrophobia, and has been handed down from generation to generation for 200 years.

Mrs. C. M. Derrick, of Mize, has a China vase over 200 years old which has been handed down for eight generations.

Mrs. Sally Hegwood has two pairs of trousers and a shirt which previously belonged to the aforementioned cabinet maker, Augus McCollum. These garments, made in Scotland about 150 years ago from pure Irish Linen, were brought from there to North Carolina and from there to Smith County. The trousers were white and of an unique pattern, in that they open on each side instead of in front. The sides are fastened by horn buttons.

Mrs. Hegwood also has a dress of white organdie with lavender flowers which belonged to Mary Thomas, wife of Augus McNair. The skirt of this 114 year old dress is made of five thirty-six inch widths of cloth, gathered in the waist to a tight body. The sleeves contain two widths of cloth, gathered at the band. All sewing was done by hand. (1)

Another antique located during the Treasure Hunt was an old loom shuttle, in the home of Mrs. W. L. Stewart of Taylorsville; it is not known just how old it is, but it has been passed to the fourth generation. It belonged to Mrs. Stewart's grandmother, Mrs. Ruthie Anderson, but it is not known whether it was made new for her or passed from others to her.

Miss Bessie Barlow, of Mize, has a piece of sheet music entitled "The Battle of Waterloo." It was given to her by her grandmother, whose husband was a member of the drum and bugle corps during the War between the States, and depicts horses marching and cannons booming, and has the charge, rest, and retreat tempos in the music very effectively.

Mrs. Eliza Tullos has a quilt made on the pattern of a "Wreath of Roses," handed down by six generations. This quilt is nearly 150 years old and is still in good condition, except that it has become yellow.

Mrs. Mollie Anderson, of Mize, has two gold lockets in which are the pictures of J. L. and Jim Jones while they were soldiers in the Confederate Army. The women to whom the lockets were sent were Nannie and Mary Feazell. Both of the boys returned from the war and married the girls to whom they had sent the lockets.

Miss Hattie Harrison, of Raliegh, has a small sewing basket made of feed cane before the war by a slave owned by Miss Harrison's grandfather. It is in perfect condition and is still used by her for its original purpose.

R. A. Little, of Mize, has the canteen which his father carried through the War between the States. It bears the insignia of the Confederate States of America and is still used at times.

(1) Mrs. Maud Crawford, Taylorsville, Miss.

Sally Hegwood, Mt. Olive, R. F. D., has a spinning wheel 125 years old, made by Thomas Duncan McCollum.

In the home of Dr. R. B. Baugh, of Polkville, is an old sword which belonged to Mrs. Baugh's father, Captain Combs, and carried by him during his service in the War between the States. A bayonet that was picked up on the battle field of Vicksburg is also in the home of Dr. Baugh, but it is not known whether it was carried by a Confederate or a Federal; also a flint and steel pistol that was used during the French and Indian Wars is in this home. The pistol was used by Dr. Baugh's grandfather, who was a Hessian soldier.

Dr. Baugh owns a violin that has the date of 1665 stamped into the wood. It was bought by Dr. Baugh from a man in Jasper County, but its history further back than that is not known.

In N. K. Gregg's possession is an old Bible published in 1815 and bought soon after by his grandfather, Samuel S. Gregg. It is in large print and good condition for a book of that age. He also has a geography that was bought by his father in 1860; the price, $3.50, is marked on it, in his own hand-writing.

In the home of Roy Ford, five miles from Taylorsville, near Taylorsville and Raleigh Road, is an old Bible that belonged to Roy's great grandmother, Mrs. Wilson Price. In this Bible is recorded the birth of her husband, Wilson Price, born in 1799; also the date of her daughter's birth, Mrs. Sarah Jane Price Weathersby, who was born in 1845.

Mary and Josephine Floyd each bought a bedstead back in 1786, and at their death they gave them to their brother, Henry Floyd. At his death he gave one of them to his daughter, Mrs. Theora Hopkins, who still has it. It is solid walnut and in constant use.

Mrs. S. E. Gregg, near Taylorsville, has an entire equipment for making old fashioned cloth. It has been only a few years since she quit making a good part of her cloth, and still makes her own thread, and knits hose.

Six miles north of Mize is the old Page salting ground - the place where the cattle of Widow Page

corralled. The herds were many and used this location for a long time; to this day, grass has never grown on this spot of ground.

Mrs. J. H. Eaton, of Taylorsville, has a Bible published by the American Bible Society in 1816 that has been in her family over 100 years; it is well preserved, very neat and clean, and has good legible print. Mrs. Eaton also has an old watch owned by her Uncle, Harrison Barron, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, and an old pitcher over 100 years old, that belonged to her great grandmother.

A hand-beaded purse, made over one hundred years ago by the Mississippi Indians for a Mrs. Armour, is now in the home of her son, Samuel Armour, of Taylorsville. This purse was presented to Mrs. Armour by her husband before they married.

In the home of W. S. Cranford, of Taylorsville, is a little pink figured calico dress worn by Dr. W. S. Cranford about 64 years ago. It is a little six-gored skirt with a basque waist, hand-made by his mother. (1)

Mrs. Mae Butler, of Mize, has a skillet used by her grandmother, when she first began housekeeping 115 years ago. It has a cover and iron legs to it, and served as an oven when cooking was done on the open fireplace.

Old Documents and Papers

An interesting bill of goods is in Mrs. Grissom's possession. These goods were bought by her grandfather, G. N. Cargile, from her husband's grandfather, John Crosby, in May and June, 1860. Some of the articles listed are: seven gallons of Dexter whiskey at 35¢ per gallon; three hoop skirts at $1.85 each; three Tennessee cow bells; and two eight-day clocks. The materials bought for the girls were 60 yards of calico, 28 yards of Osnaburg, ten yards of linen, finger rings, pen points, and some other articles. Mrs. Grissom says the reason she prizes this is because it is marked, "Paid in Full." Mrs. Grissom lives in Taylorsville. (2)

Miss Dorence Eaton has two documents of interest. One is the license of her father, W. J. Eaton, to sell medicine. The other is her father's commission as supervisor of District 2, Smith County, given by Governor Stone. (3)

(1) Mrs. Maude Cranford, Smith County Historian, Taylorsville,
(2) Mrs. Ollie Grissom, Taylorsville, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Maude Cranford, Smith County Historian, Taylorsville,

Oree Norris has an old note given in 1830 by Luke Norris to John and Howell Scarborough for the amount of $500, part payment on a tract of land. It was signed by Luke Norris on the 26th day of October, 1830. Oree has another interesting document - an old will made in 1801 by John Norris. Also in his possession is a patent to a certain tract of land, which was given to his grandfather, Charles Norris, showing that full payment had been made. This patent was signed by James Buchanan, President of the United States, May 2, 1859. (1)

Bud Jones, of Mize, has a deed signed by David McKay, a Choctaw Indian chief, that is written on sheep skin and made to Mrs. Mary Page. After the deed was signed, Mobley Meadows rode a horse to Washington and procured a patent to the land for Mrs. Page, who gave David McKay, a negro slave, for the three-fourths section of land. When Mrs. Page sold the land to J. L. Jones for $1,000, she delivered the Indian deed and patent to him. Jones gave the deed to his son, Bud Jones, who still owns the land. (2)

Due to a drought in 1860 there was a scarcity of corn in Smith County, and the board of supervisors bought 6,000 bushels of corn out of Cairo, Illinois, and paid $1,060 for it.

A few other important documents are: On January 5, 1818, Thomas Edmondson, of South Carolina, sold a negro woman by the name of Tiller to Luke Norris, of Smith County; on January 3, 1842, Edwin Robinson sold a negro girl twenty-five years of age and a boy four years of age to Hester P. Watson for $950. Three tax receipts of Charles Norris that were written briefly with ink on narrow strips of paper are for taxes in the years 1841-42-43. In 1841 his tax was $1.54 for state, county, and special tax; the others were of like amounts.

An old land deed in the home of Oree Norris, Taylorsville, shows that Tepe Craft deeded eighty acres of land to Charles Norris in 1836. (3)

Mrs. Mollie Anderson, of Mize, has an old document that was written during the War between the States. It shows, that by order of Brigadier-General Sears, Benjamin David Anderson was promoted to Captain of Company H, Mississippi Regiment, September 31, 1864. (4)

(1) Oree Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Bud Jones, Mize, Miss.
(3) Oree Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Mollie Anderson, Mize, Miss.

References

Anderson, Mrs. Mollie — Mize, Miss.
Baugh, Dr. R. B. — Polkville, Miss.
Bell, Jeff — Trenton, Miss.
Carr, Frank — Forest, Miss.
Clark, Mrs. Mary — Mize, Miss.
Cooley, Mrs. T. B. — Mize, Miss.
Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Pascal — Raleigh, Miss.
Cranford, Mrs. Maude (county historian) — Taylorsville, Miss.
Crawford, Mrs. Maud — Taylorsville, Miss.
Eaton, L. K. — Taylorsville, Miss.
Grissom, Mrs. Ollie — Taylorsville, Miss.
Harrison, Hattie — Raleigh, Miss.
James, W. T. — Polkville, Miss.
Jones, Bud — Mize, Miss.
Little, Joe — Mize, Miss.
Norris, Oree — Taylorsville, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. E. Loyd — Raleigh, Miss.
Turner, Mrs. E. C. — Taylorsville, Miss.
Youngblood, Mrs Frank — Sylvarena, Miss.

Chapter VIII

WARS

WAR OF 1812

Smith County has nothing on the War of 1812, but the territory now embraced by Smith County was concerned by virtue of the fact that Jackson's Military Highway passes through the southeast corner of the county, crossing the Natchez to Fort Stephens Road just below the Choctaw Boundary Line, which is the southern boundary line of Smith County. The road runs from that point northeastward through the famed Sullivan's Hollow, coming into the county at or near Section 32, township 10, range 14. This is located near the old Anderson Home, and runs from there to the present highway at the Hester Farm.

When this road was under construction, General Jackson stayed among the people and mingled with many of them, Mrs. Ruthie Duckworth being personal cook to the general.

The road ran from this point to Taylorsville on the eastern side of town, near the location of the Lindsey mill, then follows Leaf River swamp. Another road was constructed across Fisher Creek at the old Golden Water Mill, and runs from there in a northeasterly direction, crossing Leaf River, and into Scott County.

While General Jackson was traversing this road he became familiar with several prominent families, among whom were the Eatons; upon his departure, they requested a lock of his hair, which he gave them, and it has been kept as a prized possession by that family.

MEXICAN WAR

In 1845 Texas was annexed to the United States, and a dispute over the boundary line arose, which led to war with Mexico.

The disputed territory was occupied by United States troops under General Taylor, which resulted in an attack on

a party of Americans, whereupon the United States immediately declared war, and President Polk made a call for volunteers, which met an enthusiastic response in Mississippi. He called for only one regiment, but more than enough companies responded. Ten of these companies were accepted and ordered to Vicksburg, where they formed a regiment and were placed under the command of Jefferson Davis, who resigned his seat in Congress to accept this important commission. When the organization of the regiment was completed Alexander K. McClung was chosen lieutenant colonel, and Alexander B. Bradford, major. Reuben Davis said, "The first Mississippi regiment was composed of the best born, best educated, and the wealthiest young men of the state."

This regiment consisted of the following companies: Wilkinson Volunteers, Raymond Fencibles, Vicksburg Volunteers, Lafayette Volunteers, State Fencibles, Marshall Guards, Yazoo Volunteers, Vicksburg Southerns, Tombigbee Volunteers, and Carroll Volunteers.

In the latter part of 1846 the people of Mississippi responded to another call for a regiment of volunteers, and the ten companies composing the Second Mississippi were ordered to Vicksburg. This regiment was organized with the following officers: Reuben Davis, colonel; J. H. Kilpatrick, lieutenant-colonel; Ezra Price, major. They were disappointed when they failed to have an opportunity to appear in battle. (1)

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The companies of Smith County are: Company G, Singleton Guard, organized May 13, 1862; Captain, S. S. Sheppard; first lieutenants, D. D. Heslip, G. D. Davis, killed at Altoona; second lieutenants, G. N. Davis, John Epting; third lieutenant, S. B. Windham.

Company H, Raleigh Rangers, organized May 8, 1862: Captains, W. A. McAlpine, George W. Stubbs, B. D. Anderson, killed at Altoona; first lieutenants, G. W. Stubbs, John B. Bethea, died in service; second lieutenant, A.L. Bratcher; third lieutenants, John Bethea, B. D. Anderson.

Company D, Lowery Rifles, mustered into state service at Polkville, August 14, 1861: Captain, William J. Finch; first lieutenants, Jesse Prickett, W. A. Harper; second lieutenant, W. L. Ellis; third lieutenant, James M. Purvis. (2)

(1) Miss. Official and Statistical Register, 1908
(2) Ibid, pp 456 - 466.

Company H Defenders, mustered in at Raleigh, April 29, 1861: Captain, William H. Hardy; first lieutenants, William G. Ellis, James Griffith; second lieutenants, J. C. Swittanburg, promoted to captain; third lieutenants, James W. Hanna, T. J. Hardy.

Forty-one additional men were mustered into the C. S. Service at Corinth for twelve months - from June 17, 1861. (1)

War Veterans

J. C. Dukes, Traxler, 6th Regiment: commander, Colonel Tillman, later captain; W. J. Finch, captain.

Henry Miley, Polkville, enlisted in 1861, served until close of war in Company G, 46th Mississippi Regiment, under Colonel Sears.

T. G. Landcaster, commissioned in 1861 in Company G, 46th Regiment.

Timothy Tims enlisted in 1862 at Lemon, under Colonels Wilkerson and Cook.

A. H. Henderson enlisted in 1864, under Colonel Posey and Captain Heslip.

B. B. Benison enlisted in 1862, 8th Mississippi Regiment, Company A, under Captain W. T. Watkins, and remained there three years.

Thomas Rasberry Byrd, who enlisted in 1864 under Captain Tullos, served on guard duty.

Steven James Copeland enlisted in 1861 under Captain Watkins.

D. R. Currie enlisted in 1863 in the 15th Confederate Regiment, in company under Captain Maxie, and served thirteen months.

Dan Houston, who enlisted in 1863, served as servant until the end of war under W. S. Houston.

S. D. Stringer, enlisted in 1863 in the 8th Mississippi Regiment, Company H, and served until the close of the war.

Edward J. Currie enlisted in 1862 in the 15th Regiment, Company L, under Captain William Maxie.

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, County Historian, Taylorsville, Miss.

John Gallvanth enlisted in 1861 in the 16th Mississippi Regiment, Company H, under Captain W. H. Hardin and Colonel Sherman.

Henry Smith enlisted in 1862, under Colonel Harrison and Captain Brunt. (1)

L. D. Boykin enlisted in 1862 under Colonel Hooker.

Issac Garner enlisted in 1861 under Captain Alex McAlpin and Lieutenant Bethea.

C. J. Tullos enlisted in 1862 in the 6th Mississippi Military, Company G, under Commander Robinson and Captain Ward.

Dr. Joseph Weathersby enlisted in 7th Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, Company A.

I. S. Knight enlisted July, 1862,in Company I, 1st Mississippi Regiment; died at Vaiden in March, 1863; under Commander Enoch.

John Spell enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 8th Mississippi Regiment, under Colonel Wilkerson.

R. P. Rogers, who enlisted in 1862, worked as servant in harness and shoe factory until close of war.

J. E. Austin enlisted in 1861 in the 8th Mississippi Regiment under Colonel Wilkerson, in Company C, with Captain Crook, and served through the remainder of the war.

K. H. Kennedy enlisted in May, 1861, in the 8th Mississippi Regiment, under Commander J. C. Wilkerson and Captain W. T. Watkins.

J. W. Glisson, who enlisted under Captain W. B. Maxie and Colonel Armstead, was captured by Federals and kept in prison on Ship Island.

J. J. Craft enlisted August 18, 1864, under Lieutenant William Qualls and Colonel W. K. Easterling.

Samuel Sullivan enlisted in August, 1861, under Captain Ward and Colonel Wilkerson.

R. J. Little enlisted in June, 1862, under Captain Porter Witherspoon.

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(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908



WILBORN GLISSON

Second oldest living Civil War Veteran in Smith County.
He is eighty-eight years old.

T. R. Byrd enlisted in May, 1864, under Lieutenant Qualls and Lieutenant Bankston, and was active in service until the war closed.

J. W. Tillson enlisted in May, 1862, in the 46th Mississippi Regiment, under the command of Colonel Anderson and Captain W. A. McAlpin.

Lewis Walters enlisted in 1863 in Company L, under Captain Maxie and Lieutenant Alvie Mize.

J. R. Garner enlisted in 1861 in the 8th Mississippi Regiment, in Company C, under Colonel Wilkerson and Cap- Crook.

J. M. Dukes enlisted in the 6th Mississippi Regiment in Company D, under Colonel Thornton and Captain W. J. Finch.

Wiley Wilson Stringer, under age, went in his father's place and served throughout the war.

Lawrence Gambrell was also a Confederate veteran.

D. H. Holbrook, who enlisted in 1862, was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh.

W. B. Baugh enlisted in 1860, fought in the Battle of Richmond, and died in Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 26, 1860.

T. J. Baugh enlisted in 1860, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, August 4, 1864.

H. H. Baugh enlisted in 1860, and fought in the Battle of Shiloh.

John Baugh was killed at Polkville, while home on a furlough.

W. H. James enlisted in 1861; died in 1928.

T. J. James enlisted in 1860; died in 1917.

When war was declared, a volunteer company was organized with Hardin, of Sylvarena, and Ward as officers. Another company was under command of Captain D. A. Wilkinson, of the Fairmont community. He returned home and brought the sword which he so gallantly carried on the field of battle. This sword was used for a long time in Fairmont Masonic Lodge, and is now in the possession of Bruce Wilkinson.

Benjamin D. Anderson was captain of Company H, 35th Mississippi Regiment, and his commission, now in the hands of Mrs. M. M. Anderson, of Mize, is dated in the field, September 30, 1864, and signed by General Sears.

John Wiley Sullivan was captain of a company of soldiers. Jim Byrd and Will Stubbs served in his company. Sullivan was a stern officer, but he also believed in fitting the rules to the situation. When the men were hungry and began taking food along the way, he would instruct them in no uncertain tone to refrain from stealing. Then he would tell them in a low voice, "If you are going to take it anyway, then get enough for all of us." Sullivan served through the entire war, and when he came home, was elected to the Legislature of Reconstruction where he served the term of two years (1886). (1)

Rube McNair was a young and an impetuous youth of fifteen years when the war began. His three brothers, Thomas, Neal, and John, had already gone to war. Rube decided that he would join the army and did so without the advice and consent of his superiors, or equipment. As the army started into battle, an officer noticed that the young man had no gun or canteen, and when he questioned young McNair as to his status, the reply was to the effect that he would get a gun as soon as the first man fell. And this he did, carrying same on until the end of the war with a glorious credit to himself and the cause for which he fought. Thompson McNair was killed, but the other three men came home and lived lives of much service. These men were all devout members of the Presbyterian church in the Calvary community. There were many other men from the settlement in the war, among whom were John McCollum, John Williams, Jim Byrd, Frank Ware, Arch Ware, Larkin Wells, and others who will be mentioned.

Steve Howell, the oldest living veteran in this county, is now ninety-five years of age. He lives four miles south of Mize, is still active, and enjoys health beyond the average.

Steve Sullivan served in the place of his father, and paid the supreme price when he was killed in the Battle of Shiloh.

Mark Sullivan was the object of an unusual incident. He was a great soldier and a good man, but was much too individualistic to submit to the rules of organization in army life. Sullivan was brave and gallant while on duty, but at periods of times he would leave camp without the

(1) Miss. Official and Statistical Register, 1917



STEVE HOWELL

The oldest living Civil War Veteran in Smith County.
He was 96 years old, October 9, 1937.

permission of his superior officers, so was called before a court-martial and sentenced to death. The condemned man was standing at his grave site awaiting the firing squad when Captain George Buchanan, of Covington County, interceded in his behalf and saved his life. (1)

William Allen, a rather unusual man for a soldier, was a very sincere man and a consecrated Christian. He possessed the attributes of bravery, honesty, and gallantry, yet he felt the wrongness of the war. He preached both during the war and afterward, and today he is remembered for the invaluable service he rendered the cause of Christianity.

John Kelly, of the Polkville community, was in the war during the entire four years, serving at Vicksburg when an ear of corn was issued as rations for a five-day period. When Kelly left home, he carried a testament in his coat pocket, and this probably saved him from death or serious injury, as it was shot while in his pocket - deflecting the bullet from his body. This testament was brought home, and is now in possession of Mrs. Anse Barber.

Only four living Confederates are in Smith County today: Noah Swagger, Wilborn Glisson, and Steve Howell, who served in the Vicksburg campaign under Captain Magee and Lieutenant Buchanan in the army of General Pemberton, and Jim Dukes.

Forrest Derrick, grandfather of Dr. R. B. Boykin, of Smith County, served in the War between the States under General N. B. Forrest, who made several cavalry raids, destroyed bridges, and tore up sixty miles of track over which General Grant was supplying his army. Derrick rode a sorrel horse by the name of "Travis" away from home and, four years later, returned on the same horse.

William Robinson, another Confederate soldier, owned an ammunition chest which is at present in the home of his son, Hiram Robinson, near Taylorsville. It is a heavy waterproof chest about five feet in length, one and one-half feet wide and nearly two feet deep. A partition divides the space in two equal parts.

William Watkins, who came from Alabama and settled at Sylvarena in 1853, was elected sheriff of Smith County a few years later, serving as such until the War between the States. At this time, he organized a company of infantry

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

and became captain of it. The camp where Captain Watkins drilled his men was located about two miles south of Raleigh. Later, he was promoted to major and served until a short time before the surrender, when he was killed in battle.

Another distinguished Smith Countian was Captain William Ward, who collected and organized a company of men, whom he trained and prepared for service. The story is still told that a large number of men marched down the hill from Trenton, Smith County, going into service. Ward's Company was camped about three miles north of Raleigh, where he trained and prepared them for service. This place is still known as old "Camp Ground."

This joke is still told by some Smith Countians that gives an impression of the respect and confidence these men had for their captain: One of Ward's men was feeling rather wealthy and important on account of being under the influence of liquor and was creating a bit of excitement, so the captain sent another man to him and requested that he be more calm. The fellow,doubting that the message was from the captain, immediately made his way through the crowd and yelled out, "Cap'n Ward, Cap'n Ward, am I botherin' you?" The reply was, "No-o-o, Jimmie." The drunken man rushed back and yelled the louder, "I knowed it was a lie, and Cap'n Ward said so."

Captain Jim Martin enlisted from Smith County and served until the last year of the war when he was killed in action. Matt Martin, a brother of Captain Jim Martin, also enlisted from Smith County and served throughout the war; another brother, N. C., went through the siege of Vicksburg; and a third brother, Bob, was a cavalryman in the recruits.

John Yelverton, who went into service, disappeared and has never been heard of sincel. It is supposed that he died or was killed in action and was never identified.

Four brothers from the Howell family enlisted. Wash Howell served in Captain Watkins' Company and was killed in service; John was killed at the Siege of Vicksburg; Marion and Steve returned, but Marion died a few years ago. Steve Howell is the oldest citizen of Smith County, being ninety-five years old in 1937.

Norris Craft was wounded in the Battle of Vicksburg; however, he returned home and lived several years.

Samuel L. Hopkins and Eli Craft rendered service in The Confederate Army, and Craft was wounded while in action.

William Cargile, a private under Captain Jim Martin, served throughout the war, but after the surrender, was kept in prison in Indiana eleven months.

It might be interesting to note that Tom Stringer and four sons enlisted. One son, Emanuel, was killed. The father and other three sons returned, but William and Henry were sick when they reached home, and died in a short time. The other son, Simeon, lived to be rather aged.

William H. Hill, of Sylvarena, enlisted in Company A of the 18th Mississippi Regiment, and was transferred to the medical department after the Battle of Bull's Bluff. After the war he returned to Raleigh, engaged in his profession, and located at Sylvarena in 1879; in 1888 he was elected to represent his district in the senate; he was appointed medical health officer of Smith County in 1890.

The record of but one man - I. S. Knight - who enlisted in the 1st Mississsissippi Regiment, was found in the courthouse at Raleigh among a list of Smith Countians who applied for pensions. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company I, 1st Mississippi Regiment, under the command of Captain E. A. Enochs, and died at Vaiden, March, 1863. (1)

Franklin L. Riley's Mississippi History gives an account of the first troops to leave Mississippi to engage in the war. These troops consisted of 1500 men and were sent to Florida in 1861 for the purpose of attacking Fort Pickens, which was held by the Federal forces. They reached Pensacola a few days before the capture of Fort Sumpter April 13, 1861. The same year other troops were sent from Mississippi to various commands in the Confederacy. (2)

At the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi was almost stripped of Confederate troops, only a small infantry force being left in the state. Immediately cavalry troops were organized under General Stephen D. Lee. Later, other troops were organized by General N. B. Forrest. It is thought that Martin was in General Lee's calvary.

Men from Smith County who engaged in bloody battles and returned to their homes were: W. H. James, Tom James, Marion Holbrooks, H. N. Miley, and Richard Posey. Among those killed were: Harrison Baugh, Tom Baugh, Buck Baugh,

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Franklin L. Riley, Mississippi History

John James, and John Posey. John Baugh was shot by an officer while at home on furlough. This homicide occurred near the present home of J. C. Baugh. (Letters written by soldiers in the war who never returned are still kept by J. C. Baugh of Polkville. These letters give interesting accounts of the war.)

Robert Lowery, born in Chesterfield district, South Carolina, March 10, 1831, was of an old and prominent Scotch-Irish family. About 1833, his father moved his family to West Tennessee, and from there to Tishomingo County, Mississippi, in 1840. At the age of thirteen years, Robert Lowry went to the home of his uncle, Judge James Lowry, in Smith County, a merchant at Raleigh until 1851, when he and his uncle embarked in business at Brandon. Three years later they moved to Arkansas, where Robert studied law and was admitted to the bar. After an absence of five years, he returned to Brandon and became a partner with Judge A. G. Mayers. In 1861 he enlisted as a private at Brandon, but was later promoted to rank of importance, and operated in Smith County against Newt Knight's Band and looked after other deserters in the county. He was governor of the state from 1832 to 1890.

Newt Knight's Army of Deserters (?)

This army created more wild talk and action during the last two years of the war than any part of it. Newt was not a native of Smith, but he had lots of followers from the county. He also had (and still has) a number of close relatives in the county, some very fine folks. Knight could not be called a deserter nor a coward, as he went to war the first two years, and made a good soldier.

The cause of his desertion made lots of good men do likewise. When the "Twenty Negro Law" was passed, Newt decided he could not help not owning a big bunch of negroes and lots of land to make food for the soldiers, so he said if the rich man could come home he could too, and so he did. A goodly number of Jones, Jasper, and Smith countians came with him. About as many men were kept busy trying to catch and kill them as there were to fight the Yankees. He had about 150 men in his band, and they were pretty well organized. Bob Lowry and his men kept hot after them, but there was about as much skill and brains used on one side as on the other. They had several battles in and around Soso, Reddocks Ferry, and on Rock Creek. Upon one occasion one of the Knights was to get married, and there was but one road to the house, and a bridge over Rock Creek near it. Newt advertised the wedding so that Lowry and his men would come in search of Newt's Clan, who had taken all the braces from under the bridge and made a trap of it. He got on the side next to the house where the

wedding was supposed to be, and gave a yell. Lowry's men ran onto the bridge with their horses, and thirteen were killed. (All thirteen were buried in the same grave, but relatives came and took these skeletons up in 1915 and buried them in cemeteries). After this, Lowry and his men got so close in after Newt and his clan that they went to Honey Island, then to New Orleans, where they signed up as Union soldiers, where they remained until the surrender.

Sanders S. King, a veteran who served from 1861 until the surrender, departed this life some years ago, but his grand-son and great-grandchildren still relate his stories concerning the war. He received only one furlough, and walked from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to his home in the southeastern part of Smith County. When he arrived, some of his children did not recognize him and were afraid of him. On this trip home he brought a young apple tree which was set out and grew and bore delicious fruit until 1933, when a wind storm broke it down.

The hardest battle in which King fought, the southern men were defeated and ran three days and nights. After being pursued by the enemy these three days and nights, they met General Price at one end of a long lane, and he told the exhausted men to lie down and rest, and that he and his men would take care of the situation. This being a very long lane, General Price thought it a convenient place to make an attack, so he stationed and concealed his men along one side of the lane to await the arrival of the Union soldiers. Soon they came in sight, but everything was kept quiet until the entire force was well into the lane. At this time the signal was given and all the southern men began firing, killing men and horses. King said even the rails along the lane were shot into atoms, and it was one of the bloodiest fights he knew anything about. Blood ran in streams down the road.

On one occasion his company was on the verge of starvation and their feet cut with ice, making it difficult to travel. Realizing hardships at home, they would not take an animal from anyone until it became necessary to sustain life, but at this time they killed a cow, cooked the meat and wrapped their feet in the hide with the hair next to their feet. He said they made it fine for awhile. Some of the women whose homes they passed were sympathetic and kind, and divided the food they had, such as potatoes, corn, or meal. They roasted potatoes in ashes and cooked bread by wrapping dough in shucks and placing it in hot ashes. At one time they had nothing but a little bread for about a week, when they came upon some fine hogs and decided to

take one. But at this time the captain raised the flag and they realized it was not the thing to do, and on investigation they discovered that a negro was keeping watch on the hogs, but they took one anyway. After going a short distance they spied a wash pot which they took to a secluded spot. Here they prepared the hog as best they could and put on a potfull to cook and soon began eating.

W. B. Baugh enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1860, and was among those who fought in the Battle of Richmond. He contracted typhoid fever while fighting in Kentucky and was taken to White House Hospital. He developed pneumonia from exposure and died in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on December 26, 1860. Baugh's cousin, David Smith, informed his mother, Mrs. S. A. Baugh, of his death. (1)

T. J. Baugh, of Polkville, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1860, and died in the hospital at Augusta, Georgia, on August 4, 1864, of typhoid fever. Mrs. D. Sledge, a lady visiting the hospital, wrote his people about his death and also sent a lock of his hair.

H. H. Baugh, of Polkville, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1860, fought in the Battle of Corinth, and while there developed measles. Later, he wrote a letter home saying he was leaving with the army, for Virginia in about one hour, and for the family to take care of his horse and saddle until he returned. In a few days his father, J.H.G. Baugh, received a letter from Potomac Camp, near Centerville, November 22, 1861, written by Captain W. H. Hardy, informing him that his son died from the effect of measles November 18, at the Warrenton Hospital at Centerville, Company H, 16th Mississippi Regiment.

John Baugh enlisted from Polkville, and was married to Mary Price at the time. He was a cavalryman, and when he came home a few days on a furlough, found his wife ill, which kept him over time. Cavalrymen came by one day looking for deserters, and Baugh, thinking they were after him, ran, whereupon he was shot and killed.(2)

D. M. Holbrooks, of Polkville, enlisted in the Confederate Army in the spring of 1862, at the age of seventeen. He was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh, being shot in the thigh, and one finger was shot off. He was sent home where he remained until early fall, but re-enlisted in Company D, and was in every battle fought by this company until the close of the war. Holbrooks died in 1926. (3)

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(1) J. C. Baugh, Polkville, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

W. H. James, who enlisted in the Confederate Army at Brandon in 1861, fought in all the battles, but Shiloh and Vicksburg were the worst. It was during the Siege of Vicksburg, which lasted eight months, that James fought the longest without food. They were fed horse flesh, and he was in the army when peace was declared. He died in 1928. (1)

J. J. Jmaes, who enlisted in 1860 at Brandon, fought in several battles but was not wounded. However, he witnessed the death of his brother, John, who was killed in battle. Mr. James was in the army when General Lee surrendered, and lived until 1917.

Letters From the Front

"Jefferson Co East Tenn
65 miles east Knoxville
Mar. 8 1864.

"dear sis I received your letter of the 16 of January a few hours ago which gave me great pleasure to hear from you all once more yours I am bound to confess was a short unsatisfactory letter in as related to family news I am in better health than I have been since I joined the army- after writing at Newman Ga I was put on detail to carry some stores to the Lensheets case east Tenn and was 35 days going owing to detention going by way of Augusta Columbia Raleigh Petersburg and Lynchburg Va from thence to Bristol from there 70 miles west to my co making a distance of 1200 miles we are in the southern tier of counties of east Tenn opposite north car it is a mountainous country with some good valley land watter pretty good ther is no prospect of a fight visible the Yan cavalry are scattered between here and Knox we are guarding Howards & Bulls Gap we will I think act in the future according to circumstance be sent to Lee Johnson on march into Kentucky Lee yet confronts Mead on the Rapadon Nother Va there has been some recent raids made on Rockmond by way of the Penensula which I think is done to draw Lee from the Rapadon and besiege him in the walls of Richmond from southern and northern Va as for Johnson I think it impossible for him to disloge the enemy at Chatanooga by direct assault and the Tenn river is a great obstruction to an amediate flank movement which you see Longstreet failed to accomplish a 130 miles to the east Knox I think the best plan for Johnson to fall back in the direction of Atlanta and draw them from there strong position and iff he succeeds it will be the destruction of the General Army-

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(1) Austin James, Polkville, Miss.

"In view of the fact of the scarcity of subsistance in the South we are now amid our greatest peril and upon the eve of great events we will have to have almost maracilous seccess and follow them up closely to every get upon terms of equality with them we have already lost all our subsistance country in the south and a large reffigee population thrown back on the Atlantic states that never made a subsistance in time of peace and in view of all those facts with a great deal of mislegislation in enacting the substitute and exemption laws making distinction between the rich and poor it has demorlized the army and people to an alarming extent and in view of all those facts I think it extremely doubtful about the ultimate success of our cause there is a principal faining ground level to wit that we compromise for our independence by acceeding to a gradual emancapation to now for 50 or 75 years which I think under all circumstance would be the best management we could make I think the time has come for a final settlement of the slave question at least it is better than a forced on precipitatied emancupation eliment exisiting in the northern portion of the south which at some future time embroil us in another civil war the greatest of misfortunes that can befall a country better to make any sacrifice of property than to have subjugation entailed on our decendants with all its humilation and taxations other wise iff we persist in a hazardous defence and are defeated we then tying as it were a mangled corpse at the feet of the conquorer we have been precipated into this delema by the political agitation and unscupilous aspirant of our country as is the case in all republics of large domain breeding conflicting interest from locality and production I have recently come to the conclusion of Humbugs it is productive of nothing but intestive broils and civil comotions which has for instance racked our once happy country from center to circumference we have occular demonstration of the instability of Republic in the Rise and fall of the Roman Empire and South American Republics

"I think by the first of July we will know our destiny- it would take a great deal more time than I now have to give you my notions in full I received a letter a few das ago dated in October from my daughter Mary Jane she was well brother James is in south La was at the Prasbean city fight I would have been very glad to have known that Bud was in the 16th miss. I have seen the Reg often on the march but would not know him if I was to see you all try and let uncle Lewis Turner know where I am and that I am alive yet if I live to get out of this evil war I am going well agoing some and stay and I have a great deal to tell you all

I will be 40 forty years old in July next and when I come to the army I weighed 210 lbs but have had a great deal of sickness since I come here I like to have died with the measles the first year- direct your letters to Richmond and they will be sent to the Reg I intend to try to join the cavalry in consequence of a permanient lameness in one of ankles- write as soon as you get this it will not take long and at more length give my love and highest regards to the old folks and other members of the family and except of the same yourself.

W. L. Chatham

"P. S. iff you will write I will try to interest and entertain in details of events"

"Montevallo, Ala.
May 3d, 1864.

"Dear Sister:

"I take the presant oportunity of writing you a few lines to let you no that I am well hoping these lines may find you all well. I received your letter yesterday and was glad to hear from you and to hear that you were all well. You wanted me to let you no all about the death of Mathew and I will tell you all I no about it he was sick when I got back from home tho I didn't think dangerous and we were going to move in a few days and I tried to get him to go to a hospital and he said that he rather go with us so he went and the wether was prety cold and we had no tents so we all had to lie out in the weather and he got worse and I went to the Lutenant that was in command and told him that they must have some thing done for him and he said he would have to go to the doctor so I got permition and went with him and thought that I would get to go and see him every day tho we moved the next day and they sent him to Canton Hospital and I never got to see him any more so I no nothing about how he died all I know is what I could hear from a man that was in the hospital he had a right smart money tho this man that was there said that the ward master said he had but very little. Nothing more and I remain your affectionate brother til death.

Reuben Byrd.

"To Mary E. Fairly"

Discharge, Oath, and Parole

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"I, Jno. M. Herrington, of the county of Jones, State of Mississippi, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the

United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or laws of any State, Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever.

JOHN M. HERRINGTON.

"SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1865

A. J. BRADLY
Maj. and Provost Marshal

"The above named has fair complexion, lt brown hair--and blue eyes--and is five feet---eight inches high."

General Oath and Parole

"I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by the decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court - So help me God; and I give my solemn parole of honor (to be enforced according to military law), that I will hold no correspondence with, or offer any aid of comfort to any enemies or opposers of the United States, sage as an act of humanity, to administer to the necessities of individuals who are in sickness or distress; and I solemnly declare that this Oath and Parole is taken and given freely and willingly, without mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, and with full intention to keep same."

Certificate of Release of Prisoner of War

"Headquarters, Point Lookout, Maryland
Provost Marshal's Office,
June 27, 1865

"I hereby Certify that Jno. M. Herrington - Prisoner of War having this day taken the oath of Allegiance to the

United States as prescribed by the President in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, is, in conformity with instructions from the War Department, hereby released and discharged.

"In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my seal and stamp.

"A. G. Brady,
Major and Provost Marshall"

Home Activities

While the men at war were suffering hardships, the women were having a struggle at home trying to provide for the family. A few men were detailed to render service at home, such as making shoes for the soldiers, or grinding meal. At this time grist mills were several miles apart and the people had to go for miles to mill. Where there were no boys in a family large enough to go to mill, the mother would put a small child on a horse with the corn, and she would walk and lead the animal.

She had to work hard and late at night, as after the day's work was completed, the night task was begun. Some of the children would have to break so much wood, some pick a certain amount of seed out of the cotton, or burrs from the wool, from which the clothing was to be made. Some of the children would use the old cards and card cotton or wool so it would not require so much work for the mothers when they got ready to make the rolls. The woolen cloth they made was called linsey, and if each member of the family got a suit each year they considered themselves fortunate.

Before the war closed it became necessary for the ones at home to keep their food hidden for fear some deserter would steal it, or some of the Union forces would take or destroy it. They would hide it in various places; some would raise the floor and dig holes in the ground in which they would place their food and put the floor back in place. Not only during the war did these hardships last, but for years afterwards. A number of men who returned were crippled and disabled, and those who could work had practically nothing to work with, as the homes and farms were dilapidated or destroyed. The few implements they had were very crude and some of them had to plow oxen, as so many of the horses had been killed, and those that came back were not of much service. For years after the war, practically all the clothing was made at home.

Lamps were unknown by a majority of people. They used candles home-made in molds, and thread spun from cotton that the wicks were made from. These wicks were placed in the center of the molds, tallow melted and poured in around the wicks and set away to harden. When they were ready for use, they were placed in home-made candle sticks, the bottom of which resembled a cup or bowl for the purpose of catching the melted tallow, which was re-used.

It is really amusing to know how they managed to keep fire. As there were no matches available, they struck fire by knocking a flint rock and a piece of metal together real fast until a spark of fire came. They had cotton to let the sparks fall on to start the fire. As this was a slow process, most every family learned how to wrap a burning chunk in ashes to keep fire through the night. If, on any occasion, a family happened to get out of fire, they would often go to a neighbor and get a bunch of live coals. If the wind was blowing, the fire would often be placed in an old coffee pot, or other vessel in order to get it home. It got to where needles were so scarce that every family prized them, as they did their sewing with their fingers. If one happened to get lost, a search was made until it was found . Another object was pins; some people got locust thorns and scraped them white and smooth to hold their clothes.

The story goes that one man in Smith County had an extra nice suit for the time, but it was kept for special occasions, especially marriages. It is said that when a man in the community began to make preparations to get married, he borrowed this suit. Brides often spun and wove their own trousseaus, and made their own dye for all of their cloth and hosiery. They usually dyed their thread before they wove it so the color could be arranged to suit the taste. The dye was made from different kinds of bark, such as sweet gum, maple, and wild peach. The Laurel bush at that time was one of the favorites, but indigo was also used. They got copperas out of the rocks in the river to set the dye.

In making woolen cloth, the wool from black and brown sheep was highly prized, as it did not have to be dyed and would not fade. (1)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

In 1894 the people of Cuba rose in armed revolt against Spanish rule, and the Spanish Government used

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

cruel measures in an effort to suppress the revolt. Americans, being in sympathy with Cuba, notified Spain in 1898 that war with Cuba must come to an end, and sent the United States' war ship "Maine" to Cuban waters to protect American interests.

On February 15, 1898, the Maine, while anchored in the harbor of Havana, was wrecked by an explosion and 276 American sailors were killed. It was believed that this was done with the approval of the Spanish Government officials, so President McKinley immediately called for volunteers.

Mississippians eagerly responded to the call and two regiments were organized. The first was under command of Colonel George M. Govan; the second was under Colonel W. A. Montgomery, Confederate veterans.

A third regiment of six companies was formed with R. W. Banks as lieutenant-colonel, and two Mississippians, R. L. Crook, Jr., and W. D. Gibbs, Jr., as majors. (1)

John B. Gray, of Raleigh, Smith County, served through the Spanish-American War, being in the Battle of San Juan Hill, and later was transferred to the Philippine Islands. After the close of the war, Gray returned to Raleigh and died in a few months. We find, also, that W. D. Hurst, W. E Magee, N. D. Butler, Lige Turner, and Taylor Sullivan all served in the Spanish-American War. (2)

Trouble With Mexico

In the spring of 1916 this country was on the verge of war with Mexico, while Mexico, to all intent and purpose, really was at war with the United States. As time went on, feelings grew more hostile, and during the time some of the North American soldiers who were captured, among whom were some field officers, suffered extreme punishment; some being shot and some choked to death.

On June 19, 1916, President Wilson issued a call for 135,000 troops from the National Guard; of this number, Mississippi was called upon to furnish one war-strength regiment. This number promptly answered the call and assembled at the mobilization camp in Jackson; unfortunately, about thirty per cent of them were physically disqualified, the majority of the others had practically no military training,

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(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p 984
(2) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

and those who were disqualified had to be replaced by new recruits. At the time of President Wilson's call, there were five independent battalions in the Mississippi National Guard, none of whom were recruited to the required strength. The call found the men of Mississippi eager to serve, and by transferring officers and men and combining the different battalions, the first Mississippi Infantry was formed. (1)

This 155th Regiment mobilized at Camp Swep Taylor, and the opinion was that it would only be a matter of days until it would entrain for some point on the border. However, they were disappointed as time passed on, and other regiments went and left the first Mississippi in camp awaiting orders. On October 14, moving orders were received, and on October 19, they arrived at Camp Wilson, Texas, where the men were drilled for awhile.

Several Smith County boys were in this regiment, but not in the same company; and as has been mentioned, several transfers were made. The following is a list of Smith County boys in the regiment: Dan F. Holbrook, Cyrus Means, Polkville; Boyd Sullivan, Charles E. Barr, Mize; Claud Eaton, Taylorsville; John H. Lucky, Mize; Ether Mayfield, Raleigh; Cleo Smith, Taylorsville; George C. Tony, Mize; Byron Wood, Taylorsville. At one time all were in Company C. Charley and Clice Anderson from Taylorsville were also placed in Company C. This regiment was composed of three battalions. Battalion one, composed of Companies A, B, C, and D; Battalion two, composed of Companies E, F, G, and H; Battalion three was composed of I, K, L, and M. (2)

WORLD WAR

These soldiers, trained in different camps, rendered much needed service on the Mexican border during the remaining part of the year 1916. By this time it became necessary to send soldiers over sea, and a number of these were sent to Syracuse, New York, as Company A, 9th United States Infantry, 2nd Division. In this company was found one of our Smith County men, Claude K. Eaton. Orders to leave Syracuse were received September 5, 1917, stating they would leave sometime the next day. At four o'clock in the afternoon, September 6, trains pulled into the yard; baggage and men were loaded, and at six-thirty the trains pulled out. They made one stop at Portland, where they received a great ovation, the people of the town

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

loading the boys with fruit, candy, and cake. At six o'clock the morning of the 7th, they arrived at Hoboken, unloaded and marched on one of the big piers, alongside which was the Princess Irene, the ship on which they were to sail. On the morning of the 17th, they were met by eight destroyers of the British Fleet, which relieved our destroyers; on the morning of the 20th, they entered the Bay of Biscay, steamed up the coast and landed at St. Nazaire that evening. The docks were lined with French people who gave the American soldiers a great welcome. On the morning of September 22, they got off the ship and marched through St. Nazaire and went into training.

On December 1, 1917, these boys were introduced to side door pullmans, being loaded thirty-five men to the car; after two days and nights of uncomfortable riding they reached Bouquemont and unloaded, then marched some distance to camp - a place called Dutrem Court. It rained every day from the time they arrived until the day they left. On October 16, they hiked out, and after three days of hard marching, reached a place called Langres, where they received a hearty welcome, and quartered in a big French barrack. On January 10, 1918, they boarded trains, went back to Dutrem Court and again took up training. At noon Sunday, March 17, 1918, the company marched to Boquesmont and boarded a train that pulled out at six o'clock. They were off for the front, and the train pulled into Lemmes the next day, where they saw their first air battle. The company marched around, and at last halted in a woods and had supper. On account of the enemy air plane, they did not go to Boquemont, their destination, until after dark. Bouquemont, about five kilometers from the front line, was very much shot up, but they found pretty good billets. On March 28, 1918, they marched into trenches; for a while not a shot was heard, but later, two raids took place, and the enemy shelled the American boys heavily with gas and high explosive. Two casualties resulted. On April 12, this company, hiked all night and at eight o'clock the next morning reached rest camp, Gibraltar, where tthey cleaned up and took training.

April 21st, 1918, orders were received to move to another town that was badly shelled; just the walls of some buildings were left, but the company suffered only one casualty. The company was relieved by the French on May 7. This was one of the darkest and wettest nights ever experienced, and hiking was made by sense of feeling rather than by sight. Finally they reached Roupt and stayed until the next morning, hiking from place to place and taking training, but on May 30 they got

orders to be ready to move by night. Upon leaving Laconville, they soon found out they were on the way to Chateau Thierry to help stop the German drive against Paris. Here they saw strange and pitiful sights which strengthened their resolutions to stop the Germans. Whole families trudged along the road pulling their household goods in all kinds of carts and wagons, most of their horses being requisitioned by the government or stolen by the enemy. At seven o'clock that same day they got off and hiked until two o'clock June 2 without any sleep, and on the morning of June 2, got their first meal since three o'clock in the morning of May 30. At this time the company was relieved by the 30th Infantry and moved up to another patch of woodland. By this time the enemy had been checked, but the company stayed in the woods near the Paris Road, sleeping on the ground, as no dugouts were to be had. They slept during the day, but at night dug trenches and built entanglements. The enemy shelled all sides of the wood but did not drop one in their sector until the night they were leaving.

They moved to another forest closer to the line, where there were small dugouts which protected them from the weather and enemies. From July 1 to July 3, part of the company did wonderful work, carrying their wounded to a dressing station under a heavy barrage. On the night of July 2, the company went into the front lines, relieving another company. The enemy must have been expecting an attack, as they threw everything they had in the way of gas over the Paris Road and all roads leading into it. The 1st, 3rd, and 4th platoons of about eighteen men took position in the line, and a considerable number were gassed that night and next morning. Getting food to the line was a dangerous job, as there was an open field about 100 yards wide that had to be crossed to get to the line, and when a man appeared the artillery would open up. On the night of July 4, the enemy entertained the American soldiers with firearms which they did not appreciate. A shell struck an ammunition dump filled with ball cartridges, rockets, etc., and the sky was lighted up for miles around.

The enemy thinking they were doing great damage, kept up a steady fire for some time. July 7, this company, relieved by one from 101st Infantry, moved back to the woods. This was the first time in thirty-seven days that they did not have shells dropped all around them. Here they drilled until July 16, when they started to a rest camp near Paris; but they were mistaken, as they were being rushed to a new front. After a jolting ride of eighteen hours, they got off of their trucks at Zelafountaïne and began a hot and dusty hike for a large wooded section, where they were told to

pitch tents; just as tents were pitched, they were ordered to take them down, as they had to move in five minutes; things were made ready and they hiked until sometime during the night they reached a woods just back of the front line. It was raining hard, but being very tired, the soldiers lay down until eleven o'clock that evening and with French guides, took positions in the front line, relieving the French troops. July 18, they were in position, waiting for the zero hour, and at four thirty that morning, the captain gave the command to go over. This was the company's first experience in "Over the Top." Every man in position, with no trace of excitement, the enemy was driven out of the first position, and at five o'clock they went over the top again. On the night of July 20, the company was relieved, some being sheltered under a big shed, and the rest in a big cave that was large enough to hold 20,000 troops and safe from air bombs. July 26, they marched to a place where they rested for two days;; on July 28, they were loaded on box cars and moved to Nancy, arriving August 1; here they rested and had a good time, but soon moved on from place to place until August 27, when they reached the town of Minarville, where they spent the time in training until September 10, when they moved within about five kilometers from the front line. On the night of the eleventh they moved into front line, when the heaviest barrage of the war started. It seemed the world was coming to an end, but it was the American Company's artillery trying to wipe the Germans off the map. This lasted four hours; at five o'clock in the morning, they again went over the top and gained their objective, which was the town of Thian Court. The enemies who had not departed were captured, and in eight hours and twenty-five minutes after going over the top, they were in Thian Court, soon being relieved by marines that came on the night of the 15. This company being relieved, they went back to Minarville to camp, where they rested until September 18.

On September 22 they took trains and went to different places, but on the 30 they reached Camp Piedmont, and from there again went into the front line on October 2, and on the morning of the 3, went over the top at Somme, reaching their objective, which was about six kilometers from Medeah Feeme. After reaching this point, they held the line, as there was no more to be gained at this place at this time. October the 7 another division came into the line, but having had no experience on the front line, the old company was left to stay with the new until October 9, when they marched out of line and went to camp and

took billet until October 22, 1918. On that date they started for Argonne Forest, where they arrived October 24, going to Les Isletts, where they went into French barracks. On the evening of October 26, the regiment marched up to within six kilometers of the line and went into camp until the 1st of November, and then went into the front line and by the night of the 2nd, had reached the Meuse, having made an advance of eighteen kilometers. The distance gained by the marines was forty kilometers.

The regimental commander and lieutenant called the battalion and company commanders together and held a council of war. It was pitch dark, raining hard, and the boys were wet to the skin. After about two hours, the company's commanders returned and reported the Boche were in full retreat all along the line, and they were to follow in pursuit. At last an order came from the head of the column in a whisper, "Forward march." The road had been shelled by both the American's and Boche's artillery; the holes being large and numerous, filled with mud and water, were easy to fall into, but hard to get out of. They finally cleared the front lines which the marines were holding. All went well for about an hour, but when they reached the top of the hill and started down, a machine gun opened upon them about fifty yards ahead; some of the officers went to see who was celebrating the Fourth of July on the 2nd of November. Luckily no one was hit, but there were three companies of German Infantry holding part of the line. An attack was made on them, killing four, wounding ten, and capturing four. The others made their way back to Berlin. On the 3, the Americans stepped over again while machine gun bullets were raining on them like hail, but the American machine guns soon got into action, and by November 4, the Americans had covered thirty kilometers under heavy circumstances, as it rained and the mud was knee deep, with very little rest and one hot meal a day, they pushed on. The next afternoon the American artillery came up and opened the second act of the show with their 155's. This was a grand and glorious feeling, for they knew that the Huns had fond recollections of home across the Rhine. November 6, the Americans moved through Boquemont to the Meuse River, and there got quite a rest; by that time the rain had ceased, the sun was shining and they were getting their meals regularly, but on the night of the 10, a heavy barrage was started and kept up throughout the night by both Americans and Boches. At five o'clock in the morning, November 11, they crossed the Meuse River, being the only battalion of the 9 Infantry to cross the Meuse, and Company A's last thirteen men. At eleven o'clock they were

ordered to stop firing, being told of the Armistice. They marched to camp, where they spent their time cleaning and drilling until November 17. On that date Captain Frank P. Harrison took command,and they started on their hike to Germany. Not long after this date arrangements were made for the return of the soldiers. During this time Mr. Eaton, who was mentioned at the beginning of this story, was taken to the hospital ill. (1)

World War Veterans

Andrew Korb, drafted into the army September 17, 1917, was immediately sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and assigned to the medical division.

For the first three weeks after reaching Camp Pike all the men were quarantined, vaccinated for small pox, given shots for typhoid fever, and examined to see if they had any contagious diseases. After the three weeks' period was up, Korb took a special training, and was then given charge of Ward Seven at Camp Pike. Not long after he took charge of this ward, influenza and pneumonia broke out, and at one time he had no help at all for three days and nights. This was a very hard job, as some men were dying all of the time. He carried the germ of infantile paralysis in his throat for six months and gave the disease to three men, but did not take it himself. The men who contracted the disease from him died, but Korb had his throat mopped every day for six months before the germ was destroyed. He said when some of the cases were in a dangerous condition, he would let the negroes that were helping him sing to the patients.

During the winter of 1917 a lot of the boys in Camp Pike died with flu and pneumonia. On December 26, 1917, fourteen dead ones were taken from Korb's ward.

Mr. Korb left Camp Pike, and with others sailed for France, making the trip in thirteen days, and being disturbed twice while crossing: Once when they spied a floating log, which they blew to pieces to make sure that it was not an explosive that Germans had planted in their way; the other time was when they thought they saw a German submarine. The ship he was on landed in Manchester, England, and they crossed the English Channel at night with a load of horses. They lay in the channel all night through a squall, finally landing in La Havre, France. After staying three weeks, Korb was stationed at the base hospital at

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(1) American Legion Records

Redigney. Korb said that no one but those who witnessed the horrors will ever know what they had to go through. Some soldiers were brought in almost mangled to death, but with a determination to live. Sometime they lived. Others would come in with just a few scratches and give up all hopes of living.

The dead, buried in trenches measuring fifty by seventy feet, were laid side by side and covered over with dirt. Above each person was placed a board bearing his identification. A list of dead persons was sent to headquarters, and they notified relatives.

Although it was against the rules to bomb hospitals, the Germans often did it; therefore, they had to have watch towers. They were built above hospitals and were called balloons. When they thought they saw an enemy approaching, or when an airplane took off and landed at the airport, watchmen signaled the hospital, and all doors and windows were closed and all lights extinguished. One night they were bombed, but they did not know whether it was meant for the hospital or the for the airport located next to it. However, no damage was done, other than jarring things up somewhat. Korb stayed at Redigney after the Armistice was signed but left there April 18, 1919, and went to St. Nazaire, France. From there he sailed to America on the "Mercury," being transferred to Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, and discharged on May 13, 1919. During his time in the army he was advanced from private to sergeant. (1)

On May 27; 1918, R. S. Craft enlisted for war service and sailed on August 15, 1918, from Hoboken, landing in Liverpool, England, August 29, 1918. He remained in England thirty days, being quarantined on account of spinal meningitis. At the end of this time he sailed for La Havre, France.

Craft left the United States as replacement man and, after landing overseas, was assigned to the 41st Division as a private. He was never on the firing line, but when soldiers were lined up and the corporal picked men out to throw bombs, Craft was used to help train other boys how to throw them from trenches; he was used to help dig trenches also. He had to work one Sunday while he was overseas, being over there seven months and seven days. He had no association with the Germans at all, notwithstanding the fact that

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(1) Andrew Korb, Taylorsville, Miss.

he was in camp with some Germans who were in prison, but only guards were allowed to talk to them.

While Craft was in France he had plenty of food, water, and shelter, but slept in a barn most of the time with milch cows that belonged to a Frenchman. He slept in a tent only a few weeks while they were in camp just before his return. When he sailed from Brest, France, he was on the boat one week before sailing. He was assigned the task of washing dishes on the boat while returning, but due to illness, did not work; he landed in New York, February 22, 1919, on the Hudson River, and went immediately to Camp Dix; transferred to Camp Shelby, he was discharged from there March 15, 1919. (1)

Ethel Mayfield of Raleigh, enlisted July 10, 1916, and went to Jackson, where he was placed in Company M, First Mississippi Infantry, or 155th Regiment. From there he was sent to Tibbee, Mississippi, to guard bridges, as the supposition was that there were Germans spies in the locality. Later, he returned to Jackson and on October 28, 1916, went to Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas. From this place he was sent to Vivian, Louisiana, December 14, 1917. After taking training at this camp he was sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, March 27, 1918, where he remained until May 5, being transferred to New York, where he boarded a ship for oversea May 12, 1918.

On March 28, 1919, Mayfield was in Hilmback, Germany, being only in one front from September 26 to November 11, 1918, when Armistice was signed. This is still spoken of as Argonne Front. He reports that the experiences he had during this time was sufficient for him; that he saw dead Germans with their heads in one place and their bodies at least twenty-five yards away; but one thing, he said, that impressed him most, was seeing one with the Good Book in his hand and a smile on his face. Mayfield belonged to the supply company and drove an ammunition truck.

After the Armistice was signed, Mayfield remained oversea for several months and helped collect and dispose of remaining materials by driving a truck from three to four hours each day. After his work was completed he returned to the States and was discharged June 4, 1919. (2)

Robert W. Blakeney enlisted September 22, 1917, at Raleigh and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He left there November 11, 1917, and went to Camp Beauregard, located near Alexandria, Louisiana, where he remained until August 11, 1918. The company he was in specialized in engineering,

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(1) R. S. Craft, Raleigh, Miss.

(2) Ethel Mayfield, Raleigh, Miss.

building bridges, roads, dugouts, and trenches just for the training - having the world's record for bridge-building. They built a 185-foot bridge across Red River in eleven minutes and forty-five seconds. They also had to do their own laundering and make their own bunks.

On August 22, 1918, Blakeney sailed for France on a ship named Wilhelmina; landing at Brest, September 3. A German boat was on this side when the United States declared war and they seized it and made it into an American transport ship. While crossing they had a great deal of shooting and it was reported that they sank a German submarine, but he was not sure of this.

From Brest, they went to a training area called Oches. They slept in an old French building and their food was very poor, made up mostly of hardtack. One time their food got so low that they had to live three days on hardtack and gravy made from burned oil paper, in which bacon had been wrapped.

Their next move was to go to the front, but Blakeney's company did not take part in fighting; they dug trenches, dugouts, roads, and bridges, finally working their way into Argonne Forest. As Germans retreated they blew up roads and bridges, and these had to be quickly replaced so they could get supplies to American soldiers. Just before they reached the Meuse River the Armistice was signed.

Blakeney sailed from Brest, France, in April, 1919, on the U. S. S. Nebraska, and landed in Virginia. He went first to Newport News, Virginia, and then to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where he received his discharge May 20, 1919. (1)

Shelby Ainsworth enlisted September 22, 1917, and from Raleigh went to Camp Pike, Arkansas. While in camp the boys had to make their own bunks and do their own laundry. The food served them was very good, but an epidemic of influenza was in this camp while Ainsworth was there. In attempting to put negroes and white soldiers in the same hospital, a riot resulted. Several negroes and one white man were killed.

After staying in Camp Pike nine months, Ainsworth was transferred to Camp Dix, New Jersey, but on August 22, 1918, he sailed for France, on an old English freighter named "Kyber," accompanied by thirty-five other vessels. Some were submarines, some were freighters and some carried

(1) J. M. Blakeney, Raleigh, Miss.

people. While crossing, the ship next to the Kyber was attacked by a German submarine. The torpedoed ship sank, but all of the boys escaped by means of a rope hung over the side of the vessel. They had to go down so fast that the flesh was torn from the inside of their hands. The boys were put on a submarine, and the sunken ship was towed to land for repairs.

The "Kyber" landed in London, England, and crossed the English Channel at night to keep the enemy from seeing them, and because at night the channel is calm.

After Ainsworth reached Ponds, France, he suffered with poisoning and had to remain in the hospital for about three weeks. All the boys he knew and had been in camp with had to move on and leave him, and from this time on he did not see but one man he knew.

Before they were called out to fight, and while they were still close enough to have a permanent place to stay, they slept in old French houses. They had bunks piled so high they had to climb up on ladders to reach them, and one building they stayed in was an old French prison. After Ainsworth recovered from his illness he was called out to fight. At first he fought in the rear, but gradually, as the fighting went on, he was pushed near the front.

Most of the fighting was done during the day, and at night they dug their trenches. There were times when they remained in trenches for many days and nights; also suffered for want of food and water.Once Ainsworth was without food for two days and nights.

When they were ready to charge their enemy, they would rush out of their trenches right straight at them, and if successful in driving them back, were victorious. This was called "going over the top." Before the fighting got too fierce, Americans would take water, jewelry, and other valuables from Germans they killed. They had to stop this as some of the things were loaded with poison and gun powder. The Armistice was signed just before Ainsworth reached the front.

Due to injuries he received while fighting, he was a hospital patient at Ponds, France, for two weeks, but left St. Nazaire, France, June 11, 1919, sailing on the "Manchuria." After landing in New York, he was sent back to Camp Dix, New Jersey. From there he was transferred to Camp Shelby, and received his discharge February 15, 1919. (1)

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(1) Shelby Ainsworth, Taylorsville, Miss.

Owen Green joined the army on September 6, 1918, at Raleigh, going to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He went to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and from there to France. He boarded the Aquitania on Hudson River November 2, 1918, and landed at Brest, France. Green was with Company K, 330th Infantry, 83rd Division, and went from Brest to Lemonies, France. From there to Leone, then to Monca, and back to Brest January 1, 1919. He set sail from Brest on the U. S. S. Fredrick Battleship, January 6, 1919, and landed at Hoboken, New Jersey, January, 1919. He returned to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, being transferred from there to Camp Shelby, and discharged February 13, 1919. (1)

Prentiss S. Polk joined the army on April 2, 1918, at Raleigh, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and from there to Camp Gordon in Atlanta, Georgia. He then went to Camp McClellan, at Anniston, Alabama, and from there to a seaport named Camp Storage, at Newport News, Virginia. Polk sailed June 15, 1918, and arrived in Brest, France, June 28, 1918. He was in Company I, 113th Infantry, 29th Division, and started fighting in July at Alsace-Lorraine, and left there on Hindenburg Line (a sector of France) in October. On November 5, 1918, he went to 116th Field Hospital, and stayed there until March 25, 1919. He then went back to La Moines area, then into La Moines, where they got their clothes steamed and new equipment to come back to the United States. He left there and went to St. Nazaire, a seaport in France, and boarded the S.S. Florida, May 6, 1919, arriving on May 18, 1919, at Hoboken, New Jersey. He went from there to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and on to Camp Shelby. He was discharged June 4, 1919.

Leonard L. Horn enlisted at Raleigh May, 1918, and went to Camp Shelby; from there he went to Long Island, New York, and then to Hoboken, New Jersey. He sailed on the Aquitania fourteen days and nights and landed in Liverpool, England. A German submarine attacked the ship the American soldiers were on and punctured it, but the English and American soldiers aboard worked hard and in a few hours the ship was ready to run again. Horn stayed in Liverpool for three or four weeks and then sailed for Brest, France. He was in the 138th Machine Gun Battalion, Company B. A machine gun operated by seven men would shoot 550 times a minute. While he was in Brest, France, Horn fell from the ranks and was sent to Toul to the the base hospital. After several months he left there and went aboard the U. S. Mercy Hospital Ship in Brest, landed in New York City in 1919, and was sent from there

(1) Henry Owen Green, Taylorsville, Miss.

to the Grand Central Hospital, remaining several months. He then went to Camp Shelby and was discharged. (1)

Gather D. Butler signed up at Raleigh May 9, 1918, and was first sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, where he remained until the middle of June, 1919. He worked with the engineering company. From Camp Sheridan he went to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, which was fifteen miles from New York City.

On July 9, 1918, he boarded the "Sierra" and sailed to France. Thirteen transport ships with convoys sailed in a V-shape, like wild geese, and somewhere about mid-ocean their submarine destroyer sighted a German submarine. As soon as they let out the alarm, the German submarine went under water, but our destroyer sent a torpedo down where it was and destroyed it.

The "Sierra" landed in Brest, France, July 21, 1918, and got supplies from some old barracks that Napoleon Bonaparte built. They then went to Gievres, France, the center for all of the United States Expeditionary forces in France. There they erected crude buildings consisting of four walls and a top, using the ground as a floor.

Butler's company specialized in building and maintaining railways, and remained in Gievres, France, until June, 1919; then sailed from St. Nazaire, France, on the Santa Cecelia , landing in New York, July 4, 1919, they were sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, where Butler saw the first airship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. From Camp Mills he was sent to Camp Shelby, and received his discharge July 17, 1919. (2)

Willie D. Hardin, a native of Smith County, went to Memphis a year or two before the United States entered the war, and signed up for the army there on April 25, 1918. From there he was sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he stayed eight or ten days, then went to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. It took 185 men to complete a company for the kind of work he was in; sometimes there were over this number and sometimes less. They specialized in repairing and Hardin's specialty was acetylene welding. He was assigned to the fifth H.M.O.R.S. They did not have a shop to train or work in, but they had to know their work well enough to go right ahead with it when called on. While on guard duty they had to be very strict with prisoners. If they wanted to sit down on the job, the guard was ordered

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Gather D. Butler, Taylorsville, Miss.

to punch them with their bayonet, and if they attempted to get away, they had to shoot them. The prisoners were required to go from company to company and collect garbage and take it to the dumping pit.

During the time that Hardin was in Camp Hancock he took measles and remained in the base hospital twenty-seven days.

From Camp Hancock he went to Camp Raistan, New Jersey, August 1, 1918, on the Seskabana. It was a German freighter which the United States had captured and converted into a troop ship, and the largest ship on the Atlantic Ocean. This time it carried 4,000 troops and their equipment, about half of them being negroes. They started out with a convoy of fourteen ships, and when they were in about mid-ocean, they ran into a storm which lasted three days and nights. After twelve days they landed at Brest, France, where they stopped eight days and nights to rest up from their long, stormy voyage. It rained all the time they were there and their clothes stayed wet all of the time. At night they slept on wet blankets on the muddy ground. From Brest they went to Angelean, France, and while enroute slept on cement floors in brick buildings. At Anjais, France, they took charge of a shop and repaired all damaged equipment that came in, mostly motor-cycles, harness, cars, tractors, and guns.

One night Hardin went to bed early because he had lost a lot of sleep, but just as he got in his bunk he was called out and ordered to drive a tractor of equipment about sixty-five miles to the front. There were thirty-three tractors to go, and all except his and two more had a substitute driver. They reached their destination one night about ten o'clock, where everything was dark and they had to feel their way about. At last they found headquarters, and were told to look around in the building and find a place to sleep, but to be sure not to strike matches or have any kind of light, not even a watch that had bright figures and hands, for a German plane was flying overhead. They seemed to have had a good idea as to the location of a load of American ammunition.

Just as Hardin found a place to sleep, he heard more planes, and a little later he heard shooting. The next morning he learned that it was American planes after the Germans and that they had made one German plane fall. That day Hardin and the other men returned to their shop, and were still working there when the Armistice was signed. About a month later, he was sent to Mehun, France, another big shop where he cleaned up, repaired, and crated American equipment.

While he was there his company was broken up and divided into several companies, going to England, to the United States, or remaining in France. Hardin was sent to Coblentz, Germany, which was the main headquarters of the American repairers in Germany. While there he was assigned to the 1st H.M.O.R.S. This one and the 5th H.M.O.R.S. were the only two companies of this kind in the United States Army.

Next, Hardin and seven more men were sent on detachment service down the Rhine River about forty-five miles to supervise repair work. After completing their job they returned to their main shop in Germany and finished up the work on all American equipment. He left Germany July 14, 1919, and went by rail through parts of Belgium and France.

Hardin sailed from Brest, France, on the S. S. Panama on August 30, 1919. They landed in New Jersey and went by rail to Camp Merritt, and from there was sent to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, and discharged September 9, 1919. (1)

On August 28, 1917, Walter Williams enlisted in the first Division of the county. He sailed June 11, 1918, from New York and landed June 25, in Liverpool, England, where he remained one week before going to France. He was in the 141st Machine Gun Division, although he was sent as a replacement. While in France he slept in barns, but in Germany he always had a bed to sleep in. Germans prepared for soldiers as if they were planning a feast; food for camps was good and plentiful unless it was cut off.

Williams engaged in the Battle of St. Mihiel and the Battle of Meuse Argonne. During the two battles he was on the firing lines thirty-eight days. Pistol and machine guns were used. An artillery shell killed six men in one dug-out near Williams; food was slipped to them during the night, and they drank mostly coffee for fear that the water in Germany had been poisoned. He stated that it was impossible to get away from the firing line, as at each cross-road a guard stood to turn them back. Williams was slightly shell-shocked, but sailed home August 12, 1919, after being across fourteen months. He received $1.00 per day for home service and $1.25 per day for oversea service. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Dan F. Holbrooks, of Polkville, enlisted at Raleigh, September 25, 1917, and was assigned to the 155th Infantry. He was in Camp Pike, Arkansas, three months. In November, while he was still ill with measles, he was transferred to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and placed in the pesthouse for two weeks. After he had recovered from the measles, he started regular military practice training. He left Camp Beauregard May 18, 1918, to sail for France, and landed at Liverpool, England, three weeks later.

From the time Holbrooks left Raleigh until he reached France he was accompanied by soldiers from Smith County, but he was separated from most of them when he reached France. Upon arrival he was called out to dig trenches and dugouts in which to hide from enemies. Later, he was in the firing lines, and was in every battle fought from the time he arrived in France until the Armistice was signed. In the Battle of Chateau-Thierry, Holbrooks was wounded, and stayed in the hospital eleven days. It was in this battle that he didn't have food or water for three days, and they were fed horse meat. Upon one occasion, Holbrooks and his partner lay down to sleep, and when he awoke his partner had been shot and killed.

After the Armistice was signed Holbrooks was sent into Germany to serve on Police Force on the Rhine River ten months. He made this trip on horseback. He left Germany in July for America, arriving at Polkville, August 13, 1919. (1)

Cyrus Means, of Polkville, served in the World War in the 155th Infantry. He enlisted at Raleigh, September, 1917, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was there but a short time when he was transferred to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and began his military training.

In May, 1918, he left Camp Beauregard and sailed for France, arriving in Liverpool, England, about three weeks later. He soon sailed for France, and after all the army was gathered, the captain asked who would volunteer to drive a team for supplies. Means volunteered, and this was his job during most of the remaining days of the war. (2)

C. F. Crosby, of Polkville, enlisted at Raleigh in 1918. He was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and while there contracted "flu." After he was able to travel he was sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, with Company 36.

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(1) Dan F. Holbrooks, Polkville, Miss.
(2) Cyrus Means, Polkville, Miss.

While he was in camp there he took mumps and the Armistice was signed while he was still ill. (1)

Sherman Richardson, of Polkville, enlisted in the World War in May, 1918, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He stayed in camp there about one month and was then sent to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. He sailed for France, and was in some of the battles, but was not in the front firing line. He stated that they dug trenches at night and pursued their enemies, and tried to find their plans; in the daytime they would fight. He also relates that water in the swamps and marshy places was covered with blood. After the Armistice was signed he remained oversea a short time before he came home. (2)

Oliver Paul Hopkins, of Mize, enlisted in the regular United States Army March 17, 1917, at Jackson, Mississippi, and was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there to San Antonio, Texas, in 1st Company D, 19th Infantry, and then to Leon Springs, out from San Antonio, to rifle range to fire and qualify for record. He returned to Fort Sam Houston in March, and in June he left for Hoboken, New Jersey, arriving there about the fifth of June. On July 14, 1917, he sailed from Hoboken on a ship named Mormers and landed in St. Nazaire, France, June 27, 1917. Hopkins went to Camp Deboines in France, and was trained with French and English warfare from June until October, being in actual service on the battle fronts of Alsace and Toul from March until April. The 1st Division and 26th Infantry left Hopkins in camp on account of illness. He remained there a few days with a few soldiers and an army major in charge, but was later placed in a Field Hospital in France and remained there three or four days and nights. While there a German plane came over the place and dropped several bombs on the American warehouse, killing four guards. He was confined to different hospitals for the next several weeks and was only able to do light duty a short time before the Armistice was signed. He left France December 28, 1918, on the S. S. Fenlin and arrived in Newport News, Virginia, January 8, 1919. He received his discharge from Camp Shelby January 31, 1919. (3)

Burl Maxwell Wilborn, of Summerland, joined the army in Little Rock, Arkansas, on May 10, 1917, and went from there to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. He then joined the Texas Aviation Service and was in the 71st Aerial Squadron; he stayed in it until September, 1917, then went to Newport News, Virginia. He boarded a ship by the name of Kaiser Wilhelm II and landed in Liverpool, England, the latter part of

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Sherman Richardson, Polkville, Miss.
(3) Oliver Paul Hopkins, Taylorsville, Miss.

September. After three days he went to St. Nazaire, France, and was sent from there to Romorantin, France, to the aviation field; then was transferred to the 483rd Squadron as first class sergeant. He was next transferred to Company L, 9th Infantry and 2nd Division in 1918. His first engagement was at St. Mihiel, which lasted seven days. Later, he was in the Battle of Champagne, which lasted eleven days; next was the Battle of Soissons, which lasted seventeen days. The last battle was Meuse Argonne Forest, which lasted eleven days, ended between the French and Germans at Sedan, France, and was on the Meuse River. Three days after Armistice was signed they marched for thirty days and followed the Germans into Germany. His division was stationed at Bendorf, Germany, where he stayed for eight months. He left Germany in July, 1919, for the United States and arrived in New York August 1, 1919, and received his discharge at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 10, 1919. (1)

Dr. D. R. Boykin, of near White Oak, enlisted in the World War as a first lieutenant in the 88th Division Medical Corps. He was one of the first to pick up Kermit Roosevelt when he was shot down by Germans. After the Armistice was signed, Dr. Boykin was promoted to captain, and he and 146 men went to Poland, Russia, and Germany, and took over 188 airplanes. He spent ten months as captain, when he returned to the United States. He had four companies assigned to him at Camp Pike, Arkansas, to check out, which took him three months.

Dr. Boykin was wounded with a bomb shell in St. Mihiel, but when his time was served out as a soldier, he came back to Smith County. During Governor Bilbo's administration he was appointed head of the State Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi, which post he held for four years. (2)

Chester Hopkins volunteered in 1917, enlisted in New Orleans, Louisiana, in Company L, 26th Infantry and 1st Division. They first went to Fort San Antonio, Texas, and then to Houston, Texas, on the Mexican border. From there they went to Sanaboneda and on to New York, sailing for St. Nazaire, France. Hopkins stayed overseas seventeen months. He was wounded twice in the same day but not in the same battle. He did not stop for the first wound; said they did not have time. But the second wound he had to quit, as a shell struck him and tore a hand and foot almost off. He then lay in a shell hole without medical aid or water until six men made a stretcher out of his tent and two guns, and carried him two miles before

(1) Burl Maxwell Welborn, Summerland, Miss.
(2) Dr. R. B. Boykin, Mize, Miss.

they could get first aid. He said the only thing that kept him from shooting himself was that he could not get to his gun. He was in seven other battles and was finally forced to stay in the hospital until after the Armistice was signed. (1)

Clarence McLeod was the only commissioned officer from Smith County at the beginning of the World War. He was a graduate of Mississippi A. & M. College and was a four-year student in the reserved officers training corps. He ranked as second lieutenant, and organized a company of volunteers in Raleigh, which went with the 155th Regiment as Company M. Some men in his company were Jim Wallace, Claborne Jones, Lawrence Martin. Several others went with this company, but they were scattered as soon as they reached Camp Beauregard.

This company trained at Camp Beauregard, and then transferred to Long Island, New York, for further training. On the day set for it to sail, one of his men was found with scarlet fever, which prevented sailing, and the transport on which they were to have sailed, was blown up soon after leaving. The outfit sailed a few days later and landed at Brest, France.

Lieutenant McLeod, transferred to the purchasing department, spent most of his early service as buyer for hardware supplies. He was later transferred to active duty and went with the army of occupation into Germany. Here they lived in the home of a German who had several sons in the Imperial Army. They stayed with these people several months, and both they and the Germans were inclined to feel affectionately toward the other. When they finally left, the aged German mother bade them goodbye and Godspeed in much the same manner as she would have her own sons.

McLeod had a brother, Carl, who went with his brother's company as a private and was later commissioned second lieutenant at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was stationed for training. In May, 1917, he was transferred from the infantry to the airport. He came through the war safe and sound and returned to his Smith County home, but later went to Texas to begin life anew. He married in 1920 and soon afterwards he and his bride were killed in a storm, and both buried in the same grave.

E. P. Powell enlisted September 6, 1918, and remained at Camp Pike two months.

R. E. Huff enlisted April 9, 1918, in hospital corps, completed training here and was transferred to Narragansett Hospital, where he remained until the close of the war.

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(1) Chester Hopkins, Mize, Miss.

Byron G. Wood, a first-class private, enlisted July 1st, 1916, with Company M, 155th Infantry from July 1st to April 23, 1919. He was detachment quartermaster from April 23, 1919, until September 18, 1919, was honorably discharged from military service of United States by reason of letter from Adjutant General's office August 25, 1919.

Wallace Blakeney enlisted September 22, 1917, in 39th Division, 114 Engineer Corps, first army corps that went oversea. He landed at Brest, France, 1918, and remained oversea until Armistice was signed, returning to the United States May 20, 1919. He received most of his training at Camp Beauregard. (1)

A. L. Shelby went to France and gallantly rendered service.

J. B. Keys enlisted June 28, 1918, went to Camp Pike in Infantry 13th Battalion, and was discharged February 11, 1919.

Harris Blackwell, drafted May 15th, 1918, in quartermaster corps at New Orleans, went to France in October, 1918, and remained until December 24, 1919. He was discharged with motor truck 617. (2)

The following served in the First Mississippi Infantry, National Guard, being stationed on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917: Cleo Smith, Claude Eaton, Byron Wood, Charley Anderson, and Clice Anderson. Upon the entry of the United States into the World War, they were transferred to the regular army, later being assigned to other regiments. Many of them served with honor in major engagements upon foreign fields. Claude Eaton was in the Battle of St. Mihiel drive; Cleo D. Smith served in Machine Gun Company, 307th Infantry, 77th Division in the battles of Meuse Argonne, Oise, Aisne, and Defensive; being wounded in action, he received the Silver Star.

Edward R. Hester enlisted October 1, 1918 - 3000867, Private S.A.T.C. He was honorably discharged December 11, 1918, at A. & M. College.

Otho Morris enlisted from Taylorsville in 1917; he was in Camp Sheridan, Alabama, about six weeks, then went to France in 43rd Company, Transportation Corps, 5th Railway Division, 13th Grand Division.

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(1) William Wallace Blakeney, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

William E. Hollifield enlisted in 1917 from Taylorsville in 155th Field Hospital Camp Pike, and was later transferred to Alexandria, Louisiana.

Alonzo Tullos enlisted in Company _ on April 24, 1917, and fought in the battles of Aisne Marne, Champagne Marne, Meuse Argonne. He ranked as private, corporal, and sergeant at different times during his service.

John H. Russum enlisted in Company I, 167th Infantry, on May, 1918, and went oversea and fought in the Battle of Argonne Forest. He was discharged October 27, 1919.

Willie Hough enlisted in Company I, 58th Infantry, September 6, 1918, served oversea and fought in the Battle of Meuse Argonne; he won decoration medal badges, citations, and entitled to victory badge with three stars.

Sephus Hewie Wicker enlisted in Company B, 128th Infantry on May 25, 1917, served with AEF oversea in Germany and France. He was discharged May 24, 1919, as sergeant.

Roy Trammel enlisted in Company G, 114th Engineering Corps, September 22, 1917, went oversea and fought in the Meuse Argonne Offensive. He was discharged May 20, 1919.

Francis O. Lane enlisted in Company K, 6th Infantry, September 22, 1917, and went oversea and fought in the battles of Meuse, St. Mihiel, and Argonne Forest; is entitled to decoration medals, badges, citations, and victory bars with two stars.

Reverend James Richardson served as chaplain during the World War. (1)

Officers

Robert P. Harrison enlisted in the United States Army and served through the length of the war and was honorably discharged as a lieutenant.

W. Wiley Golden enlisted from Taylorsville, June 1, 1917, in the engineering corps, and was admitted to 2nd officers training corps, Leon, Texas, August 27, 1917. Being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Infantry, November 22, 1917, he trained recruits from then until March 6, 1918. He was transferred to air service and completed his course in aeronautics in Georgia on August 6, 1919, being honorably discharged August 14, 1919, at Camp Shelby. He left the United

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
American Legion Records

States August 8, 1918, for France, going by way of England. These squadrons were not assigned to any particular regiment for any length of time.

Dr. W. S. Cranford commissioned 1st lieutenant May 21, 1917, in the medical corps, entered training at Fort Oglethrope, Georgia, but was later transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia. He was honorably discharged from 82nd Division, January 15, 1918.

Jessie H. Touchstone enlisted July 1, 1916, went to the Mexican border as a private, returned to the United States to be mustered out, and was called back the same day. He then served as corporal, sergeant, and 2nd lieutenant.

Robert P. Harrelson enlisted and served throughout the length of the war, being honorably discharged as a lieutenant. (1)

Negro Veterans

Medical Duckworth, of Taylorsville, enlisted in the World War October 16, 1917, at Raleigh, and was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he stayed only three or four days, and was sent to a camp in Virginia. He took training there for about one month and then was sent to New York, where he boarded the George Washington for France. On this ship were about 800 Red Cross nurses, several hundred white and several hundred colored soldiers. While on board the ship, Medical was assigned the task of helping serve meals and wash dishes.

After sailing some distance, a storm arose one night and they had to anchor the ship for several hours. The wind was so high and the water so rough the ship rocked back and forth for some time, as if it were going to upset. After the storm passed and they were well on their way, a more exciting thing happened. Sailors saw a torpedo, and in their rush preparing to fire, a machine gun ran over some soldiers and knocked them down. After firing the machine gun, the torpedo was seen no more. Fourteen battleships and fourteen submarine chasers went along to protect the George Washington, and a few days before Christmas they landed in Brest, France. Here they boarded a train and rode three or four days for a camp at Beaumont, France. They were put to work unloading ammunition, food, machine guns, railroad steels, and other supplies. After working here some time with a number of other colored men, the crew was sent on nearer

(1) American Legion Records, Smith County
Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

the front where they all continued the work of loading and unloading supplies. Part of them were packed away in warehouses and the remainder rushed to the points nearer the front on trains. Here this crew remained and continued this work until the Armistice was signed. Soon after the Armistice was signed, this crew was sent back to the States and discharged at Camp Lee, Virginia. (1)

Delbert Langston, enlisted in the Engineer Corps and was in France when the Armistice was signed.

Rosco Darby enlisted March 5, 1918, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

John Lott, went to Camp Shelby, from there to France and served through the entire war. (2)

Letters from the Front

" Berlin, Germany
February 10, 1919

"Pvt. O. L. Gill
Co. M. 59 Inf. A.E.F.

"Dear Papa:

"Another long month has gone into the past and here we are still 'keeping watch on the Rhine.' I am in the same vicinity, but not in the same town where I was Christmas.....

"First, I want to tell you my good luck. Schools have been created in the army for the teaching of illiterates and foreign born soldiers. They are called Army Post Schools, and there is one for each battalion. We have school two hours in the evening and I have nothing else to do through the day. I am excused from all military duties. I have a room with a good stove in it and a feather bed to sleep on; the first time I have indulged in the luxury of a bed in nearly eight months. I am very much pleased with my job.I never received any favors before, sometimes I really believed I got it harder than the other boys owing to inferior physique.....

"To give you a little history: I left New York Harbor October 6, and after twelve days of tossing (those horrible days will be described in detail when I get home), landed at Liverpool, England. We went through England and

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(1) Medical Duckworth, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) American Legion Records
Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

remained at Southampton for a few days and went on to France, landing at La Havre; thence we went to La Mans and remained there a few days. Here I was transferred to another division that was on its way back to the front. I was put in a freight car and hurried northward and was almost within hearing of the guns November 11. It does look as if Providence intervened to save us. I'll tell you I had begun to get serious. Matters were sure and swiftly coming to a focus.

"Well, I stayed near Toul awhile, and here had the first inkling of the famous hike into 'Deutsch lands.' I do not hesitate to call it famous, for I believe when the details and the imports of that feat are understood it will equal or surpass many of the world's greatest events. We were on the road sixteen days and carried our full equipment on our back; you must remember that a soldier's equipment includes a variety of articles and about equal with about a bushel of corn, but I hung on and am with my outfit yet. .....

"Now I will record some of my observations in the country and the people, as I have never let an opportunity pass to learn about them. I have gone into their homes, both German and French, noted their ways of living, and have managed to pick up a few words of every language I have come across. One thing the most impressive is the age of things over here. The towns are old - hundreds of years old. Everybody lives in towns in Europe and they are as close together as our nearest neighbors are to us. All the houses are stone. I have seen nothing so modern as a plank house, since I left New York. This house I am quarantined in was built in 1689. I can see from my window the walls of a decayed building which was the home of the Nuns before Napoleon came. The old man brought out a shirt and put it on the other day - a new shirt comparatively - his father made it just seventy years ago, and had bequeathed it to him. Now what do you say to this? .....

"People are conservative, they are living in the old way like our grandfathers did. You don't see much modern machinery here, no improved implements on the farm. Each man has his portion of the grape vineyards. (vineyards are everywhere and wine is as common as soda water at home), and a garden patch is mostly planted in potatoes, cabbage, and turnips. Potatoes are the chief food. It is common to see oxen pulling the plow, wagon (or cart), and not infrequently you can see the Moo-cow-moo dressed up in harness. In France I sat wheat being threshed in the old fashioned tread-mill propelled by a horse

climbing an inclined belt. I saw several water-mills grinding wheat; and to go to the extreme, I have known instances where the unpretentious little coffee mill was drafted into service of reducing that grain to flour. Oh! I am so glad that they don't know what there is in America, else we would soon have the whole European population crowding in upon us.

"Wherever we go, we are received with the greatest respect. They will take us into their homes, and are considerate enough to take their last potato and slice of bread and divide with us. They listen with eager interest to stories of our country.....

"I am going on a pass to Coblenz soon. This is a city on the Rhine. I will write you again soon and tell you what I saw. It would not surprise me if I were home mid-summer. Keep the home fires burning and write often and maybe the time will pass away fast. Give my best wishes to everybody, especially to Brother and Mrs. Miley; they have always been so kind inquiring about me. With love to each of you, I remain,

"As ever your son,
Otho" (1)

Soldier's Death

"Clifton D. Jones has answered soldier's last reveille. Brave young soldier dies on board transport 'Mount Vernon' one day out from Brest.

"The sad intelligence reached Raleigh last Friday morning that Clifton Duckworth Jones, of the 77th Division, U. S. Infantry, had died of pneumonia on April 18, 1919, on board the Transport Mt. Vernon enroute to New York from Brest. Members of the family here immediately wired those in charge to ship the body to the old family home for interment, and on Wednesday afternoon, April 30, 1919, all that was mortal of the noble young patriot, soldier, and citizen was laid to rest under a mound of flowers hard-by the grave of his parents and little sister, but far from his noble brother, who on October 7, 1918, made the supreme sacrifice and is now sleeping his last, long sleep under the folds of Old Glory in a foreign land. The grave was beautifully prepared, being lined with purest white throughout and draped with bunting stripes of red, white, and blue.

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

"The floral offerings were the most profuse and gorgeous ever seen on any similar occasion in Raleigh.

"No incident could have brought greater gloom over Raleigh and Smith County than the untimely passing of this brave, brilliant, and noble young man, who after having done all that he could for the land he loved in its hour of peril, was returning to his home to become the comfort of his widowed sister and younger brothers, lately bereft of their sainted mother, who on November 11, 1918, entered the port of eternal peace, unconscious of the fact that her youngest son had, but a week previous, on Flander's Field, changed one of her service stars to gold. Two golden stars in the service flag of one window makes the highest tribute paid by any home in Smith County, to the cause of universal peace and human liberty, and all Raleigh and Smith County will never cease to regard with patriotic pride the residence and citizenship of a family that has twice suffered martyrdom that freedom might live. It was at first planned to bring a detachment of troops from Camp Shelby and give the young soldier a military burial, but this idea was later declined. While it is the source of indescribable sadness to think that our dear young friend is dead, it softens our grief to know that he is asleep and in the bosom of the land he loved. May God comfort the sorrowing loved ones, is our prayer." (1)

Organizations That Did War Work at Home

Smith County had no U.D.C. or D.A.R. organized during either the War between the States or the World War. The Red Cross, however, was organized in the county during the World War, and records show it had the largest membership then than it has ever had. Many women and girls contributed by knitting socks, sweaters, scarfs, etc. Men gave of their money by making outright donations and by buying Red Cross pins and badges; Mrs. T. A. Ford, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, and Mrs. Minnie Tillson, of Taylorsville, were all, more or less, active in stimulating patriotism, knitting, and soliciting aid of various kinds. Mrs. J. B. Currie and Mrs. O. W. Pittman were interested in the war work at Raleigh.

There were three drives during the World War to raise money by the sale of Liberty Bonds, and the people of Smith County responded in an enthusiastic manner. During the second drive, Smith County had 333 boys enlisted in different divisions of the fighting force, and a thousand

(1) Smith County Reformer, Raleigh, Miss.

dollars for each boy was asked for from Smith County, and its people responded with that amount. T. A. Ford of Taylorsville, was the principal force behind these drives.

Hon.R.S. Tullos and Hon. T. J. Wills were both active in stimulating interest of the people along patriotic lines, by making public speeches over the county.

The American Red Cross, the greatest and most active benevolent organization the world has ever known, is a semi-governmental agency, in that the President of the United States is its president, and one-third of its governing board are representatives of government departments; yet it receives no financial support from the government. The Red Cross is supported by funds derived from membership fees. The annual roll call for members is usually in the fall of the year, probably from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, and in this noble work we are glad to say Smith County has a part. According to the statement of J. H. Eaton, chairman of the local chapter, the county gave $210 in the year of 1937 to flood disaster; also contributed to the Tupelo storm disaster and other needy causes.

During the 1937 flood, an appeal was made in behalf of the efforts of Red Cross workers in Smith County to raise additional funds and suggestions were made by Judge E. M. Lane, local Red Cross representative.

About the time of the beginning of the World War, the need of this work was more fully realized than ever, and there being no local organizations in Smith County, Miss Jean Babbit came from Laurel and helped organize a branch of the Laurel Chapter, with Miss Hannah Eaton first chairman of woman's work, followed by others who ably supervised the local sewing clubs, knitting clubs, etc., in which women so earnestly worked. They knitted sweaters, socks, mittens, and helmets to be sent to foreign fields for the American soldiers. At this time Belgium was in distress, so clothes were made, collected and sent to that country. The Taylorsville Branch of American Red Cross also made a drive for quilts; they pieced and collected these for French and Belgium refugees. In some parts of the county there were junior organizations in which the children were taught that they might have a part in this noble work. They contributed money, articles, and sold Red Cross pins and stamps. After the war was closed, this local work of the various clubs ceased, but in 1925 or 1926, through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Hannah Eaton Jackson, Robert Lindsey, and E. H. Ford, the Smith County Chapter was organized, and E. H. Ford made chairman;

he holding this position until his death in 1933, at which time J. H. Eaton was made chairman, and still presides. (1)

American Legion

The first American Legion post in Smith County was organized at Taylorsville September 1, 1921, with fifteen charter members. (2)

Roy Ford was elected commander and Cleo D. Smith post adjutant. The following names are recorded as charter members: Roy Ford, Cleo D. Smith, R. E. Albriton, Weaver F. Blakeney, Claude K. Eaton, Zephyr Hester, Robert E. Huff, Hinds Gregg, Ellis M. Myrick, Armstead O. Norris, William J. B. Pearson, Burland H. Roberts, R. C. Welbourn, William G. Yelverton, and Sylvester Yelverton. This post was named in honor of Roy Reynolds, a native of Taylorsville, Smith County, who died in the service of his country. His mother, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, being the only gold star mother of this post. A beautiful legion hut has recently been erected on a lot in Taylorsville, donated by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds. The post disbanded at one time, but in 1929 a new one was organized as American Legion post No. 85, and it is still active. The officers and charter members are: Cleo D. Smith, commander, also adjutant and vice commander; Claude K. Eaton, Deavours Grissom, Harvey Matthews, Henry Touchstone, S. H. McConnieal, B. Ball, J. B. Keys, Burl Welborne, Roy B. Stringer, Julian Nelson, Clinton Grimes, Newman Clark, Robert Lindsey, Earl Lindsey, and Paul Hopkins.

On October 30, 1932, the members of the American Legion post No. 85 at Taylorsville began to branch out and lend a helping hand to Raleigh and surrounding communities. On above mentioned date, Smith County post No. 97 was organized at Raleigh, and on November 18, the charter was issued with the following members: Charles D. Beard, Roy L. Trammel, Fletcher E. Rogers, William L. Cook, Joseph H. Moss, Henry O. Green, Alonzo Tullos, Samuel D. Pruitt, Reuben S. Craft, Walter S. Tadlock, Cecil McDonald, Melvin H. Thornton, Eddie M. Miller, Thomas E. Boykin, Fred S. Huff, Louis Johnson. The officers were: Frank E. Samuels, national commander; Lyon W. Brandon, national adjutant; Alonzo Tullos, department commander; Cecil McDonald, post adjutant.

The present membership of this post numbers around seventy. The gold star mothers of Raleigh post community are:

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Mrs. S. D. Miller, Mrs. Emily Henderson, and Mrs. Richard Bounds. Mrs. Floyd Robinson is a gold star sister. Mrs. Robinson had the misfortune of losing two brothers, and is the only double gold star sister in the county, so far as can be ascertained.

Clifton Jones was in the regular army service and was on his way home from oversea service when he became sick and died on ship April 19, 1918. Pat Jones, a brother of Clifton, was killed in action in the Battle of Argonne Forest, October 7, 1918. He was buried in France, but later his body was removed to the States, and in 1919 it was placed in the Raleigh Cemetery. These boys were the sons of Hon. W. H. and Sarah Jones.

There is one gold star mother in the Mize district; Mrs. Jack Sullivan, whose son, Chester, died in service overseas.

In 1935, the legionaires of Smith County assisted in organizing Legion Post #101 at Mize, with the following members: S. V. Little, W. C. Powell, G. M. Landrum, Hill Demson, Andrew Stennett, J. M. Little, Jr., Charlie Dickerson, John B. Howell, W. G. Sullivan, O. B. McLaurin, W. C. Jones, Isam Hester, Cleveland Harvey, W. B. Bryant, H. Q. Dickerson, W. S. Landrum, A. S. Scroggins, Elmer Stennett, Wayne Landrum, Dallas Sullivan, Charles H. Little, R. W. Ford, S. S. Stewart, Glenn Hester, Chester Hopkins, Sylvester Spell, L. F. Ingram, J. I. Little, L. McCollum, Hinds Sullivan, Sylvester Landrum, S. M. Maddox, Hinds Jones, B. M. Byrd, Albert Hester.

There are only three legion posts in this county, and we find a great number of ex-service men who do not belong to any post, nor have they registered with the Federal Board located in the courthouse.

Medals

So far as can be ascertained, only one ex-service soldier of the World War in Smith County made application for, or received the purple heart medal. This man is Alonzo Tullos, of Raleigh. The purple heart indicates that the owner was wounded in battle while overseas.

Several ex-soldiers in the county possess victory medals, which indicate how many and what particular battles the owner was engaged in while fighting overseas. (1)

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

References

Ainsworth, Shelly	Taylorsville, Miss.
Baugh, Q. C.	Polkville, Miss.
Blakeney, J. M.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Blackney, William Walter	Taylorsville, Miss.
Boykin, Dr. R. B.	Mize, Miss.
Bradshaw, Claude	Mize, Miss.
Bryant, Herman	Mize, Miss.
Butler, Gather	Taylorsville, Miss.
Cranford, Mrs. Maud, County Historian, Historical Research Project	Taylorsville, Miss.
Craft, R. S.	Raleigh, Miss.
Duckworth, Medical (col.)	Taylorsville, Miss.
Eaton, Claude	Taylorsville, Miss.
Eaton, T. H.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Green, Henry Owen	Taylorsville, Miss.
Holbrooks, Dan F.	Polkville, Miss.
Holbrooks, Q. V.	Polkville, Miss.
Hopkins, Chester	Mize, Miss.
Hopkins, Oliver Paul	Taylorsville, Miss.
James, Austin	Polkville, Miss.
Keys, I. B.	
Korb, Andrew F.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Laird, Q. S.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Martin, Mrs. Emma	Raleigh, Miss.
Means, Cyrus	Polkville, Miss.
Morris, Mrs. Steve	Mize, Miss.
Parker, Mrs. Zelda	Summerland, Miss.
Powell, Wayne	Mize, Miss.
Powell, W. C.	
Reynolds, Mrs. H. W.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Richardson, Sherman	Polkville, Miss.
Tullos, Alonzo	Raleigh, Miss.
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Chapter IX

RECONSTRUCTION

Government of the County

Following the War between the States, this nation passed through a period of debauchery, which lasted about ten years. Politicians and people alike seemed to have gone money-mad. Never was there a time in our history when public men were so corrupt and hypocritical.

Right or wrong, with a deadly fear, our southern states dreaded the possibility of negro rule, while radical states were determined to force it upon them.

As a further motive, there was money to be made out of the South - money and political power. Against such currents the South fought for its very life, more desperately than at Shiloh and Vicksburg.

Mississippi had no civil government; all affairs were in a state of anarchy. Union troops were quartered everywhere. Thousands of negro laborers had deserted the plantations. Bands of Guerillas roved the country, plundering, and sometimes killing.

This period in Smith County, like the rest of the South, was dark and gloomy. One-third of the able-bodied men had been killed or permanently disabled in battle; homes had been burned; stock had been stolen by Federal soldiers or killed for food for our own armies; fences were torn down, and everywhere a general state of demoralization existed. And in addition to all this, was the fact that in our midst was an army of scalawags, carpet-baggers, and exploiters. However, in as much as Smith County was a remote section, it was not molested by northern agents to any great extent.

The natives of the county who were loyal to the Union were termed scalawags by those who favored secession.

Some of them were elected to office by the negro voters, but became very unpopular with the majority of the people of the county. Very few conservatives were found in the county.

So far as it is possible to ascertain, there was no action taken by the Freedman's Bureau. However, members of the Loyal League were, more or less, busy secretly instructing the negroes in the ways of voting.

The Republicans in the county had no organization, but a man by the name of Morris Cook came here and made an attempt to organize the party. At Calvary Church he was corrected in a stern manner by John McNair, veteran of the War between the States, and was ordered out of that community. However, Cook refused to heed his orders, and started across the county to make another speech the next day. On his way through Sylvarena, he was again advised to leave the county in another direction. Again he refused to take the advice, continuing on his way, and between Sylvarena and Bay Springs, he was killed.

A secret organization known as the **Ku Klux** Klan was organized in Tennessee in 1867 to check the abuses caused by the newly-gained freedom of the negro, and within two years it had spread over the entire South. With masks and white coverings for horses and riders, its members dashed along the country roads at night or through the streets of villages terrorizing the negro and keeping him from attending the secret meetings of the Union League. At first the klan played mainly upon the superstitions of the negro, but it did not hesitate, when necessary, to inflict serious offenders with prompt punishment.

The county government was carried on by a sheriff, board of supervisors, treasurer, probate clerk, and probate judge. The county seat was then located at the present site, Raleigh, and immediately after the war, a change in the political situation was experienced. A Mr. Hawkins was elected sheriff under the regime of the Republican party.

According to"Memoirs of Mississippi," page 242, in 1860 there were two thousand one hundred and forty-five taxable slaves in the county. At the same time, the article states, that there were only seven hundred and ninety-three voters in the county. (1) In addition to this,

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(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, p. 242, by Goodspeed

no man who had participated in the strife against the Union, or had held office before the conflict, was allowed to vote. With the above mentioned limitations, there were few eligible white voters; and the negro, thus having political power thrust into his hands, voted not according to the advise of his former master and friend, but according to that of the Republicans who had drifted into the county, or those of the county who were Unionists. The result was chaos for a time, the solution of which called for loyalty, courage and grim determination.

Political Adjustment

From 1867 to 1869 Mississippi was joined to Arkansas under military rule, with headquarters at Vicksburg; a brigadier-general was put in command who was naturally hostile to the white voters. However, no negro ever held office in Smith County, but one Unionist, a Mr. Hawkins, who was a native of the county, was elected sheriff.

Negroes were instructed in the ways of voting by Republicans. They were not only persuaded, but threatened with severe punishment unless they voted according to these instructions. With all negroes unable to understand the political situation, disorder existed. However, little by little, a more settled condition was brought about. The Carpet-baggers, who had drifted in from northern states, found themselves so unpopular with the white people that they began to long for more congenial neighbors, and withdrew from the state. With the departure of the carpet-baggers, the negro was left without advisors, except his native white friends. Later, primary election laws were passed by the state, which virtually excluded the negro as a voter. Since all candidates but one were eliminated, when the general election was held, the negro's vote had no effect.

In 1869 a new state constitution was adopted; Mississippi was re-admitted into the Union as a state in 1870, and local government was again carried on as in former days.

Economic Adjustment

Economic adjustment after the War between the States was another trying problem which the county had to face. Just prior to the war the county was enjoying prosperity,

and a striking social order existed. Plantation owners, possessors of large, spacious homes, were pepple of leisure. Cotton, the money crop, sold for a good price. Plenty of food was grown on the farm by the negro slaves, leaving all income from the sale of cotton and livestock to be spent for luxuries. Taxes were low and easy to pay; hence, the planters became rich,and times were flourishing.

Immediately afterwards, and in sections even before the close of the war, times became "hard." Smith County suffered along with other sections of the state. The uncertainty of the outcome of the war had caused a decided fall in prices of raw materials, and the blockade of the South prevented cotton from being shipped to foreign ports. As a result, there was almost no sale for it. All able-bodied men and work animals had been needed for military use; hence, production of food was crippled. After the rent between the southern states, flour could hardly be obtained from the West, and prices soared until a barrel of it could not be bought by one with ordinary means. Taxes became high,and much land had to be given up, most of which reverted to the state. This was the beginning of the breaking up of large plantations. According to Sydnor-Bennett, one-fifth of the land of the state, amounting to millions of acres, went for taxes. There was a migration of people from the county, seeking better financial conditions. Some moved to town, but most of the people who left Smith County moved to western states beyond the Mississippi River. (1)

Farms and Plantations

Smith County was before and immediately after the War between the States, as it is today, almost wholly agricultural. A few professional people were scattered over various sections of the county, but outside of these all other people were farmers. However, there were not many large plantations, except around Sylvarena. Here were the Flowers, the Ellis, and the Gowans plantations. Northward from Sylvarena, towards Pineville, were a few large plantations; farther on around Trenton, too, were the Gary and Brockington plantations. Although the ex-slaves were not so numerous as in some sections of the state, the problem of adjusting them to the new order was a trying one. The negro, no doubt, suffered much at the hands of his Smith County friends on account of conditions engendered by the reconstructionists from the North, who knew nothing about his needs, nature, or ability. Following advice

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(1) History of Mississippi, Sydnor-Bennett

from them, the negroes left their former masters in many instances, hoping to get his "forty acres and a mule." The result was that he was left out in the world without friends or means of making a living. This also disrupted the plans of the owners and caused the breaking up of many large farms. Furthermore, he was forced to go back to his southern white friends for food and shelter. Most of them drifted during this period to the larger centers, such as Jackson, where there were established Freedman's Bureaus, and never came back. Consequently, the large plantations were broken up, and few negroes were found in Smith County until the coming of the large sawmills, about the beginning of the twentieth century. (1)

Social Adjustment

Social conditions were, more or less, affected by the war. The rich of former days had become poor, and the poor of former days were poorer; so, the people were all on the same economic plane, which fact helped to bring them together socially. However, notwithstanding the fact that negroes had been given the privileges of voting, they were not allowed to participate in the same social gathering with the white people, nor were they admitted to schools maintained and patronized by white people.

Religion and Education

There seemed to have been no radical change in religion or religious practices after the war, though there was a decided falling off in the number of schools during this period. Until 1896, very few provisions were made by the state or the counties for schools. Consequently, many well-to-do people of the county sent their children to private schools, and looked upon public schools with disfavor. However, having become poor themselves, they began to send their children to the same schools patronized by their less well-to-do neighbors of pre-war period. There were few schoolhouses, only a few good teachers, and in reality, the barest beginning of a public educational system. Schoolhouses were mostly one-room, log structures, and there were no standard requirements for teachers, except the proof of ability to discipline well.

A school law was adopted in 1870 under which each county was made a school district; it also provided that public schools be maintained for at least four months each year.

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(1) Mississippi History, Sydnor-Bennett

In 1886 new school laws were passed by the state, one of which required all the teachers to pass an examination and secure a license to teach.

Transportation

Transportation at this time was much slower and of a cruder nature than it is today. Roads were not so constructed that heavy loads could be carried over them. In winter traveling was almost impossible, and indeed, was impossible in many sections of the county. Those who could afford carriages, traveled in that manner; however, only the large slave owners possessed them. Hauling was done more with ox-teams than with horses or mules; for extremely heavy loads, four or five yoke of oxen were sometimes used. However, as there were no important arteries of travel at that time in Smith, transportation was not affected so much as in some other counties. There were no railroads in the county at that time; neither were there any stage coach lines. Horse-back riding was common with both men and women. Indeed, most all traveling was done in this manner, unless a load was to be carried.

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SARAH BAKER, 111 YEARS OLD.

Sold on auction block in Virginia

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Transportation

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SARAH BARKER, 111 YEARS OLD.

Sold on auction block in Virginia

Chapter X

THE NEGRO

Of the total population of 18,405 in Smith County, 3,573 are negroes, most of whom farm.

When this county was first organized the negroes were in slavery, and at that time stock-raising and farming on a small scale comprised the principal industries. The majority of negroes continued to work on the farms for the whites after the War between the States; only a few bought homes of their own.

In 1900, when the lumbering industry became a vital factor in the growth of the county, lumber camps and sawmills attracted a large number of negroes, but they returned to the farms when this industry dwindled, around 1930.

Negro Lodges

One of the important organizations for negroes here - one that is of most benefit to their race - is the local C. M. A. Lodge. They call it the poor man's friend. It was organized by Willie Wheeler of Cohay, Mississippi.

There is a lodge at Mt. Pisgah, near Raleigh, where each member pays an initiation fee and is assessed so much a month thereafter. This money, placed in the bank, is drawn out as needed, and used principally to care for the sick.

Education

There are now twenty-seven negro schools in Smith County, with thirty-eight teachers, all of whom have done some college work. The school at Warren Hill, employing four teachers, is the only one in the county teaching high school work.

Z. D. Brent, teacher in Adult Education work, seems to be rather outstanding among the negroes. He is a

minister, as well as a teacher.

Religion and Churches

The negroes of Smith County, like most members of their race, are deeply interested in religion. It is an inborn instinct. They had places of worship long before they dreamed of education, and about 90 per cent of them are Baptists, although there are a few Methodists; and a few call themselves Holiness.

The oldest negro Methodist church in the county is New Chapel, near Trenton, with a membership of approximately fifty. Reverend Pough, of Meridian, now (1937) serves this congregation. Here, too, is one of the oldest and largest negro cemeteries in the county.

There has been an old Missionary Baptist church at Cross Roads since the War between the States. Reverend Wheeler, of Sumrall, is the present (1937) pastor, and outstanding members include Charley Noblin, Nicer Woods, and George Ann Woods.

Blue Mountain is one of the leading negro churches. Located here is what is known as the Home Burial Association, which makes its own caskets. Each member joining is assessed a membership fee and an additional monthly fee. A certain number of caskets are kept in stock, and when a member dies, money is drawn from the treasury and the casket replaced.

In Beat 3, near the home of Sid Page, is a small shanty where about a dozen members of the Methodist faith still go to worship.

Reverend McElroy, of Newton, supplies the Good Hope Baptist Church, near Burns, and of its total membership of 30, the following are the leaders: Dan Myers, Hamp Puckett, Malissa Puckett, Theodore Myers, Martha McLaurin, Lula Hathorn, and Bob Epting. About forty years ago this church was moved from near Trenton to its present location near Burns, so that there would be a church near Old Aunt Mary Epting, who was about ninety-seven years old. She is now dead.

Other churches are: Carlisle, Leaf River, Pine Valley, Lily Valley, Dry Ridge, Mt. Pisgah, and Good Hope.

The women's interest in missions continues to increase; they have an organization in practically every church known as the Woman's Auxiliary to the First Sweet Pilgrim's Missionary Baptist Association, which favors both home and foreign missions.

In the third district of Smith are some Earnest Workers, among them: Manilla Darby, corresponding secretary; Cora Sullivan, missionary; Rowena Moffitt, is president of the Women's Mission Work at Leaf River Church.

Nettie Hugger, from South Mississippi State Convention, is now (1937) in Smith County working with the women; she lectures and helps organize both home and foreign missions.

Prominent Individuals

Connie Bates, an old mail carrier, who lives near Trenton, is an ex-school teacher. He taught at Morton during 1934-1935, and his wife, an M. A., now teaches at Clarksburg. Their son, Leon, attends Alcorn A. & M. College. The daughter, Willie Blanche Bates Harris, has completed high school and is now in college. Dessert, another daughter, who lives in Morton, has had two years college work; a third daughter, Cecil, finished high school at Mt. Beulah, near Edwards.

Claudia Williamson, who teaches at Warren Hill, and Mattie Turner, another teacher, have shown some talent in art.

Leo Feazelle and Joe Morris are leaders at conventions and singing schools.

Among the more prominent negro men and women in the county are: Jack Agee, treasurer of Minister's and Deacon's Unions; Minnie Murle McGee, assistant secretary of County School Convention for negroes; Savannah Thigpen, vice president of the Ministers' Wives Conference; Roman Duckworth, president of the B. Y. P. U., district 3, and Sunday School superintendent, Cherry Grove Church; Jim Keys, Sunday School leader at Taylorsville; and Wheeler Keys, Sunday School leader at Shady Grove Church.

The following are Baptist ministers: S. L. Thigpen, missionary for Smith County, and pastor of Hopewell Church, second largest in the county, near Sylvarena, which has a membership of 225 (1937); G. W. Moffett, L. J. Moffett,

Jeppy Duckworth, Henderson Darby, and A. J. Norris; the latter is also Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge; Beatrice Kennedy and A. J. Norris' wife, of Cross Roads, are licensed nurses.

Sid Page, an aged negro, owns his father's old home; he bought it from his white mistress, Mrs. Mary Page, when the slaves were freed.

Wesley Little, about eighty-five years old, lives near Trenton, and has a reputation for unquestionable integrity. Once, after a Mr. Swagger died, Wesley went to his widow, and told her that he intended to pay her what he owed. When she disclaimed knowledge of a debt, he said, "Yes, Missus, I owes him $500." He insisted that she allow him to pay it in produce from his farm, and for several years he took his produce to her and received credit at market prices. Finally, when he had carried her a big hog, already butchered, he told her that his books showed the debt paid. Wesley kept his own home until the depression, when he, like hundreds of others, lost it. He was then eighty years old and unable to work. One day, when he was in Raleigh, apparently in trouble, a white man asked if he needed anything. His reply was, "I'm broke up, and if any of my good white friends want to do anything for me, it will be appreciated." He was taken into the relief office, where he made application for help.

Susan Keys, age 111, who lives about three or four miles northeast of Taylorsville, recalls interesting stories of times "before the war:" Born in Virginia in 1825, ten miles from Washington, Susan tells of times when the slave traders would buy droves of negroes, and start their long walk to the southern states, selling them all along the way. According to Susan, she was put on the block at the age of eleven or twelve years, and sold by a Mr. Nailor to her masters in Virginia, Messrs. John and Sam Cook. The Cooks took her to Washington, where they were keeping their slaves while they bought all they could before starting South, but she stayed in Washington only a short time. Susan was not sold until they reached Mississippi, when the Cooks sold her to Ben Thompson, for whom she cooked until the slaves were freed.

In 1866 she went to live with Jothan Barker, for whom she worked seventeen years, until he died. Susan then went with John, the son, and his bride, the former Mollie Duckworth, who finally settled near Taylorsville. Susan saw her mother just before she was brought South with her, but has never since heard of any of her people.

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Chapter XI

FOLKLORE

History in any form has a fascination for almost every thoughtful reader, but after all, the greatest interest is in people - their various customs, manner of life, and home influences. Everything centers around man; the world was made for the happiness and comfort of God's crowning creation - the human being. In view of this fact, the writer compiling this county history has listed in this chapter all available material pertaining to human interest - customs, dress, religious observances, folk tales and legends, and other features which influence the life of the community. Each county has customs particularly its own; yet, in a general way, all Mississippi history of this character is the same. Negroes, with their superstitions, as slaves on the southern plantations, have left an influence that only time can dispel; and the romance of Indian legends never fail to add a mystery and charm.

Customs Connected with Particular Days

Religious festivals, patriotic observances, and legal holidays are celebrated in Smith County according to usual American customs, with perhaps slight variations as adopted by the people of the various communities.

Christmas is a period observed primarily in the church and home, endeavoring to keep alive the memories of the birth of Christ. Some type of religious services is held,and programs and pageants are given depicting the birth of the Christ child. Gifts are brought to the services and distributed to the needy. Community Christmas trees are often held by organizations and schools. In the schools gifts are exchanged by the pupils, and programs form a part of the celebration. Often Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus, dressed in appropriate costumes, make their appearance, and the distribution of gifts add to the jolly and happy occasions. Schools are dismissed after the Christmas tree celebrations for a week or more, and the young people enjoy many social gatherings during the holiday period. Trees are often arranged in the home for the family and friends, and the night before Christmas is known, in song and story, as the time when Santa Claus makes his annual visit in his sled drawn by reindeer and comes down

the chimney with his gifts for the "good little girls and boys."

New Year's Day is recognized as a legal holiday, banks and postoffices being closed. The older settlers and negroes of the various communities look upon the day with superstitions, believing that happenings of the day foretell events of the New Year, and hog jowl and black-eyed peas are served at the noon meal as an indication that they will be supplied with food throughout the New Year.

Thanksgiving Day is observed as home-coming day, when families gather around the festive board. Schools are usually dismissed on Wednesday afternoon and are not re-opened until the following Monday. In small towns, churches, clubs, and sometimes schools, hold a Thanksgiving program, which is made up of stories and poems bearing on, or referring to, the origin of Thanksgiving and the Pilgrims who are supposed to have held the first celebration of that kind.

Memorial Day is observed by the decoration of the graves of soldiers, particularly the graves of veterans of the War between the States. In some communities it is set aside as a day for graveyard workings.

Armistice Day is observed with short programs in the schools, and usually a special program is given by the American Legion and auxiliary organizations.

In Smith County much emphasis is placed on Easter, when programs and special sermons are features of the church services. Easter egg hunts are planned as entertainment for the children.

The Fourth of July and Labor Day are observed as legal holidays. Picnics and barbecues are features of the Fourth of July, when public speaking is in order. Often candidates for political office take this opportunity to present their views on public questions and solicit the favor of voters. Refreshments are served by the candidates, and cold drinks and confections are sold by individuals or organizations.(1)

Legends and Superstitions

The black "Mammy," who traces her first service back to slavery days, was a popular and respectable person, and through her superstitions many customs, folkways, and folklore originated and were handed down from generation to generation

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(1) E. C. Hood, Raleigh, Miss.

through both the negro and white children under her care. It is stated that when negroes were first sold into slavery they were branded by an iron band around the leg. This band, in time, became tiresome and trying, and as the slave gained the confidence of his or her master, the size of the band was lessened. Thus began the evolution of the wedding ring, for finally the band was placed around the arm and, still later, around the finger. When the band was placed around the finger it meant that the wearer was the master's "most trusted one." This, according to a local tradition, was the origin of the wedding ring.

Many superstitions continue even to this day regarding birth and childhood. The first thing a child ever takes in his hand will be the thing which he desires and obtains most in future life. Soon after the child is born, money is placed in his palm so that he will be a financial success in mature life. All mothers are advised never to cut the finger nails of a baby until it is one year old, for to do so will cause it to be a thief.

It is claimed by many that a person who never saw his father can cure thrash on a baby by blowing his breath in its mouth. Alva Butler, of Mize, is noted for these powers, his father having been killed before his birth. Babies are brought from far and near to Butler in order that he may exert his powers in curing them of this malady. A baby must never be allowed to look into a mirror until it is a year old, for to do so would cause cause it to have a hard time in cutting teeth.

Courtship and Marriage

There are many interesting customs regarding courtships. In former times boys and girls were never allowed together very much; most of the courting was done on the way to and from church. The boy would escort a girl home from church and have dinner with her family. In the afternoon he would be allowed to talk to the young lady, and perhaps other members of the family until sundown, when he was expected to depart in order that he would not interfere with the work of the family. The activities and the relations of the lover and beloved were always formal, reserved, and distant.

After a young man had paid company to a young lady a few times, he was approached by the girl's father with a question as to the honorableness of his intentions. The question and answer was usually to this effect: "Are you coming here

for any good?" "Yes, sir, but I don't have my business arranged to make any definite moves at present." This satisfied the father, and he never questioned or interfered any more, but left the young people to their own affairs. The courtship might go on in this vein for five or ten years. Ultimately, the lovers reached their objective, and the boy asked the mother and father jointly for their consent to marry. This was usually granted, and soon preparations for the wedding began, even though it might be six months away. The girl made quilts and bedclothes in preparation for future life, and her possessions were usually a horse, a cow, and a calf.

The wedding was most often performed at the bride's house at either eleven or four o'clock. If at eleven, the party ate dinner at the bride's home and then went to the groom's home for the wedding supper and to spend the night; if at four, they spent the night at the bride's home and then went to the groom's home the next day for the infair supper. There was usually a large number of guests at this affair, as connections of both the bride and groom were present. (1)

Funerals

When the hand of death reached out and touched a member of a community, practically all of the near neighbors and relatives were affected. Friends and neighbors gathered at the house of death and made all preparations for burial. A few of the closest friends prepared the body and placed the casket in the front room, where it was watched by other friends. The graves were always dug the day of the funeral, never being allowed to stand open over night. The caskets were all black,and the burial garments were either black or white. When the neighbors gathered at the home of the dead, they cooked an enormous amount of food, and everyone ate. When the corpse was carried to the grave, the entire congregation, men and women, went without hats. A young man and young woman were never seen together at funerals. All of the jewelry of the deceased was buried in the casket, and the toys of a child were buried with him.

Most all cemeteries are located on high, dry, red clay hills, where the drainage is good, in order that there will never be any seepage into the graves.

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(1) Mrs. Mallie Johnson, Mize, Miss.

Social Customs

The social customs and gatherings of Smith County have been limited. In the past era the principal neighborly meetings were log-rollings and corn-shuckings. Log-rollings were called by some person who had a large new ground cleared, and the neighbors would collect there and work all day. A feast was prepared for the noon-day meal, and after the day's work, the young people engaged in a dance which lasted the entire night. Corn-shuckings were events of much the same nature. Men would gather in the cribs for the work; a jug of liquor was always on hand, and every time a red ear of corn was found the jug was passed around, all taking a drink. Later in the day all of the ears looked red to the men, who would be in high spirits for the dance which followed. It is the prevailing idea that many romances started at these gatherings, which were later consummated in courtship and marriage.

The female members of the family gathered and quilted at the same time. Miss Susie Gambrell, a social leader of that day, said that a young lady would be forced to card and spin at night in order to get her quota of yarn which they had failed to spin on the day of the gathering. This quota, known as four cuts of thread, was a good day's work. When a quilt was finished a girl was placed at each corner of it, and a cat was thrown in the center; the young lady in whose direction the cat ran would be the first to get married.

Log-rollings were among the first ways people had of being together for social contact; primarily it was for work - and work it was - but it could be called a social gathering also, as ladies and gentlemen both were invited. These log-rollings would begin the first of February, and by the time all the neighbors had held one, planting season would be at hand. At that time timber was very thick, and the practice of log-rolling was common in Smith County until about 1906, when there became a market for the timber. In pioneer days land and timber sold at one dollar per acre.

All the men participating in the log-rollings had hand-sticks made of well-seasoned hickory, seven feet in length. These sticks were a treasure and well-kept possession, being used from year to year. The main item to many was sufficient amount of good food for these gatherings. Three or four large hams would be boiled in a wash pot, and turkeys and chickens in proportion. Such meetings were, of course, before the days of saleable timber. Today, it is not unusual to hear an old

man tell of his prowess with a handstick and of his ability to "pull down" any of his fellows.

In the evolution of events social affairs have progressed along with other developments. Candy-pullings and drawings were popular and common seventy-five years ago. The candy was made from molasses and required pulling before it was edible. Candy drawings came a short time later, and when the first stick was made, a young lady and her escort would draw their candy out of a jar and eat together.

Pound-suppers became social features about this time, and have, in some degree, lasted until the present. People gather at the home of the host, and everyone brings a pound of some kind of food. Assignments are usually made as to what to bring, and when the preparations are complete all are invited to partake.

A spelling-bee was another social activity of this era. The whole community gathered at some appointed place, and two people would choose sides; then, a leader would line them up facing each other and proceed to test for the best speller. This was done by giving a word to the first on one side, and if this one missed the word, it was passed to the first on to the other side. The words were given alternately to the two sides until all spellers had missed a word, or until only one was left. As a speller missed, he was expected to sit down.

Box-suppers were popular methods of raising money for churches, schools, or other purposes, when young women prepared boxes of food which were auctioned to the highest bidder. The buyer had the privilege of dividing with the girl who had prepared the box.

In recent years, younger people have engaged in peanut-parchings, marshmallow-roasts, weiner-roasts, and chicken-fries,all of which are self-explanatory and are exactly what the name implies. These affairs are held at night in the woods, or fields, and the food is cooked or prepared on the scene.

Table Customs

In the olden days the wife and mother never did eat with the rest of the family; she remained in the kitchen and ministered to the wants and desires of the men folk and children. She ate after everyone else had finished. In the event of company, the children were forced to wait until the

elders and company had finished eating.

In some sections of this county, even today, the head of the house takes the bread and breaks it with his hands into as many pieces as there are people at the table. He then places all of the bread on his plate and passes it to ot others seated at the table. (1)

Years ago biscuits were served once each week, and this delicacy was eagerly awaited on Sunday morning. A barrel of flour would last a large family twelve months. The revolving table, at one time widely used in this section, had a higher center surface on which the food was placed. When a person desired food, he simply turned the rotary center until the desired portion was at hand, then helped himself. Two of these are still in use in Smith County - one is owned by Shep Sullivan, the other by Guff Ainsworth. (2)

Customs of Dress

The women and men of Smith County have always been simple and sensible in their dress - never being very "fashionable." In the early days most of their clothes were home-spun.

Brides always had two wedding dresses, one for the day of the wedding and another known as the second-day dress or "infair" outfit. They were usually made of cashmere. The wedding dress was ordinarily white,and the other one was blue.

About 1899, scarfs, fascinators, and woolen toboggans were common. It took one and one-half yards of material for a scarf; and for a period of several years, a woman could hardly be found who did not have one to tie around her head. The cost of this style of head-gear ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents. Fascinators were made of woolen thread in all colors, woven in a triangle shape and trimmed with beads. These articles ranged in price from twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents. Toboggans, made of woolen thread, were worn by children.

Millinery stores came to Smith County in 1905 and were open about four months in the year; this period was extended to six months in 1912. No woman ever bought more than two hats each year - one in the spring and the other in the fall. Many women bought only one hat every two years and usually paid from fifteen to twenty dollars for each. This situation remained until 1920, when people became more practical and less expensive in regard to hats. They, now, rarely ever pay more than two dollars for a hat.

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(1) A. P. McCollum, Mize, Miss.
(2) Ora Tullos, Raleigh, Miss.

Mother hubbards were common several years ago in this county, being worn by the old woman and as maternity dresses. Ten yards of cloth were required to make one. Aggie bonnets, made from cloth and bound with white oak splits, were enormous and completely protected women from the sun. In some sections they are still worn in the fields. Grape vines were used to make the hoops for skirts.

Religious Customs

Quarterly conferences and annual associations are held by the Methodist and Baptist denominations. Baptisms are solemnized in creeks and branches. Similar customs are common to all other protestant churches.

Singing conventions are held on various Sundays throughout the year. Every fifth Sunday one is held at some church in the county, and often at several churches. In this county two kinds of singing conventions are held. The older people sing from a book called "Old Sacred Harp." This music differs from other music in that it is sung with only four notes, and much slower than in conventions which use a book of later edition. The county is fully organized by the singers. Early in each year a president, vice-president, and other officers are elected who serve during the entire year. At intervals of only a few weeks, the singers will be invited to some particular church for "all-day singings"; and food is furnished by the community where the convention is held. The convention is conducted by leaders who are appointed either by the president or by a committee whom the president has named. If leaders are plentiful, two are generally chosen. These leaders walk the floor and keep time with their hands, and the singing is not accompanied by an instrument of any kind. Annual singing conventions are held at a few churches. At Beulah Baptist Church, an "Old Sacred Harp" singing convention is held the fourth Sunday in May of each year.

The singers who practice in what is generally referred to as the "New Book" are also organized into a convention and meet on various Sundays throughout the year. There is always an instrument or instruments of some kind to accompany them. The unique characteristic of this singing is its rapidity; the music is usually so fast that those accustomed to singing only common church songs cannot sing with the class. These singing conventions are held on Sunday afternoons only. (1)

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(1) Mrs. L. B. Cooley, Mize, Miss.
Hattie Harrison, Raleigh, Miss.

Indian Legends

Into the history of Smith County are woven many traditions, myths, and legends of the early inhabitants - the Indians. Many of their beautiful legends are often told. The most familiar is perhaps that of the Cherokee rose, which grows abundantly in the woods and along the roadways.

Father Davion was a consecrated Jesuit priest who gave his life in the attempt to Christianize the Natchez Indians. The following legend, connected with his mission among the Mississippi Indians, is given:

"Like a mirage from the past, tradition brings to us visions of romance and adventure with every step that we take upon this enchanted shore. Even the flowers distil their fragrance with memories of the past; the white Cherokee rose bends and blooms as sweetly now as it did in that night of long ago when its soft radiance illuminated the pathway of the good Father Davion. Lost in the tangled depths of palmetto and swaying reeds, he vainly sought the pathway to Fort Louis (Biloxi). At last the light from a Cherokee encampment gleamed upon him, and there he found refuge. That night he prayed long and earnestly that he might be restored to his people. Sleep came and

'In a dream he saw once more his mother's tender eyes
Bending above him in the light that fell from Paradise.'

"Pointing to a snow-white flower, she told him that it would lead him to his home. In a pathway of light the roses descended from Heaven to earth, and above them he saw the stars, the Master's crown of thorns.

"Waking, he found, with joyous wonder, the flowers blooming around him and extending far into the depths of the forest. Ever before him they sprang up to mark his pathway.

'Follow,' they seemed to whisper, 'for we are leading thee
Onward and ever onward to the old fort by the sea.'

"Over white sand dunes they led him, and when swollen bayous were reached, they tangled their tiny tendrils into strong bridges upon which he crossed. On and on they led him until at Fort Louis (Biloxi) he heard the joyous welcome of Sauvolle and his comrades. And in the forest we still find this Cherokee rose 'with its snow-flake petals and heart of golden light.'" (1)

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Chapter XII

RELIGION

All-day services and dinner on the ground used to be the rule at all country churches. Preaching was held in the morning and afternoon, with no services at night. Fifth Sunday meetings were held along this same line.

The County Baptist Association, which lasts three days, is held once each year, in October, when delegates are sent from each church, who make up minutes of the work.

In earlier days, camp-meetings were held in the northern part of the county; one of the camp grounds, five miles north of Gasque Chapel Church, was called Trenton Camp Ground. These meetings started in 1890, and continued for several years. Big tents were provided, and people from all over the county attended, carrying their bedding and enough provisions to last for several weeks. They were held annually, but shortly after 1900, they began to decline in popularity; now, they have been practically discontinued.

Singings, held each year at almost all churches in the county, run from one week to ten days, and are taught by local teachers on a fee basis.

Graveyard workings are held all over the county once each year, the people of different communities working their own in common; CWA workers did some of this work.

Church Discipline

Pioneer churches were strict in their discipline; each member was watched closely, and was reprimanded or turned out for drinking, cursing, dancing, and the like; the Baptists also turned them out for communing with other denominations.

Roll calls were held at every preaching, and if a member was missing as many as three successive Sundays, a committee was appointed to visit him and see what was wrong. If no reasons were given, he was turned out of the church.

Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, located on the Klein Road, about three-quarters of a mile from Klein, was organized in 1860. The first building was a one-room log house, which was used only a short time; a larger and better plank building was then built, in which services were held until the present church was built, which is of planed lumber, painted white.

Sunday School is held every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, but no other organized work is carried on. They have an annual singing every fourth Sunday in May, and have had for several years. The present pastor, Rev. N. L. Carlisle, has been there for several years, and regular preaching service is held the second Sunday of each month. The membership at the present is about one hundred. The graveyard, located on one side, was laid off about the time the church was built.

Silver Grove Church, organized in 1884, is located in the northeast section of the county. A small, unpainted, California-style building, surrounded by beautiful oaks, serves as a house.

Rev. Robert Thompson has served as pastor of this church for several years; John Elbert Thornton has served as clerk ten years. Regular services are not held, but protracted meetings are conducted, beginning the 4th Sunday in August of each year. At one time a Sunday School existed here, but six or seven years ago, was discontinued. The pastor's salary is about forty dollars a year.

Baptist Churches

Inasmuch as there were only a few people in Raleigh prior to 1885, who belonged to the Baptist denomination, they had no church building. They held services in the court-house for some time, later moving to the school-house. Sometime between 1885 and 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Jones led a movement to organize a Baptist church, and the following persons were charter members:

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Houston, Dr. and Mrs. Dave Smith; Misses Bettie Watkins, Ida and Willie Gray, and their mother, and Mrs. Sallie Jones. It is not remembered whether Miss Lula Moore and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Huff were charter members, or

only members. Rev. Johnnie Simmons was the first pastor and served several years; Rev. Jeff Miley also helped in the organization.

Jessie Jones donated a lot on which the first Baptist church was built; a majority of members being men of some means, also made contributions. These, together with some other donations, were used in building and equipping the church, which, although a frame structure, was considered a modern one in its day.

At that time regular monthly services were held, and the pastor's salary was paid principally by the members as free will offerings. A small Sunday School was soon organized, which was supported by people of that denomination. Rev. Simmons was succeeded by Rev. Jeff Miley; he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Rooker.

About 1815 or '16, the church membership had grown so, that the old building was insufficient to accomodate them, and funds were raised by public donation for a new and more modern building. This building, which was also a frame structure, has later had additions made. It now has an auditorium with a seating capacity of about 250, and has seven Sunday School rooms.

One thing of which the church is justly proud is the fact that it has a baptistry, the only one in Smith County. The membership has grown to about 190, and has one-half-time preaching services, and a regular Sunday School of about seventy-five members. Some other organizations are the R. A.'s, Y.W.A., and the Sunbeams.

The church has adopted the budget system, by which a certain per cent collected goes to the pastor; present pastor is Rev. E. B. Shivers, who resides in Raleigh; the church does not yet have a pastorium, but at present is renting a house for that purpose.

The cemetery of Raleigh is kept up more by the relatives of the people buried there than in any other manner; however, about once each year the community comes together and gives it a general cleaning.

Prior to 1870 a school was located in the south-central part of Smith County, known as Fellowship. The

building was a log structure of crude nature with very crude equipment. On Saturday before the fourth Sunday in May, in 1874, Brothers I. Anderson and J. P. Johnston met there and organized a Baptist church called Fellowship, holding and subscribing to the articles of faith as published by the Salem Baptist Association. The following men and women then enrolled as members: John Mayfield, Anna Mayfield, Charity Craft, B. P. Duckworth, Cassander Duckworth, Hannah E. Walker, J. M. Mayfield, Thomas Hester, Charlotte Hough, Franklin Hough, Lenora Hough, and N. J. Hester. They resolved that the regular time of meeting should be the fourth Sunday in each month, also that Rev. J. P. Johnson be the pastor for the remainder of the year; and that W. C. Mayfield be the church clerk.

In June, 1874, the church met in conference after a sermon by the pastor, and B. P. Duckworth, J. M. Mayfield, and W. C. Mayfield were appointed a committee to draft a plan for building a house. The result was, the schoolhouse was enlarged, remodeled and used for school and church. In November, 1874, the church body again met in conference, and called Rev. J. P. Johnston as pastor for the ensuing year.

In June, 1875, it was resolved that communion be given in July, 1875, and be solemnized quarterly; that the ritual of washing the feet be started in September, 1875. At that time church discipline was more strict than it is today. If a member failed to attend services three times in succession, it was investigated, and a committee appointed to look into the matter; if the erring member gave a reasonable excuse the church bore with him; if not, a committee was appointed to further investigate and prefer charges; if he apologized and begged mercy, the church bore with him and considered him in full fellowship; if he refused, he was turned out.

The church seemed to make progress under the pastorate of Rev. Johnston, who served until 1879. In 1880, Rev. E. L. Caughman was called, and served eight years; Rev. H. F. Husbands was called in 1888, and served until 1895. During his pastorate a new building was erected with funds donated by individuals; it was a frame building, finished in 1892, and quite an improvement over the first.

At first the church was located on Government land, but in 1902, Jim Nobles took a homestead which included the property, and donated four acres for the church and cemetery.

About 1931, the church becoming dilapidated, and the cemetery needing more space, J. D. Johnston gave two acres of land for a new church, and the entire four-acre plot was given for the cemetery. On this land was erected a new brick church that cost approximately $2400, which was raised by subscription, principally from the members; the property is now free from debt, and this church still has one-fourth preaching services, annual revivals, and occasionally, an old-time singing convention. It has no other organizations; Sunday School is not held there, but some of the members attend other near-by places.

The membership of about 200 pay their pastor about one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. The near-by cemetery, one of the largest in the county, contains over 1,000 graves that have some marking, and it is known that there are scores of others that cannot be located. For years it was cleaned once a year by the people of the community, but after the town of Taylorsville sprang up, more interest was taken and arrangements were made for a caretaker, who is employed to look after both church and cemetery, his salary being paid by families who have members buried there, and part by the town.

Following Rev. J. P. Johnston as pastor were: Prior Anderson, S. Mayfield, H. F. Husbands, D. J. Miley, J. E. Williams, R. C. Folk, E. A. Philips, Bro. Berry, Bro. Langley, E. Rushing, A. J. Lenton, L. D. Bassett, Bro. Craft, L. W. Campbell, Carl Sullivan, and Bro. Bounds (the present pastor). (1)

Union Baptist Church is a branch of the Clear Creek Church. Because of some confusion in this body over masonry, a few of the members withdrew and organized this church, which is in the eastern part of the county. It has eleven charter members in 1859, who met in an old gin-house belonging to William McKinley. J. P. Martin, who led in the organization of the new church, preached there part of the time, but Rev. James P. Johnston was the first pastor, and supplied the church something like twenty years. The second pastor was Rev. Jessie Knight; the third, Albert Blackwell; the fourth, Z. K. Gilmore; the fifth, William Wade; the sixth, and present pastor, Rev. L. G. Varnado from Poplarville.

This old gin-house was used as the church for something over a year, when in 1861, a California style house was erected and used for several years. Later, a more

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(1) Rev. Bounds, Pastor, Salem Baptist Church

modern frame building was put up, which is still being used. This church, being located in a sparsely settled community, has only fifty-six members, and about all the services they have are regular monthly preaching. The cemetery is kept up by the people of the community, and relatives of those buried there. (1)

Clear Creek Baptist Church is known to be among the oldest in the county, although no written record of its organization and early history can be found. J. R. Cooley, who has been its clerk since 1913, gives some interesting history connected with it, that Billie Gambrell, a pioneer citizen, told him years ago. Gambrell thought it was organized prior to 1830, and believed his mother was one of the charter members; he remembers going there with his mother when he was only a small boy, riding behind her on horseback.

It appears certain that the church was first organized about that date, and a crude log house built some two or three miles west of the present location. In about three years, another log house was put up three miles east of the first one, and used a short time, being replaced by a frame structure, which served until about 1890. J. S. Eaton donated twenty-three acres of land for this new church, which burned in 1915. The school building was then used for a church until the people of the neighborhood could make plans for a new one. This is a frame building about forty by sixty feet, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, and is being used at present; it is free from debt, in good condition, with a membership of 108. Regular Sunday School has not been held for a long time; it has no other church organizations. They always held regular monthly services, with the exception of the year 1935, when they had half-time services.

Some of the early pastors were: Revs. West, Hitt, Martin, Knight, and James P. Johnston. The latter preached there about seventy-five years ago, and walked at least ten miles part of the time in order to fill his appointments. Some later pastors were: Revs. Dale Bassett, L. J. Caughman, Miley, Z. K. Gilmore, John Simmons, Rainer, Tullos, Meadows, Thornton, Levi Bassett, Carl Sullivan, W. L. Grafton, Jake Johnston, L. C. Harrington, J. W. Rooker, and a brother of Rev. Sullivan, who is now supplying the church. It has no regular system of financing - no tithing, no budget - just pay as they like; some with money, some farm produce, and some both.

(1) Rev. L. G. Varnado, Poplarville, Miss.

There are two cemeteries at Clear Creek, spoken of as the old and the new, that are kept up in different ways. Sometimes the people of the community meet and have a regular graveyard cleaning; at other times, they let it out to the lowest bidder.

This church, like almost all others in Smith County, has its annual protracted meetings, which usually last several days. (1)

Goodwater Baptist Church, located at Lemon, on the Raleigh and Forest Highway, just across the road from the Lemon school-house, was organized in 1866. The building is composed of seven rooms, which are used for B. T.U., Sunday School, prayer meeting, as well as preaching services. The Sunday School was organized in 1897; the B.T.U. has been organized for several years. Prayer-meeting is held every Wednesday night at seven o'clock, and preaching services on the first and third Sundays of each month; protracted meetings begin on the first Sunday of August, and on the third Sunday of each June the church has an all-day singing - set apart several years ago for this purpose.

The church does not pay their pastor an agreed amount, but gives him what they wish at each Sunday service. At present, Rev. W. H. Thompson, of Forest, is pastor; number of members enrolled at present is 285; A. F. Glaze has been a Bible teacher at this church for thirty-seven years, and has also been clerk of the church for about the same length of time.

The graveyard is kept up by the community. On certain days the people meet and do what is needed to be done. (2)

New Home: Owing to some confusion in the Union Baptist Church, some of the members withdrew and organized a new church, August 4, 1893. It was called New Home, and is in the southeastern part of the county. W. R. Butler, L. D. Bassett, and G. W. Boyd composed the Presbytery; the charter members numbered twenty-six, some of whom were: L. R. Gilmore, S. F. Stabler, J. S. Stringer, R. B. Bingham, John Ishee, J. J. Ishee, J. B. Ishee, J. H. Houston, Z. K. Gilmore, Mrs. Maggie Stringer, Malissie Stabler, Sarah Sanders, Missouri Benson, Mollie Ishee, Sallie Stringer, Josephine Stabler, Martha Ishee, Martha Webb, Bedia Ishee, M.A.L. Houston, Feraba Gilmore, and Carrie Cargile.

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(1) J. R. Cooley, Clear Creek Baptist Church
(2) Rev. W. H. Thompson, Forest, Miss.

The first pastor of the new church was Rev. Z. K. Gilmore, who served a number of years. Others were: G. W. Rainer, L. D. Bassett, T. E. Waldrop, and the present pastor, P. G. Parker. The membership has grown to about ninety.

Rev. Z. K. Gilmore, who first supplied the church, and remained faithful and untiring till death, died August 4, 1925, and was interred in the church cemetery.

No organization is connected with this church except the Sunday School, which has been conducted practically ever since the organization of the church. Its first building still stands and is in good condition; two new rooms have been added for Sunday School, and the entire building has been lately painted.

The cemetery is well kept by the people of the community. They meet together and do the necessary work.

The church is financed by each member paying as he sees fit; usually by contributions monthly; lately they adopted a new plan which, so far, has worked nicely. In addition to the monthly offerings, the head of each home agrees to give in the fall, from twenty-five to 100 pounds of seed cotton. When this is ginned and sold, the money is turned over to the pastor, or paid on his expenses. In 1936, a good bale of cotton was ginned and sold, and the proceeds used as a payment on a new car for him. All members, and anyone else who cares to do so, give a part of their other farm products, such as potatoes, corn, syrup, and fruit.

Only one charter member remains in New Home Church, Mrs. Maggie Stringer. The majority have died; the few still living, have moved away. (1)

About four miles northeast of Taylorsville is located Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church, organized in 1880, and known for a number of years as Yellow Corn. Why this place was so called is not known. The records of the organization have been lost, but those who have been members there for over fifty years say that Rev. Prior Anderson was one of the board present at the organization, and that altogether he served as pastor for about twenty-five years. He supplied the church at least two or three different times. All the charter members are not known, but the following are some early members: Mrs. Prior Anderson, George Anderson and Wife; Mrs. Sarah White, Dick Benison and wife; Walter Smith and wife.

(1) Rev. P. G. Parker

The first building was a log house, where monthly services and annual revivals were held for some time. The next was a frame building, which burned after several years. About 1906, a more modern frame house took its place, which was used for both church and school until it also burned. In 1926, by great effort, they succeeded in getting another building, a brick one, costing approximately $1,800. During the time this building was being erected Rev. J. W. Hudson was the pastor, and it was through his efforts that it was built. The following men have also supplied it since: Revs. C. S. Thornton, R. L. Horne, Carl Sullivan, Ellis Wells, J. A. Johnson, R. C. Folks, L. D. Bassett, and Bro. Bounds, who is the present pastor.

The pastor's salary amounts to about $100 per year, for one Sunday in each month; its membership is about 200; Sunday School is held there on Sunday mornings, but there are at present no other organizations.

The cemetery there was begun before the church was organized, and is well kept by the members of the church and relatives of the deceased, who meet once each year, usually just before the annual revival. (1)

Beaverdam Baptist Church, located in the south-central part of the county, was organized about two years before the New Liberty Association, which was about fifty years ago. It was organized in a plank school building, in which they held services several years.

The Presbytery was composed of Albert Blackwell and Prior Anderson; Rev. Blackwell was the first pastor, and was followed by: L. D. Bassett, Rev. Levi Caughman, N. L. Carlisle, G. W. Boyd, Luther Simmons, and Rev. Allman. Rev. Bassett is the present pastor, having supplied the church at three or four different times.

Charter members were: Love Blackwell and wife; J.C.D. Rogers and wife; Jim Blakeney and wife; and John Russell. D. F. Blackwell and wife were early members, and Mr. Blackwell has been deacon for about forty years; he is also Sunday School Superintendent.

After some years, Eastman-Gardiner deeded three acres of land to the deacons of Beaverdam Church and their successors. Soon after having come into possession of this church property, a new frame building was erected;

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(1) Rev. Bounds, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Taylorsville, Miss.

it has been remodeled, enlarged, ceiled, and painted. The building and other work was financed by donations from the people of the community; present membership is about 100, and the pastor's salary varies from about $75 to $100 per year, for one-fourth time.

They have regular Sunday School and prayer meeting, but few fifth-Sunday services. Occasionally they have a singing.

The cemetery has heretofore been kept up by the people of the community, who gave it one cleaning a year, usually just before the revival; at present a committee has been appointed to take up collections for the purpose of hiring some one to keep it in better condition. (1)

Beulah Baptist Church has been organized for many years. The land for the church site was given by Dr. Attison Baugh, and other members did the building. It is a two-story structure, the upper part of which was used for a Masonic Hall until that organization was discontinued.

Until 1934, only three pastors had served this church. They were: T. J. Miley, W. P. Chapman, and D. W. Moulder; Rev. Moulder was here for twenty-five years; serving since then were: C. O. Estes and D. H. Barnhill. The charter members were: A. S. Baugh, O. P. Hales, J. C, Gilmore, Isam Richardson, and others.

In 1934, the name of the church was changed to Polkville Baptist Church, but not being approved by some, the name was changed back to Beulah in 1936. It now has approximately 300 members. Preaching services are held the fourth Saturday and Sunday afternoons of each month. The Sunday School meets on Sunday mornings. There is an annual revival in the fourth week in July, and the graveyard is worked on Thursday before the beginning of the revival. (2)

Although the early records of White Oak Baptist Church have been destroyed, it has been ascertained that it was organized in 1842, and now has 300 members, with regular meetings on the third Sunday and Sunday night in each month. Sunday School is held on Sunday morning, and every two years a singing school is taught to promote better singing in the church and adjoining communities.

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Maude Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

One remarkable fact found in the history of this church, is that only a few pastors have supplied it, even though it has been organized for almost a century. Some of these were: L. J. Caughman, H. F. Husbands, T. J. Miley, and D. W. Moulder, the present pastor, who has faithfully served this church for over twenty-five years. M.Y. Miley is present church clerk. (1)

Pleasant Hill Church, organized November 21, 1880, was named for Pleasant Cook, who donated four acres of land for church property. There were only four charter members: R. H. Kennedy and wife, and P. J. Cook and wife. The following is a list of the first members: N. R. Robinson, Samuel Butler, Mrs. Samuel Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Luke Padgett, J. C. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Knight, B. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Traxler, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ardner, J. J. Dukes, and S. S. Sullivan. The first pastor was Rev. James H. Hitt; L. J. Caughman, the second; C. J. Tullos, the third.

The first building was destroyed in 1923 by fire, but was immediately replaced with a new one, which still stands. It now has about 100 members, with Rev. Jimmie Roberts as pastor.

Several years prior to 1888, Liberty Missionary Baptist Church was organized and located at Bezer. The records of the first years cannot be found, so the exact date is not known. However, the church is still active, with Rev. D. W. Moulder as pastor. He receives between two and three hundred dollars per annum for one-fourth time, which is raised by free-will offerings at each preaching service; present membership is about 200. Sunday School is maintained most of the time, and an annual revival is held each summer. The cemetery is cleaned once each year, usually before the revival is held.

The Bethany Baptist Church, organized in 1852, is a small, painted frame structure. Finances for its upkeep and activities are obtained by voluntary contributions from members and others.

Preaching services are held once each month, and each year there is a revival, lasting a week, with all-day services; fifth Sunday Meetings are also the rule.

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(1) M. J. Miley, White Oak, Miss.

Church discipline in former years was very strict, but has become less stringent in recent years. Roll calls were formerly held, but this practice was abandoned many years ago. Sunday School is held each Sunday, but no young people's services nor Ladies' Aid.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Johnson, who was followed by Rev. John Simmons. (1)

Bethany Cemetery is worked once a year by the church members.

Zion Hill Baptist Church, two and one-half miles south of Mize, was organized about 1800, before the Sullivans came to Smith County. The Howells were principal organizers, and the first building, a log structure, was replaced by a frame building thirty by fifty feet, painted white. The church has always been supported by voluntary contributions.

Revs. Jimmie Johnston, Jimmie Hitt, Dan Moulder, and D. L. Carter have been outstanding pastors, but discipline has never been very rigid at this place. Years after the organization, the Howells and Sullivans attended preaching barefooted, bringing their guns and standing them in the corner of the church during preaching.

All-day services are held for one week each summer, but none are held at night. Singing schools are taught on a tuition basis almost every summer.

Graveyard working is let to the lowest bidder; roll calls were held in the past, but not in recent years. Sunday School is held each Sunday afternoon, but no other organizations are in existence there. (2)

Zion Baptist Church was organized in the summer of 1898, being sponsored by Rev. G. W. Boyd. Regular meetings were held for awhile in the old James school house, but in the autumn months of 1898 the church was built, and is now two and one-half miles south of Polkville; land and timber were given by the James family, the timber for the house being sawed from this church land; people of the community did the work.

The first conference was held November 11, 1898, with Rev. G. W. Boyd acting moderator pro tem, and W. H. James as church clerk.

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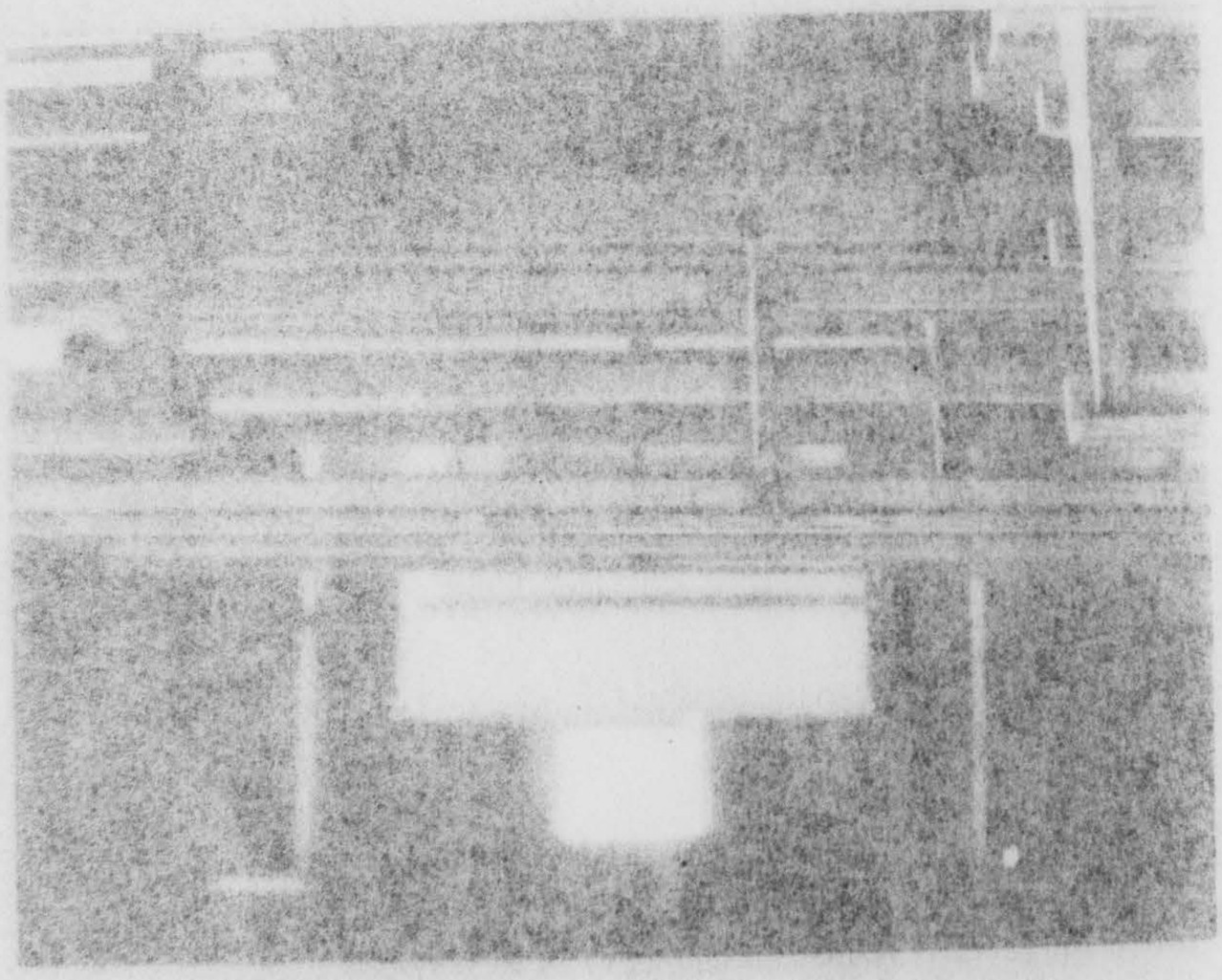
(1) Mrs. Maude Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Mary Lee Clark, Mize, Miss.



Church discipline in former years was very strict, has become less stringent in recent years. Roll calls were formerly held, but this practice was abandoned many years ago. Sunday School is held each Sunday, but no prayer meeting services nor Ladies' Aid.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Johnson, who was followed by Rev. John Simmons. (1)

Cemetery is worked once a year by the members.

The Mill Baptist Church, two and one-half miles south of Rice, was organized about 1800, before the Salisbury was in Smith County. The Howells were principal organizers, and the first building, a log structure, was replaced by a frame building thirty by fifty feet, painted white. The church has always been supported by voluntary contributions.

Rev. Johnston, Jimmie Hitt, Dan Moulder, have been outstanding pastors, but discipline has been very rigid at this place. Years before the organization, the Howells and Sullivans attended church armed, bringing their guns and standing in the corner of the church during preaching.

Revival services are held for one week each summer, but some are held at night. Singing schools are taught in the church basis almost every summer.

Graveyard working is let to the lowest bidder; Roll calls were held in the past, but not in recent years. Sunday School is held each Sunday afternoon, but no other organizations are in existence there. (2)

Pine Ridge Baptist Church was organized in the summer of 1898, being sponsored by Rev. G. W. Boyd. Regular meetings were held for awhile in the old James school house, but in the autumn months of 1898 the church was built, one and one-half miles south of Polkville; land and timber were given by the James family, the timber for the house being sawed from this church land; people of the community did the work.

The first conference was held November 11, 1898, with Rev. G. W. Boyd acting moderator pro tem, and W. H. Jones as church clerk.

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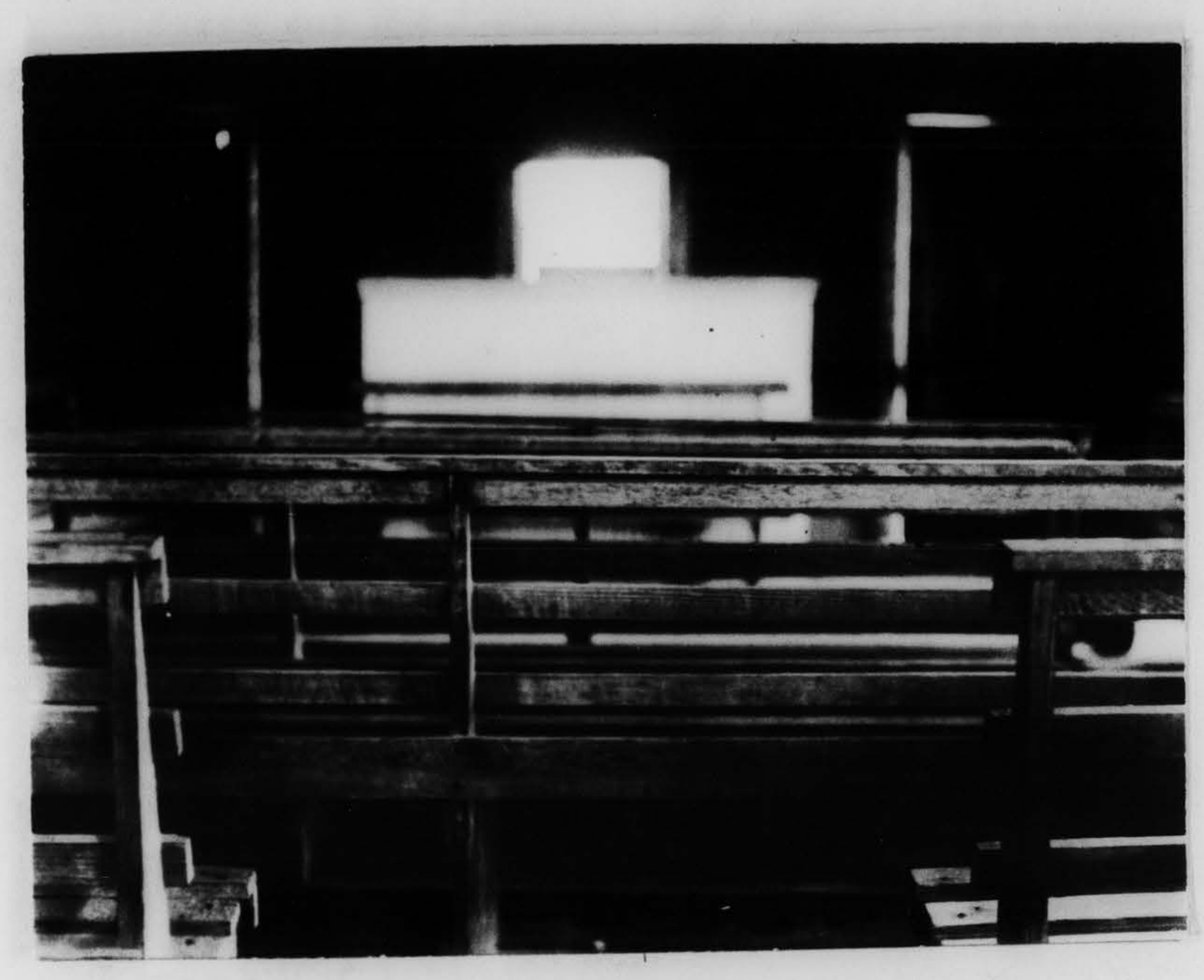
(1) Mrs. Hattie Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Mary Lee Clark, Mize, Miss.



INTERIOR ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. G. W. Boyd was the first pastor called, and A. G. B. James was the first ordained deacon. The charter members were: W. H. James, J. R. Reeves, D. L. Polk, J. V. Holbrooks, J. A. McLain, G. W. Reeves, N. B. Gill, and W. A. Bounds. The only two charter members now living are, J. V. Holbrooks and J. R. Reeves. Pastors who have served this church are: G. W. Boyd, T. J. Miley, L. J. Caughman, E. J. Compere, M. Walters, D. W. Moulder, W. Bradshaw, W. L. Grafton, Earnest Dearman, W. L. McNeece, M. C. Hughes, Hollis Benton, Charles L. McKay, and H. B. Splights.

Regular services are held once a month, the fourth Saturday night and Sunday morning; Sunday School is held Sunday afternoon. The church, consisting of ninety-five members at present, holds an annual revival the second week in July.

Graveyard working is held on Thursday before the revival begins.

Providence Church is located about one-half mile north of the highway between Taylorsville and Mize, and about halfway between the two towns on the old Taylorsville-Mize Road. This church was organized about 1901 as a Missionary Baptist Church with the following persons as charter members: Willie Walker, Mrs. Willie Walker, Leonard Smith and wife, John Butler and wife, Henry Butler and wife, and others. Rev. I. W. Ballard was instrumental also; Eastman-Gardiner & Company donated two acres of land for a church and school, and the school, previously about half mile from there, was moved to this place.

After the church was organized, and it was decided to move the school, plans were made for a building. Manning Cooley, who had a sawmill near, donated some lumber, and the people of the community made arrangements for the other material; they also donated the labor.

The first pastor was Rev. I. W. Ballard, who served several years; the second, Rev. D. W. Moulder; the third, Rev. Tullos. Rev. Ballard was then called a second time, and served until about 1915, when it was changed to the Land Mark Baptist. A controversy arising over the Seventy-Five Million Dollar Campaign brought about the change.

Oliver Walters was the first pastor after the change, and Henry Williams, the second. After a few years, Walters was re-called, but after serving a few years, resigned or retired; Williams was again called, who is now supplying the church, which has about 130 members.

The first revival was held at this church in September, 1901, and thirty-seven members were baptized on Thursday after the first Sunday.

Providence, like nearly all rural community churches, has preaching services monthly. Usually they have fifth Sunday preaching, prayer meeting, or singing, and have Sunday School most of the time during the summer months.

Several years ago, before the school was moved, this was a thriving community. Even before the church was organized they had preaching regularly, and monthly singings. They have had several singing schools taught by Jessie Craft and William Blakeney, who is one of the best voice instructors of his day in the county.

As this little church is located in a farming section of small farms, it is financed in different ways. They pay as much money as they see fit, and give chickens, canned goods, corn, potatoes, syrup, or anything the ordinary family can use.

Near the church, is a cemetery known as the Craft Cemetery, is kept up by the people of the community; it is well cleaned off once each year, usually just before their protracted meeting. This cemetery, begun during the War between the States, and Billie Martin Hester, who died when home on a furlough, was the first to be buried there. (1)

Rock Bluff Baptist Church was organized in 1885, and preaching was held in an old building near where the present church stands until 1887, when the new one was built. It is a two-story building; the upper story is used as a Masonic Hall for the Willis Lodge.

There were thirteen charter members, twelve of whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miley, Mr. and Mrs. John Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. John Holbrooks, and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Purvis. Some of the pastors for the church have been:

(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

Revs. Faulkner, W. P. Chapman, T. J. Miley, D. J. Miley, and C. W. Tolbert, the present pastor.

The church is painted, and in the latter part of 1936 two rooms were added for Sunday School classes.

Rock Bluff Baptist Church, one of the most progressive in the northern part of the county, is located at Daniel, five miles south of Polkville. Preaching services are held on the third Sunday morning and night of each month, with an annual revival during the third week of August. Sunday School is held on Sunday afternoons, and W.M.U. on Friday before each third Sunday. The church now has one hundred members. Graveyard working is held each year on Friday before the revival. (1)

The location of Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Church made it inconvenient for people in the Summerland community to attend all services there, and as early as 1892 a Sunday School was organized at Old Summerland, about two miles north of where Summerland now stands.

Bill Caldwell was elected superintendent, serving a number of years. As a result of the growth of this Sunday School, a church was organized in 1898 with the following charter members, who came from Clear Creek: Bud Grisson and wife, Bill Caldwell, John Williams and wife, together with his mother. Rev. L. D. Bassett helped in this organization and was the first pastor.

Poplar Springs was selected as the name of this church and it was about one mile south of the present one at Summerland, just across the line of Smith and Jones counties. This new church was more convenient for many who were members of surrounding churches, and because of this, it grew rapidly. Rev. T. J. Miley first supplied the church, followed by Rev. Dr. Harrelson and Rev. L. P. Arnder. During Arnder's pastorate, the railroad came through the community and the church was moved to Summerland, the school-house being used for services for awhile. But in 1901 a new church was erected near the present one, and its name changed to Summerland. Here, Rev. W. H. Robinson was the first pastor; followed by Rev. George Rainer; next came Rev. T. J. Miley, and during his pastorate a Woman's Missionary Society was organized. Because of failing health, Rev. Miley resigned and was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Bass. Later pastors, in order, were: Revs. W. W. Alred, J. W. Hudson, who died in 1931; W. L. Camperl, B. S. Hilbun, S. E. Sumrall, and T. Carr, present pastor.

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(1) C. W. Tolbert, Daniel, Miss.

When the church moved to Summerland, W. M. Grissom, Sr., donated a plot of land on which the first building, a frame structure, was located. During Rev. Hudson's pastorate, a new brick building was erected and dedicated in 1926. The basement of this building contains eight Sunday School rooms and an open hallway, which has been curtained off and made into two extra rooms. Above this is a large auditorium; the present building cost approximately $1,000; both the present and former buildings were financed by donations of money and labor.

Until about 1930 the church had given special offerings to different denominational causes, but at that time a unified budget system was adopted, which set aside a certain per cent (at present sixty) for the pastor's salary; the remainder was used for incidentals, Sunday School and B.T.U. literature, and other church activities.

Regular mid-week prayer meeting is held, and while Rev. Compere served the church he and Mrs. Compere taught B.T.U. study courses, and helped organize a Junior B.T.U. There is also an organized Sunday School and W.M.U. At one time there was a Sunflower Club, which did a great work, the outstanding one, the piecing of a quilt, which they sold for forty dollars, and bought a communion set.

Some time after the first church was built, Willie Davis donated a plot of land for a cemetery, where three of his children were soon afterward buried, they being the first ones. This cemetery was kept up by members of the church until about 1935, when the plan of upkeep was changed. They now take collections and hire the work done. (1)

Lorena Baptist Church, organized in 1932, is about one and one-half miles north of Lorena, on the Raleigh and Forest highway. The church is built of planed lumber and is painted white. It has one large room used for general assembly, and several small rooms are used for Sunday School, B.T.U., and other organizations. They hold Sunday School every Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

A graveyard is near this church, and on the same side of the road. The community comes together once each year to clean it.

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(1) Rev. D. Carr, Summerland, Miss.

The present pastor of the church , Rev. D. W. Moulder, of Lorena, has been serving for the past five years. The clerk is E. G. Hawkins; number of charter members was thirty-nine, but at present has 195 enrolled. (1)

Taylorsville Missionary Baptist Church, organized December 7th, 1901, with J. T. Simmons and L. J. Caughman constituting the Presbytery. Previous to this time there was no organized church, but the members of this faith held services in the school-house.

The charter members were: Thos. Mayfield, Mrs. C. A. Mayfield, Willie Horne, Mrs. Leona Ford, R. L. Reddoch, Otto Ainsworth, Alma Ainsworth, Alice Ainsworth, Cora Ainsworth, J. L. Ainsworth, Mrs. M. L. Ainsworth, Dr. J. B. Huff, Fannie Huff, W. C. Anderson, J. W. Pool, and Mrs. Ora Pool. The first pastor was Rev. T. J. Miley, who served until 1906. The following pastors have served here since: Revs. I. A. Hailey, W. B. Sansing, W. P. Chapman, T. W. Waldrop, L. G. Gates, W. P. Chapman (second time), D. J. Miley, N. R. Stone, C. W. Black, Jack Cranford, T. J. Moore, J. W. Hudson, L. W. Compere, S. J. Rhodes, and Roy Brigance, the present pastor.

August, 1902, a committee was appointed to raise money to build a church-house. They were: Dr. J. B. Huff, J. N. Ainsworth, and Prof. R. H. Hester; money was raised by public subscription and a building started under the supervision of a committee composed of the following: R. L. Reddoch, Dr. W. C. Anderson, J. L. Ainsworth, and Thomas Mayfield. A frame building was soon erected and ready for use; on Sunday, October 4, 1903, Mrs. J. P. Risher, Mrs. E. T. Ruffin, and Sylvander Hardin were appointed a committee to purchase an organ for the church. On Sunday, December 6, 1903, the dedication sermon was preached by Rev. A. V. Bowe, using as his text the 19th verse of the 8th chapter of First Kings.

Sunday School, organized in 1903, has since continued. As the church and Sunday School grew, the building became too small to accommodate the congregations, and an addition was made. Two Sunday School rooms and a balcony, which could be used at preaching services, or divided into five extra rooms for Sunday School classes, was added to the rear. This was used until about 1928, during Rev. Hudson's pastorate, and with his assistance, a new brick building, costing about $12,500, was erected. As much of the material as could be used from the old building was put into the new one, which meant a saving of about three or four hundred dollars.

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(1) Rev. D. W. Moulder, Lorena, Miss.

In the fall of 1934 the church was dedicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. Barney Walker, and the note which had been held against the church was burned; only two of the charter members were present, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Huff, and they held the note in front of the congregation, while Mrs. J. W. Hudson, wife of the deceased pastor, struck the match. All interested members left the church thankful that it was free from debt. This is a convenient, modern building, with a large auditorium and two adjoining rooms that can be used for Sunday School. The basement has an open hall extending the length of the entire building, and has two front entrances and one rear, with six Sunday School rooms on each side of the hall. The church is furnished with pianos, and is well lighted by electricity.

It has a membership of about 425 at present, and has the budget system, which has proved satisfactory; a certain per cent is paid as pastor's salary, $900.00 being the minimum for half-time services. In addition to the regular services, an annual revival is held; also weekly prayer meeting, B.T.U., W.M.U., and an active Sunday School of about 200 members. The church belongs to the Association.

About 1924-1925, a lot was purchased from E. T. Ruffin, and a parsonage was built at a cost of at least $2,000; Rev. J. W. Hudson was the first pastor to occupy it. Some kind of services, such as preaching or special programs, are usually held on the fifth Sundays.

This church has had only two clerks: Thomas Mayfield was the first, and served about six or seven years; since that time, H. I. Walker has been clerk; Walker has tendered his resignation several times, but the church always decided it best to keep him. (1)

Mize Baptist Church was organized in 1907, with Rev. Clabe Tullos as pastor. The house is a frame structure forty by one hundred feet, in the shape of an L; it is painted and in a good state of repair. There is not a home for the pastor in Mize, as he has been a non-resident; the present pastor, Rev. Summerall, lives in Bay Springs.

The church has a graded Sunday School, with an enrollment of 109, which meets every Sunday morning; W.M.U. meets each Monday afternoon, and each fifth Monday they have a social gathering; B.T.U., which has a membership of forty-seven, meets each Sunday evening at six o'clock. The church has a membership of 164. (2)

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(1) H. I. Walker, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Rev. Summerall, Bay Springs, Miss.

In the south-central part of Smith County is located the Mineral Springs Baptist Church, organized about 1913. It is not certain who composed the Presbytery besides Rev. Tom Bankston, who became the first pastor. Some of the charter members were: Harp Blakeney and wife, Bob Blakeney and wife, Sam Nicholas and wife, Albert Blakeney and wife. These members came from Beaverdam Church and organized in a school building, where they held services for several years. The church took the name of the school, which got its name from springs nearby.

After several years, a new frame building was erected on a one-acre plot donated by Tommie Ainsworth. This building was used until some eight or ten years ago, when it was torn away, and some of the material used in a new brick structure, located about one mile from the old site.

The membership has grown to about 100; Rev. Bankston, first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. C. S. Thornton; the present pastor, Rev. Carl Sullivan, receives about $75.00 per year for one-fourth time, this being raised by taking collections. They had annual revivals during the summers, but have no church organizations except part-time Sunday School. (1)

Prior to 1895, at different times, a little band of Primitive Baptists had held services a few miles south of Raleigh, but about 1895, a church was organized and given the name of New Zion Primitive Baptist Church. The first building was two miles south of Raleigh until 1909, when it was moved to Bezer, two miles further south. Here they built an ordinary frame building, which stood until about 1928, when it was moved to Taylorsville. The church disbanded a few years later.

Some of the charter members were: Jim Ford, Mr. and Mrs. William Ford, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Horn, and Rev. J. E. Alderman, first pastor. Two home boys, C. M. Ware and J. A. Ford, became ordained ministers, and later supplied the church.

The only Primitive Baptist church at present in Smith County is about six miles northeast of Mize, and was organized in 1912. As there was no church building for a long time, services were held under a bush arbor; original members were: Ace Bishops, Longino Stewart, Dave Sullivan, George Owens, Homer Craft. These men

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(1)Rev. Carl Sullivan, Raleigh, Miss.

built a frame building, but there is no home for the pastor. Rev. Robert Weaver is the present pastor, and there are now about twenty-five members. A graveyard is located nearby..

This church does not believe in Sunday Schools or any other extra church activities, but observes the ritual of footwashing every second Sunday in May. The Primitive Baptist Southern Association has met here three times since its organization, with preachers from all southern states as guests of this little country church. J. E. Alderman was the first pastor. (1)

Methodist Churches

As far back as 1887 there was one building in Raleigh that was used for several purposes. It was built for a school-house and Masonic Hall, but three different denominations have used it for church services, including the Methodists.

About forty-five years ago, the Methodists built their first church in Raleigh; it was a frame building thirty by forty feet, and was used about twenty years; a more modern one was then erected, which is used at the present time, but it is now being remodeled and made still more modern. A brick basement is being built, also cement floors and plastered walls are being added. When completed, the building will contain five Sunday School rooms, one room for missionary meetings, and an auditorium.

This church was in the Newton District until it was dissolved, when it was put in the Jackson District. It has a good Sunday School, a good Epworth League, W.M.S., and half-time preaching services. Methodists and Baptists have prayer-meeting in common. The first pastor was Rev. R. A. Sibley. Following him were: Revs. Gale, Jones, Foreman, and others; Rev. O. H. Scott is now pastor.

The church is financed by monthly donations from the members; stewarts collect this and place it in the bank, and each month they give the pastor a check for one-twelfth of his annual salary. The membership is about 140.

Every first Sunday a collection is taken for missions, and on the third Sunday, one is taken for the

(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

Orphans Home. Night service collections are used for incidentals and benevolences; that donated at Sunday School is used to purchase literature.

The first parsonage was the Currie Boarding House, which was bought and used for the pastor's home about eight years. It burned during Rev. Jones' pastorage, and immediately a new one was started, but Rev. Jones was sent to another charge, and Rev. J. H. Foreman was sent to Raleigh; during his stay the parsonage was completed. It served as the pastor's home until about 1935, when it was torn away and a modern one erected. There are lights and water in the building. The furniture was put in by the members. (1)

Carr Methodist Church, organized in 1838, is in the Pineville Community, and now has about 135 members. Some of the first supporters were the Rhodes and Carrs. The first house was a log building, but a more modern type later displaced it.

Several church organizations, such as Sunday School, missionary societies, and Epworth League are operated in connection with the regular services. The church is supported by the "every member canvass plan," by which a committee visits every member and solicits funds for financing the church and its activities. The pastor's home is at Homewood. (2)

Trenton Methodist Church was organized sometime between 1850 and 1860, but the original records have been destroyed , so the exact date is not known. Some of the early members were: R. A. Sibley, A. F. Summers, J. L. Vinson, William Thomas, and Andrew Wicker; some of the early pastors were: Revs. Jake Holland, Hudson, Meadows, C. McDonald, and A. D. Miller.

Regular monthly services are held on the first Sunday in each month, and Sunday School is held every Sunday at ten o'clock.

Gasque Chapel Methodist Church was first organized about 1850, and the first building, a one-room log hut, was about one-half mile off the Burns Road, two and one-half miles from Lorena. It now has a large one-room, frame building, painted white, located on the old plantation of

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(1) Rev. O. H. Scott, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Mary Lee Clark, Mize, Miss.

Love Gasque. At his death, Mr. Gasque donated a plot of land to the church, and the new building, which was financed by the community, was built about 1887.

A large graveyard is located near the church, and is kept up by the community at large. Sunday School is held Sunday mornings at ten o'clock, and there is an active woman's organization; preaching services are held every second Sunday. The membership at the present time, served by the Rev. H. S. Westbrook, is approximately 130. (1)

Old Bay Springs Methodist Church, one of Smith County's oldest Methodist churches, is in the eastern part of the county. It was supported by the Shermans, Eatons, and others for several years. When the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad came through the county, and the town of Taylorsville was established, most of its members withdrew and went to Taylorsville and organized a church.

The Old Bay Springs church building burned a few years ago, and they now have Sunday School and preaching in the home of Miss Madie Sherman. A few faithful members are making an effort to replace their church building.

Records of the Polkville Methodist Church do not give the exact date of the organization, but dates of business transactions show that it was about 1850. Some of the early members were: J. C. Hales, L. W. Walters, R. T. Mayo, Alfred Rogers, Alfred Summers, A. F. Summers, and L. C. Long, all of whom are dead, except A. F. Summers.

Pastors that have supplied this church are: J. H. Foreman, D. C. Langford, C. M. Crossley, E. C. Grice, G. R. Ellis, R. J. Nolland, J. F. McClelland, T. J. King, D. E. Wicker, G. P. Fikes, W. H. Young, T. B. Winstead, E. S. Byrd, R. A. Sibley, G. L. McNeese, Dan Miller, and L. P. Harden.

Regular preaching services are held on the third Sunday night of each month, and the present pastor is W. H. Hollingsworth.

The cemetery of this church, called Polkville Cemetery, is near the home of Dock Jones, and is used

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(1) Rev. H. S. Westbrook, Lorena, Miss.

by the Beulah Baptists also; annual working is held on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in July. (1)

The Sylvarena Methodist Church was established in 1919 by P. H. Grice, who was the first pastor. The building is a frame structure, forty by seventy feet, painted inside and out. There is no pastor's home; the present pastor, W. B. Blackwell, lives in Montrose. It now has sixty members, and a graded Sunday School is held each Sunday; 35 enrolled. The church, supported by contributions from the members, has no missionary circles or young people's organizations. (2)

Mize Methodist Church was organized September 5, 1905, with Rev. J. C. Golden as the first pastor.

The first building was a one-room frame structure, fifty by seventy feet, painted inside and out, but in 1908, three Sunday School rooms were added in the rear. In 1936 it was torn down and rebuilt, the financing and work being done by members of the church. The pastor's home in Taylorsville is financed by the whole circuit. A graded Sunday School, held every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, has been active since the organization of the church; missionary society meets every Sunday evening and has an average attendance of eighteen; prayer-meeting is held every Thursday night.

Two young ladies from this church have served as missionaries in foreign fields; Miss Cavy Clark went to Brazil, where she took up teaching public music in connection with her religious work; she remained in that country for two and one-half years before returning home. Miss Myrty Bryant went to the Belgian Congo and married a Belgian on the trip. After landing in Africa, it took three weeks to get to her work; roads had to be cut before she could reach her destination, where she did real missionary work for five years. Upon one occasion while in this district, Miss Bryant rescued a native baby, and took care of it during the remainder of her time there. The child's mother died at its birth, and the other natives had an idea that because of her death, the child was possessed of an evil spirit, and declared it had to be killed. Before she returned home, she gave the child to a Christianized family in the jungles. Miss Bryant's husband is Hubert de Gossrie, and they now have a service station in Waco, Texas.

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(1) Rev. W. H. Hollingsworth, Polkville, Miss.
(2) Rev. W. B. Blackwell, Montrose, Miss.

In 1901-02, about the time the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad came through Smith County, the town of Taylorsville was begun, and people began moving in from different sections of the county. Several who were members of the Old Bay Springs Methodist Church came, and soon established a church known as the Taylorsville Methodist Church. Among those who came from Bay Springs Church were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Eaton, and daughter, Miss Earl; five children of J. S. Eaton - Barney, Bart, Bertha, Lou Ethel, and Hannah; and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds. Besides these, there were a few other charter members, among whom were, Virgil Watkins and Miss Annie Hawkins, from Raleigh. Before a church was built, this band of organized members held services in an old Masonic Hall, having two young preachers, J. E. Williams and Will Thompson, to preach to them. After a short time, the conference sent them a pastor, Rev. R. S. Gale, who served several years. It was during his time here that the first Methodist church was built; this was a nice, comfortable, frame structure which served until 1936, when it was remodeled and made more modern. Besides the main building, there are five additional rooms for Sunday School classes; it was during the Rev. Gale's time here that the parsonage was built and furnished. Since that time it has been remodeled, and is now a nice, comfortable home, well furnished, and cared for.

A thing that might be interesting to mention, is that in this church-yard are two bushes, one a rose, the other a cape jasmine, that Miss Lizzie Gale, the first pastor's daughter, put there. During the thirty-odd years of the life of this church it has had a number of pastors. After Rev. Gale, was Rev. T. H. King, and next, J. J. Golden. Others, probably not given in the order in which they came, were: Revs. Langsford, Coker, Crook, Mellard, Moore, Leggett, Ulner, Tabb, and Galman, who is the present pastor.

During this time the membership has grown to 125, but at no time have they had full-time service, not even half, for there are several other churches in this charge.

The church has a budget system, and out of this the pastor's salary is paid, together with other church expenses. One particular member of this church gives all of her Sunday eggs, which at times, amount to quite a few.

In addition to regular monthly services, they have weekly prayer-meeting, religious programs on different occasions, annual revivals, an Epworth League, and Sunday School; and have had since the beginning of the church. They also have an active Woman's Missionary Society, organized about the time the church was. Some of the most active members of this church are charter members.

The Methodist Hospital at Hattiesburg is supported by this denomination; these people make liberal contributions to it; at present, Miss Dorance Eaton is director of the Golden Cross Society in her district, whose duty it is to collect funds for the support of this hospital. (1)

Center Ridge Methodist Church, organized about 1925, was first known as Unity Church. Services were held in the school building for awhile, and at one time a revival was held by Rev. R. A. Allums, during which ninety persons joined. Soon after this, a church was organized with Rev. Allums, as first pastor. The following named ministers have since supplied the church: Revs. Allford, E. M. Allen, Ware, W. J. Wallace, and O. H. Scott, who is at present serving the church.

The church, which has 170 members, has preaching services about one-third time, Sunday School every Sunday, and pay their pastor about $160.00 per annum. The stewards, being responsible for this amount, take a collection at each service, and if the necessary amount is not contributed, they get out among the members and ask for donations. Recently, a new plan for raising money has been inaugurated, which has proved an excellent one. Under it, every member plants a plot of land in cotton, and all that is made on it goes to the church.

A cemetery is nearby, that was started long before the organization of the church; people of the community meet occasionally and clean it up. (2)

Lutheran Churches

Providence Lutheran Church, about three-fourths of a mile west of Burns, near the forks of two roads, is eighty years old, being organized in 1857 by J. L. Derrick. M. R. Austin gave two acres of land and other parties gave six acres. On April 5th, 1857, when Lutheran people began to hold services at this place, they built a bush arbor, and held services under it for a long time. Later, a school-house was built, which was used until they could build a church. Their first church, a frame building, is still standing, and is about fifty-nine years old.

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(1) Rev. J. T. Leggett, Hattiesburg, Miss; Miss Dorance Eaton, Taylorsville, Miss.; Sam Armour, Taylorsville, Miss.

(2) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.; Rev. O. M. Morgan, Burns, Miss.

A graveyard back of the church was started during the time they held services under the bush arbor. One day in the year is set aside to work in the graveyard.

Sunday School begins at ten o'clock every Sunday morning, and prayer service is held on Thursday nights at seven o'clock. Preaching services are held the fourth Sunday of each month. There are about 135 members. The pastor at present is O. M. Morgan. (1)

Zion Lutheran Church, one and one-half miles east of Trenton, was organized in 1854. Rev. Waldrop, the first pastor, came to Trenton in 1854 with a group of Old Dutch people from South Carolina. The first building was a small log hut, but about 1870 a frame one was erected, with wooden shutters for windows. In later years it was remodeled, ceiled, and glass windows put in.

Early charter members of the church were: William Switenberg, Jacob Swigert, Noah Swigert, John A. Smith, Daniel Derrick, Forrest Derrick, R. N. Currie, Adam Kinard, and perhaps others. Other pastors were: R. N. Currie, J. R. Horth, Brown, Black, Derrick, Divens, Bowling, and the present pastor, Rev. O. M. Morgan. However, regular services are not held at the present time. The church has forty acres of land. (2)

Presbyterian Churches

Sharron Presbyterian Church, organized in 1852 with a membership of eight, these being: August McCollIver, James McGill, August McGill, Mary McGill, John P. Little, A. S. Little, A. J. Leggitt, and Jim Coke. It was formed by part of the members of Old Sharron, the first Presbyterian church of this entire locality; differences in belief concerning creed caused the split. The Calvary group belonged to that school of thought known as the new school, and Sharron was inclined to the old school.

The first church, built of logs, was later replaced by the present frame structure. This building is standing at the present time. The church is financed by personal contributions from the various members. Preaching services are held the first Sunday in each month, and revivals have been conducted, beginning the first Sunday in August, since its organization. In previous years singing schools were held, with each pupil paying a tuition fee. The graveyards are worked once each year by the church members; mid-day lunch is carried and an all-day working is held. Sunday School of the grading type has been held each Sunday afternoon at two o'clock since the church was established, and the Ladies Auxiliary meets each Thursday afternoon.

(1) Rev. O. M. Morgan, Burns, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

Church discipline here has always been strict, but more so in the past than at present. Any person who joined in the early days must come to the church "under the tongue of good report and well recommended." Candidates of a questionable character would be taken under the watch-care of the church until they had proved themselves worthy of membership.

Mize Presbyterian Church in Mize, occupies a frame building forty by sixty feet, with a steeple; it is painted white, is well kept and furnished with upholstered seats. There is no pastor's home, as the pastor has never lived in Mize.

The church was organized in 1899 by Revs. W. A. Hall, W. H. McIntosh, and about fifteen members. It has a graded Sunday School which meets every Sunday morning, but there are no missionary societies or young people's organizations. The church has never sent out any missionaries, nor produced any outstanding Christian workers. (1)

Raleigh Presbyterian Church, organized prior to 1885, used the school building for worship until the Methodist Church was built, which they used until it dissolved. Some members of this faith at Trenton had a church building and a parsonage. Rev. A. I. Hall was the pastor at Raleigh for some time; Rev. West, who lived at Clinton, served as pastor until the church dissolved.

Christian Church

Christian Church: A denomination known as Christians is not very strong in the county, there being only one organized church; near the first of the 20th century, Rev. S. A. Reynolds, of Jackson, preached at Taylorsville, every fifth Sunday. A few years later, Rev. Faries held several meetings at Taylorsville, and other places in the northern part of the county. As a result of these meetings, two churches were organized in the county. Twenty-one members at Taylorsville attempted to build a church, but because of financial conditions at that time, the plans miscarried.

An attempt to establish themselves in the county met with more success in the northern part, where a church was organized and a building erected in 1909. This church, the only one of its kind in the county, is in the Lemon community, on a settlement road west of Highway 35. Since the organization, there has been two buildings; the first a small frame building, burned after

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(1) Mary Lee Clark, Mize, Miss.

a few years; the second, which was soon erected, is still in use. The membership is small - only about twenty.

Holiness Church At Taylorsville

About 1920, a Holiness preacher by the name of Joe Morgan, assisted by his wife, came to Taylorsville and put up a tent, under which they held about a month's meeting. They aroused great interest, and many members from other denominations withdrew and joined them; so great was their enthusiasm, that they immediately purchased a lot in the eastern part of Taylorsville from T. E. Walker, and built a good sized block church building. Here, for several years, they held services, either song or preaching services, or prayer-meetings, from once or twice each week. In addition, they had their ten-day, or more, meetings several times a year.

Their membership grew rapidly for awhile, but during the last few years very little interest has been manifested. The preacher, Rev. Morgan, who now resides in Louisiana, comes once or twice each year to hold meetings, which last from one to four weeks. Their membership has dropped off considerably - some just dropping out, and others going back to the old churches from which they came.

Rev. Morgan and wife do not depend on the members for support, but bear their own expenses, unless some of them, on their own accord, make an offering.

Oak Grove Holiness Church, organized prior to 1917, had preaching first in a tabernacle, located near the home of M. S. Hales, in Polkville. In 1917 the tabernacle was torn down and a church built near the home of Will Richardson. The land was donated by Will Richardson, and the labor was done by members of the church and community.

Charter members of the church are: Will Richardson, S. R. Richardson, Elbert Hutson, W. M. McNeece , R. S. Richardson, and others.

The first pastor was Rev. Evans, and annual revivals are held each year. For the past ten years, Tom Davis and wife, traveling evangelists, have held revivals during the summer months. A regular pastor does not supply the church, but preaching is held the third Sunday of each month. The membership enrollment is about seventy-five. (1)

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

Noted Smith County Ministers

Rev. R. R. Walker, born in Smith County, August 3, 1897, received his grammar and high school education in his native county, and in 1920 entered Mississippi College at Clinton, to prepare himself for the ministry. After completing his college course, he first went out as a Missionary Baptist preacher, but after supplying different churches of this faith for several years, he changed to what is called(by him and his followers), The Church of God - commonly known as the Holiness. He is now located in Cleveland, Tennessee. Besides preaching, he devotes a good part of his time to teaching in the Orphanage.

Rev. Barney W. Walker is one of Smith County's most notable ministers. His parents, Thomas and Virginia Anderson Walker, were born and reared in this county. Barney, born January 15, 1895, received his grammar and most of his high school education in his native county, then went to Mississippi College, at Clinton, where he completed a four-year course of college work.

About this time the World War broke out, and Barney, like many others, was called into service. It was while he was on foreign fields that he felt the call to preach, buf upon returning from the war, he took up school teaching as his profession, teaching some in his home county, and several years in the Delta, before going solely into the ministry. In the meantime, he married Miss Norma Mayfield, one of Smith County's teachers, who later became a very enthusiastic helpmate. (1)

Sometime after entering the ministry, he went to the Seminary at Fort Worth, Texas, in order to better prepare himself for his work. Since that time he has supplied churches principally in the delta counties, but has recently moved to Poplarville; Rev. Walker's entire time is taken, having been called to his home county many times to conduct revivals, and on some occasions to conduct funerals. He is always received with a hearty welcome on his return to Smith County.

Rev. D. W. Moulder, reared in Smith County, near Trenton, entered school at the age of five, obtaining only an elementary education, his first schooling being experienced in a round-pine-log-house. He was married February 9, 1888, to Miss Una Hawkins, and in August

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

of that year joined the Baptist Church. He was, at that time, eight miles from the church, but in November, when he moved and started his home, he was only three miles from one.

He began attending prayer meetings and all other church services, taking an active part. In a short time he was elected as church clerk, in which capacity he served until 1896, when he entered the ministery. He missed attending only three preaching services during the eight years following his conversion, and that was on account of illness. Being blessed with a good voice, he could always lead song services.

Since his wife was a Methodist, they went together to both her church and his, and took part; about four years after their marriage, she joined his church, which was an inspiration and encouragement to him.

After he began public prayer, they felt it necessary to hold daily family services in their home - a practice kept until this day. Rev. Moulder says the first call to preach was on the day of his conversion, but for eight years he had a hard fight for the permission of his own will to do so. He was liberated to preach on July 4, 1896, at his home church, "Good Water." As his home folks wanted him to preach his first sermon at home, it was arranged for him to preach the following Tuesday night at Tishkill schoolhouse. His father died, and after the funeral services, he was invited to preach in the church at Moselle. Soon after this, he was licensed to preach, and a little later, aided in a revival being held at his home church - Good Water. He was, a little later, ordained at this same church, and was called to pastor Good Hope Church, in Smith County, his first church; it was here that he conducted his first funeral, and soon was called to supply three other churches; the four together paid him only twenty-six dollars for his year's work.

Since he first began supplying churches, he has supplied a number in Smith and many in other counties. He served the church at Moselle for five years, traveling a distance of sixty-five miles from his home, and during the five years missed only two appointments. His trips to Moselle were made each month on horseback. Rev. Moulder has supplied more than forty churches during his ministry in at least nine or ten counties, some of them more than twenty years.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1927, approximately 1,000 people attended a celebration of his sixtieth birthday. He was serving at that time, nine churches, all of which sent representatives, with one exception. Presents in the form of money and useful articles amounted to $200.

During Rev. Moulder's ministry, up to 1936, he had preached 13,896 sermons, had baptized 4,155, conducted 1,240 funerals, and married 340 couples. (1)

James Patton Johnson, familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmie," was born in Wayne County, April 4, 1817. He descended from a line of sturdy pioneers, who first settled in South Carolina. His grandfather, Shade Johnson, fought on the side of the colonists during the Revolutionary War, afterwards becoming influential there. Three of his sons became pioneer Baptist preachers; one of these,James' father, named Jacob, came to Mississippi while it was still a territory, and settled in Wayne County. Shortly after the birth of Jimmie, his father moved to Perry County, and lived there until Jimmie was several years of age. From here he moved to Alabama, where he died in 1825, leaving his wife and children. Jimmie being the oldest boy, had a great responsibility at the age of about eight years, and would at times hire out, and work for wages in order that the family might have a comfortable living. When he was seventeen years of age, Mrs. Johnson broke up housekeeping and went to live with a married daughter. At that time Jimmie had saved up money enough to buy a horse, bridle, and saddle, and with a stout heart and a mother's blessing, he turned his face westward - bound for the state of his birth - Mississippi.

After traveling sixteen days, he arrived at John Reddock's, in Covington County, April 16, 1839, and Reddock hired him for twenty dollars a month. He applied himself to his tasks and made good, gaining the friendship of those with whom he came in contact. After working for Reddock four years, he went to Lauderdale County and went to work for a Mr. McLemore, cleaning land at the site where Meridian now stands. Little did Jimmie think at that time that he was clearing the ground where, some day, a city would stand. He was a devoted son, and visited his mother frequently until her death; but while away from her, he always chose Christian people for his associates. In 1843, he went back to Covington, and married Miss Charity Duckworth, whose acquaintance he

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(1) Rev. D. W. Moulder, Trenton, Miss.
Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

had made when living with Reddock. After marrying, he moved to Smith County, where he lived a number of years. His first wife lived to be the mother of twelve children, all of whom lived to be married and have homes of their own. Three of the sons, Patrick, John, and Robert, were Confederate soldiers, Patrick rising to the rank of Captain before the war closed.

Jimmie united with Clear Creek Church, and was baptized by Elder J. P. Martin in 1845. He remained a member here for six or seven years, and afterwards supplied the church as pastor. After remaining at Clear Creek for about seven years, he went into the organization of a new church nearby,, named Mount Nebo. It was here, in 1850, that Uncle Jimmie felt the call to preach, and was licensed. In 1853, he was ordained at the same church by Revs. J. P. Martin and John Moffatt, and his first call was at his church, Mount Nebo, which he supplied for twenty-three years. He continued supplying churches in Smith County - having as many as ten at one time. He also studied medicine and practiced this profession, but after he gained the reputation of being such a good preacher, he discarded medical practice.

At a meeting of General Association, Rev. Johnson was requested to take the field as a missionary in the southeastern part of Mississippi. He labored here as such for a number of years, and during this time organized twenty-two churches in this section, and assisted in six more.

During his years in the ministry, he baptized over 1500 persons, among whom were sixteen Catholic, and one Methodist preacher.

In 1865 one of the saddest blows of Rev. Johnson's life befell him - the death of his wife - after they had lived together for twenty-three years.

In 1873 Brother Johnson went to Texas to visit three of his children, who had gone there and built homes. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Hezekiah Risher, and went through the country on horse-back, the trip there and back comprising over 1300 miles. During one stop at a church in Texas, Brother Johnson preached two days to an over-flowing house, and after arriving back home, received letters from the pastor of this church telling of the great good he had done, and that as a result, many had united with the church.

Rev. Johnson, two years after the death of his first wife, married the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gipson; five children were born to this union. She had three children when she married Mr. Johnson, but had given her oldest son, James Gipson, to his grandfather. This made nineteen children that Bro. Johnson reared, giving them all a fair education. They all lived to be grown, but one, who, when a young man, was thrown from a mule and killed. He had just completed a course in medicine in the New Orleans Medical School.

Another thing that might be interesting, is that Bro. Johnson and Bro. U. L. Clark were the first to take notice of the Choctaw Indians in the neighboring counties, Newton, Neshoba, Jasper, and others. Elder Jack, a Choctaw preacher, was taken by Bro. Johnson into Hancock County to preach to the Indians there. He met with great success, and before long, baptized eleven, among them being the chief of the tribe.

About 1895, and later, he supplied the church in Smith County where he was ordained, and which he had supplied twenty-three years in succession before. He now was bent with the weight of seventy-eight years, and on March 9, 1902, passed to his reward. His body was buried in the cemetery at Union Church in Smith County.

His daughter, Mrs. Edna Wilson, tells that he used to walk ten miles on Friday afternoons in order to be at his church, Clear Creek, in time to preach on the following Saturday morning and Sunday. He had horses that he could have ridden, but they were often needed on the farm in making crops. (1)

Pioneer Colored Churches

Trenton, one of the oldest colored churches in Smith County, was organized during Reconstruction days, and is still active. Because there is not another church of this type, all of the colored people for miles around attend here. A revival is held annually, and singing conventions are held at different times during the year. Sunday School conventions and other similar meetings are also held.

Union Grove Church, a small negro church, located on a little settlement off the Klein Road, is an unpainted

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(1) Mrs. Edna Wilson, Taylorsville, Miss.
Mrs. Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

frame structure. It has been there many years, but before the negroes built this church, white people had a church there; later giving the church property to the negroes.

This church has Sunday School every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and from time to time they have prayer-meetings. The present pastor, J. W. Whiller, of Summerland, has served the church one year, and members pay the pastor by assessing the women twenty-five cents each per month, and the men fifty cents each per month. They have revival meetings each year. The deacons of the church are, Charlie Noblin, Hickerson Dickerson, and J. C. Crush.

A small graveyard is a little way from the church on the Klein Road, but only six people are buried there. The members take one day each year to clean the church and graveyard. (1)

Cherry Grove is another Missionary Baptist negro church in the east central part of the county. Some confusion arose in the mother church, Shady Grove, and some of the members withdrew and organized this church. Chunk and Nathan Martin, Jr., were the founders. The first church was a little plank building, near Eaton's old mill at Old Taylorsville. Wiley Wade, Marsella Moffitt, Jerry Moffitt, and George Barnes were among the first pastors; services were held in this little plank house for several years, but when the G. & S. I. Railroad came through the county, the colored people decided to move their church to a more convenient locality. Josh Keys gave a lot about two miles south of the old location, on which a nice frame building was erected, that is still being used. They have had several pastors since the location was changed. Among these are: George Barnes, Johnnie Barnes, George Booze, and Benn Clenton, who is the present pastor. The membership is at present about eighty.

It, like most other county churches, has only one-fourth time preaching services; it has a good Sunday School; fifth Sunday services consist of all-day singings, rallies, and executive board meetings. The church is financed by free-will offerings, by proceeds of fish-frys, and other picnics, such as 4th of July celebrations, watermelon cuttings, etc. Of their collections, about eight dollars a month is paid to the pastor.

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(1) J. W. Whiller, Summerland, Miss.

They have a cemetery that is wired in and well kept. Since the negroes have no graveyard at Taylorsville, part of those who live there help to keep up Cherry Grove Cemetery, and use it as their burying ground.

Shady Grove Church is one of the oldest negro churches of which we have any knowledge. The record of its organization has been destroyed, and the exact beginning cannot be ascertained; although, it is known that prior to 1887, the church was located about two and one-half miles west of the present location. It is also known that Revs. Robert Jones, Bowler Lindsey, and R. W. Loper were pastors at the old location. About 1887 or 1888, it was moved to the present location, which is in the northeastern part of the county. Some of the early supporters were, Nathan Martin, Sr., Allen Kennedy, who for a long time was treasurer; Jim Keys, Sr., a deacon; and Robert Jones, pastor.

About 1932, their building was remodeled and covered by the C.W.A.; it is a one-room frame building, with a membership of about 150. They have preaching services monthly, and an annual revival. The pastor's salary and other expenses are paid by monthly collections; they have Sunday School, prayer-meeting, mission study, and B.T.U. Their fifth Sunday services are singing services, board meetings, and rallies. They have a cemetery wired in and well kept by members of the church and relatives of the deceased.

Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church, located near Sylvarena, was organized about 1860, by the following ministers; Revs. R. N. Cantwell, R. James, Polard, and Thomas, all of whom composed the Presbytery. The following were charter members: Warren Craft, Louis Craft and wife, and others whose names cannot be recalled. This church had its beginning under a bush arbor, where services were held for some time. Dr. Hill gave two acres of land for a church, and it is said the church still has the deed.

The first church building was a small California style house, but it has been repaired or remodeled two or three times. It is now a good frame building, forty by forty-five feet.

The first pastor, Rev. R. James, supplied the church some time, and was succeeded by Rev. R. M. Cantwell.

Since his time the church has had something like ten or twelve pastors, Rev. S. E. Thigpen being the present one. The membership has grown considerably, and is at present about 230. The church is financed practically by free-will offerings of the members, about $200 of which goes for pastor's salary.

This is a progressive little church, and it is co-operating with a school that is located on the same property. They have regular monthly preaching services, Sunday School every Sunday, Women's Missionary Society, also a junior department. They have a good choir and give a good bit of time to singing. They have fifth Sunday services, such as singing, preaching by visiting preachers, and occasionally, executive board meetings.

At this church there is a cemetery that was started about forty years ago; it now has near 200 graves, and is kept up by relatives of the deceased and church members, who gather there on designated days, usually just before the annual revival, for the purpose of cleaning up the cemetery and other church property.

Taylorsville Negro Methodist Church was organized about 1900, when a little band of Methodists came into possession of a small shack in the northern outskirts of Taylorsville. In this they held services for a few months; it was known as the African Methodist Church. A man named Smith was pastor, and in some way he came into possession of the deed to the church property, and left. The few members then disbanded.

A short time after this, or about the latter part of 1901, Taylorsville Methodist Church was created, Rev. Rob Anderson being in the organization, and becoming the first pastor. Charter members were: Rob Mayors and wife, Harriet Matthews, Kittie Smith, and Hall Duckworth. Only one house, a frame building about twenty by thirty feet, has been built on the lot which was purchased from Mr. O'Hara; the lumber was sawed by J. D. Gambrell, who had a sawmill just east of Leaf River, and the following negroes, who were working at this mill, worked out the lumber: Rob Mayors, John Jones, John Keys, Isam Duckworth, Jack Agee, Lige Agee, June Agee, Hall Duckworth, and the pastor, Rob Anderson, did the work or furnished some labor.

For some time this little church grew rapidly, the membership reaching about seventy-five, but for the last several years it has been on the decline, the present

membership being only thirteen. Some of the members have moved away, several have died, others have gone to the Holiness Church.

They have preaching once a month at present by Rev. Homer Polk, who receives about seventy-five dollars a year for his services. This is made up from free-will offerings, fish-frys, and other socials. They have Sunday School on Sunday morning. (1)

Colored Holiness Church was organized just after the white people of Taylorsville organized a Holiness Church in their town. A Holiness negro preacher, assisted by some Holiness sisters, came and held several meetings, and a number from both the Methodist and Baptist churches drew out and joined the Holiness. They have no church building, but hold monthly services, and also revivals in the homes of members. Their pastor now is Rev. Parker, and their membership, which has been as high as fifty or more, is small now, as part of them are returning to other churches.

The pastor of this organization is paid some money, which is raised by free-will offerings, or anything else an ordinary family can use. One member states that the members try to tithe, that being the rule of the church. (2)

Pine Valley Baptist Church, organized about 1925, is one of the few for colored people in the southern part of the county. It is about one and one-half miles northwest of Summerland.

Revs. Thigpen, G. Barnes, and C. H. Crosby composed the Presbytery; charter members were: Oscar Ulmer and wife, Edmond Keys and wife, Richard Page and wife, Luther Beauvers and wife. Following are some of the pastors that have served the church: S. L. Thigpen, J. H. Barnes, who died during his pastorate; and his son, D. B. Barnes, who followed him as pastor; other pastors were A. McClanton, and a man named Barlow; McClanton is the present pastor.

For a short time after the organization, the school building was used for church services, but under the leadership of S. L. Thigpen, the first pastor, a small California style church was erected. After several years, a new one-room frame building, about thirty by forty feet, was built of dressed lumber on school property. Funds for building were obtained from different sources; some from free-will offerings, and some from community entertainments.

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(1) Rev. Homer Polk, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Rev. Parker, (colored) Taylorsville, Miss.

The church is still financed by free-will offerings; some giving money, others farm produce. The pastor is paid about $100 a year. It is a small church of about seventy-five members. (1)

Leaf River Baptist Church was organized in 1900 by Elder R. Jones, who was the first pastor. Marsetta Moffitt, Vince Keys, John Johnston and wife, and Mollie Johnston were charter members.

Jones served as pastor several years and was followed by J. M. Gipson. The succeeding pastors are as follows: J. H. Barnes, G. W. Davis, J. W. Wheeler, S. J. Laws, J. C. Murry, S. L. Thigpen, J. W. Miller, who is present pastor.

This church is located just south of the railroad in the eastern part of Taylorsville, on a plot of one and one-half acres, which was donated by Eastman-Gardiner & Company. It is a frame building about thirty by forty feet. The first building is still being used, but it has been repaired twice, each time by personal subscriptions and public donations. It has about 100 members on roll, and pays the pastor about $125.00 annually, the money being raised principally by free-will offerings. They hold preaching services the first Saturdays and Sundays of each month; also have fifth Sunday services of different kinds, such as sermons by visiting preachers, singings, executive board meetings, etc. They have prayer meeting on Wednesday nights, and an active Sunday School and Women's Home Missionary Society. (2)

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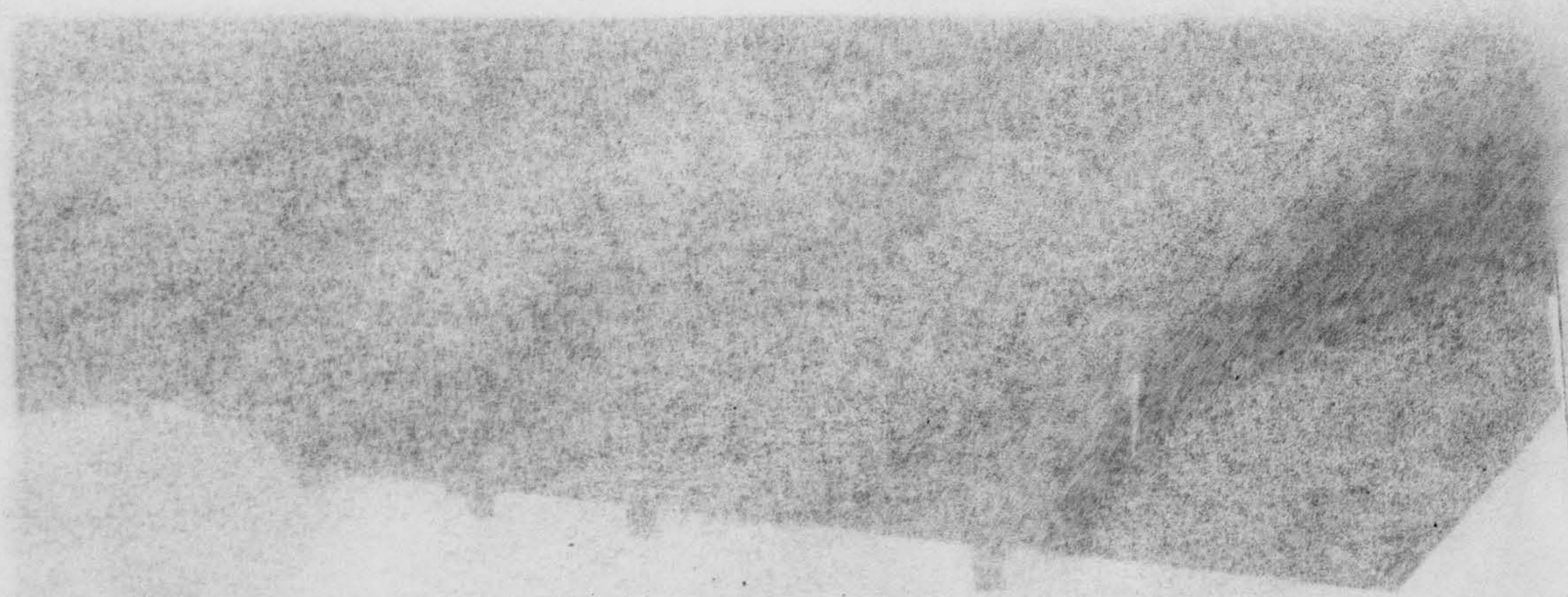
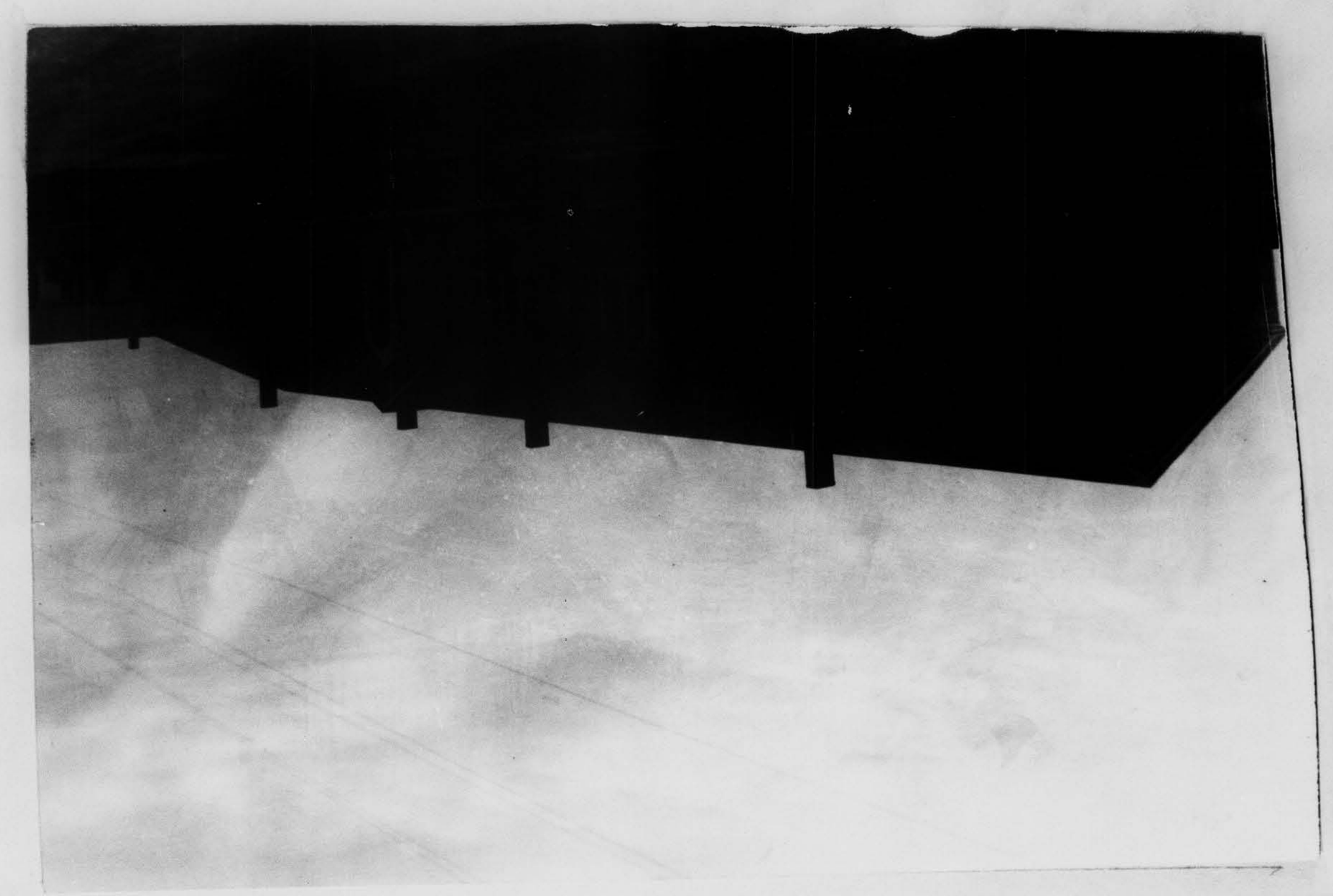
(1) Rev. McClanton (colored) Summerland, Miss.
(2) J. W. Miller, Taylorsville, Miss.

References

Blackwell, W. B.	Montrose, Miss.
Bounds, Rev. M.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Carr, Rev. D.	Summerland, Miss.
Clark, Miss Mary Lee	Mize, Miss.
Cooley, J. R.	Clear Creek, Miss.
Cranford, Mrs. Maud	Taylorsville, Miss.
Hollingsworth, Rev. W. H.	Polksville, Miss.
Leggett, Rev. J. T.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
McClanton, Rev. (col)	White Oak, Miss.
Miley, M. J.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Miller, J. W. (col)	Taylorsville, Miss.
Morgan, Rev. O. M.	Burns, Miss.
Moulder, Rev. D. W.	Lorena, Miss.
Norris, Ida	Taylorsville, Miss.
Parker, P. G.	Miss.
Parker, Rev. (col)	Taylorsville, Miss.
Polk, Homer	Taylorsville, Miss.
Scott, Rev. O. H.	Raleigh, Miss.
Sullivan, Rev. Carl	Raleigh, Miss.
Summerall, Rev.	Bay Springs, Miss.
Thompson, Rev. W. H.	Forest, Miss.
Tolbert, C. W.	Daniel, Miss.
Walker, H. I.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Westbrook, Rev. H. S.	Lorena, Miss.
Whiller, J. W.	Summerland, Miss.
Wilson, Mrs. Edna	Taylorsville, Miss.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, TAYLORSVILLE



Chapter XIII
EDUCATION

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

Smith County has been somewhat backward in the development of educational institutions, and until recent years students were forced to obtain much of their education from the schools of experience. But later years have found the citizenry endowed with a native intelligence and reasoning power which enabled many of her sons to attain positions of honor and trust without the advantages afforded the youth of more furtunate and better developed counties. These hardy pioneers were not adverse to the needs and advantages of universal higher education, and exerted their efforts in the building of a school system of which they are now justly proud, and one of the most laudable ones in the state. So the purpose of this discussion will not only be a description of the school development in Smith County, but also a tribute to the determination and spirit of sacrifice and co-operation exhibited by our pioneer citizens.

Round Hill School

Smith County was organized in 1833 but had no schools of a public nature until 1846, when the Round Hill School, in the northern part of the county, was organized. The first location was two and one-half miles from the present site of Trenton. This school had crude buildings and equipment, and one of the first professors was R. M. Currie, an ancestor of the present Currie family in Mississippi. Anse J. McLaurin was a student at this school during his early years. His father lived in Smith County but moved to Rankin County, and while living in Rankin, A. J. was born. The family moved back to Smith, where he resided, reared and educated his famous family of seven boys - Anse J. becoming governor in 1896, and later, U. S. Senator.

Walter McLaurin, who was at one time Railroad Commissioner of his district, was also a student of the Round Hill School, and a rather unusual story is told of this young man while he was a student under Prof. Currie.

Young McLaurin had a bottle of home-brewed and distillled liquor, and the professor **arraigned** him for the offense; but through his convincing argument, which he later used to such an advantage in the courtroom, he convinced the teacher that the bottle in question contained kerosene which he was carrying to his mother. He was allowed to continue his studies in this school, later studying law, and entering the political field.

This school was merged in later years with another small one of the community and moved to Trenton, where it remained for several years; during the era of consolidation, it was merged with the present Burns High School.

Trenton School

At Trenton was an old pioneer school. In 1870 it had a three-month term, and taught in the Methodist church. Pupils walked four and five miles to this school, and at least 75 attended this term.

Hon. Jeff Bell relates this story in connection with it: The spelling class, composed of the entire student body, was lined up on one side of the building and reached past the end of the room, old and young spelling in the same class. A. F. or "Alf" Summers, teacher at this time, was one of the outstanding citizens of this community. His son is a merchant; the daughter, Callie, married a merchant in Marion County.

In 1871, T. B. Summers taught one term at Trenton; in 1872, J. P. J. Campbell taught one term; in 1873, Ulysses Currie taught one term; in 1878, Miss Mamie Johnson taught one term; M. G. Welch taught the terms of 1874-75-76.

A schoolhouse was built at Zion, one mile from Trenton, and I. G. Kaizar came from Abington, Virginia, to teach this school. A strange coincidence of this teacher and his patrons is told by Hon. Jeff Bell, a resident of Trenton, and who was a pupil of Kaizar at the time: Colonel Graham often passed Mr. Bell's home, where the teacher had recently been boarding, and asked of Mr. Bell, "Who is your school teacher?" "Kaizar," he replied. Then Colonel Graham told of his going to the War between the States and fighting side by side with a pal named Kaizar. Kaizar, the teacher, was called in and Colonel Graham told him how his lost brother had fallen in battle by his side. Kaizar was overjoyed to know what was the end of his brother's life, having never heard of

his death or what had been his fate. (1)

Sidney, Wallace, Walter McLaurin, Bob Burns, the postmaster at Brandon for years, C. C. Thomas, editor of the Trenton paper, became a lawyer and moved to Texas, Levi J. Caughman, a Baptist preacher, Lynn Bowling, Bob Royals, postmaster of Mize, were all patrons and former students of Trenton school.

Sylvarena School

In the east-central part of Smith County is one of the most beautiful communities, "Sylvarena," meaning "Open place in the forest." The school still bears that name. Just when the first school was organized, is unknown; Captain W. H. Hardy came to Smith from Harvard in 1856, and the first high school was organized and taught by him in a log house. The citizens signed a contract agreeing to pay him a specified amount for each patron or pupil attending. No trace is given of a school prior to this date in the Sylvarena community.

Three families of Gowens, the Agees, Ike Barber, the Flowers, Waddie Thompson, Henningtons, Sammie Gowen, Steve Bates, were some of the leading citizens. The Gowens, wealthy people, owned more than half the land in the community, and drove fine carriages drawn by draft horses, with the negro boy sitting high above.

Professor Hardy taught five years in succession, but was only known as W. H. Hardy at this time. Dr. Joe Hennington was the son of the Mr. Hennington who patronized the first school at Sylvarena and had his first training under Captain Hardy.

Louis Fitzhugh taught the school part time during the War between the States, and was paid by public subscription. He erected a building, used as a dormitory and school room. Many boarding pupils who came in at this time, were taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and spelling. Fitzhugh taught from 1861 until 1867. Laura and Jim Ward were boarding pupils of the school.

R. J. James taught one term in 1868, and boarding pupils were coming in all the time to attend this, the only school in the county of any note at this time. It was called East Mississippi Academy; however, it never had a charter and was never on record as a college.

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(1) Hon. Jeff Bell, Trenton, Miss.

Bob Feazel succeeded Mr. James, and as far as we can ascertain, continued until 1871, when he was succeeded by Miss McKnight. During the time Feazel taught, a new two-story building was erected, the second story being used for a Masonic hall; the dormitory being large enough, was used for class room and boarders. Joey Keys, Jim Ward, George James, Dr. Polk, and the Watkins children were some of the pupils of Feazel.

Miss Florence McKnight, who taught the next session, was the first lady teacher. She made a success of the term, but taught only one term, 1871. Dr. J. B. Huff, Dr. Bill Ward, Dr. Oree Harrelson, Hon. Jim Huff, Wallace Moore, Dr. Polk, and many others who became professional men, were her pupils. These terms were from four to six months, paid by public subscription.. Lee Wood taught a summer term after Miss McKnight, in 1872; Thaddeus Wood taught from 1873 to 1878. Outstanding patrons who had moved into the community at this time and were supporters of the school were: Matt Martin, Wash Jearnighn, John Crumpton, W. F. Jones, Eric Houston, Jack Tullos, John Rogers, and Jack Gowen.

Robert Tillson, a former county superintendent, taught the term of 1901-02. From this date through 1906, Mr. Adams was in charge of the school. Howard Thames, a well loved and efficient teacher, served during the scholastic year 1906-07, and was succeeded by M. B. Patter, who remained there during the term 1907-08. Judge F. M. Lane was elected and assumed the responsibility as superintendent for the term 1908-09. He was succeeded by Professor Burton who served one term; then Walter Wills taught one term, 1910-11; J. M. Holmes succeeded Wills, and served 1911-13 inclusive. Next came Professor H. W. Reynolds, one of Smith County's outstanding teachers, who very satisfactorily served as superintendent through the year 1915. Mr. Herring was elected for the term 1915-16, but had difficulty in completing his term, because he talked consolidation, and elected Mr. McNair for the term of 1916-17. He was succeeded by John Luther Epting, who served during the term of 1917-18. (1)

Another school, organized about 1865, was the Buff School, that finally disbanded in 1936, and part of it went to Burns. This school was built about two and one-half miles southwest of Burns, on Oakohay Creek. This was a one-room pine log building, with a log left out at one end for a window. A long plank desk near this window was used by the larger pupils for writing. Benches,

(1) Miss Sarah Lou Chapin, L. H. James, Mrs. Allie Jones, Mrs. W. G. Grant, Sylvarena, Miss.

probably with no backs, were used, and among those who saw the necessity of education and put forth every effort to have their children in school were: Lock McLaurin, Ed Robinson, Henry Myers, Sandy Little, Owen Moss, and others.

The first trustees of Buff school, were: Lock McLaurin, Ed Robinson, and Mr. McAlpin. Its first teacher was Mr. Buffington, and the school term was very short, usually three or four months each year. They had school when parents thought they could spare their children from work, and used what is commonly known as the old Blue-back Speller; the more advanced pupils had an arithmetic and copy book. When time came for writing, the teacher would set a copy; that is, he would first start them by making letters on the first line of the page, and the children would make them as nearly like the copy as possible. Children who did not have paper would use slates.

School was taught in this building about eight or ten years, but being inconvenient for some who wished to patronize it, it was moved about three miles to the Boykin Church. The first trustees at the latter place were: Mr. Kelly, Steve Hughes, and L. T. Boykin; first teacher was Miss Emily Kelly. They had school in this church three or four years, and from some cause decided to move across Oakohay Creek to Sharron Church, where George Robinson, John Canterberry and L. T. Boykin served as trustees; Miss Robinson from Meridian was the first teacher. They stayed here about four years, moved back across Oakohay, and taught two years in an old residence, known as the Winstead School. Miss Noami Howie was the teacher. Two years later they built a house near this place, known as Clement School. The first trustees were: Willie Winstead, L. D. Boykin, and George Robinson. The first teacher, Mr. Clement. It seemed, at last, the school was permanently located for a while, as by this time great progress was being made as to buildings, equipment and course of study. The following are names of some of Smith County's prominent men who received their early education in these little schools: Judge W. H. Hughes; Will Livingston, and Robinson, lawyers; Dr. L. E. Robinson, who practiced medicine at Magee; Rev. W. L. Winstead, a Methodist minister; Cleve Thornton, a Baptist minister.

About the year 1926, this school disbanded; part went to Burns, part to White Oak, and the remainder to Raleigh. (1)

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(1) Clyde Boykin and Mrs. Ina Boykin, Taylorsville, Miss.

Polkville School

The first Polkville School was taught about 1850. Among the first settlers in this community were: Bartholomew Baugh, Nazareth Throrn, John Everett, Billie Walters, John Polk, Archibald Barfield, Daniel Keen, John C. Hales, John Phiblips, Allen Lindsey, Peter James, Abijah Davis, James Richardson, Truss and Peter Stubbs, Francis Asbury Lane, John Thorn, and ancestors of the Edward families. Most of these still have descendants living in the community, but the above named are the ones who organized and supported the first school at this place. Frances Asbury Lane was the first teacher. At that time there was no school house, and Mr. Lane taught in his home, which was near the site of M. S. Hales' present home. Later, a log schoolhouse was erected about one-half mile north of where Polkville Church now stands, and Lane probably taught at this place for a while; Mr. Harold was also among the first teachers. This school, like the other earlier ones, was a community subscription school. (1)

When the public school system was organized a school was located about midway between the Methodist and Baptist churches in Polkville, where it remained for about forty years. One interesting feature, which seems different from any other school, was that each child took his own chair. Mr. Lawson stated he was a small child and that this was probably his first school, but he well remembers he had no chair to take to school, so they borrowed one from a neighbor.

The course of study was practically the same as the other schools of the country. In those days they taught reading, spelling, and writing; about this time, arithmetic, grammar, and geography began to be taught, but pupils studied geography practically from a book of maps, called an Atlas.

In 1899, the location was moved to a point about one-half mile west, on the Brandon and Polkville road; remaining there only a few years when it was re-located at the old site between the churches and a new building erected. Mrs. Jane Neal should be mentioned as one of the students of Polkville, early school. Later came Ross Lawson, who received his early education at Polkville, and who is now editor of the Smith County Reformer. One of the first teachers of this school after the public school system was organized was John Lamb, who came from Alabama to Smith County, and was considered one of the most noted teachers of his day.

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(1) Billie Baugh, and Holbrooks, Polkville, Miss.

The people of Polkville district saw the vision of a better school, and decided to enlarge the building to meet the demands. The new building, located where D. C. Hughes now lives, was a three-room frame building with benches for seats, and became a three-teacher school in 1907. Some of the teachers at this school were: Margie Myers, Burlie Cooper, Walter Stennet, Elsie Carr, Esther Hallman, Nola Mayo, A. A. Edwards, and others. Some of the pupils at this place were: S. J. Mayo, M. S. Hales, J. H. Mayo, W. M. Walters, Mrs. J. C. Baugh, all of Polkville; Mrs. J. H. Mose, of Raleigh; Dr. Douglas Baugh, of Houston; Graham Hales, County Agent in Copiah County. The school remained at this location until the consolidation of Polkville, Virgil, and Stubbs, or Jamestown schools. (1)

Fellowship School

About 1860 a small log building was erected in the southern part of Smith County, known as Fellowship School, named for a church located there. Those instrumental in organizing this school were: Charlie Norris, Ivy Walker, Tom Hester, Swint Craft, Ben Duckworth, and Bryant Craft - and probably others. This building and seats were very crude, and the number of text books very limited. Most every child possessed an old Blue-back Speller and a slate; more advanced pupils had grammar, arithmetic, and some few geographies. This was a subscription school, and the teacher taught for so much per child, every parent being responsible for his share of the salary. Mr. Sibly was among, if not the first teacher there. Other teachers were, Dozier, Jim Speed, and Bob Scarbrough. About 1884 this school was discontinued and Dry Creek School organized, and the first building located about four miles northwest of the present town of Taylorsville. This was also a log building, with hand hewed benches; Ely Craft and W. R. Walker were trustees; first teacher here was R. H. Hester, seventeen years of age. The school remained at this location about ten years, and for convenience, was moved about two miles and a small frame building erected, with Gyon Lindsey as teacher. About 1920, schools were being consolidated, and this one was annexed to Taylorsville High School. (2)

In 1884, H. I. Walker entered Dry Creek School at the age of six years, and now is one of Taylorsville's wide-awake merchants and clerk of the Baptist Church at that place.

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(1) Ross J. Lawson, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Lou Ethel Craft, Taylorsville, Miss.

Willis School

The Willis School, five miles southwest of Mize, was first established in the southwest part of Smith County by the band of Scotch settlers who came to the Calvary community prior to his time. The first teacher was Dr. Duncan Little, who lived in the home of August McNair; McNair, whose present age would be 95, was one of the first students at this school. He attended at a time when he was so small that the teacher carried him in his arms to and from the school house. Students studied McGuffey's reader, Davies' arithmetic, and the old Blueback Speller. When a student was adept at doing the work within these books, he was considered educated and allowed to quit. This school was supported and patronized by the McNairs, McCollums, Williams, and Kellys. It was made of logs, one room, with a stick-and-dirt chimney. (1)

Leaf River School, ten miles west of Pineville, was established in 1870 by the Byrds, Daniels, Hegwoods, and Clarks. The building was made of split logs, with an eight-foot fire-place in one end. N. L. Clark, a Baptist preacher and a teacher, taught and preached in this building when first built. About twenty pupils enrolled in this school, and Sidney McLaurin later taught at this place. Andrew Broadfoot, John McDonald, and Miss Mammie Vinzant also taught here about thirty years ago. This school was maintained until the era of consolidation, when it merged with Pineville School. (2)

The Burns School was in operation fifty years ago, with Professor Hood as teacher. The building was a log house 18' x 24', with a stick-and-dirt chimney. A few years later a California style plank house was built, and Miss Maria Bennett was made teacher. This school was supported and patronized by Nathan Henderson, Billie Vinzant, Levi Caughman, Bill Burns, Dave Livingston, Math Austin, and R. M. Currie.

The Long House School, established about 75 years ago two miles west of Mize, was a two twelve-foot log-pens. It was taught 64 years ago by John McNeil, and later by Anse Little, J. B. Currie, Ulysses Currie, Kate Mangrum, and Miss Bessie Ulmer. The school was supported by Sam Meadows, Mike Ingram, Cicero, Hopkins, Cal Little, P. N. Byrd, and Joe Lungford, but was moved to Clear Creek, and from Clear Creek to Mize. (3)

The Cooper Bryant School, located seven miles south of Raleigh about 55 years ago, had Miss Averella Eubanks

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(1) Lou Ethel Craft, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) P. A. McCollum, Mize, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Jack Byrd, Mize, Miss.

as teacher. She taught arithmetic, reading, and Blue-back Speller to about 20 pupils. The building was a log hut twelve by twelve feet.

The Fairmount School, three and one-half miles north of Mize, was established 90 years ago, when Prof. Conolley was its teacher. The building was a pine pole cabin without any chimney, and pupils were ushered outside, where a fire was built to keep them warm. This school was supported by the Eubanks, Tabbers, Meadows, and Hopkins. The same building was used for a Methodist Church. About 61 years ago Miss Ella Lewis and Mollie Burton taught in the Fairmount School. Miss Burton married Lambert Neal; Lambert Neal, Jr., became a Methodist missionary to China. In recent years this school was moved to Mize and Morris, but the church still stands at the same location. (1)

The Mabry School, located three miles south of Taylorsville about 70 years ago, was taught by John Mabry. The building was the usual pine pole cabin, and was taught for three months each year, at least 67 years ago. It was moved to Taylorsville, where George Patterson taught in a building erected by Bryant Craft, Swint Craft, Ben Duckworth, Ruthie Anderson, Josh Craft, Elbert McKinley, and Bash Barnes. This developed into the Taylorsville School. The same books as previously mentioned were used. (2)

The Hopewell School, seven miles northwest of Mize, on the present property of Orange Johnson, was established 75 years ago. Rosa Thompson taught here for several years; Bob Hester also taught here, and thirty or forty pupils were enrolled. The house was a pine pole cabin with a stick-and-dirt chimney; split logs with pegs for legs were used as seats, which were placed against the wall around the room, and the wall used as a back rest. Lacks, Ingrams, Glissons, Johnsons, and Jones supported the school. Dan Lack, of Mize, stated that his father cut out a path and blazed the trees that his children might find the way to the school house, two miles away. Then, to be sure the children could find their way, Lack's father plowed a furrow to the school house for the children to follow.

Tuition of $1 per family was charged, but Captain Duncan Wilkerson was the principal supporter and contributor. (3)

The Heart School, located six miles northeast of Mize about 70 years ago, was taught by Dr. Robert Heart and supported by Bryants, Tillsons, Ainsworth, and Watkins. The school was attended by Socie Tillson, Wiley Bryant, Henry Smith, Angeline and David Watkins; the latter afterwards

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(1) Mrs. M. P. Hopkins, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Lou Ethel Craft, Taylorsville, Miss.
(3) Orange Johnson, Mize, Miss.

became renowned as a lawyer and candidate for governor. (1)

Midway School

The part of the Long House School that was moved to Ross Hill in 1892 was taught by Professor Monroe Beevers and John Peter Grant Campbell. This school operated until in 1910, when it was again consolidated with the aforementioned Calvary, and another four-room frame structure was built and named Midway. This name being derived from the fact that the school was halfway between the two settlements supporting it, and because of the strained relation between these two groups. Bend Currie was principal of this school, which lasted only a few years, when Midway, Rose Hill, and Calvary all came to Mize in 1916, where they have remained ever since.

This school has produced many men of prominence, among whom were: Drs. Joe and Jim Carr; Marvin and Felix Carr, Pharmacists; Louis McKinnis, A. H. McNair, John Lack, and Clarence Ingram, Presbyterian preachers; Willie Meadows and Cleve Thornton, Baptist ministers. Many other men and women studied here who have occupied places of note, trust, and honor. (2)

Zion Hill School was, perhaps, the first school in the southern part of Smith County, being established about 85 years ago at the present site of Zion Hill Church. The first building was of unpeeled poles, and split logs were used for benches. Marion Coke, the first teacher, taught Steve Howell, who is now 95 years of age. A second school was built a few years later by Bill Howell; it stayed in operation for 30 years, when it was transferred to Oak Grove. (3)

St. Ealy, another small school located on the road leading from Mize to Raleigh, about five miles south of Raleigh, lasted until 1916, when it consolidated with Morris. Mr. Oliver was one of the outstanding teachers of this place, also Mrs. Dora Gunter. This school was built on Roland Smith's land and was supported by the Smiths, Ashleys, Gunters, Bryants, and Sullivans. (4)

New Haven, located four miles south of Mize, on the road leading from Mize to Mt. Olive, was established in 1913, and supported by Howells, Sullivans, Byrds, Wests, Harveys, and cooleys. A $1,500 plank building was erected at that time for this three-teacher school, which had no

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(1) G. Bryant, Mize, Miss. Also Mrs. Ann Bryant.
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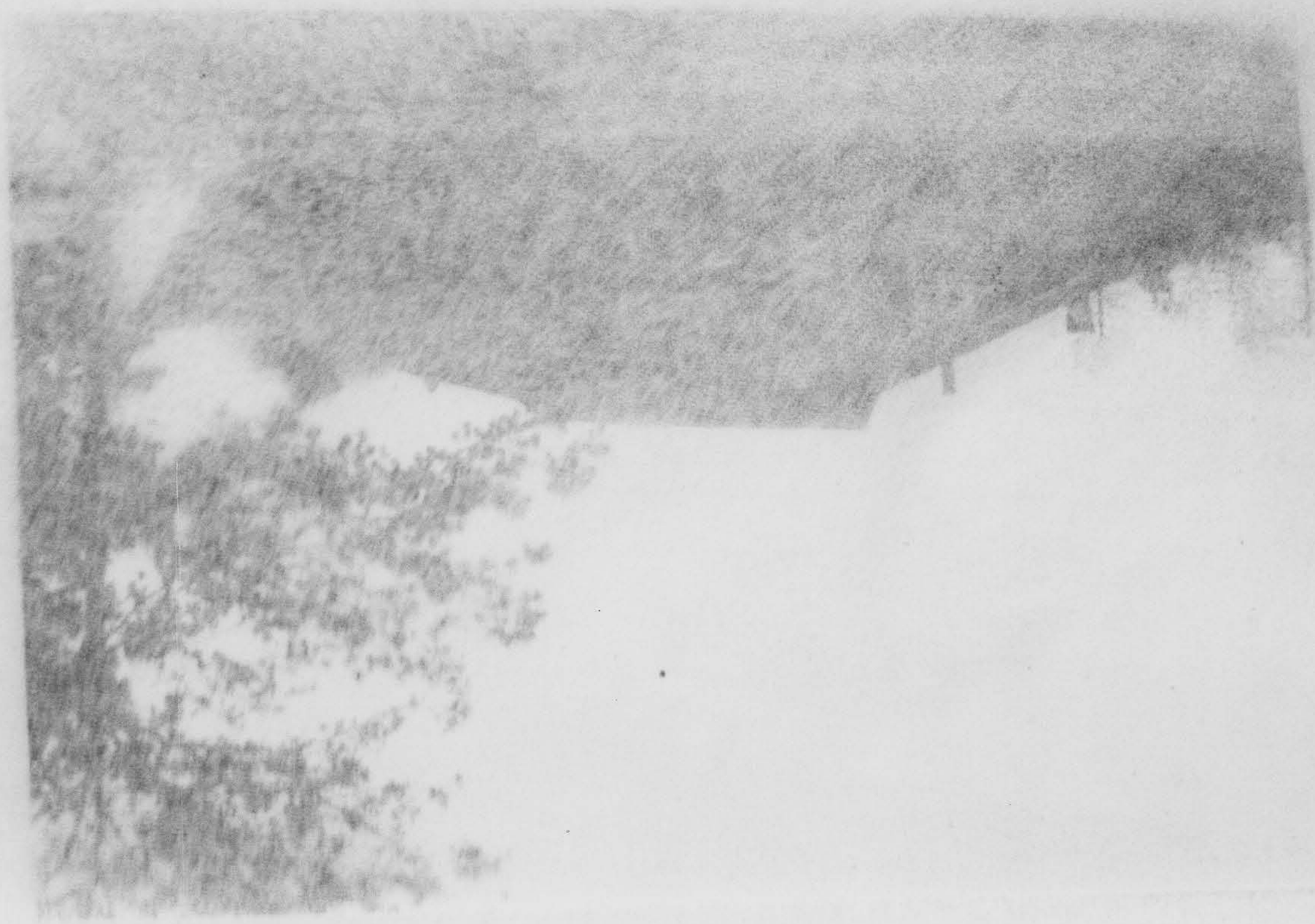
(3) Burley Howell, Mize, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Douglas Sullivan, Mize, Miss.



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GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING, TAYLORSVILLE



equipment except desks and benches. T. J. Mayfield was the first teacher, but Oliver Sullivan was also one of the first, and the most outstanding. (1)

The West Point School was established in 1887 by the McNairs, Pickerings, Allens, Mangums, Westcox, Sullivans, and Wells. The building was a one-room frame structure, located five miles southwest of Mize.

Miss Mary McNair was the first teacher, having about 35 students for six years. She was a stern disciplinarian and many men of her training give her credit for molding their characters in the right direction. Only common school subjects were taught here for about four months each year. Joe McInnis, the next teacher in this school, was a Presbyterian preacher; Miss Sue Hiff taught here next; John Bolton taught here in 1900, and Victor Sullivan succeeded him as teacher.

In 1902 the school was moved one and one-half miles south; a new two-room frame building was erected, and two teachers were employed. School was taught here for several years by Miss Bell Lack and others. In 1915 this school was moved to New Haven and consolidated. Many of its students became prominent citizens and professional men, some of whom were: Dr. Cox, of Summerall; Rev. Zack Sullivan, of Chaneyville, Louisiana, and many others. (2)

Harmony, is another one-teacher school which was organized about as early as any in the county. It was a one-room plank building, used for church purposes as well as a school. It is located five miles north of Mize, and one mile north of the road leading from Mize to Raleigh. Continuing until about 1910, when it was consolidated with St. Ealy and Morris.

In 1916 St. Ealy consolidated with Morris, and some of the outstanding men who got their first schooling at Harmony were: J. L. Jones, first postmaster at Mize; Bobbie Anderson, one of Smith County's noted school teachers; Wilson Weathersby, Baptist minister; Joe Weathersby, ex-postmaster at Taylorsville. This school was located near one of the largest springs in Smith County. There is a nice brick church on the same location. (3)

Fairmount School, established in 1850, is four miles north of Mize, on the Raleigh and Mize road. It

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(1) Mrs. Dovy Sullivan, Mize, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Mrs. M. M. Anderson, Mize, Miss.

was a 12 x 14 foot log cabin without fire-place or stove, school being held in the summer; it was built on public land by the Eubanks, Meadows, Hopkins, Glissons, and Bryants. The equipment was split-log benches, and the Blue-back Speller was the principal text book used. Some of the first teachers were: Dr. Little, Prof. McMiney and Prof. O'Neal, and a spring furnished drinking water. A small plank building, erected in 1880, was also used for church services and a Masonic Lodge. They then added a reader and some other studies; also put up a stove in the house so they could have school in winter months.

Some of the teachers here were Lena Blackwell and Owen McAlpin, but the school ran on in about the same channel for several years - neither going up or down. From thirty to forty pupils enrolled, but roads were so bad through the winter months that children would have to go through the woods, some of them having to walk three or four miles; the attendance was small then.

In 1910 Baugh's School was built one mile northwest of Fairmount. Ollie Glisson gave the land for the school; the Jones, John Johnson, Ainsworths, Floyds, and Glissons payed for the lumber and all hands, also put up the building which was 30 X 30 feet, with a partition so as to have two teachers, who taught through the free school studies. Ollie Glisson and Mrs. Ora Hopkins taught the school through the entire time of its existence, which was about three years. In 1913 it was consolidated with Mize. (1)

The Franklin School was a small frame building located near Houston Purvis' home. The first teacher in this building was John Franklin, for whom the school was named. Another teacher here was W. S. Searcy, and pupils were: Purvis, Everettes, Arenders, Terrys and others. The school was moved and became a part of Rock Bluff School. The building was sold to Thomas Purvis, and was later bought by Houston Purvis.

Rock Bluff School

The exact date of the organization of Rock Bluff School is not known, but it was probably in 1875. The first building was a small one-room log cabin, but in later years, as the school system improved, a larger frame building was erected and in 1906 an extra room was added. School was taught in this building until 1927, when a division was made in the school and one part was

(1) Orange Johnson, Mize, Miss.

annexed to the White Oak School. Pupils who attended school at this place were: Dr. Lamar Russel, Dr. Gordon Russel, Eugene Boone, W. C. Oversby, Ethel Miley, Maudie Walters. Teachers who taught at this place were: Bessie Means, J. T. Dukes, Ena Carlisle, Luther Roberts, Par Gill, and Burlie Cooper.

In 1934 the school building was torn down and moved to White Oak, and a grammar school built from the material. This proved to be a great advantage, giving much more room at the main high school building. (1)

Another small school that went to make the White Oak High School was at Galilee, located in the corner of Rankin County. This school was consolidated with White Oak when the present building was erected.

Pineville School

The Pineville School was organized sometime prior to 1870, and the first building was a small log house with dirt chimney. Men who became interested and instrumental in the organization of this school were: W. H. Bassett, W. R. Vaughn, R. F. Shirley, Jim Royals, Mr. Wedgworth. This school,located in the northeastern part of the county, was maintained in the little log house until about 1886, when a California style house was built, and a second teacher added. In 1896 another frame building was erected and a third teacher added. About 1916 a six-room frame structure was erected, and Dr. Kelly Ward was first superintendent, with four assistants employed.

As other schools were consolidated with Pineville, it continued to increase in enrollment, and in 1930 a new eight-room brick building was erected and the frame one converted into a gym. The district floated bonds to the amount of $20,000 for the brick structure and equipment; equipment $2,000. Currie and Corley were the contractors.

Camp Ground School, organized prior to 1889, was a one-teacher school. The first building was a one-room log house, with Will Broadfoot first teacher. About 1895 the school was moved one-half mile and a good frame building was erected, having two good brick chimneys. It was maintained for several years with one teacher, but finally grew to a two-teacher school before consolidation with Pineville, about 1919. Pine Knot, another small school that was consolidated with Camp Ground,

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(1) J. T. Dukes.

was formed from two other small schools; these were known as the first Pine Knot and the Royals School.

Two other small schools, Tishkill and Gum Ridge, united and formed the Klein School, of which a part consolidated with Pineville.

Raleigh School

About 1865 a private school was located at Raleigh. The first teacher here that we have any definite knowledge of was Mts. Joe Blackwell, a college graduate, whose husband was at that time Chancery Clerk of the county, and whose daughter, Mrs. Stella B. Redding, is now connected with the school system in Natchez.

This first building was located west of present Highway 35, in what is now the southern part of Raleigh. All knowledge gained of the structure indicates that it was a one-room log building, with a wide fireplace at one end. Sometime in later years the school was moved to the northern part of Raleigh and was called Raleigh Academy. In 1888, it is said there was a building on the present site of the community house. This was a two-story frame building, with three rooms up stairs and one large room below. In the same year there was only one teacher, and he carried on his work down stairs. At that time the upper rooms were not used, but pupils of that day say that the rooms were equipped for teaching with blackboards and the conditions of the rooms indicated that they had been used for that purpose. Evidently an attempt to teach higher grades had been made.

Hon. Allen Wilkerson was teaching in this building in 1888, but at present he is an outstanding attorney in Oklahoma.

In 1897 progressive minded citizens of Raleigh decided that the old two-story school building needed replacing by a new one. Tyre Robinson stated that he was operating a sawmill in 1897 and cut a bill of lumber for the erection of a new frame building. The original building was a large box-shaped room, ceiled throughout with a stage across one end. For a time teaching was carried on by two teachers in the one room, but later, a partition was run across this room, making a two-room building. Years later an annex was added, which made space for three teachers.

In 1892 Professor Hatten taught as principal of the Raleigh School and had one, or possibly two, assistants. At that time Professor Jim Huff was the county superintendent, but as far as can be learned, the school continued as a two and three-teacher one until 1916, when it became consolidated, having five teachers.

In 1899 music was introduced as part of the curriculum, and as early as 1910, basketball was the common activity engaged in by both boys and girls of the school. However, no coach for either boys or girls was engaged until 1918, when S. S. Stewart was employed as a coach and principal. The first basketball team was made up of the following boys: Ed Martin, Wallace Hawkins, Alonzo Tullos, Hulon Rhodes, and Romulous Pittiman; it was organized in the scholastic year 1912-13 under A. J. Cockrell's supervision. (1)

Oak Hill School

In 1893 the Oak Hill School was established and supported by the Wares, Wells, Yelvertons, and McAlpins. It was a two-story building of four rooms, located five miles west of Mize, near the Simpson County line. At the time this was one of the best and most highly advanced schools of the county.

Professor Rooker, a Baptist minister, was one of the first and most outstanding teachers of this school. He stayed here five years, living in the teacher's home on the school grounds. Rooker was succeeded by Richard Beavers, who taught for several years; Allen Caughman also taught at this school; Professor Ryan, a highly educated and renowned teacher, taught here for a few years; Tom Tangle also taught here.

The curriculum of Oak Hill School was always very high, with the following pupils: Dr. Archie Ware of Greenville; Newell N. McAlpin, county superintendent of Smith County; Ed and Anse Ware, and Hulon Little, merchants; George Meadows, instructor in Draughn's Business College; Dolphus and Carroll Yelverton, outstanding young men of Mississippi; Wiley Wells, an outstanding school teacher. This school remained here until 1926, when it consolidated with the Mize School. (2)

Oak Grove School

This school located within two and one-half miles

(1) Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huff, Sylvarena, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Robert Little, Mize, Miss.

of the present site of the New Haven School, was established in 1895. It was a two-story building; one story being used as a Masonic Lodge. This school was taught by Oliver Sullivan, Miss Ida Norris, and Martin Richardson, who is now a Baptist preacher. In 1918 this school was transferred to Forest Hill. (1)

Summerland School, like many others, had its origin in what might be termed pioneer days, and was a small one-teacher school, located about two miles north of the present town and school of Summerland. Its first name was Chestnut Springs, and operated and supported by a little band of early settlers, some of whose names are: Johnston, Ford, Davis, Alderman, Grissom,and Caldwell. The first trustees of Chestnut Springs were, W. M. Grissom, the second; Billie Ford, and John Alderman; first teacher was M. M. R. Adams. School was maintained here until about 1900, when the Laurel Branch of the G. & S. I. Railroad was built from Laurel to Saratoga, and the site for a town selected in Smith County, just across the line of Jones County,which took the name of "Summerland." At this time Chestnut Springs was moved from the village "Old Summerland," to town and took the name of Summerland. Due to the rising tide of enrollment, a larger building was necessary, so in 1901 a three-room frame building was erected, but in 1904 it burned. The same year a two-story building took its place. (2)

Johnson School, located three and one half miles from Sylvarena, was organized in 1900, and built by Captain Johnson, who gave the land and put up the building in 1899, and was supported by the Johnsons, Boykins, and Smiths. The school was taught one year by Mrs. Lela Youngblood, one year by Mrs. Ina Boykin, and was consolidated with Sylvarena in 1922. The building was also used as a Baptist church. (3)

Ted School, located four miles north of Sylvarena and Louin Road, was built and supported by P. A. Cockrell, L. L. Chism, B. B. Holder, and others about 1896, and was, at one time a five-teacher school. After several years, it began to go down and never built up higher than a two-teacher school, and was consolidated with Sylvarena in 1936.

James School, a small rural school called Jamestown, later moved to Stubbs, was one of the early institutes that later became part of Polkville Consolidated High School.

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(1) Mrs. Dovy Sullivan, Mize, Miss.
(2) W. M. Grissom, Summerland, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Ina Boykin, Taylorsville, Miss.

The building was a one-room pine log cabin, with a stick-and-dirt chimney, and seats of split logs with peg legs. The date of the organization of this school was about 1878, and located where Zion Church now stands, about two and one half miles south of Polkville. The land deeded to this school was part of George James' estate, and was called Jamestown School. Some of the teachers were: J. B. Purvis, John Campbell, and A. G. B. James. Because of the lack of room, the building was torn down and a larger one erected. It was a one-room frame house, built California style, and grew to a two-teacher school in 1890. Some of the teachers were: Lela Austin, Melford Lofton, W. S. Searcy, Guyon Lindsey, Henry Lofton, Bettie Gill, Lillie Daniels, and Mrs. J. V. Holbrooks. Some of the pupils who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Vinson, Mrs. O. C. Hughes, Alston James, Will Bott, Minor Bott, the latter a teacher at the University of Mississippi, and G. D. Martin, a member of State College at Starksville.

In 1905 this school was discontinued and moved on the Stubbs estate, about three miles east of Polkville. This was a two-room building and a two-teacher school called Stubbs. Some of its teachers are Bettie Gill, Sue Martin, Nola Mayo, Janie Everett, Tom Terry, W. M. Walters, Marvin Walters, Luther Polk, Euna Guthrie, Ola Holbrooks, and Pat Gill. Some of the pupils who attended at this place were: Mrs. Homer Traxler, Ruth Polk, Sam Vinson, Walter McNeese, Lamar Searcy. The last term of this school was taught in 1919, when it was consolidated with Polkville High School. (1)

Another small rural school, although located in the eastern part of Rankin County, was Virgil. It was organized about 1889, and was a two-room frame building. Some of the teachers were: Rev. W. A. Hall, Fanny Bell Ailes, John Lawson, Pearl Russell, Lora Campbell, Josie O'Neal, Bettie Gill, and Luther Roberts; some of the pupils were: Dr. Will Watson, Rev. James Watson, Virgil Watson, F. F. Russell, Dr. G. C. Russell, Mrs. T. J. Burnham, Lavelle Searcy, Oma Welch, Otho Gill, and many others. Because of better advantages in work, this school was consolidated in 1920, and was moved to Puckett, in Rankin County. (2)

Hudson School, a unit of the Polkville School district, was located about two miles east of Polkville, but was discontinued and moved before Polkville was consolidated into a high school.

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(1) Matell Martin, Mize, Miss.
(2) Supt. G. H. Russell, Raleigh, Miss.

Lambert School was organized in 1890 with Miss Naome Howie as first teacher; patrons instrumental in the up-keep of this school were: the Lingles, Broadfoots, Howies, Roberts, Eptings, Blacks, Boozers, Mangums, and Hawkins. The first building was an oblong log cabin 18 x 20 feet, with two large doors on the long sides swinging out over block steps. A small window with a wooden slide-shutter was in one end, and a huge rock chimney at the other; seats were split logs with peg legs. Part of this school merged with New Chapel, two miles east, in 1899, but in 1919 it went back near the old location, erected a two-story frame building, and took the name of Lambert. Lingle School was organized in 1906 west of the Lambert School; it was maintained there until 1929, when it went to Burns. (1)

White Oak School

Until about 1870, the only type of school known around White Oak were pay schools, but in 1870 a public school was established in one room of Mrs. Lou Terry's home, located near where the Terry cemetery is now. No trace of the building is left, just crepe myrtles and cedar trees mark the spot, and most of the pupils who attended at this place are dead. Among them were: Dukes, Bowans, Williamsons, Mileys, Arenders, and five Terry children. We find that in spite of bad situations, many of the pupils made a success in life, and Mrs. Terry's five children became teachers, all starting their school training at their own home. The school remained at this location until 1874.

In 1875, a small one-room log cabin was built for both a church and schoolhouse, with seats of split logs supported by peg legs; school was held only during the summer for from two to four months, and was located where the White Oak Church is now. Some of the teachers were: Charlie Myers, Tom Weathersby, Allen Wilkinson, and John Franklin; some of the pupils were: Mrs. Margaret Derrick, Josephine Boone, Dukes, Cooks, Luckies, M. Y. Miley, and D. J. Miley.

In 1880, the school was moved from the old location to where Louie Derrick now lives, in order that the other building be given over to church work. A small log cabin was erected, and school terms extended through the fall and winter months. Some of the teachers at this place were: Lela Austin and Louis Terry; D. J. Miley taught a writing school. Pupils who attended were: Alice

(1) Supt. G. H. Russell, Raleigh, Miss.

Gibbons, Sudie Myers, Bessie Purvis, Dr. R. B. Baugh, J. E. Boykin, and John Molder. The school remained at this place until 1896, when it was moved to where Collins Dukes now lives, to be nearer the center of the district. The same log cabin was torn down and moved to this place and the same seats used; in 1898, the number of pupils increased until an extra room was built, and some new benches with desks were made. Teachers here were: Joe Stubbs, Will P. Searcy, Milford Loftin, and Rose Calhoun. Pupils who attended were: Oliver Richardson, Wallace Jones, Wesley Puckett, Dan Everett, Joe B. Dukes, Virgil Smith, Collins Dukes, and Alonzo Dukes.

Although this school still continued work, a part of it was moved back to White Oak in 1898 on account of the bad roads and high water. Improvements made in the building were from a log cabin to a one-room frame, which was just behind where the gym now stands; fireplace heat, and benches for seats. Some of the teachers here were: John Campbell, Price Smith, John C. Purvis, Warren Upton, and Nannie Stapleton; pupils who attended were: John Terry, Tom Terry, Fanny Derrick, Pensie Wooley, and Kate Boykin. At this time improvements were being made in school work all over Smith County, and the demand for a better system was growing at White Oak. The number of pupils had increased until a one-room and one-teacher could not accommodate all who attended, so prospects were favorable for a change. In 1904, a two-story building was erected where White Oak Church is now, the upper story being used for a Woodman Hall; for many years this school was known as Woodman Hall School, due to this fact. Seats with desks made by hand were used and the building was warmed by heaters. In 1906, two extra class rooms were built to the lower floor and two were also made on the upper floor, making a total of four class rooms with a small auditorium. This improvement made it a five-teacher school, some of whom were: Hattie Ponder, Lela Ponder, J. T. Dukes, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Harrelson, Mrs. Ollie Searcy, and Miss Kate Boykin. Pupils were: Louie Derrick, Burly Dukes, Brantley Dukes, Myrtle Tullos, Eva Dukes, Aline Overby, Printis Hughes, and Jeff Wooley. (1)

Old Bay Springs

About 1863 a small school was organized and located in the eastern part of Smith County and given the name "Old Bay Springs," and was a small one-room frame building,

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(1) Hon R. S. Tullos, Raleigh, Miss.

some of the patrons and supporters were: Ben Jones, Henry Parker, Mart Strickland, and Joel Hankins. Ben Johes is still living and well remembers hauling lumber for the little structure. This, like most all other school buildings of its day, was a crude and commonly equipped building; however, a one-teacher school was maintained until 1923, when it consolidated with the second Old Taylorsville School and remained there until about 1932, when it dissolved; part went to Stringer, Jasper County; part to Talorsville, and the remainder to Summerland.

SCHOOLS OF TODAY

The first legislature under the constitution of 1869 adopted the school law of July 7, 1870, an elaborate statute being framed to carry out in detail the educational plan. Each county in the state, and each city of over 5,000, was made a school district, in which free public schools were to be maintained for at least four months in the year, under the supervision of a board of school directors.

In 1875 a constitutional amendment was adopted requiring proceeds of the sale of lands forfeited for taxes and proceeds of fines and liquor licenses, to be collected in United States currency and distributed among schools to the educable children. This resulted in some benefit from the so-called school fund, but the legislature of 1876 made some sweeping changes and cut the teachers fund tax in half; a general common school law was passed in 1878, part of this legislature being for the special benefit of certain high schools, which legislation, however, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional.

Later, the problem of two races remained troublesome, because of former indifference toward adequate public provision for common school education was reflected in the public attitude on the subject of negro education. It was also troublesome and burdensome because schoolhouses, teachers, and every expense of education must be duplicated; also because "the" problem of raising and distributing school revenues was rendered complex by reason of the uneven distribution of the races - the negro population being densely segregated in the rich counties.

The legislature tried many plans to equalize the opportunities offered citizens within the state; in 1846, the first public school laws were passed, providing for

a uniform and general system of common schools. These laws, however, left too much power to individual counties, many of which did little to advance the education of their people. (1)

Public School System

County Superintendents: In the beginning, the position of county superintendents of education was a very negligible and an unimportant office. No set salary was allowed for this office, and the amount paid superintendents rested entirely with the board of supervisors of the county.

Professor Roulk was placed in this office in 1880, but his duties were few and did not require him to stay at the county site. He held a semblance of an examination for prospective teachers; when applicants wished to procure a position, they went to Polkville and Mr. Roulk gave them an oral quiz, after which he decided as to their fitness for teaching.

Lyn Boland, appointed in 1884, lived near Sylvarena, and began making occasional visits to Raleigh in connection with the duties of his office; county teachers examinations were given in Raleigh, and Mr. Boland received a salary of $15 per month, which was set by the board of supervisors, who had nothing to do with the policy or methods of the schools. Boland was succeeded in 1888 by Jim Watkins, who lived at Sylvarena, the community which was the center of learning in the county at that time. Mr. Watkins' duties were much the same as his predecessors, and his salary was set by the board of supervisors at $18 per month. Watkins was succeeded by J. A. Huff in 1892, who also lived at Sylvarena. The salary of the office remained the same. E. R. Tillson began his term as county superintendent in 1896, with duties and salary the same as his predecessor.

In 1900 Will Simmons was elected to this office, and the board of supervisors raised the salary to $45 per month and added many duties to the office, among which were the maintenance of an office in Raleigh and the visiting and supervising of schools. This raise in salary was made because of an increased valuation of property. Simmons served two terms in his office, and was succeeded by Will Searcy in 1908, when the salary had been raised to $100 per month.

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

At about this time, Eastman-Gardner Lumber Company began operating in this county and made many contributions of lumber and land for new school buildings. The tax derived from these interests were a great help to the school system, and great strides in education were made during this period. Mr. Searcy served two terms in this office and was succeeded by Allen Caughman in 1916. Up until this time, the county had paid for from one to five months of the school-year salaries.

When Caughman was first elected county superintendent in 1916, the status of Smith County schools - 78 white and 28 colored - was of a very poor and undeveloped nature. There were very few buildings of a respectable nature and no transportation facilities for carrying students to and from school. Mr. Caughman introduced the practice of floating bonds for the purpose of erecting school buildings; all school bond issues ever voted in this county were during his three administrations. School transports were placed in service; first at Raleigh, next at Sylvarena, and gradually in all parts of the county; the first transportation for children were wagons drawn by mules, and as roads were improved, trucks were put on. Transportation came in with consolidation and today all schools are supplied with good, comfortable trucks, some of which bring fifty to sixty pupils to school.

Vocational departments were added at White Oak and Sylvarena, and Caughman made an honest effort to see that the compulsory school law was enforced, which was passed in 1924. He raised the qualifications for teaching, requiring each teacher to have at least two years in college, and during his first administration the State Equalization Fund Law was passed, which enabled schools to run eight months each year. Caughman served in this office for twelve years, during which time there was much educational development, and his salary raised to $150 per month.

By 1924, all rural schools were consolidated into 20, each with a new school building, equipped with modern desks, blackboards, and libraries, for which $140,000 of bonds were floated and sold. Ten teachers' homes were also built on school property.

Charlie Stringer was superintendent during the term of 1928-32, at a salary of $190 per month, and some schools were consolidated during his term. He tried to further the libraries of the county, also placed ten sets of Compton's

Encyclopedia in different schools; Pineville school was built during his term.

Newell McAlpin is now serving his second term, and since his induction into office, transportation was greatly improved by installing new trucks with modern bodies for all children throughout the county. Only four schools were on the affiliated list in 1931, but during his first term of office all four high schools were placed on affiliated list; three new Smith-Hughes schools added - Mize, Raleigh, and Taylorsville. Sylvarena was made a full-time (Smith-Hughes), where before it was only half-time; commercial work has been introduced into Taylorsville and Raleigh schools; Public School Music in Mize, Raleigh, Taylorsville, and Sylvarena. Smith was annexed to Jones County Junior College, giving students two years of college work for the price of one. A drive was put on to improve all school libraries, whereby children of elementary grades might have access to a standard library. Smith County, for the first time in her history, has been put on a cash basis; salaries and bills are paid when due. The following new buildings have been erected during McAlpin's administration: White Oak Grammar School; Mize Vocational; Taylorsville Vocational, High School, and gymnasium, Center Ridge Grammar School remodeled; Raleigh Vocational and gymnasium; Sylvarena School and gymnasium; Burns gymnasium; Polkville School and gymnasium. A sanitary water system was installed at Burns. New sanitary toilets were built throughout the county for white and colored schools. McAlpin,also under his supervision, has the government adult school in Smith County.

The schools of this county are financed by a county-wide levy of ten mills, poll tax, and state funds; county superintendent's salary, office expense, teachers' salaries, and transportation fees are paid out of these funds. Each of the eight school districts in the county have a maintenance levy, and interest from the Sixteenth Section Fund for incidentals and maintenance of school plans and supplements of salaries if necessary. The principal schools in each of the eight school districts are: Taylorsville, Mize, Raleigh, Burns, Sylvarena, Pineville, White Oak, and Polkville. (1)

Types of Schools in County

Rural Schools consolidated: In 1921-22 Old White Oak and Woodman Hall were consolidated into White Oak School, and $20,000 in bonds were floated to erect a

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(1) Reports of County Superintendents.

modern building. Mr. Owens was contractor for it, which provided ample quarters for the school at that time, with Bob Harrelson as superintendent. A vocational department was added in 1925. Old Galilee school house was moved to White Oak and used in the erection of a vocational building. Economic teachers were: Miss Petty, Misses Erma Lee Barber, and Margie Walton; teachers for agriculture were: Edgar Lofton, P. D. Houston, T. C. Graham, G. S. Fitzgerald, and Lavelle Searcy.

In 1929, a special three-mill levy was made for the purpose of erecting a gymnasium, as basketball had always been the chief sport. People who played in basketball teams at White Oak were: Homer Baldwin, Earl Canterberry, Floyd Ainsworth, Allen Russell, A. E. Bounds, Lee Rogers, Tom Dukes, G. R. Sullivan, and many others. In 1928, White Oak boys organized a football team, but it was not very successful; other sports were volleyball and tennis.

Other small rural schools that consolidated and went to make a part of White Oak High School were: Rock Bluff, Cohay, Pleasant Hill, Franklin Mott, and Polkville; Sardis School was added to White Oak School in 1929-30; the grammar school department is still being taught at Sardis in the old building, the high school students being sent to White Oak.

Sardis School, first taught at New Liberty, was later moved to Sardis. Its teachers are: A. A. Edwards, R. B. Gibbons, C. H. Bradshaw, Lamar Searcy, Mrs. Levi Dukes, Jessie Gill, and others. Pupils are: Lyda Hughes, Ruby Gibbons, Velma Thompson, Robert Gibbons, J. W. Puckett, James Smith, and others.

In 1936 a part of Cohay was sent to Raleigh, and the other part to White Oak; Pleasant Hill annexed to White Oak in 1936, and teachers at Pleasant Hill were: J. T. Dukes and Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Tullos.

White Oak district now has 82 square miles; fourteen teachers are used, seven buses transport the children, and the $12,000 bond issue has been paid. The school building was seated with modern desks when erected, and the high school is fully accredited, pupils from there being admitted to any college.

White Oak Smith-Hughes High School has laboratory equipment equal to any in the county; science courses,

such as biology, chemistry, general science and domestic science have been taught here, and all high school subjects requiring manual training can be taught at White Oak.

The present building has seven class rooms in the high school and four in the vocational department, with one room for the superintendents office. About four hundred pupils are enrolled.

Others who have taught at White Oak are; Dewey Tullos, C. B. Neal, Chastine Green, Mabel Glen, and Jessie Gill. (1)

Burns School

The story of the beginning of Burns Consolidated School is very interesting. About 1856, a school was taught under a bush arbor, near Good Water Church, about two miles from Burns, by Roderick Currie. It was soon moved near the present village of Burns, and C. C. Thomas taught the first school at its new location in a little log hut with stick-and-dirt chimney and split log benches. It was maintained here some four or five years, then moved a few hundred feet, and a new building erected. This was a small frame building about 20 x 40 feet, and the patrons and pupils felt honored by having a new school mistress, who was Miss Mirah Bennett. In a few years the enrollment had increased, a new frame building erected and two teachers added. This was considered an excellent school for its time, a building 40 x 80 feet, and three instructors. This school was maintained until about 1907, when a more modern house was built, consisting of two stories. The first floor was divided into six rooms and the second formed the auditorium. By this time the enrollment was sufficient for the employment of six teachers.

About 1927 or '28, when the people were so enthusiastic over consolidation, the people in the Burns district became so interested that they floated bonds amounting to the sum of $18,000 and erected a brick school building with eight class rooms, and an auditorium with seating capacity of about three hundred. At the present, there is a faculty of eight employed, and eight school buses to transport the children to Burns and two to Spinola, where grammar school is maintained. This four-year accredited school is the proud possessor of a well equipped science department, in fact, the entire building is well equipped and heated by good jacketed wood heaters, and is also well ventilated and lighted.

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(1) Hon. R. S. Tullos, Raleigh, Miss.

The light is furnished to all buildings on campus by a Delco plant, and the water supply is furnished by a deep well on the campus and pumped by a new windmill.

Some small schools began merging with Burns about 1916, Broadfoot being among the first, a small one-teacher school located about four miles northwest of Burns; a majority of the children were small and the distance too far for them to walk, and at that time there was no transportation. John Broadfoot was most instrumental in building and maintaining this school, which took his name, and he employed Miss Lee Boozer as teacher. After about three terms, the school was merged with Burns.

Trenton School, located in the north-central part of the county, has been partly traced in the Schools of Yesterday through the seventies. It was maintained at this place as a one-teacher school in 1890 in a California style building, which was used until 1896, when it was replaced by a new frame building. This was maintained as a two-teacher school until consolidated with Burns in 1924-25.

About 1880 the following men became interested in building the first Lorena School: P. G. Hord, George Land, Rev. D. W. Moulder, R. F. Hawkins, A. S. Anderson, Henry Wicker, F. A. Lane, and probably others. The first building was a log house in the woods near P. G. Hord's home, Manning Beavers, being among the first teachers. School was kept at this location about six or seven years, and as enrollment increased, and more interest manifested, a new frame house was built on the Brandon and Paulding road, but still near Hord's home. The first teacher in the new building was Sam Clark, then Joe Broadfoot; school was maintained at this place four or five years, then moved to the present village of Lorena, and became a two-teacher school, with E. F. Lane principal. About 1906 a new two-story building was erected, and from two to three teachers employed. In 1921 it was consolidated with Burns. (1)

In the north-central part of Smith County, is located the Spinola School, but little is now know about the early history of it, except that about 1884, a one-teacher school was maintained at this place, with A. W. Stennett as teacher. Several others taught there from time to time, but when Mr. Murphee taught there about 1905, it became a two-teacher school. The enrollemnt increased and it had three teachers about 1915, and in 1918 four were employed, with Clyne Roberts as principal. The following year, 1919, this school was consolidated with Lorena and employed five

(1) Hon. Jeff Bell, Trenton, Miss.

teachers, under the supervision of Charlie Stringer,. In a year or two, Kline School came in and was under the supervision of A. M. Vance; a short time later it was consolidated with Burns, and is known as Burns High School, which employs nine teachers. The grammar grades are still being taught at Spinola, with Mr. Elliott, principal, under the supervision of Burns High School; Spinola was at one time an accredited high school.

About 1886, Spinola was a small one-room log building, but something like ten years later a one-room frame structure was erected, and as the enrollment increased, some additions were made, a two-story frame structure being erected in 1918. The first story consisted of four class rooms, the second being used as a Masonic Hall. About 1925, a new two-story building, with four class rooms on first floor, and second for auditorium, took its place; it was burned about 1926, but immediately, a brick building took the place of this one; it has six class rooms and an auditorium which at present, 1936, is being used for the grammar grades, under the supervision of Burns High School, as it had previously been maintained.

Clear Springs, another small school, came into Pineville about 1932.

Mason, a small school, merged with Meritham Camp, where it was maintained several years, and later, all went to Pineville.

Tallahala School saw fit to come to Pineville during the early era of consolidation.

Part of the Cross Roads territory was annexed to Pineville in 1932; next year another part of it came into the Pineville district. In 1936, territory that had previously gone to High Hill, was annexed to Pineville, making a total of 73 square miles with an enrollment of about 325 pupils, ten teachers, and seven or eight school buses. (1)

Raleigh School, first located where the present Community house now stands, was moved directly across the road in 1916 to its present location. It was first supported in 1838 by private subscription, and was founded and supported by the Tullos, Curries, Huffs, Lowrys; Prof. Wills was the first teacher in this school, and was followed by E. J. Currie, Dr. John Wilkerson, J. B. Currie, Dr. Lee Wood, J. A. Huff, T. A. Holton, Dr. A. J. Tullos, and E. M. Lane, in the order named.

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

The first building was a one-room frame structure, to which another room was later added; a second teacher was added in 1900, and the school was consolidated with Union;and a more elaborate building was made, and moved to the present location in 1912; George R. Nobles, R. S. Tullos,and M. W. Walker were the trustees at this time. The school is now housed in an elaborate brick building, with eighteen teachers and 620 students; it also has a nice gym and other auxiliary plants.

Raleigh school has a straight literary course, also vocational training for boys and girls, and the best equipped Home Economics department in Smith County. This school has produced many outstanding men and women, among them were: Governor Lowery, Judge Lane, Drs. Andrews and Nevel; Gus Tullos, Homer Currie, present district attorney, R. S. Tullos and J. D. Martin, prominent attorneys.

In 1916 it became the Raleigh Consolidated School, under the guidance of Allen Caughman, county superintendent at that time; five small schools were added in that year. The Wright School, two miles north of Raleigh; Hough, a one-teacher school, about two and one-half miles southwest of Raleigh; and the Craft School, a two-teacher school, all became a part of Raleigh consolidated district in 1916. (1)

Ted School is a line school between Smith and Jones counties. When institutions from both counties began to consolidate and enrollments to increase, it became necessary to provide more room for the pupils, so in 1934, a new $8,000 structure took its place; it has eleven class rooms and an auditorium.

When the above mentioned schools were consolidated with Raleigh in 1916 Judge Edgar M. Lane was employed as teacher, with four assistants. In the fall of 1917 it was necessary to increase the teaching space, so bonds were floated for the purpose of gaining funds to erect a brick building. The contract was let for $10,000, and work was begun in the summer of 1917, and reached completion that fall.

The location of the site for school activities was changed from the eastern side of the present Highway 35 to the western side of the same highway, and directly opposite the old building. This new location afforded more space for play ground activities, and made it possible to place a greater distance between the children and the highway, which lessened the danger of accidents.

(1) R. S. Tullos, Raleigh, Miss.

The building consisted of seven class rooms, with a long hall running north and south; the second floor contained the auditorium and two class rooms. However, there were only five teachers employed this first year, but the builders had an eye on the future, and it was only a short time until the two extra rooms were brought into service, as more space was needed to take care of increase in enrollment. Indeed, it was no longer than 1919, until an annex on the north and south extremities of the building were made. The annexes consisted of one room each, which increased the number of class rooms to nine. That year the school was under the supervision of S. S. Stewart; number of teachers had increased to eight; truck drivers increased from five to seven.

In 1918, the year before the first additions were made to the building. Supt. Allen Caughman had encouraged further consolidation, and three other schools in nearby neighborhoods had asked to be permitted to merge with Raleigh School. These were Beezer, a three-teacher school five miles south of Raleigh; Shangolo, a one-teacher school about four miles south of Raleigh; Clement, a two-teacher school, five miles northwest of Raleigh.

These schools increased the number of teachers from five to eight, thus the need for the two annexed rooms. However, no further consolidation was made until 1932, when Cross Roads, a four-teacher school, eight miles east of Raleigh, was brought into the territory. By this time the number of transportation conveyances had increased to eight.

In 1926, more space for teaching was needed, and the auditorium up stairs was divided into four classrooms and a study hall. Then another annex on the ground floor, for another and a more spacious auditorium. This annex was on the western side of the main building and was contracted by Currie and Corley for $11,800. One class room on the lower floor had to be sacrificed for a hall-way from the main hall-way to the new auditorium, which contained a rostrum at the extreme west end, with a small room on each side. Steps led from the main auditorium into each room; the floor had a drop of several inches from the east end to the foot of the rostrum.

No more changes in the building were made until 1933, but before that time complaints had been made by superintendents and teachers concerning need of more space. In 1934 a CWA project was approved for the erection of a gymnasium, and it was built of brick on the north side of the the school building. In order to make the erection

of the building possible a certain per cent of the entire cost had to be raised locally to match the promised CWA fund. The plans of requiring a stated amount from each CWA worker was hit upon, thus causing the building to be paid for without heavy burden on the depression-hit people. However, the building was completed at a cost of $14,800. It contains a space for basket ball court in the center, a stage at the west end, with a dressing room on each end and bleacher seats along the north and south walls. Beneath the bleachers are dressing rooms for boys and girls, also baths for each. By adding the stage to one end of this building it was made possible to turn the second auditorium into four class rooms and a study hall. At the time of this writing, 1936, there has been no other alteration or changes made in the building, but an agriculture building was added on the south side of the campus in 1932, when the school was converted into a Smith-Hughes Vocational Institute.

Within the last twenty years Raleigh School has increased from a three-teacher school with an enrollment of 90 pupils, to an 18-teacher school, with an enrollment of 565. In the summer of 1932, under County Superintendent N. N. McAlpin, Raleigh became a Special Consolidated School, and the territory now embraces Cross Roads consolidated district. Grammar school was carried on at this place until the fall of 1935, when work was discontinued in the Cross Roads School and all students from there were transported to Raleigh. In 1933, all of the north half of Hopewell separate school district was brought into the Raleigh district, and in the fall of 1936, Pleasant Hill and Cohay dissolved, Cohay coming into the Raleigh district, making this district embrace at the present time approximately one hundred square miles of territory, with a school tax levy of 19½ mills.

In 1932, steps were taken by the trustees, Superintendent Kurts and the County superintendent to add Smith-Hughes training to the curriculum of Raleigh Consolidated School. The proper requirements were met, and the north annex that was erected in 1922 was turned into a Home Economics room, Miss Erma Lee Barber from Burns being the first teacher. Girls of the high school division were given two years in this vocation, and special provisions had to be made to take care of the shop and necessary equipment for the agriculture training of boys. A nice frame house was erected about fifty yards south of the main school building which furnished a shop and a class room for them, and Professor

Elmer Lee Grice from Soso became first teacher of agriculture.

In 1916, when Raleigh first began to expand, eight grades were taught there, but two or three schools of the county taught two years of high school. It became an affiliated four-year high school in 1924, the first graduating class consisting of only two students, Holmes Tullos, present Chancery Clerk, and Gaden Stevens, now superintendent of New Haven School. (1)

In 1919, Polkville, Virgil, and Stubbs schools consolidated into a High School at Polkville; a ten-mill tax was levied and $6,000 in bonds floated for the new building, which was a two-story frame structure with four classrooms on the first floor and one class room and a large auditorium with a rostrum and dressing room on each side. Allen Caughman, County superintendent of education at this time, was an outstanding character in this undertaking, and this new building was located on land bought from G. W. Reeves, which gave it a central location. The first superintendent of this school was Kenneth Broadfoot, who, on account of ill health could not teach; Charlie Stringer was elected and taught in Broadfoot's place. His assistants were: Sally Jones, Levi Cox, Lorena Gardena, and Lilla Braselle, with an enrollment of approximately three hundred; in 1922 the number of pupils increased and the sixth teacher was added; the first real basketball team was organized in 1921 at Polkville. Until this time the old fashioned game of "town ball" was the chief sport; some of the players who made the first team were: Carl Bradshaw, Holton Lee, Buford Vinson, and John Wesley Ross. At this time Dennis Lane was superintendent of the school, and was also coach for the first real basketball team at Polkville.

In 1926 music was added to the school work, the first teacher elected being Lillian Albriton, of D'lo. Others who taught music later were, Miss Ruth Polk, Vardaman Basset, and Mrs. O, M. Morgan; in 1924 the high school pupils raised money and bought a piano, and new class room was added.

In 1926 a three-mill tax levy was raised to buy new seats for the building, to replace the benches; the building was warmed by iron heaters, for which four brick chimneys were built. Mode of transportation was changed from wagons to trucks that year. In 1921 Raleigh became an affiliated high school, which rating was held until 1925; pupils were prepared for any college that required the

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(1) R. S. Tullos, Raleigh, Miss.

regular four-year high school course, but on account of lack of funds, the standard was reduced to a three-year high school in 1926 and remained so until 1932.

In 1929 Midway rural school was annexed to Polkville, making a much larger enrollment; this did not restore the grade to a four-year high school course, but did lead to the erection of a teacher's home.

As long as there was a Smith County Agriculture School, pupils who could not complete their course at Polkville were sent there, some of whom were: Braxton Neal, superintendent of Cross Roads High School; Herbert Palmer, member of the Puckett School Faculty; Lester Palmer, Crafton Richardson, members of Mize School faculty; Elsie Lee and Clytee Purvis, teachers at Polkville; Gladys Purvis, teacher at Mechanicsburg; Irvin Lee, employee for the Filtrol Corporation, Jackson, and many others.

Some teachers who taught at Polkville Consolidated High School were: S. B. Collier, M. M. Stein, Virgil Howell, K. T. Sullivan, D. W. Dykes, Cora Wooley, Esther Stennet, Lilla Sorey, Jeff Wooley, C. O. Myers, Mrs. J. H. Moss, R. B. Gibbons, Mrs. R. B. Gibbons, Rev. P. H. Young, S. R. Richardson, Beatrice Craft, and Lucy Sigrest.

In 1932 the people of Polkville school district decided to make a change in the high school department; one part was sent to White Oak, and the other part to Puckett, leaving only an eight grade grammar school at Polkville. The superintendent of the school at this time was R. B. Moulder. It was during the term of 1933-34 that teachers and pupils raised money in various ways and purchased a curtain for the auditorium. Several times previous to this the auditorium had been rearranged, but it was then changed back to two rooms, and the auditorium put on the upper floor. The same year a plan was introduced for a CWA project for repair work for the school building; more equipment was made for each class room, extra work was done for the library, and the building painted on the inside for the first time, and repainted on the outside. Shrubbery was planted on the campus, it was also terraced, and a concrete walk laid in front of the building, all of which was done with CWA funds.

Some of the pupils who received diplomas from White Oak are: Mrs. J. D. Holbrooks, R. B. Richardson, Mrs. R. S. Arender, Lillie Boykin, Lillian James, Bob Purvis, Odell

Searcy, and Mabel Rounds. Pupils that received diplomas at Puckett from Polkville are: Lavelle Bradshaw, A. G. James and Eva Pemington.

After four years of this type of a school, the pupils began to realize the need of a real high school at Polkville, so a proposition was made to the WPA for a new modern brick building. This plan was introduced in 1935 but did not pass until 1936.

In 1936 an extra teacher was elected, making a total of six teachers at Polkville, and all of the high school grades are being taught at Polkville except the senior class. It is still being transferred to Puckett and White Oak. The location for the new building is near the home of Dr. R. B. Baugh, a more suitable location for water, and nearer the center of the district. The building committee who are looking after the affairs of the project are: W. B. Baugh, J. H. Mayo, C. P. Gray, Homer Traxler, and C. H. Fortenberry.

Miss Cleo Cheek, successor of Mr. Epting, was the first lady superintendent Sylverana School ever had, and taught the term 1918-19. By this time consolidation had begun, and in 1919 Boykin, Mt. Pleasant, and NeBo schools were consolidated with Sylvarena, and a two-story building erected, being the third at Sylvarena. A long hall extends across the first floor, with three class rooms on each side; the hall is equipped with shelves and hangers; two class rooms and auditorium comprise the second floor. Bonds were floated for $10,000 to pay for the building, and S. S. Stewart, a Smith County man, became the first superintendent after the new building was erected and served two terms, closing the school year of 1921.

In 1922 the school was accepted as a Smith-Hughes Vocational, with David T. Horn, of Bay Springs, the new superintendent and vocational teacher, in which capacity he served for two years. Great interest was manifested in the new type of education. Numerous flocks of hens were grown by the school children, poultry houses were built, incubators were bought, and markets secured for eggs; dairy cows were bought, and a cheese plant was located at Bay Springs during this time. Henry Bending was the next agriculture teacher and superintendent, serving two terms with great success. After his resignation, he went to Brooklyn AHS, and served as agriculture teacher until the New Deal put on the soil erosion project in the states. He is now serving the government in that capacity in Jones County; Bending's resignation was accepted in 1925, and Pat

Gill taught the term 1925-26; B. French served as superintendent for the next term, and Hill Denson was elected agriculture teacher; James Panel served one year 1928-29 as superintendent, with A. L. Korb as agriculture teacher. J. E. Allgood from Yazoo County was next superintendent, who served from 1929-33, inclusive. The school now gradually being built up to a standard A-1 High School, employed twelve teachers. High school pupils were transferred from Union and Ted to Sylvarena.

Lucien Cowen came from Taylorsville school and accepted the position as superintendent for the term 1933-34, with W. H. Merrill as vocational teacher. Merrill took special interest in the orchards and project crops for the future farmers, and L. N. Tillson, Edison Wilson, Douglas Jones, and Wilco Yelverton won sweepstake prizes in the state contest of vocational agriculture future farmers on cotton production. Merrill later resigned to accept the position as rural re-settlement supervisor of Smith County.

Lloyd Hord was elected superintendent for the session 1934-35, with John Gibson from Hazelhurst as Agriculture teacher; both are serving in the above mentioned capacity in 1936.

As has been previously mentioned, Old Bay Springs' territory was annexed to the Old Taylorsville School in 1923, but Old Taylorsville dissolved about 1932, and a part of it, including the Old Bay Springs district, went to Summerland. About this time all the Smith County territory that belonged to Oak Grove, which is a line school between Smith and Jasper Counties, went to Summerland. This school enrollement is approximately 210, under the training of eight teachers. Summerland School now claims about 35 square miles of territory and five buses. The school has access to Jones County's circulating library and checks these books out every month. They have no dramatics, only plays during the school term and at the close of the school. Summerland does have faculty meetings every month, or twice each month. A fine PTA organization is found here. (1)

Origin and Development of Taylorsville Super-Consolidated School

About 1890 a school was organized and located three miles north of the Smith and Covington County line and given the name of Oak Grove. Children of this community had been

(1) L. H. James, Sylvarena, Miss.

attending school at Fellowship, and probably Mabry School, located a few miles south of this new location. As it was a long walk for the children, plans were made for a new school. Three patrons, especially, realized the necessity of a school near the center of the community and became interested in the organization and building. These men were Thomas Hester, John Johnston, and Sebrun Norris. Hester donated the lot and the others named set to work and soon had a rectangular frame structure erected; part of the expense came from the Sixteenth Section School Fund. The first teachers were Mr. Boyd and Miss Dosia Coley; a one-teacher school was maintained several years, with different ones teaching.

The branch of the G. & S. I. Railroad, extending from Saratoga to Laurel, was built in 1899, and in the same year the site for the town of Taylorsville was selected, which was near the Oak Grove School. The post office was moved from "Old Taylorsville" and the town began to grow. The school then took the name of Taylorsville; first school at this place was in the same old one-room frame building in 1900 and 1901 and taught by Professor H. W. Reynolds and Mrs. Mattie McMullen. In 1902 the Board of Trustees saw the necessity of enlarging the building and a two-story wooden structure was built; in that same year patrons and pupils became the proud possessors of a new four-room school building, and a new superintendent, R. H. Hester. At this date it was made a separate school district, and with the rising tide of enrollment, plus high land value, added another story in September of this same year, a beautiful new white two-story school building was ready for use. Soon a fifth teacher was added, also a piano teacher. During the 23 years this was a separate school district.

During this period the World's War was on, and Old Taylorsville High School gave her share of boys to fight in the cause - some making the supreme sacrifice - to them and the living ex-soldiers we doff our hats in praise and homage, and feel that they carried with them thoughts and lessons gained from the halls of Taylorsville High School. Eight or ten skillful teachers were employed those years, and during the latter part of this period a lumber mill was built; owners and employees increased the town's population, and, of course, the school enrollment was greatly augmented. As there was no way to add extra rooms to the old buildings, a new type one-story building was erected. The next step in development, consolidation, came in 1924, when a commodious one-story brick building with eight large and two small rooms and

auditorium with seating capacity of almost one thousand, was erected; the faculty had also increased to twelve teachers and the enrollment to 500 pupils. The consolidation brought the tallyho drawn by horses, later, succeeded by the school bus. Twelve teachers could not serve the increasing enrollment, and trustees began to look for new ideas and more expansion, the results being a super-consolidated school. With this development, vocational work was added, which required 29 teachers and 15 school buses.

Within the last few years a commodious gymnasium has been added and the boys made it famous by winning the 1934 state championship in basket-ball. Later, a commercial department was added, which proved very successful. Next, and a very important addition, was a lunch room that has helped to round out the little faces and stomachs of the underfed children.

In 1934 the building was insufficient to accommodate all the children, so in December of that year the Board of Trustees of the Taylorsville Vocational High School made application to the local CWA, for aid, which was granted as follows: For labor and material to build two additional rooms on the back of the main building; paint all the buildings; new roof for the main building; labor for making walks, cleaning ditches, and building a pump-house. The state's Civil Works Administration granted the application, by the school agreeing to donate one thousand dollars. The school is greatly indebted to the CWA for this aid, and to D. E. Ware for his untiring efforts in putting the program over.

As other schools came into this district from time to time, the enrollment increased so rapidly that the buildings were insufficient to accommodate the number. Plans were begun for a commodious high school building, and through efforts of Supt. R. C. Pough and the Board of Trustees, they were accomplished.

Application for a PWA loan to the school was made in due and proper form, and after taking its due course, the application was granted and the money loaned on the usual terms governing such cases.

Meeting the demands of the PWA, local bonds were issued, and the sum of $27,272 was put up by the PWA which, together with local funds, was sufficient to meet the demands for a new and better building, which was erected in 1936. On August 16th, 1935, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Taylorsville Special

Consolidated School District was called. The purpose of this meeting was to consider an act upon a proposal that the Board of Trustees of said school file an application with the United States of America for a loan and grant to aid in the financing of the construction and equipping of a school building for the said district and to designate the parties to furnish such information as the government may require.

The board having judicially determined that the said meeting was duly and lawfully called, and that notice thereof properly and lawfully served upon the individual members of the board, and after due proclamation the following proceedings were had and done.

It was introduced and moved the adoption of a resolution as follows: A resolution authorizing the president of this board to file an application with the United States of America for a loan and grant to aid in financing the construction and equipping of a schoolhouse.

"Be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Taylorsville Special Consolidated School District:

"Section 1, That Ben Stroud, president of this board be, and hereby is authorized and directed to execute and file an application on behalf of the Taylorsville Special Consolidated School District to the United States of America for a loan and grant to aid in financing the construction and equipping the school house building for the said district.

"Section 2. That E. L. Malvaney, architect, of Jackson, Mississippi, and Attorney J. D. Martin, of Raleigh, Mississippi, be, and they hereby are authorized and directed to furnish such engineering financial and legal data respectively as the United States of America through the Federal Emergency Administration of public works may reasonably require in connection with and as a part of such application."

An agreement was made with the PWA that if the Board of Trustees would furnish a certain amount, the PWA would furnish 45% of the amount furnished by the school. An election was held for floating bonds, and carried. The bonds were floated and the PWA gave $27,272.

Contracts were awarded to Olden & Glenn, of Hattiesburg. All PWA labor that could be furnished was used, and that part that was not avaliable was secured from other

sources. The building was in readiness, with exception of equipment, at the opening of 1936-37 term.

With addition of territory to this district at various times there is now a territory of approximately one hundred square miles in Smith County, and about ten or fifteen miles in Covington.

The first three small schools to come in were: Mt. Zion, Gravel Hill, and Dry Creek; first consolidation about 1924. Some patrons of these small schools did not understand what consolidation would mean to them, and were opposed to it at first. (1)

The pioneer schools, Old Taylorsville, located about six miles north of Taylorsville, New Home, some distance east, and Old Bay Springs, to the southeast, were consolidated about 1923. The usable material of the three old buildings was salvaged and utilized in the construction of a nice four-room brick building, located about three miles west of Old Taylorsville. This school, still known as Old Taylorsville, was a four-teacher school and functioned about five years, when it was burned. Immediately a new frame schoolhouse and teacherage were erected and school continued here until 1932, when fire again razed the buildings and the school was discontinued; some of the students going to Stringer, Jasper County, some to Summerland, and some to Taylorsville. As has been previously mentioned, there was in pioneer days, a school located about six miles north of the present town of Taylorsville, known as "Old Taylorsville."

In about 1926, the remainder of New Home, the Hosey School, and part of Otoe, which was a line school between Smith and Jasper counties, came together and formed the Union Consolidated School which cost $5,500. This was, at first, a three-year high school, taught the first two years by Lee Jones and wife, and others. It was sonn dropped to a two-year high school and in 1935 it dissolved; part going to Sylvarena, part to Stringer, Jasper County, and the remainder to Taylorsville.

Mineral Springs School is located six or eight miles north of Taylorsville, but when it was first established the writer has been unable to find out; it was in operation

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(1) Mrs. Elizabeth Hester, Taylorsville, Miss.

at least fifty years ago, and was taught in a house built for a residence by John Alderman, who became a Primitive Baptist minister. About 1896, a frame school building was erected one mile from the first location, and was maintained there until about 1913, when a new building was erected one mile from the second location. At this time it had grown to be a two-teacher school, and about 1924 or 25, a part of Mt. Zion and part of Beaverdam consolidated with Mineral Springs and a large brick structure was erected and four or five teachers employed. Sometime later, part of this school went to Taylorsville, but in 1931, it withdrew. In 1936 all Mineral Springs territory was consolidated with Taylorsville by petition. High school pupils are transported to Taylorsville by bus, but the lower grades are taught at Mineral Springs by three teachers, under the supervision of Taylorsville.

Center Ridge School, about nine miles northwest of Taylorsville, has been in operation a number of years. It, like Mineral Springs, had its high school pupils brought to Taylorsville, but in 1931, withdrew. Realizing this was a mistake, it returned the next year by special petition; now all Center Ridge is in Taylorsville district, but the grammar grades are still being taught at Center Ridge under the supervision of Taylorsville. Five teachers are employed there, making a total of 29 teachers in the district; eighteen school trucks are in operation in the district; enrollment is now approximately one thousand.

The public school at Mize began operation in 1880. These schools were supported by the county, and as a result were very poorly financed and only ran a few months each year, until the adoption of the State Equalization Law in 1919. Until this time, Smith County A. H. S. being located at Mize, was the only one that operated seven months each year. The others were local one and two-teacher plants, running four or five months each year.

All of the schools in Mize district are consolidated into one head, there being eight good brick buildings in the district. The high school division is located at Mize proper; the grammar grades are taught in four other schools scattered over Beat Three. These are located at Morris, Shady Grove, Mize, and New Haven. Each of these schools have an individual principal, but all are under the general supervision of the high school principal at Mize. These grammar schools carry work through the eighth grade; all high school students are taught at the special high school plant in Mize.

Mize is reported to be one of the largest consolidated schools in existence, there being about forty teachers and about 2000 students in the system. The high school teaches vocational branches for boys and girls.

Smith County Agricultural High School during its existence was located at Mize; it was erected in 1913 and operated until 1933, when the present consolidated system was inaugurated. This school was equipped with dormitories, and at times had as many as 200 boarding students.

The school at Mize first began in 1900 and was housed in a vacant building directly across the Mize and Raleigh Road from its present location. Bill Bryant, present station agent at Mendenhall, was the first teacher. A two-room frame building was erected on the present site the second year; Peter Grant Campbell and his daughter, Lara, taught this school for three years. In 1906, the building was made a two-story one and another teacher was added. At this time a Mr. Braton was superintendent, assisted by Misses Brown and Johnson; the enrollment was about 100. The school remained at this status until 1911, when another room was added and another teacher was employed. Until this time the school taught only eight grades, but a high school course was added in 1911, and Jessie Clutt of Clay County, was the first superintendent; other teachers were Ludie Anderson, Noda Mabry, and Vida Huff. (1)

In 1933, when Smith County Agricultural High School was disorganized, all high school work was transferred to Mize Public School; in 1922 Mize Public School was made into Mize Consolidated, and a new building of eight rooms and a large auditorium were built of brick at a cost of $40,000. Free transportation in covered wagons was furnished students; next year these wagons were supplanted by trucks.

Mrs. Ora Hopkins was the first superintendent in the new school building and the enrollment was three hundred and twenty-five. Mrs. Hopkins' teaching force was comprised of Ludie Anderson, Fanny Mae Clark, Mrs. Gertrude Little, Mamie Walker, and Pearl Little. The school progressed as time went on; schools continued to consolidate with Mize and other trucks for transportation were added. Mrs. Hopkins remained as superintendent for five years, and was succeeded by K. O. Sullivan; enrollment had gradually increased to about four hundred. In 1928 students had increased to a point requiring more room, so a four-room side building was erected at a cost of about $8,000. Sullivan was succeeded as superintendent by Atha Blackwell, who has been at this post for the past seven years. The present enrollment is 581 and twelve uniform standard trucks transport students to and from their homes. Miss Ludie Anderson has been an

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(1) Mrs. Ann Bryant, Mize, Miss.
Wiley Bryant, Mize, Miss.

outstanding teacher from point of service, having taught here for more than twenty years.

The most outstanding feature of Mize Public School is the enormity of its present system.

Smith County A. H. S. organized in 1913 with a plant comprised of a large administration building and two large student dormitories. The average enrollment of this school was about two hundred. The school's outstanding heads were: W. I. Thames and S. H. McDonnieal; also superintendent Overstreet, present head of Starksville City Schools.

In 1923 this school was destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt of brick. Its greatest era of growth and development began under the guidance of L. N. Davis. The school reached a top enrollment of near four hundred, two hundred of whom boarded in the dormitories. The number of students enrolled in the graduating class averaged forty per year during Davis' tenure, and this school won the State high school basketball championship in 1928; the athletic coach was W. H. Boykin.

In 1933 the A. H. S. was abolished, and Mize public school system established, increasing the territory to 158 square miles, with five separate school plants under one head. Four of these schools teach only the grammar grades; all high school students are transferred to the main high school plant at Mize; 1639 students are in this system, with 37 teachers and 39 school buses.

Public school music is taught in the grammar school, also piano music; they had a string band up until 1937, but Mize school has never enjoyed a cafeteria, P. T. A. or first aid. They have a library, but an inferior one for the class of school. They have electric pumps for water with fountains, bought by putting on home-talent plays; lovely stage scenery was secured by getting advertisements from different business houses of surrounding towns. (1)

Howell School, built in 1900 on land owned by Bud and Mack Howell, was taught by Johnanna Beavers, and later by William and Bertha McLaurin. Around forty pupils were enrolled at one time. Miss Ludie Anderson taught here, and had forty pupils; all were named Sullivan, except three. This school was transferred to Forest Hill in 1915. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Dovy Sullivan, Mize, Miss.
(2) Mrs. M. Anderson, and Steve Howell, Mize, Miss.

Forest Hill School, established and built in 1908, a nice frame building, had three teachers, and Oliver Sullivan as the first and only superintendent. He was assisted by Misses Zill Hawkins and Ruby Stennett; it had about 100 students. After about three years it was consolidated with New Haven and West Point; the three made into one, were moved to the present location of New Haven, which was, and is in 1937, a six-teacher school.

Darby School, three miles southwest of Mize, in the north edge of Sullivan's Hollow, was a frame structure, and only one teacher was employed. Among the first teachers were Olliver Sullivan and Martin Richardson, also Earl Royals. This school, established in 1902 by the Sullivans, Dardens, Tillsons, and Spells, transferred to Forest Hill about 1915.

When New Haven was established after consolidation, a nice brick building was erected and six teachers were employed, giving entire high school work. Oliver Sullivan was principal here for several years; Professor Henderson was also superintendent; all schools were consolidated, and high school students are attending Mize School, but grammar grades remained here; G: L. Stevens is superintendent.

In 1916 West Point and Pleasant Hill consolidated with New Haven and a new building was erected; a six-room block building with a large auditorium and cloak rooms were built by the school district at a cost of $5,800 in 1923; high school grades were taught until 1933, when they were consolidated with Mize; now they teach only through the eighth grade; high school pupils are transferred by trucks to Mize High School. Two basketball courts are provided pupils.

Morris School, five miles north of Mize, on the Raleigh Road, carries all the grammar grades; it has a nice six-room block building, erected in 1933, with a large auditorium and well kept grounds. High school pupils go by bus to Mize. This school was named for its first teacher, Jim Morris, and its first building was a frame structure 30 x 40 feet, with a partition through the center. Jeff Anderson gave the land for the house that was built in 1890. Bobbie Anderson and Lena Blackwell taught here, and the school has a piano and public music is taught. Shrubbery has been donated by individuals and a pretty grove of natural growth trees are on the grounds.

The school has two good ball courts, and water is secured from a well 150 feet deep; sanitary closets are used.

Providence School, organized in 1892, was a small frame structure, located on the old Mize and Taylorsville Road. The men who were instrumental in organizing and operating this school were: The Jones, Frank Hester, Dave Craft, T. J. Norris, the Eubanks, and probably others. The first teacher was Miss Allie Smith; others were: Gale Robinson, Dr. Jim Carr, Dr. Joe Carr, Luther Craft, Minnie Jones, Florence Weathersby. This was a one-teacher school until about 1902, when the enrollment became sufficient for two teachers for part time, and then the building was enlarged. A few years later the location was moved about one hundred feet east, and a new two-room frame building was erected, and from two to three teachers employed. School was maintained here for several years, but when schools began to consolidate, some of the pupils went to other schools; Providence functioned until the enrollment dropped to twelve, then it consolidated with Mize in 1928.

Some of the outstanding men and women who have gone from this school are: Barney Walker, Baptist minister of Poplarville, and S. S. Stewart, one of Smith County's teachers for many years. When the school was organized and the first building erected, it was agreed that it should be used for church or any other religious purpose; it was used as a Social Center for years. (1)

Schools for Negroes

From time to time negroes made quite a bit of progress along educational developments. At present 27 negro schools are maintained in Smith, with about 38 negro teachers.

Warren Hill is a four-teacher school, two of the teachers having two years of college work. This is the only colored institution doing high school work, and has a library, dramatics, P. T. A., faculty meetings, basketball, and baseball.

Leaf River Public School, a wooden building located about one-quarter mile east of the I. C. Railroad, is also used for a church. They have basketball and baseball teams; the latter team played five games and won four during 1936-37 seasons; this is a two-teacher school, with an enrollment of 90 students.

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(1) Mrs. Fate Walker.

New Hope School, a frame building one-quarter mile from Highway 35, leading from Taylorsville to Raleigh, is a one-teacher school. They have P. T. A., which is very helpful, and a baseball team.

Dry Ridge school building, a frame structure, has one teacher, and is about one and one-half miles east of Mize, on the Raleigh and Mize Road.

Noblin, a one-teacher school near Homewood, is made of wood.

Raleigh, a one-teacher school, has a frame structure, and located about three miles east of Raleigh, on Highway 18.

Shady Grove, a two-teacher school, has a frame structure. This school is located about ten miles north of Taylorsville, on a public road leading from Taylorsville and Bay Springs.

Pine Valley, a two-teacher school, is a combination church and school of wooden structure. It is located two miles north of Summerland, on the road leading from Summerland to Stringer, about 200 yards off of this road.

Rock Hill is a one-teacher school; the building is a wooden structure located on the Taylorsville and Bay Springs Road, about seven miles south of Bay Springs.

Hazel Chapel is a one-teacher school; the frame building is on the road leading from Taylorsville to Bay Springs, about six miles north of Taylorsville.

Dillard School, a one-teacher school, is a frame structure, located on the Raleigh and Sylvarena Road.

Cherry Grove, a two-teacher school, is a wooden structure, located about three miles east of Taylorsville, on the Taylorsville and Bay Springs Road. Debates are held Friday afternoons.

New Hope Well School is a wooden structure, and has two teachers. It is on Highway 35, leading from Taylorsville to Collins, about one-half mile off the main highway.

Okey Ridge, a one-teacher school, is located one hundred yards off the public road between Taylorsville and Sylvarena. (1)

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(1) Record in County Supt. Office.

Adult Education

Adult teaching was instituted in Smith County on August 20, 1934, with Mrs. J. T. Ranier, of Taylorsville, as first county supervisor. Mrs. Ranier was assisted by eleven teachers, who were given special training for their work. Following is a list of teachers and subjects they taught: Pat Gill, literary and general education; S. W. Daniels, agriculture; J. T. Dukes, general education; Pauline Sellers, general education and literary; Rosa Sullivan, literary; Edith Pittman, general education; Mrs. Dukes, general education; Mrs. Cooper, literary and general education. Negroes: Zebrezee Brent, literary teacher; Anette Posey Duckworth, literary.

This force continued until July, 1935; J. T. Dukes succeeded Mrs. J. T. Rainer as supervisor on December 15, 1935, and has been in charge of this work since that time. His staff is composed of the following: Miss Willie Bryant, Summerland; Mrs. Lou Ethel Craft, Mize; Miss Pauline Sellers, Taylorsville; Miss Eula Vinzant, Burns; O. H. Buckley, Pulaski; S. H. Richardson, Mt. Olive; Tillman Myers, Raleigh. Colored teachers are: Z. D. Brent, Taylorsville, and R. E. McNair, Mt. Olive.

Classes taught in November were: Whites, 17 classes in general education; enrollment of 246. This course includes basic subjects as well as citizenship, health, and music. There are three white classes in literary education, with an enrollment of thirty students, and two classes in vocational education.

Two colored classes, with an enrollment of 53, and two classes in literary, with an enrollment of 87. Negroes seem to have made more application and progress than the whites, probably due to the fact that their previous opportunities have been less, and they appreciate their present opportunities, and as a result apply themselves more thoroughly. As the percentage of illiterates is high among the colored people, many are now receiving their first and only opportunity to learn educational fundamentals. (1)

School Transportation

The first transportation of school children paid for by the county was during the term of 1916-17. At this time five wagon transfers were used and later increased to twenty-five or thirty. Trucks gradually began to replace wagons, and by the end of 1928, only trucks were used, and

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(1) J. T. Dukes, Gunn, Miss.

the number of transfers had increased to seventy-five. At the present time, 1937, all school buses are uniform; they are painted orange, with a number; have bus driver's initials, and the name of the school.

Small schools have been consolidated and pupils are transferred to them by buses, until the county now has but eight main schools and two line schools. These are: Taylorsville, Mize, Raleigh, Sylvarena, White Oak, Pineville, Burns, and Polkville. The line schools are Homewood and Summerland. Since the beginning of transferring children to school, the number has increased from five wagons to ninety-four buses.

Agricultural High School Movements

An agricultural high school was first organized in 1912, when Will P. Searcy was county superintendent. Trustees were: R. W. Royals of Mize; A. J. Vinzant, Beat Four; T.J. Wills, Raleigh; J. S. Eaton, Taylorsville; J. C. Bell, Trenton. This school was located at Mize, and was the only one of its kind in the county. J. D. Clark was its first superintendent. Allen Caughman became county superintendent in 1916, and was in this office continuously until 1928.

Sylvarena established an agricultural school in 1922, with David T. Horn as vocational teacher and superintendent. White Oak began two years later, with A. E. Lofton as agricultural teacher.

Vocational agricultural schools were half-time until 1932 or 1933. In 1932, Mize A. H. S. was discontinued and made a vocational agriculture, embracing all schools in Mize district; Raleigh and Taylorsville were then made vocational schools. Five vocational schools are: Sylvarena, White Oak, Raleigh, Taylorsville, and Mize. (1)

Home Economics in Smith County

Home economics was first taught in this county at Mize Agricultural High School in 1913. In 1919 Sylvarena added it to their course of study; two years later, White Oak also annexed home economic work in their curriculum; Mize remained a half vocational agricultural high school until June, 1932; Taylorsville and Raleigh added home economics and agriculture at this time.

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(1) County Superintendent Records.

Present Buildings

The teachers' home at the Mize High School, built in 1926-28, is a two-story brick building. It has eighteen rooms, with all modern equipment; water, lights, bath, refrigerators, piano, living-room suite, bedroom suite for each room. This was built and furnished when L. N. Davis was teacher at Mize.

The campus of the high school is very pretty, there being around $700 worth of shrubbery on the grounds, bought and planned by L. N. Davis and his pupils in 1926-27. The building cost, without equipment, $10,000, and was paid for by district funds. The entire property of Mize High School cost $62,600.

The buildings composing the Taylorsville High School unit are: the high school, primary school, home economics, and commercial. The home economics building is a frame structure on the school campus, just north of the High School, was erected about 1931 at a cost of $600 or $700. It has two distinct departments, one for the girls home economics class, and a room and work shop for boys who are taking home farm training.

In 1933 a commercial hall was erected just north of the home economics building. Material, labor, and part of equipment was donated by individuals. This building was used for instruction in commercial work about three years, but at present is occupied as the home of the school janitor and family.

Some ten or twelve years ago the lumber from which the principal frame school was erected in 1902, was used in the erection of a primary building, located just south of the high school, at a cost of four or five hundred dollars. It consists of four good size class rooms, and for eight or nine years four of the teachers taught there. In 1936 it was converted into a teacherage and is being occupied by the superintendent and his family.

One of the most attractive and convenient school buildings in Smith County will be the one at Sylvarena, which was under construction in 1937, and will cost approximately $25,000; it is a brick structure with two wings, each 25 x 109 feet; two 25 x 60 feet; two halls, each 8 x 109; an auditorium 40 x 60 feet, with a seating capacity of 340. The building is divided into eleven class rooms, one music room and an office. All walls are plastered,

with over-head ceiling; pine lumber flooring; seventy-six windows are in the entire building; every room opens into one of the two halls; one door and a large transom. A 110-volt Delco light plant furnishes lights for the school building and the two churches at Sylvarena. There are six flues of fire-proof clay, with eight-inch brick walls around them; the roof is made of asbestos that weighs 390 pounds per square; each front entrance to halls is in the form of a stoop; double doors are at the rear entrance of each hall; the water supply is secured from a deep well pumped by a wind mill. At present time, 1937, eleven teachers are employed to operate this school, all of whom are college graduates. The enrollment is approximately 360 pupils; seven trucks are used to transport them to and from school.

Another attractive structure is the new school building at Taylorsville, which was built by a WPA project. It is a beautiful brick veener, with all inside walls plastered, and over-head ceiling of celetex. This building is about 200 feet long, sixty feet wide, and is located on the Jackson Military Road in the northern part of Taylorsville. An eight-foot hall extends the entire length of the building, with entrance at each end; to the left of the front entrance is located an office; there are nine class rooms, one study hall, girls' and boys' rest rooms well equipped; supply room and laboratory. The commercial room has a partition of glass windows; one part is used for bookkeeping, the other for typing. Floors are sound proof, and all rooms have built-in cabinets, well lighted and ventilated. Along one side of the hall is a long lunch shelf with hangers underneath; two fountains were installed, and a large bulletin board is near the front entrance. The building is lighted by electric lights. In one side of the study hall is a small library, but plans are being made for at least a $3,000 one and new equipment; asphalt or composition shingles compose the roof; concrete steps are at all three entrances; back of the house, stands a water tank which is forty feet high, with a capacity of 1,700 gallons.

The home science department at Mize is divided into four rooms. First is the living room with fireplace, living room suite, rugs, curtains, and extra chairs, furnished by pupils putting on home talent plays in 1935, $190 having been realized. The second room is equipped with six Singer sewing machines, three oil stoves and one wood range; one wood heater, six work tables with lockers and one wood heater; dining table and dishes, silver ware

for extra settings; all kinds of canning equipment, including steam pressure cooker; teacher's desk, blackboard, reference files with lockers, curtains, and rugs. The third is a bed room properly furnished, and the bath room has modern equipment. The cost of the home economic department was about $1,250, paid for by the school district and pupils.

Two teachers' homes are located at Mize; the one at the grammar school is a five-room frame building, painted, but has no modern conveniences except electric lights. This building cost approximately $1,000 and was paid for by the district in 1927.

At Taylorsville, home economics is taught in the vocational building, erected in July and August, 1932, at a cost of about $800, but it is not ceiled or painted. The department is made up of three rooms, hall, and a closet. In the first room is a wood stove, four-burner oil stove, blackboard, four tables, about sixteen stools, teacher's desk and chair; built in cabinet, broom closet, four machines, and curtains. The next is the breakfast room, which has a breakfast set, two shelves of home economics books, and curtains. A play was given Friday night, December, 1936, to raise money to buy new equipment needed.

Home economics has been taught in Sylvarena School for about fifteen years. Since 1929, it has been taught in the brick vocational building, with equipment valued at $700. The home economic division consists of a living room and breakfast room together; bedroom, sewing laboratory food laboratory, and two closets. In the living room, a library containing forty-odd books, a few chairs, curtains, fire-place, and one pot flower; the bedroom is furnished with a large mirror, bed, dresser, heater, and a blackboard; in the sewing room are four nice machines, three cutting tables, and a heater. The kitchen has three oil stoves, cabinet, and sink. Lights are furnished by a Delco plant, and running water is also in the building.

Summerland: Home demonstration work has meant much to this community, as it has brought new ideas and recipes into homes. Canning demonstration and mattress making have been successfully accomplished.

In 1936 Mrs. Charles Suggs won first prize from the Nitrate Chilean Company for the best all-round vegetable garden in the Community Club. She and her son, Robert, root and sell plants on a small scale.

Sylvarena Manual Training: Although manual training is not taught in Sylvarena School, they do get some training along this line in agriculture. Besides taking up farm practice, livestock, or both, boys are required to work an average of six weeks per school term in the shop. In this they learh how to work with and make articles out of wood, glass, iron, steel, and copper, and are trained how to sharpen saws, mend, make, and sharpen other farm implements.

Agriculture is taught in the vocational building; the work shop is a large room under the building, and the ground is used for flooring, but they are going to concrete it. The good equipment needs repairing, but is valued at $600.

Sylvarena agriculture boys helped build and furnish the little library; building is made of split logs, and cracks are filled with stone; the large fire place is made of stones. Boys made three large tables, four benches, and two book-holders with four shelves in each, of split logs. Curtains are provided and rods are made of wood; they also made an old fashioned well with a pulley to it.

Taylorsville Manual Training: The only form of manual training taught in the Taylorsville School is the shop work they get through the agriculture division, six weeks being required per year. The shop under the vocational building has fair equipment, and a majority of boys enjoy this type of work. They experiment with glass, iron, wood, steel, copper, and other things.

Mize Manual Training: The home economics and manual training building was erected in 1933 by CWA labor, but Mize school district furnished material at a cost of about $5,000. It is about 50 x 70 feet, with partition through the center to divide the manual training department from the home economics. The manual training department is divided into three rooms: a display room, room for tools and materials, and the work room. Tools sufficient for fifteen or twenty to work with at the same time in both wood and iron, costing $450, was furnished by the school district.

Libraries

Smith County's circulating library was first started through the woman's division of the CWA; Mrs. Virgil Houston, of Sylvarena, was made supervisor of the work, and

holds that position now, 1937. The main office or main library is located in Raleigh, from which place books are sent to the branch libraries over the county. At present the work is carried on by the WPA. Taylorsville High School became affiliated in 1924-25, and pupils had access to a library the first year. Many books were donated, and in 1931 the Parent-Teachers Association added approximately fifty dollars worth to the high school library; the county donated about the same amount to it. There is also a library in grammar school, each room or grade being supplied with books. In 1934 the Taylorsville Woman's Club donated ten or fifteen dollars to Miss Effie Norris' library.

Burns School has a library of about 700 books; one hundred of this number has just been added. The school matched the state fifty-fifty; most of the old books were donated by patrons of the school, which is supplied with magazines, four dictionaries, four volumes of encyclopedias, and four nice standard book cases. Public school music was taught three years, 1930-31-32; this teacher had several pupils in piano after school hours.

Polkville School has always had a well equipped library. Most books were obtained by pupils, as fees were charged when plays were put on at different times for the purpose. Various other methods were used to obtain money for this purpose. The best donation ever made to the Polkville library was a twenty-volume encyclopedia, given by Allen Caughman.

White Oak has also a well equipped library. Each class room has its own library, and a well equipped library for the study hall and auditorium.

Music

Music (piano), was first taught in Taylorsville School in 1901-02 by Miss Newelle; Misses Alice Quarrels, Mary Curd, and Gallaspy taught later. It was taught every year until 1926-27, when Mrs. Louis Elliott started to teach public school music, piano, and expression; she also sponsored a glee club and a Kitty Rythm Band. She had much success with music and expression, and taught until 1933. During this time Miss Myra Gatewood taught violin lessons, and was very successful. Then came Mrs. Lucian Cowan, who taught public school music and violin; Mrs. Anola Blakeney taught public school music later, having classes certain days each week; Miss Lois Smith

later taught violin and public school music, glee club, piano, and expression. Mrs. Harris came from Laurel to Taylorsville and taught expression; Miss Reba also taught music here. At present, 1936-37, Miss Wilhelmina Robinson is teaching public school music, piano, voice, Kitty Rhythm Band, and violin.

Mrs. Anola Blakeney, one of Taylorsville's public music teachers, was formerly of Memphis; she attended Teachers' College in Memphis, University of California, at Berkley, Memphis Conservatory of music, and also went to school in Washington, D. C. She studied piano, pipe organ, voice, and public school music, and has taught public school music, such as glee clubs, quartets, and piano in Taylorsville and Summerland schools in 1934-35. Mrs. Blakeney wrote one children's operetta - "Cinderella Goes Visiting" - and gave it at Taylorsville and Center Ridge.

Summerland Music: Music has been taught at Summerland quite a few years, but public school music was first taught there in 1934-35 by Mrs. Avery Blakeney. She taught piano, glee club, and other forms of music. Miss McQuay at present, 1936-37, is music teacher at Summerland and has piano, glee club, and Kitty Rythm Band pupils.

Sylvarena Music: Piano has been taught there for many years, but public music was first taught in 1935-36 by Miss Mildred Hughey. She taught glee club, piano, and expression; Miss Adeline Horn is teaching piano, glee club, and expression during the 1936-37 session.

White Oak Music: Introduced in the work here when the school was consolidated, and has been taught practically every year since, until 1933. Some teachers were: Mrs. F. W. Walker, Opal McMullen, Miss Oates, Vardaman Bassett, and others. (1)

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(1) Mrs. Fate Walker, Mize, Miss.

Shorthand - Typing - Bookkeeping

Raleigh Consolidated School: In 1934 the Commercial Department was an addition to Raleigh Consolidated School, and has been self supporting. New equipment was bought consisting of ten typewriters costing $600, mimeographing machine costing $190, and a cope costing $30. Twentieth century bookkeeping, Gregg's Twentieth Century Shorthand and typing are taught.

Miss Ann Sigrest, Hattiesburg, was the first teacher, 1934-35-36. She received her education at Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Boling Green Business College, Boling, Kentucky, and Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Mississippi. Miss Maggie Dell Pearson, Ellisville, Mississippi, is the present teacher.

A fee of $1 per month, or $6 per year, paid in advance for one unit, is charged pupils who study commercial work; one-half this price is charged for one-half unit. The southwest room under bleachers in the gymnasium is used as a class room.

Typewriting, shorthand, and bookkeeping were first taught in Taylorsville school in 1933-34 by Luther L. Rogers. He had about 100 pupils from High School to take this work, and were charged $1 per month. About fifteen pupils outside of the school were among his pupils, who paid three dollars per month. Eight typewriters were bought the first year, costing $420.50, out of district money. Money pupils paid for this commercial course, was taken to keep up the typewriters. Mr. O'Brian taught this work in 1935-36, approximately 130 pupils attended, and was still teaching in 1937.

White Oak: Typing was introduced in the school work in 1934, but never has been an accredited subject, as no teacher has been employed to teach this elective subject. (1)

Mize: Commercial training, such as typing, bookkeeping, and shorthand are taught in the regular course of study in the Mize High School.

Athletics

Taylorsville: We consider athletics in Taylorsville School an interesting and important asset. There has been some athletics since the beginning of the school, but all

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(1) Mrs. Fate Walker, Mize, Miss.

games were played on an out-door court. About 1926 or 1927, Floyd Walker and Roger C. Thompson, who taught there, built a floored court made of hardwood, and had it lighted. This was used a short time but did not prove satisfactory, so it was disbanded, leaving a debt of about $200.

In 1932 a gymnasium was built between the home economics and high school building, and is valued at $2500. Part of the lumber was bought from the Faust Lumber Company at a cost of four or five hundred dollars, and the balance of the lumber was bought from Eastman-Gardner and Company, some of the citizens gave a note for $350, plus $13.13 interest. Lumber for floor cost $90, and the following men went on this note: Palmer Glisson, E. F. Shanks, W. G. Ford, G. D. Butler, W. L. Ware, B. B. Golden, C. C. Knight, Lucius Cowan, E. R. Hester, C. E. Boykin, E. B. Whiten, B. E. Blakeney, P. S. Ford, D. E. Ware, and Dr. S. K. Ward.

The gymnasium was built in the summer of 1932, and the boys basketball team started in the fall of the same year, with Lucius Cowen,coach, who gave the boys excellent training. In the season of 1933-34 Guycelle Tynes coached boys' basketball team, and the Taylorsville Tartans climaxed the basketball season for 1933-34 in a game with Clinton, and were victorious. Taylorsville, state champions in 1933-34 was the first team Tynes ever coached. The outstanding players were: Sebron Leggett, Hilton Bryant, Robert Hill, Ellis Blakeney, Troy Lee Grayson, Ance Blakeney, Tom Pridgen, Charles Ford, Franklin Carter, A. G. Cargile, Milton Bryant, and Odelle Yearger; Cato Mayfield was manager.

The Tartans won 44 of the 46 games played, but lost both games to Sumrall, State champions in 1933. Taylorsville more than evened the score with Sumrall by defeating them three out of five games during the year. The season's record of Taylorsville team is as follows: total 1704 points, to opponents 864 points. Other teams the Tartans defeated were: Cross Roads, Salem, Lone Star, Oak Grove, Pinola, Sylvarena, Homewood, Mize, Neely, Raleigh, White Oak, Myrick, Buford, Penantly, Pineville, Utica, Portersville, Calhoun, Madden, Mt. Olive, Williamsburg, Carson, Shady Grove, Newton, Topeka, Clinton, and Pine Grove.

Taylorsville girls' team began the season 1934-35 with Henry Butler as coach, and won several games;

they still had a good team in 1935-36, with Bart Herrington and Miss Elma Cargile, coaches.

In 1934 the Taylorsville boys played their first football, with Gycelle Tynes, coach. In 1935 Bart Harrington and Harold Webb coached the team, but failed to win any games that season, but tied games with Calhoun and Collins. In 1936 they began football with Herbert Ferrell coaching; played eight games - won three and tied one; won over Central, Waynesboro, and Mize, tied with Soso. (1)

Summerland had the first basketball team in Smith County. It was organized about 1910, with Judge E. M. Lane as coach. The first game of any note was played in 1911 with University of Mississippi. Prior to this time, the boys had played by girls' rules, but by playing this game with the University they learned to play by boys' rules. Some of the first players were: Harvey Johnson, Hill Davis, Forest McCall, Clarence Davis, George Murray, Tom Edwards, Kennon McDaniel, Ernest Ford, and Sylvester McDonnieal. Every boy that went from Summerland to college played on a college team, and one boy, Sylvester McDonnieal, has the honor having played on two, the University of Mississippi team, and Mississippi College. Since that time there has been a team continuoulsy, and at present, 1936-37, Mr. Sills is coach. Summerland has a girls' team.

Mize: Mrs. Anna Mary Davis is the party who was responsible for the $4,000 gym built at Mize, with the exception of $350, which the county paid. She did this by getting advertisements from all over the state for everything that could be advertised. Over 1000 concerns can be found advertised in the gym and the school building that she secured.

In 1928 this school won the state high school basketball Championship, coached by W. H. Boykin. (2)

Sylvarena gymnasium was built in 1933 by the CWA and the school district; CWA put up $5,000 and the school district $2,000. The lumber was bought for cash from Gilchrist Fordney. It required five or six months to build the gym; Trustees at that time were: N. H. Smith, L. S. James, and T. C. Wadell. They have boys' and girls' basketball teams, and have had for many years.

Burns Athletics: The gym is 90 x 90 feet, with seating capacity about 1000; a Delco plant furnishes light.

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(1) Mrs. Elizabeth Hester, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Ina Boykin, Taylorsville, Miss.

Boys' team won two games this season, 1936-37, over Mize and Homewood. C. B. Reno is superintendent of school and boys' coach; girls' coach is Miss Turnage. Burnville Lumber Company donated some lumber for gym; timber was donated by several individuals, and was sawed by Homer Traxler. This home-sawed timber cost the district $15 per thousand. The labor was begun under the FERA and completed by the CWA.

Smith County Basketball Tournament, which opened at Raleigh on Saturday, February 6, 1937, came to a close on Monday night, February 8th, it being impractical to crowd all events into one day. A large crowd of school boys and girls, and sport lovers from every nook and corner of the county attended the events. In the finals, victory rested upon the boys' team from Raleigh, and the girls' team from White Oak; both winning by margins unpleasantly close.

The following is a report of the events: Girls' team: In the preliminary contests Mize was given the score over Pineville, the latter team failing to appear; White Oak defeated Burns 51 to 35; Polkville defeated Taylorsville 32 to 12, and Raleigh defeated Sylvarena 25 to 18; in the semi-finals, Mize took the score from Polkville 31 to 20, and White Oak defeated Raleigh 51 to 35. In the final game White Oak won over Mize.

In the boys' preliminary contests Raleigh defeated Burns 4 to 2; Polkville scored by Pineville's default; White Oak whipped Taylorsville 20 to 14, and Mize led Sylvarena 28 to 24; in the semi-finals Raleigh won over Polkville 33 to 20, and White Oak over Mize 32 to 21; in the final game the White Oak quintet was forced to yield the championship to Raleigh, the score standing Raleigh 19, White Oak 17.

Cultural

Polkville: In 1924 a literary society was at the Polkville Consolidated High School for the benefit of training boys and girls for higher culture. Some presidents of the organization were: C. B. Neal, Thomas Ross, Murrah Mayo, Ras Hales, and R. B. Richardson. This organization continued until the high school was transferred to another school.

Another important club organized in this school was the debating club, which met twice a month. Some of

the members that belonged to this club were: Bennett Lee, R. B. Richardson, Ras Hales, R. H. Richardson, Evan Hales, Jim Purvis, John Wesley Ross, Mary E. Everett, Mabel Lee, Gertrude Palmer, and Lester Palmer.

Taylorsville: A Hi-Y was organized at Taylorsville in 1932-33 by E. B. Whitten, the purpose of which was to help the needy and to make better citizens of its members.

The Boy Scouts organized in Taylorsville in 1931-32 by Rev. Lowery Compere with about 35 members. He was assisted by T. E. Walker and John Rainer; Harmon Hardin was assistant scoutmaster. The purpose of the boy scouts was to train and make better citizens of boys. They went on hikes and camping trips, which they enjoyed very much; had baseball and basketball teams every year, and won several games.

The Girl Reserves was organized in 1929-30 by Miss Lou Ethel Eaton; in 1930-31 they were sponsored by Miss Irene Russell; the next two years, 1931-32, 1932-33, this organization was sponsored by Miss Borrence Eaton. During this time these girls and their sponsor pieced quilts and sent them to an orphans' home. They also fixed boxes and gave them to the needy families where homes had burned and families that were unable to buy for themselves. The Girl Reserves also gave boxes of fruit to poor and needy families at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. In 1934-35 they were sponsored by Mrs. George Ford.

White Oak: Some of the clubs organized at White Oak School are debating and dramatics. The most important, however, was the Girl Reserve Club, organized in 1929 under the supervision of Mrs. F. W. Walker. Girls that served as president and secretary of this club are: Ora Mae Hughes, Lillie Boykin, Winnie Fae Caldwell, and Ina Dukes. Members average 25 per year, but the club disbanded in 1934. (1)

Taylorsville Playground covers an area of about eight acres; on about two acres in one lot on Spring Street, are located the grammar school building, and the janitors home. A few years ago the Ladies Club and school bought some playground equipment.

Several years ago the school bought six acres of land on Hester Street from Henry Walker, on which is located the high school building, teachers' home, and the gymnasium; WPA set out shrubbery around the grammar school; shrubbery is also set out around the gymnasium and teachers' home.

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(1) Mrs. T. W. Walker, Taylorsville, Miss.

Another WPA project started in Taylorsville is the laying of three miles of concrete from the school to town, and over as many streets as possible.

Sylvarena Playground: About ten acres of ground belong to Sylvarena School, but only about five acres are used for buildings and playgrounds. The school recently bought one acre from Grady Jones for $150. The new school building, library, vocational building, gymnasium and teachers' home are located on the school grounds.

Summerland Playground: Approximately five and one-half acres are included in the Summerland School property, of which two acres were donated by Will Davis. The rest was bought from W. E. Moore for $300. On this porperty is located the Summerland High School building and the teachers' home; a little to the northeast and across the road are three ball courts; a few years ago the school and P. T. A. bought eight see-saws. There are also two hydrants on the ground which furnish good water.

Burns Playground: This playground is equipped with two soft balls, about ten see-saws, and one circular swing that cost about $100. An outstanding feature about Burn's playground is the attractive seats built around trees, constructed of four planks about three or four feet long.

Raleigh Club: Under the auspices of Raleigh Federated Woman's Club, playground equipment was placed on Raleigh Consolidated School campus in 1935. The club secured money by putting up stands and selling ice cream, hamburgers etc., piecing quilts, and in various ways. Swings and see-saws were erected on the campus. Lumber costing $119.89, paint $10, labor $16, was the amount expended by the club for the playground. The club planted shrubbery around the schoolhouse at an approximate cost of $34. (1)

First Aid

There is no regular First Aid teaching in Taylorsville School, but there has been two First Aid courses given. The first was a six weeks course given to the school children in the winter of 1934-35 by Miss Selma Rhodes, a graduate nurse. At the end of the course a test was given and those passing received a certificate.

(1) Mrs. Maud Crawford, Taylorsville, Miss.

Miss Rhodes also taught a First Aid course at Mize and Raleigh.

The second course given by Tillman Myers to teachers in the spring of 1936. Myers met with them two hours each afternoon of the school week until the course was finished; at its completion he gave a test, and those passing were given a Red Cross certificate.

Related Activities

The Parent-Teachers Association of White Oak was organized in 1925, but it only lasted one year. The purpose of this organization was to promote co-operation of teachers and parents for the welfare of the school.

Polkville: In 1924, a Parent-Teachers Association was organized, but did not make much progress, due to lack of co-operation of parents. Members met twice in each month at the school building, and those who served as president were: Mrs. Jim Gill and Mrs. Charlie Vinson. This organization existed only one year.

Summerland has an active Parent-Teachers Association that was organized about 1924-25, with Mrs. Eugene Holifield first president. There have been other presidents from time to time, but Mrs. Holifield is president at present, 1937. Some of the things the P. T. A. has sponsored are, health examinations of children; painted teachers home; planted shrubbery around the school building; sponsored lunch room program 1935-36, and also sponsored some plays.

Faculty Meetings

Taylorsville, Sylvarena, Polkville, and White Oak schools have monthly faculty meetings for the purpose of making plans for pupils and classes.

Cafeterias

For a number of years it has been the ambition of Mrs. Atha Ford to see that underweight and undernourished children attending Taylorsville's school were given warm lunches. In the fall of 1933 the Woman's Club, directed by Mrs. Ford, was successful in interesting the trustees and the ERA in having a cafeteria in this school. The lunch room started the Tuesday before Thanksgiving, 1933, with Mrs. M. N. Hardin as supervisor. There were many obstacles to overcome. They did not have a building for

the lunch room, but had to cook and feed the children. in the home economic building. When it first opened they fed 48 children. The Woman's Club gave $10 to buy equipment and the ERA furnished some commodities; eight cents per child was charged. Mrs. Hardin and Mrs. Ford canvassed the town for donations, and before the year was out, the price per meal had been cut to four cents. Hot lunches were carried from the school house to the Baptist Church, where some grades were taught.

On Valentine, Washington's Birthday, and St. Patrick's Day, special cookies were prepared and served. For Christmas, each child received a small bag containing fruits, nuts, and candy. From the start of the lunch room until it closed, the enrollment increased from forty-eight to one hundred and forty-five.

In the summer of 1934, the trustees furnished lumber to build a lunch room; labor was paid by the FERA. The building was annexed to the back of the gymnasium, and it is about 14 x 75 feet. Its approximate cost was about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and was a great help to the workers and the children.

When the lunch room started November 23, 1934, Mrs. Hardin was still supervisor, Mrs. V. T. Norris assistant supervisor; 108 children were to be fed. The trustees donated some equipment, including a wood stove. This time Mrs. Hardin was furnished ten cents per child on relief by the FERA. Out of this Mrs. Hardin had to pay for food. Some that were not on relief bought lunches, or exchanged home products, such as meal, eggs, milk, and vegetables, for lunches.

In the summer of 1934-35, Mrs. Hardin, with her helpers, canned fruits and vegetables for the FERA; a certain per cent was given to persons furnishing products and a certain per cent went to the ERA. The part belonging to the ARA was carried to Raleigh and distributed among schools in the county.

When the lunch room started for the term of 1935-36 Mrs. V. T. Norris was supervisor; labor was paid by the WPA. They also furnished most of the foods and some commodities. Some children brought milk, meal, potatoes, peas, eggs, wood, and coal oil to help pay for their lunches.

During this term Mrs. Atha Ford donated $5 for equipment; the Woman's Club gave $5 and a sink; enrollment was two hundred and forty. The Taylorsville's

lunch room was classed as the outstanding one in the county, and on Saturday before Easter Sunday, children were given an Easter hunt. While eggs were being hidden, many entertaining games were played; at last, children were turned loose to find the eggs, and those finding the most were given prizes. After the games and egg hunt, delicious refreshments were served. Taylorsville is very proud of its lunch room, not only because of its success, but because it was the first in Smith County. (1)

Polkville Cafeteria, an important factor in the life of Polkville was the introduction of a lunch room. It began in 1933-34 and was supervised by Mrs. Elma Guthrie. The object of it was to give hot lunches to undernourished children; a class room was converted into a lunch-kitchen room; CWA furnished pupils who were unable to buy them, as well as for the undernourished. During 1934-35, the lunch room was still supervised by Mrs. Guthrie, with the aid of Mrs. Tommie Phillips. This year only pupils whose parents received relief were furnished lunches; in 1936, it was supervised by Mrs. Guthrie, with Mrs. S. J. Mayo as helper. During this session lunches were furnished to all children who were undernourished. Commodities for these hot lunches were furnished by the WPA, and no lunch room worker was allowed to collect for a meal furnished by agency. However, a girl was allowed to receive her lunch in exchange for her services in the lunch room. This service consisted of selling and collecting for lunches from anyone who wished to buy them; girls could take this money so collected and buy equipment that was needed. In 1936-37 the method was changed. Lunches are to be sold outright; this does not promise to be as successful as the method of past years, or as it should be for the benefit of the school children.

White Oak Lunchroom: A lunch room was introduced into the school work in 1933-34, the expense of which was furnished by the Federal government through the CWA and PWA program. A class room was used as a lunch room, under the supervision and management of Mrs. Mellie Jones. The first year this was introduced, the purpose was to give a warm lunch to undernourished and underweight children; others who obtained lunches, paid for them. The following year lunches were given to children whose parents were on relief rolls. After two years, the management passed from Mrs. Mellie Jones to Mrs. Henry Walters.

Sylvarena Lunch Room: During the term of 1933-34, Sylvarena lunch room was supervised by Mrs. W. C. Houston; helpers were: Mrs. Pat Lightsey and Mrs. Grady Jones. Food and commodities were furnished by the FERA;

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(1) Mrs. V. T. Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.

those able to buy lunches, paid five cents, and those who were not able and undernourished, were fed by the relief.

Because there was not a cafeteria or lunch room, the home economic room was used for cooking the food and serving children. All children that could, brought their own dishes to be served in.

During the summer of 1934-35, Mrs. Houston supervised the canning; labor was paid by the FERA. A certain percent of the canned goods went back to persons having food canned, and a certain percent went to the FERA. The relief part was carried to Raleigh and distributed to all lunch rooms in the county, in proportion to the number of children fed.

When the lunch room was opened for the school term for 1934-35, Mrs. W. C. Houston was again given the supervision of it. Some food and commodities were again furnished; those who were not on relief or undernourished, and wanted warm lunches, brought money or food, such as eggs, meal, syrup, and potatoes, in exchange for their lunch; the average number of children fed per day during the terms of 1933-34-35 was about one hundred. During 1935-36, the lunch room was supervised by Mrs. Lee Jones, and not allowed to sell lunches. Those who were able brought articles from home, such as eggs, meal, milk and potatoes; labor was paid by the WPA; food and commodities were furnished by WPA and FERA. They were again served in the home economic building.

Raleigh Cafeteria: In 1933 a cafeteria was provided through relief under the supervision of Mrs. C. E. Stringer. The home economics room and equipment were used in preparing food for undernourished children on relief rolls, but a small price was charged other pupils. Food was furnished by the relief through the commodity division. The money received for pay-lunches of five cents, and double-lunches of ten cents, was returned to the commodity. Including pay lunches, averages served was one hundred and twenty. No donations were made by individuals, but the Federated Woman's Clubs of Raleigh bought needed utensils and dishes, costing about ten dollars.

Summerland Lunch Room: The first Summerland lunchroom started in the later part of 1933, or in January, 1934, with Mrs. Julia Lawson as supervisor.

This lunch room was run like those at other places; so much was allowed for each child on relief rolls. At first they started out furnishing some commodities and eight cents per child, but later it was cut to four cents. An average of about 100 children were fed in the lunch room under the school building. The school bought tables, stove, and other needed articles. Mrs. Lawson continued as supervisor during the second year. In this year, pupils not on the relief rolls, paid for their lunches or brought food from home, such as eggs, potatoes, meal, and milk in exchange for same; in 1935-36, the lunch room started the last week in January, or first week in February, and supervised by Mrs. Janie Ragers; her helper was Mrs. Robert Suggs, and the average number of children fed was about one hundred. Like the year before, those who were able bought their lunches if they were not undernourished, but were allowed to bring home products to exchange for lunches; the WPA furnished all of the labor and part of the food; the ERA furnished some commodities. Once during the school term they gave a dinner and had the teachers, trustees, and Mrs. Bertie Mae Scott, Area Supervisor, as guests. The Saturday before Easter they gave the children a picnic.

Teachers' Homes

When small one-teacher schools were organized, teachers boarded around with patrons and supporters of the school. They would stay one week in one home, then go to another the next week. By this method the expense of the teacher's board was eliminated, and his meager salary was thought to be good pay. Not until small schools were consolidated did the teacher secure a permanent place to board; they would board in private homes near the school, and this was kept up for several years.

The first school in the county to furnish teachers a place to live was the A. H. S. of Mize. They boarded in the dormitories, just as students. Other schools saw the benefit derived from having teacher together and decided upon the plan of building teachers' homes.

Raleigh was the first school in the county to have a teachers' home. It was bought from S.S. Stewart in 1923, and located north of the school and on the campus. In 1925, W. W. Cantwell exchanged homes with the teachers, which serves as the present teacherage north of the Baptist Church. The home has ten rooms, a hall, and two porches.

In 1927 Burns built a new brick teacherage. The entire faculty live in the teachers' home and divide expenses. In 1935 Taylorsville built their teacherage, and in Summerland the teacherage was built when the present school building was erected. This is a six-room building, furnished by the school district.

White Oak built a teachers' home when the new school building was erected in 1922.

Sylvarena's teacherage was built in 1919; only the superintendent and family live in the home; other teachers board in a private home.

Some of the grammar schools also have homes for their teachers. Pleasant Hill, Center Ridge, Mineral Springs, New Haven, have teachers' homes.

Communities are greatly benefited by teachers' home, in-as-much as superintendents live in community during the summer and help carry on various activities which probably would not survive if the teachers' home were not provided.

Burns teachers' home was built about 1927 from an old school building, but new floors and roof were added. Duboise donated hardwood flooring for the living room and the dining room; other donations were made by Adams, Banks, Eastman-Gardner, and the Day Lumber Company. Eight rooms are in the building, all well furnished by ths school district. Mrs. Duboise donated a double hedge for grounds around the teacherage.

From the beginning of public school system until the beginning of consolidation, qualifications of teachers were limited for smaller schools. County examinations were held annually at the county site and applicants who made an average grade of 75% on what are now known as eighth grade subjects, were permitted to teach in public schools.

At present, all grammar grade teachers are required to have at least two years of college work; high school teachers are required to have four years of college work. In vocational work, the teacher is required to major in subject taught.

The teachers' home at the Mize High School, built in 1926-28, is a two-story brick building, with eighteen rooms with all modern equipment; water, lights, bath, refrigeration, piano, livingroom suite, bedroom suite for all rooms. This was built and furnished when N. L. Davis was teacher.

References

Allen, W. H.	Mize, Miss.
Armour, Mrs. Percy	Taylorsville, Miss.
Armour, Sam	Taylorsville, Miss.
Anderson, Mrs. J. D.	Mize, Miss.
Anderson, Mrs. Ludie	Mize, Miss.
Anderson, Mrs. M. M.	Mize, Miss.
Baugh, Billie	Polkville, Miss.
Bell, Jeff	Trenton, Miss.
Blalock, Arthur	Taylorsville, Miss.
Boykin, Mrs. Ina	Taylorsville, Miss.
Boykin, Clyde	Taylorsville, Miss.
Bradshaw, Claude	Mize, Miss.
Brent, Z. D.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Bryant, Mrs. Ann	Mize, Miss.
Bryant, Grannie	Taylorsville, Miss.
Bryant, Wiley	Mize, Miss.
Buck, Mr. & Mrs. C. P.	Sylvarena, Miss.
Byrd, Mrs. Jack	Mize, Miss.
Chapin, Miss Sarah Lou	Sylvarena, Miss.
Craft, Lou Ethel	Taylorsville, Miss.
Craigg, Mr. & Mrs. W. L.	Mize, Miss.
Cranford, Mrs. Maud	Taylorsville, Miss.
Drew, Mrs. John	Mize, Miss.
Dukes, J. T.	Gunn, Miss.
Eaton, Mrs. Dorrence	Taylorsville, Miss.
Farrell, Herbert	Taylorsville, Miss.
Grant, Mrs. W. G.	Sylvarena, Miss.
Grissom, Deverous	Taylorsville, Miss.
Grissom, W. M.	Summerland, Miss.
Hardin, Mrs. N. M.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Hester, Miss Elizabeth	Taylorsville, Miss.
Holbrooks, J. B.	Polkville, Miss.
Hopkins, Mrs. M. P.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Houston, T. L.	Mize, Miss.
Howell, Bud	Mize, Miss.
Howell, Burley	Mize, Miss.
Howell, Steve	Mize, Miss.
Huff, Mr. & Mrs. C. P.	Sylvarena, Miss.
James, L. H.	Sylvarena, Miss.
Johnson, Orange	Mize, Miss.
Jones, Mrs. Allen	Sylvarena, Miss.
Lack, Dan	Mize, Miss.
Lawson, Ross J.	Raleigh, Miss.
Little, Mrs. Robert	Mize, Miss.
Martin, Matell	Mize, Miss.
McCollum, P. A.	Mize, Miss.

Morris,	Mize, Miss.
Norris, Ida	Taylorsville, Miss.
Norris, Mrs. V. T.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Floyd	Raleigh, Miss.
Russell, G. H.	Raleigh, Miss.
Stennett, Mrs.	Fairmount, Miss.
Stennett, John Wiley	Mize, Miss.
Stringer, Mrs. C. E.	Raleigh, Miss.
Stubbs, Will	Mize, Miss.
Sullivan, Mrs. Douglass	Mize, Miss.
Sullivan, Mrs. Dovy	Mize, Miss.
Tullos, R. S.	Raleigh, Miss.
Walker, Miss Fate	Mize, Miss.
Walker, Mrs. T. W.	Taylorsville, Miss.



COVER CROP OF VETCH

This field, south of Raleigh, grows advocated county agent and Smith-Hughes Schools.

Mize, Miss.
Taylorsville, Miss.
Taylorsville, Miss.
Raleigh, Miss.
Raleigh, Miss.
Fairmount, Miss.
Mize, Miss.
Raleigh, Miss.
Mize, Miss.
Mize, Miss.
Mize, Miss.
Raleigh, Miss.
Mize, Miss.
Taylorsville, Miss.



COVER CROP OF VETCH

This field, south of Raleigh, crops advocated by the county agent and Smith-Hughes Schools.

Chapter XIV

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

The people of Smith County as a whole, resort to farming as a means of livelihood, there being no factories or mills here of any consequence.

Probably 80% of the population is directly and actively engaged in agricultural pursuit; the county is composed of numerous small farms, averaging perhaps fifty acres to the landowner, with about half this amount in cultivation. Since practically all of the timber has been cut out, there are no other supporting or contributory industries for occupations. The approximate cultivable acreage in Smith County is 74,000, with about half of it in cotton, the other half being in other crops.

The rural population of the county is 12,451 white, 2,500 colored; the number of white families is 2,777, with 500 colored families; we have 1,374 white farm owners and 152 colored; the number of white tenants is 1,420; colored 348. Six home demonstration club families are on relief in the county; the number of families receiving aid from the Resettlement office is 638 white, and 15 colored; 516 families have members in 4-H clubs, and 2,000 men are members of the two-farm co-operative organizations. There are ten demonstration clubs and eleven 4-H clubs; nine communities have all of these organizations. The average income per family is $350.00 per annum.

Means of Building Soil

For a long time Smith County farmers depended solely upon commercial fertilizers to sustain the land, but now they plant winter peas, vetch, clover, amd other leguminous plants. Winter crops were extensively introduced here in the fall of 1932; before this time, scarcely any land was utilized this way.

A highly developed terracing system has also been introduced, which has prevented much erosion, and has been invaluable to the land of the county. Terracing

was introduced in our county within the nineties, but the method then used was not so satisfactory as the present system. At that time a narrow, high ridge was thrown up and allowed to go fallow the entire year; the method now in use is a broad, low bed, which is cultivated and planted to whatever seed the farmer sees fit; as many as three rows are sometimes planted on the terrace, and usually produce better than other plots on the same ground.

The first county agent of Smith County was R. S. Yelverton, whose work consisted chiefly of terracing land, encouraging better stock raising, and a general improvement in farming. He had several men throughout the county who co-operated with him in putting into practice scientific farming, and began broad terraces about 1905, with J. F. Tillson, Sid Myers, and Joe Stuart acting with him; W. W. Westmoreland and G. I. Windham assisted the farmers in laying off terraces. Yelverton was the first man to introduce Japanese clover into Smith County.

Early History of Agriculture

The Indians were poor farmers, cultivating only small patches of corn in a crude manner; they depended on hunting and fishing for their living. A few raised crops of beans, potatoes, and pumpkins, but the garden was the property of the entire tribe; Indian women did the work, while the warriors gambled and made war, when not hunting.

Crops of the early settlers were of course poor and crude in many respects, but their yield was proportionate to the effort expended; perhaps greater than that of today, due to the unusual fertility of the soil.

The first Sullivans in this vicinity made 75 bushels of corn to the acre with very little effort. Steve Howell's father, one of the first and largest farmers, operating a six-horse farm, usually planted about twenty acres in cotton, and the yield was about two bales. The stalks grew sixteen feet high and the bolls were so hard and sharp that the hands would be lacerated in picking. The lint in this cotton was equivalent to about one-half of the seed; cotton was hauled to a gin 26 miles away, and the bales, tied with hickory splits, were hauled to Mobile and sold for nine or ten cents a pound. These conditions lasted until after the War between the States, when water-gins were put up in almost every locality, but

only about two bales were ginned a day. The seed at this time were worthless and were never carried from the gins. When steam gins replaced the old type, Russell's Big Boll Cotton was developed, which increased the yield to about one-half bale per acre; a use and sale for the seed also became widespread, and at this time Ellisville became the market for the products.

Cotton Produced

Wailes Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi says: "When and from whence the cotton plant was first introduced into Mississippi is not certainly known, but most probably by the early French colonists from St. Domingo, which was a touching-point for the company's ships and the place whence they derived much of their supplies. It would seem indeed, that its cultivation here and in Louisiana on a small scale for domestic purposes preceded that of Georgia; it was introduced into Georgia as early as 1768." This volume also says the cotton plant was seen growing in the garden of Sieur Le Noir in Natchez in the year 1722. Before its introduction, the principle crops of this county were rice, corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and flax.

The English were the first successful tillers of the soil, and most settlers owned several head of hogs and cattle, which they gave little attention, other than protection from bears and wolves.

Even after its introduction into this county, cotton was not grown extensively for a long time, each family raising just what they thought would be needed for their own use. Even this was hard to do, because they had crude and imperfect implements, such as half and whole shovels, scooter plows, pope side-barrow and spike-tooth harrows. At that time oxen were used to plow the same as mules. Iron was hard to get, and because of its scarcity, was not used much in making farm implements, carts, and wagons. Wheels were made by sawing across sections a few inches thick from a log of sufficient diameter.

The first variety of cotton had a smooth, black, naked seed; staple of the second variety was difficult to gather, yet it took the place of the first for a few years, because it was free from rot. At that time scientific methods of treating crops for the prevention of diseases was not in vogue.

First Cotton Gins

The first machine used to separate the lint from the seed was the small roller-gin, which consisted of two rollers less than an inch in diameter. In order to run this machinery, two boys sat face-to-face, each turning a crank attached to a roller, one feeding the roller with seed cotton, while the other pulled the lint through, leaving the seed to fall below. A great improvement was made on this, however, when a treadle, worked by the foot, was attached which revolved the rollers, thereby leaving both hands of the operator free to attend to the cotton. This made the separating much easier and faster, and this type of gin was found in almost every farmhouse.

After Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793, ginning was so much faster and easier that farmers began to plant more cotton. The settlers began to get more land and buy more slaves. Their motto seemed to be "Make more cotton to buy more slaves."

The relationship of the planters and their slaves, particularly when they had been inherited, was strictly patriarchal. The slaves lived in what was known as the negro quarters; the overseer, a white man who looked after the plantation, lived in a big house not far from these quarters, and what negro women were needed to work at the big house for their master and mistress, did so, and the remainder toiled in the field. If there was not time to raise other crops, they were left neglected, because cotton brought more money and could be handled better by the slaves. At that time there was no such thing as a scientific study of cultivation, so the planters thought that successful agriculture depended more upon the number of acres planted, than upon skillful culture.

Seed cotton sold readily then for $5.00 per hundred pounds; the seed were considered almost worthless. Instead of being used to feed cows on, for fertilizer, or the many other ways they are used today, they were left in some remote corner of the field to decay; ginners usually threw them away, and gave the planters receipts, which were received by merchants for the purchase of goods.

Sir William Dunbar, a native of Scotland, who moved to Mississippi, was called the pioneer scientist of Mississippi. He introduced the plowing of circular rows



skillful culture.

corner of the field to decay; gin-

received by merchants for the purchase

the pioneer scientist of



CANE MILL NEAR MYRA

Mills like this are found in every community in the county. They make high grade syrup for market and home consumption.

in the cultivation of rolling land, and also invented the screw press. At his death in 1810, Mississippi lost one of its best citizens and prosperous farmers. His invention made a signal improvement in the packing of cotton. At first it was prepared for market by packing in bags; later, wooden boxes were used to hold it, and next it was put up in bales.

Since the cultivation of cotton began and the invention of the gin, many changes have been made in the preparation of the soil, type of cotton seed sown, kind of implements used to till the ground, and in the cotton gin. Scientific study of agriculture has made it possible to enrich the soil so that the annual yield is greatly increased. If the crop is attacked by diseases or insects, science usually steps in with something to destroy them. But marvelous advancement has been made in gins, which are now run by crude oil, steam, water-power, gas, or electricity.

Until the season of 1935, cotton was hauled to a railroad station to be sold; in 1936, brokers and buyers had representatives at the gins to buy every bale they could, and it was then sent to the depot and shipped away.

About 23,000 acres were planted to cotton in 1936.

Slave labor was used by plantation owners before the War between the States; since reconstruction days, negroes, wage-hands, share-croppers, and owners do the farm work. Up-to-date plows, disks, and cultivators have taken the place of one-horse plows, and eliminated many hands.

Corn and Forage Crops

Corn has always been important for its feed and food value, but has never been grown as a money-crop; much hay is grown for local purposes but never to a salable extent. The average annual yield in this county is about 5,914 tons; about 520,000 bushels of corn is produced here every year.

Truck Farming

Smith County is noted for two truck crops - watermelons and cucumbers - and many cantaloupes are grown. From the 1800 acres planted to Cuban Queen watermelons in the county, 150 cars are shipped annually to foreign markets; trucks haul melons to nearby markets. The Smith County Melon Growers' Association, organized in January, 1935, shipped approximately

150 cars. Persons most active in this organization are: Fate Glisson, of Mize, president; Will Stubbs, of Mize, vice-president; J. B. Howell, of Mize, secretary; John William Norris, of Mize, treasurer; J. V. Gamage, of Taylorsville; H. H. Denson, of Mize; E. L. Grice, of Raleigh; all agriculture teachers, and Joe Taylor, county agent.

Cucumbers have been a money crop for several years, but are now coming into their own as secondary crops. In 1924, G. H. Thompson, of Taylorsville, succeeded in interesting the American Pickling and Canning Company in establishing a vat at Taylorsville. After investigating the place and location, the vat was built that year, the company furnishing the $3,000 necessary. The vat contains twenty-one large tanks, each costing about $90.00, and a large number of cucumber-growers use it, which is supervised by Mr. Thompson, who also has charge of nine other stations; all of them except one, are located in other counties.

The cucumber crop usually lasts through June and the first part of July, during which period from two to ten persons are employed at the vat. As soon as the cucumbers are brought to the vat they are culled; only the best ones are kept, and immediately put in brine, which is made of salt and water. About six weeks are required to cure them, but it will not hurt them to stay in the brine for a longer period of time. When cured, they are shipped to Cleveland, Ohio, and Wiggins, Mississippi.

Cucumbers average about eighty cents per hundred pounds; profits vary from $8,000 to $13,000. The crops have bad years, as do all other staples, and 1936 was the worst year experienced since a station was established in Taylorsville; 1931 was the best year, when two crews had to work day and night. The pickling plant at Taylorsville has changed hands twice - The Wilder Company bought it from the American Pickling and Canning Company in 1927, and in 1933, the Standard Brands, Inc., bought it from the Wilder Company. This industry is one of the county's most promising enterprises; a receiving station is located at Mize, where each grower is paid for his crop. About 8,000 bushels of cucumbers are sold each year from an ordinary 100-acre field.

Other vegetables grown are greens, turnips, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, peppers, onions, and beets. The total truck value in Smith County is about $450,000 annually.

Canning for home consumption is generally practiced in every home, and many pantries are filled with food for the winter.

The Watermelon Association, organized in 1935, functioned again in 1936, with one added feature - that of a cash market for the co-operator that shipped. Sixty-two cars of well-graded and packed melons were shipped in 1936, which brought the farmers a profit, and even the ones who peddled melons made some profit. Nearly all of the farmers grew the Cuban Queen variety of melons, pruning and fertilizing them according to experimental recommendations. They also treated their seed for diseases, which might become a serious problem unless they are careful about rotation.

David Thompson, Taylorsville, Route #2, planted one ounce of watermelon seed, Triumph variety, and produced one hundred melons, the largest one weighing 105 pounds. Many of them weighed one hundred pounds, and the smallest one weighed eighty-five pounds. Smith County's principal truck crop, which is melons, brings from $90,000 to $100,000 in good years.

Livestock

Cows are extensively raised in this section, especially grade Jerseys. These are for home use and local markets, with the exception of localities near the county line of Jasper and Newton, near Pineville, and at Sylvarena. Armour and Company has a cream station at Sylvarena; cream is tested and weighed there, hauled to Bay Springs, and then shipped to Meridian. It is estimated that 1,254,208 gallons of milk were produced in 1934; 128,566 pounds of butter were used in the homes and 258,906 pounds were churned on farms; 980,000 pounds of beef were consumed during that year.

Very little livestock is shipped from the county; some are bought by home markets.

A farm bureau association was organized in Smith County several years ago, only to die out; in 1936, it was reorganized with Allen Caughman as secretary and treasurer.

About 1912, the people began trying to eradicate the fever tick, which was a nuisance and a source of danger to the cattle owners of the county. Vats were built in practically every community, and the farmers were required to drive their cattle to these vats, which were charged with chemicals that would kill the ticks. A supervisor was placed in each beat to see that all cows were dipped. However, the supervisors were more or less slack, and many farmers refused to dip; consequently, the tick continued to thrive in the county.

In 1916, a compulsory dipping law was passed by the legislature, but the people, uneducated as to the benefits to be gained by freeing the county of ticks, refused to be consistent in the practice; many vats were blown up and dipping became so handicapped that the parasite continued to molest the cattle.

In 1928, the state-wide law was effectively applied and kept up for about three years, and as a result the county became free of ticks.

The government brought cows to Mississippi from the drought-stricken area in 1936; about three hundred head were sent to Smith County. A. M. Blakeney, of Sylvarena, took care of one hundred head, and G. W. Sellers, near Raleigh, had charge of about forty. The government paid these people $1.50 a head for pasturing these cows for six weeks, and in the fall the FERA butchered and canned the cattle, which were distributed to needy families.

Having interested some farmers in raising their own work stock, Joe C. Taylor, county agent, has placed about 175 good brood mares and three high-bred jacks in the county. Since there is a surplus of feed and ample land for pasture, good mules can be raised cheaper than they can be bought.

Little effort has been made toward securing dairy cattle because of the distance to the market for dairy products, although Mr. Taylor has tried to impress upon every farmer the necessity of having at least one good milch cow. Three pure-bred bulls of a good stock are in the county. This line has just started here, but there is hope for good results. In addition to these pure-bred cattle, three pure-bred boars and two pure-bred gilts are in the county.

About 1,490,000 pounds of pork was produced in Smith County in 1934. Eleven thousand one hundred and five swine of all ages were reported by the United States Census of Agriculture for 1935. A few goats are raised for weeding and shrubbing the pastures and for food. Very few hogs are shipped from the county.

Poultry-raising

Poultry-raising has never been carried on in Smith County to any great extent. However, a few small farms



R. F. BURNS' POULTRY FARM AT FORD

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Poultry-raising

Poultry-raising has never been carried on in Smith County to any great extent. However, a few small farms



W. F. BURNS' POULTRY FARM AT BURNS

are now operating in and near the central and northern sections of the county.

Mrs. P. D. Houston, who resides near Sylvarena, owns one of these farms. In 1930, she began with fifteen white leghorn pullets and has increased the flock each year since. Each spring she buys baby chicks, as she finds it more economical to sell eggs and buy the chicks; in addition to this, she saves the time looking after the incubator. When these chicks grow to broilers, the cocks are separated from pullets and usually sold at market price. By frequent culling, at least sixty per cent of her hens lay during the entire year; by cleaning and crating infertile eggs, she gets from three to six cents per dozen above the regular market price. She says she always depends upon her pullets to begin laying at the age of six months. Mrs. Houston has entered some of her stock in the fair every year and has never failed to win a prize on them.

The outstanding poultry farms of Polkville are owned by Miss Alice Walters, Homer Purvis, and Mrs. Tom Hales. Miss Walters deals only with baby chicks that are shipped to her from distant hatcheries. She feeds them until they are twelve weeks old, when they are ready for market, using special baby chick feed according to poultry journal directions.

Homer Purvis deals with both baby chicks and hens, and his houses are equipped with incubators and brooders. Some of the chicks are fed and given special attention for layers. When the young hens have reached the culling age, the best layers are put into specially arranged house for careful attention, and the culls are sold. He has a market for special laying hens.

Mrs. Tom Hales has somewhat the same type of farm as Homer Purvis, except she buys baby chicks from the market, and deals with laying hens also.

Others engaged in poultry-raising are: Mrs. Burle Hales, Abbie Purvis, Jim Richardson, Mrs. R. C. Wiggins, and Mrs. J. H. Mayo.

Rural Home Improvement

In the past, rural people had few conveniences. They knew nothing of telephones and radios, neither of travel, except in wagons and in buggies or surreys afforded by a few.

Their water supply was from a spring, mostly; their food supply was pestered by flies. At eating time a member of the family had to guard the table and food with a brush while the others ate.

Today, many homes have radios and telephones; automobiles, buses, and railroads furnish rapid and comfortable modes of travel. Very few of our rural homes have running water, but they have wells near the back door or enclosed in the back porch. Under ERA and CWA every rural home was made more sanitary, and a majority of the houses are screened for protection against flies and mosquitoes.

Modern Agricultural Agencies

Smith County has had an agriculture agent for several years, and the farmers have been benefitted as a result of his assistance.

Miss Jimmie Holmes has served as home demonstration agent for the past two years, 1935-36, and has a well-organized woman's club. Much work is being done - mattress-making, canning, sewing, fancy work, poultry-raising, landscaping, gardening, redecorating furniture, and other activities of a similar nature.

Girls' and Boys' 4-H Clubs

The first boys' corn club in Mississippi was organized in 1907 by Superintendent W. H. Smith, of Holmes County, who became known as "Corn Club Smith." As first state rural school agent, from 1910 to 1914, he did much to encourage the development of the organization. Many farmers watched their sons raise over 100 bushels of corn on an acre; in some counties, around 225 bushels were raised on a one-acre tract.

Club work developed rapidly. The extension department of State College is now called the Boys' and Girls' 4-H clubs - Head, Heart, Hand, and Health. In 1913, there were 4,000 boys enrolled in the corn club and 3,000 girls in other clubs. Pig clubs were encouraged in 1918 by giving several $100 prizes to cover expenses to the International Livestock Show in Chicago; by 1920, there were 17,000 boys and 2,800 girls enlisted, and in 1925, sixty-eight counties were represented by clubs.

The Smith-Hughes schools partly took the place of the 4-H clubs in 1930. In 1919, boys and girls were required

to have a four-year course in agriculture and home economics in order to enter college; in 1930 it was changed to a two-year course for each.

Smith County boys have been 4-H Club winners. Their records follow:

Foley Wilson, a 12th grade student, won a trip to Chicago, Illinois, in 1931 on a cotton project.

In 1934, a demonstration plot of cotton was worked by W. H. Merrill, vocational teacher of Sylvarena, advertising for the Chilean Nitrate Soda Company. It won first prize, $25, which was used by Merrill to put a cement floor in the agricultural department shop. The same year, L. N. Tillson, 11th grade student at Sylvarena, was awarded first prize of $30 on cotton by the Hattiesburg Compress Company; French Allman, of Sylvarena, was awarded second prize of $15 by the same company.

Wilco Yelverton, an 11th grade student of Sylvarena, was awarded second place in the state and national cotton contest in 1935, with a yield of 1800 pounds of seed cotton on one acre.

In 1935 Edward Trammel, 11th grade student of Raleigh, was awarded $25 from the state and $25 from the Chilean Nitrate Company for the best corn crop, a yield of ninety-three bushels per acre. Josh James, of Sylvarena Consolidated School, was awarded first prize, $25, in the South Mississippi Cotton Contest for boys, with a yield of 1170 pounds lint cotton per acre.

Henry D. Sullivan, Raleigh Consolidated School, a 10th grade student, was awarded fourth prize of $10 in the South Mississippi Cotton Contest for boys, with a yield of 900 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Edward Walker, a 9th grade student of Mize, was awarded $5 as a prize on cotton at Laurel.

On June 4, 1936, Miss Jimmie Holmes, home demonstration agent, announced the following winners: vegetable judging, Maude Houston, Sylvarena; egg judging, Agnes Korb, Taylorsville; dress and shoe judging, Flora Miller, Raleigh; dress review and workmanship, Willie Clifton, Raleigh; best perfect record book, Laura Grey Walters, Raleigh.

These young women were given a trip to the club Congress

at State College during the week of July 22-27, 1936, and were highly commended for the work they did during such a short time.

Agricultural High Schools

The agricultural high school has been discontinued in Smith County, but there are five vocational Smith-Hughes schools, where girls and boys have as good, or better, courses than the old-fashioned A. H. S. course. Sylvarena Vocational Department of Education, under the supervision of Professor J. W. Ginson in 1936, had two projects for the agricultural boys on the farm - corn and cotton growing - in order to compete for prizes offered each year by the different fertilizer factories of the county, Chilean Nitrate Company and Arcadian Nitrate Company. The Sylvarena School boys are taught all kinds of handcrafts in the vocational building.

They have many entertainments, such as father and son banquets, hunting and fishing and summer camping trips, and educational tours. The girls have home-improvement clubs, canning demonstration exhibits, mother and daughter banquets, and many other pleasures, as well as educational training.

The Sylvarena Fair is an annual event looked forward to by patrons as well as pupils. Each October the vocational teacher goes to the business houses of the surrounding territories and gets them to insert a $2.50 to $10 advertisement in the Fair Catalog. In this way the prizes are offered. In 1936, the premiums amounted to $250, and many individuals, farms, and schools had exhibits, which included livestock, poultry, canned food, green vegetables, meats, arts, antiques, fancy work, quilts, old documents, and magazines.

The vocational boys have a lunch-stand on the fairgrounds, where they sell hot dogs, hamburgers, fruits, and candies. The profits go to equip their work shop and for other expenses of the school.

Ted, Mt. Pleasant, and New Haven communities competed for prizes offered for booths at the 1936 Fair. Mt. Pleasant won first prize of $15; Ted won $12; and New Haven won $10. These exhibits were equal to state fairs.

Achievement of 1936

The year 1936 was a very successful one. The farmers accomplished several things that will be useful to this county. The main projects were: the Agricultural Soil Conservation Program; the formation of farm bureau units in nine communities, and the raising of a better grade of livestock through co-operative effort.

In addition to the things listed above, some of the projects that had already been started were continued; namely, one-variety cotton communities, Smith County Watermelon Association, Winter Cover Crop Program, and many others, which will be discussed in other parts of this chapter.

The county had a larger acreage of corn in 1936 than it has had at any time - more than 36,000 acres - which made only a fair yield because of seasonal conditions.

More and more the farmers are trying to grow all the feed they need for home use, and are planting a better grade of corn. Six entered the state corn contest this year, but they were cut short by the drought. For the past three years the farmers have grown enough corn for home use, which is attributed to the Reduction and Soil Conservation Program.

A large crop of summer legumes was planted this year, as almost every farmer wanted soil conservation crops in order that he might be qualified for the bonus payments. Also, more farmers sowed lespedeza this year than usual, for they have learned it will adapt itself to lowlands; consequently, there was a large supply of legume hay. For experimental purposes, there was a small increase in the acreage of crotalaria over previous years. Winter cover crops are now well-established. In 1936 over 15,000 pounds more seed were sold than in any previous year. Approximately 24,000 acres of cotton was planted, of which seventy-five per cent was D. P. L. #11 foundation, first or second year seed. This variety brings from sixty to 140 points per pound above shorter staple cotton.

Horticulture

Many homes have gardens of beautiful roses and a general variety of flowers, perennials and biennials. There are no nurseries in the county.

Pecan and peach orchards have proved profitable, but none are operated commercially.

Flower gardens are encouraged by the agriculture agent, home demonstration agent, Resettlement supervisor, and vocational school supervisors, as well as social service workers.

The agencies which encourage flower raising are the home demonstration agent, women's clubs, and flower growers' clubs.

Since June, 1934, when the United States Government introduced into Smith County a form of aid to farmers known as Rehabilitation, the program has enlarged; hence, more people receive aid. In July, 1935, the Rehabilitation separated from the ERA and became known as Resettlement. The county supervisor is W. H. Merrill, formerly of Jasper County.

Approximately $79,000 were distributed in 1936 to several farmers to enable them to mature their crops. This money, of course, was loaned to the farmers, and when they harvested crops, it was supposed to be repaid to the Resettlement office. All clients paid the required amounts in 1936, leaving about $10,000 in rentals to be distributed to the different landlords of the county.

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FLOWER GARDEN AT HOME OF JUDGE AND MRS. E. M. LANE

Chapter XV

INDUSTRIES

Lumber

The first settlers in Smith County died without realizing any cash from the vast potential wealth that surrounded them. Part of this was probably on account of the scarcity of markets, but mainly due to lack of transportation. The only way our first settlers could market timber was to carry it down Leaf River in rafts to Pascagoula and Moss Point. In order to do this the timber had to be cut down, hewed square, hauled by oxen to the banks of Leaf River or Cohay Creek, and then pegged together in rafts. When the river rose, two men rode and steered these rafts down the river. This was a dangerous journey of ten to fifteen days, to say nothing of the exposure to weather and the difficult journey back, by whatever way they could find.

Shipping timber in this manner was kept up until around 1900, when the big lumber companies began to locate and buy timber in the county. After 1900, when the railroad came into the county, logging and sawmilling industries became very common. Timber buyers came from far and near; cross-tie makers hewed and sawed ties, and mills were located in every community. It was about this time that Eastman-Gardiner, Gilchrist Fordney, Adams Banks, and others came into the county to buy timber. However, the big companies put in logging camps and shipped the logs elsewhere.

Wiley Sullivan and Marion Howell put up one of the first sawmills in Smith County that was run by water power. It was located at Bunker Hill, and was called a sash mill. The saw, something like a cross-cut saw, was arranged so it could be pulled up and down, and one thousand feet of lumber was a big day's work at that time for this mill to cut.

Soon after this, some small steam mills were put

up about in the county. Gid Cargile had one near where Taylorsville now stands, but he cut only for local trades. This mill was sold to G. M. Martinand, and moved northeast of Raleigh. Its machinery is supposed to be the first steam mill outfit in the county, being located here in 1879.

Eastman-Gardiner and Company, whose mill is located at Laurel, is, and has been for many years, one of the largest producers of yellow pine lumber in the world, coming here from Iowa in 1891. The founders were Silas W. and George Gardiner and Lauran C. and Charles S. Eastman.

These people bought thousands of acres of the virgin, yellow pine forest, which then covered Smith and Jones counties. Common to big business, they were shrewd buyers and bought land and timber as cheaply as they possibly could. The usual price paid ranged from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents an acre for land and timber; especially for the first twenty years operation. The scale of this timber averaged forty thousand feet an acre, which made the price per thousand feet very small. The mill, first built in 1895, was logged by trains, and the company built its own railroad and towns, as they cut the timber.

As the railroad reached Smith County (coming west from Laurel), a station was established at what is now the present site of Taylorsville, Jim Eaton owning the forty acres of land on which the town now stands, and at the request of the company, donated the town site.

The first logging camp in Smith County was established at Summerland in 1899, and was operated six years; the second logging camp was established at Wisner, two miles west of Taylorsville, in 1908, and was operated for four years, then moved to a point twelve miles north of Taylorsville, on land now owned by Joe Blackwell.

The next move made by the camp was back to Wisner, where it remained two more years; in 1914 it was moved seven miles north of Mize and named Cohay Camp. The railroad was sold to the G. & S. I. R. R. Co., with the reservation of rights to run log trains over the road as long as they desired. Eastman-Gardiner then built a first-class road to Cohay Camp, which became a veritable city.

In top production, two thousand people lived here in what was known as "shacks," which were simply railroad box cars without trucks, with doors and windows cut in them. A man was allowed as many of these shacks as his family needed; water and lights were available, but employees were charged for these. The company owned and operated a complete store, where any merchandise ordinarily used could be bought; they also had a Y. M. C. A. hall, a church, and a school building, which were all provided free of charge by the company. There was a post-office, with mail deliveries twice each day to and from Mize; a motor car with seats for passengers was used to make these mail deliveries, and any person was welcome to ride this car free of charge, regardless of whether he was connected with the company or not.

At different times the following men have served as superintendents of this lumber camp: J. O. Mahoney, John Black, Charley Green, Bob Carr, and Jess Drennans, in the order named.

Carr was first employed as a water boy, but rose from that position to become general superintendent of one of the world's largest logging camps. He was probably the most generous official ever connected with the company, insofar as employees were concerned. Under his management, each Christmas every worker received a cash bonus and a turkey.

The company operated six years at the Cohay Camp and then moved into Simpson County, eighteen miles west of Mize. The camp stayed here a few years, and then moved to its present location, six miles west of Raleigh, where was erected the most elaborate of all the camps. Most all modern conveniences were available to the residents, and permanent, first-class roads were built. At one time this camp was the largest town in the county, and the largest logging camp in the world.

For the past thirty years this large concern has employed upon an average of seven hundred and fifty people in Smith County, with a wide range of salaries - probably averaging $3 a day. They have paid large sums in taxes to the county, and now own about one hundred thousand acres of land here, with all timber gone. For thirty years they averaged cutting one hundred and ten

board feet of timber per day from native forests - a total of more than a billion feet. At times they have run as many as ten log trains daily, with sixty or seventy carloads of logs to the train, and for the entire thirty years these trains have been going continually.

The lumber produced by this company has been sold at varying prices, ranging from seventeen dollars and fifty cents, to one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand feet. Some of this lumber has been sold locally, but most of it has been shipped to northern markets and to European countries.

This company has doubtless made millions of dollars, since they began operating, having bought this land and timber at an average of one dollar and fifty cents an acre. They cut the timber, and are now selling the same land back, with mineral rights reserved, for as much as $20 per acre for some of it; some to the same people from whom they bought.

The company has been generous in giving land and lumber for churches and school houses, and have paid their workers reasonable wages; however, the most valuable asset that Smith County has ever had, or probably ever will have, is gone. Thousands of acres of the most beautiful wooded country that ever graced God's earth has been devastated. The timber is all gone, and the once thriving camps are now but ghost towns. The once beautiful yellow pine forests have been supplanted by black jack and oak bushes; the shacks which once housed the timber workers, now dot the stump-covered hillsides, where some poor family is making a desperate effort to build himself a home from the wreckage left by logging operations. Many of the people once employed by the company have now become drifters, as they know only logging, and there is no more logging to be done. (1)

Cooley Brothers were among the first to put a steam mill in the county. It is located on Leaf River, and was built in 1898, before any railroads were in the county. They sawed long square timbers and "rafted" them to Pascagoula, where they found ready sale for them. These people continued this work until the railroad came, which was in 1900. They then moved to Mt. Olive in 1901; in 1902 they moved back to Smith County and put in a big bandmill and planer. This mill was located at Coolers, on the G. & S. I. R. R., four miles east of Mize. These

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(1) Eastman-Gardiner and Company, Laurel, Mississippi

people stayed at this place until 1920, when they sold to a company from Tennessee. (1)

J. W. Bailey erected a hardwood mill in Mize in 1908, and employed about one hundred men, and operated until 1917. Bailey bought timber from the owners only, and cut about 50,000 feet each day. In 1917 he sold this mill to Eastman-Gardiner Lumber Company and went to work for them as general superintendent of their hardwood operations. The mill cut the red gum, cypress, poplar, and ash from much of the same land from which Eastman-Gardiner cut the pine timber. This mill was later moved to Laurel.

The logging camp of the Lumber Mineral Company was located six miles south of Mize, on the Mize and Mt. Olive Road, at a place known as Gentrytown. This company, owned by W. F. S. Tatum, of Hattiesburg, bought six thousand acres of land and timber from Eastman and Gardiner; the mill was located at Arbo, three miles south of Mt. Olive. About this time the long straw pine timber was sold to Mulford Parker, who built a railroad and hauled the logs to his mill at Cola. This Parker is a brother to Pink Parker, who lives on the old Long Place, near Mize.

The Lumber Mineral Company still owns this six thousand acres of land and timber, and all of the virgin hardwood and short-leaf pine still stands; there are also a large number of second growth longleaf pines of good size. This company owns more timber than any other private concern in Smith County.

The Lindsey mill moved to Taylorsville in 1924 and stayed until 1930, with John Lindsey and his sons as owners and operators. Lindsey, a native Mississippian, having previously been in the timber business in Laurel, built the first Lindsey eight-wheel log wagon.

The company bought twelve thousand acres of timber north of Taylorsville, on Leaf River, and railroads were built into these woods to haul the logs away. The mill, having dry kilns, edgers, and planing equipment, employed upon an average of about one hundred and fifty men, and manufactured about 75,000 feet of lumber each day. The payroll was approximately seven thousand, five hundred dollars a month for five years. This company

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(1) Mrs. T. B. Cooley, Mize, Mississippi

still owns several thousand acres of second-growth timber, they are cutting into pulp wood for making Masonite board. Pine timber,as small as four inches in diameter, is cut into six-foot lengths and shipped on flat cars into Laurel. Many men have been given employment in this work. (1)

The Hamm Lumber Company, of Booneville, located a large hardwood mill at Mize in 1923, and bought a large tract of timber eight miles northeast of Mize from a Dr. Wilkerson, of Washington. This tract consisted of about ten million feet of virgin hardwood, and logs, many five and six feet in diameter, were hauled with trucks. A grown man could stand beside some of them and not be able to see over them. When this timber was cut, which was in about two years, the mill was moved to Mason.

Acres and Williams, a partnership of Iowa, located an arm and pin mill near Mize on the edge of the Speed reed-brake. It was built here in 1900, and was used exclusively for the manufacture of cross arms and pins for telegraph and telephone poles. This mill was operated for one year. When it became mixed up in labor trouble; some people objected to the use of negro labor and ran the negroes out. This trouble was the beginning of negro persecution in the community, and for several years there was only one negro in the territory - a mulatto name Bill Eaton.

The owners decided that if they must work white labor, they would leave the county; therefore, they sold the mill and timber to Ryan Bros., who operated it and manufactured lumber. The mill was later sold to a Mr. Weems, of Ellisville, who moved it out of the county in 1910.

Earl Lindsey, of Lindsey Lumber Company, operating in Taylorsville, owned and operated a small coffin factory in connection with his sawmill for about one year, but only two or three workers were employed in this shop. The coffins were cheaply made, and sold principally to the county for burying paupers and other unfortunates. It was in operation during the years 1934-35. (2)

John Hall, on Heater Ridge, and Andrew Bryant, near Old Cohay, each have turn lathes with which they make hickory chairs. These chairs are peddled out to the general public, and are made from native hickory, with dry cow-hide bottoms. These men have been making chairs for twenty-five years, and most of them are still in use.

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(1) Earl Lindsey, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(2) Ibid.

Minerals

The most important industry in beat four, Smith County, other than farming, is the mining of bentonite. This mineral was found in 1933 by Jimmie Cain, an employee of the Attapulgas Clay Company, of Attapulgas, Georgia. Owners of land with bentonite at the time were A. P. James, O. C. Hughes, Albert Arnder, and a real estate company in Texas, who owned the old J. E. Boykin place, which had a large percent of the mineral now being mined. Part of this land was sold for fifty dollars an acre; the remaining part, which had a smaller percent of the mineral, for thirty-five dollars an acre. It was bought by the Attapulgas Clay Company.

Bentonite is a clay-like mineral, consisting essentially of hydrous aluminum silicates, usually containing from 5% to 10% alkalies, or alkaline earth oxides. Within the past few years, interest in bentonite has greatly increased, largely because of various investigations and experiments which have developed new and important uses for this mineral in industry.

The name, bentonite, was given to this type of clay from its occurrence in the Fort Benton formation of the Rock Creek District, of Wyoming. The price of bentonite, before its discovery in Smith County, was about twenty-five dollars per ton, F. O. B. cars.

Some geologists regard bentonite as an alteration of volcanic ash, but the general theory is that it is formed from the explosion of volcanoes and is distributed by air currents in contact with corrosive gases.. The bentonite clays of beat four are found in massive beds, from a few inches to six feet in thickness, the color varying from almost white to a very dark brown. Iron stain streaks run through the bed, and it has a waxy texture.

Uses and suggested uses of bentonite are: the absorption of gases;; a filler for paper in the manufacture of oil cloth and linoleum, for cements and plasters, putty, lubricating greases, foundry work polishes, dyes, cosmetics, refining oils and fats, pencils, crayons and inks, plant sprays, and many others.

The "overburden" on bentonite, varying from one to eighteen feet, is moved by a large drag line; the

company has seven trucks contracted to haul this mineral, averaging six loads a day each. It is then shipped on freight cars from Morton to the refining plant at Jackson. The mine and trucks average fifteen employees, including three operators. An office was built near the A. P. James Place for the business transactions of the company.

Adjoining farms with this mineral are those of O. C. Hughes, Alston James, C. B. Purvis and J. V. Holbrooks.

This new industry, which began in November, 1934, has been a great advantage to this section of the county, and is a promising factor in balancing other industries with agriculture.

After the bentonite is refined at the plant at Jackson, it is sent to various parts of the world. Some shipments are made to Italy and other foreign countries, to Texas, California, and other states with manufacturing plants.

The operators get 95 cents an hour, and the truck drivers get two dollars a day; common laborers are paid from 24 cents to 48 cents an hour.

The first drag line brought to Smith to do the mining of bentonite, came in parts. It was moved from Morton to Polkville on December 19, 1935, and when all parts are together, it weighs 150,000 tons. It was brought out in April, 1936, and is used to load the trucks. This mine is now producing 800 tons of high grade bentonite per week.

Ginning

Early gins in Smith County were operated by water or horse-power, and turned out only about two bales per day. Steve Howell, who owned and operated a horse-driven gin near Hot Coffee, just after the War Between the States, says it took all day to gin two bales of cotton, and then the workers began before daylight and worked until after dark.

These gins were pulled by a lever similar to the way cane mills are pulled today. Two horses were hitched to each end of the lever, which had a plank fixed for a

child to sit on to drive the horses. There was never but one gin head in a horse gin, and the expense was very little. (1)

J. P. Risher, of Taylorsville, owns and has operated a gin at the present site for sixteen years. Eight years ago an addition to this gin was built and a crude oil burner installed. He averages about sixteen hundred bales a year, employs ten men, and the payroll runs about seven hundred dollars a month during the ginning season. The cost of the property was about twenty thousand dollars.

On March 20, 1929, the charter of incorporation was issued for the Farmers' Gin Company. The names of the incorporators are: J. H. Eaton, Ira Mayfield, C. E. Boykin, T. E. Walker, N. R. Ford, and L. W. Blackwell, all of Taylorsville. The amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars. (2)

S. B. Craft has a gin run by electric power, that averages two thousand, two hundred and fifty bales a year. This gin was built in 1930, and five men are used at this plant through the ginning season, with a payroll of about four hundred dollars a month. The cost of the gin was fifteen thousand, five hundred dollars.

The Mize Gin Company operates an oil-burner gin, and uses four men to operate the plant during the ginning season; the payroll runs around three hundred dollars. It has four eight-saw gin stands, and it was built in 1926. (3)

The Delta Oil Company Gin, located at Raleigh, is operated by crude oil burners. It has three eighty-saw gin stands, and the average ginning a year is fifteen hundred bales. The machinery cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and was built in 1935. It is operated by J. R. Stringer and six helpers, and the payroll is about five hundred dollars a month. (4)

The Perry Gin Company, at Taylorsville, gins about fourteen hundred bales each year; it has five gin heads, is run by a crude oil burner, and was located at this site in 1928. (5)

The only cotton gin located in the northwest section of this county is at White Oak. Cotton is carried

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(1) Steve Howell
(2) The Farmers' Gin Company, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(3) The Mize Gin Company, Mize, Mississippi
(4) The Delta Oil Company, Raleigh, Mississippi
(5) The Perry Gin Company, Taylorsville, Mississippi

to this place from the northern part of Smith and the southeastern part of Rankin County. The Polkville gin, having burned in 1935, cotton from this vicinity is carried to White Oak. The latter gin burned after the ginning season in 1936, but it is being replaced with a new one. During the 1936 crop season 889 bales of cotton were ginned at White Oak, which had an average crew of six men. The salary for the regular crew was as follows: bookkeeper, three dollars a day; ginners, two dollars and twenty-five cents a day; firemen, two dollars a day; pressmen, one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. Extra help was paid one and one-half dollars a day.

Several other gins in the northern and eastern part of the county do considerable ginning every fall. One, at Center Ridge, is owned by L. W. Blackwell; another, at Sylvarena, is owned by L. H. James. There is one at Pineville and one at Burns; the Wicker gin is near Homewood.

Transportation and Communication

The railroad lines of Smith County were started by Eastman-Gardiner and Company in 1899. It was an extension of the Laurel line, and when it reached Leaf River, the Eastman-Gardiner and Company, or Laurel and Tallahala Western Railroad Company, sold out to the Gulf and Ship Island. The new company completed the line from Leaf River to Saratoga in 1900, and now there are about twenty-two miles of first-class railroad in Smith County; it runs east and west in the southern part of the county.

The Gulf and Ship Island Company continued to operate this line until 1926, when they sold out to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Just what the selling price of the line was cannot be determined, as all of the lines (Laurel to Saratoga, Jackson to Gulfport, Mendenhall to Columbia) were bought together for approximately five million dollars.

The new company continues to operate under the same charter granted the Gulf and Ship Island, which is said to be a very liberal one.

At one time there were three depots in this county - located at Summerland, Taylorsville and Mize. The depot at Summerland was blown away by a storm a few years ago, and has never been replaced.

Due to the depression and lack of business in the county, the company was forced to combine their freight and passenger trains and make a mixed train. It is still run in that manner (1937).

From Mize to Laurel, Eastman-Gardiner and Company is allowed to ship logs over the Illinois Central line free of charge. However, the lumber company ships all of its lumber back over this line and pays regular rates.

At the present there are two depots in Smith County, with an agent in each. The annual payroll is ten thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars a year; the number of employees is fifteen. There are no pensions. The amount of taxes paid to Smith County annually by the Illinois Central Railroad Company is four thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars.

The products shipped over this line consist chiefly of pulpwood, lumber, various kinds of logs, farm products, such as water-mellons, cabbage, cucumbers, and about five or six thousand bales of cotton a year. The markets outside of Smith County are Laurel, New Orleans, Memphis and Jackson; the chief shipping points are Taylorsville and Mize.

Notwithstanding the fact that the railroad is wholly in the southern part of the county, it has been a great benefit to the entire county. (1)

In the summer of 1904 Dr. M. D. Harrelson secured plans for installing telephones in Smith, and several of the citizens of the county became interested and immediately went to work to establish a line. A company was organized, the first directors of which were: Dr. M. D. Harrelson, W. S. Ford (president), Bill Ford, S. Eaton, Jim Russell and D. W. Grout. The name of the organization was Smith County Telephone Company and was financed by selling shares of stock for twenty dollars each. Everybody who had a phone installed had to buy at least one share of stock.

The first telephone line in this county, from Taylorsville to Raleigh, was built by Jim Wells and John Hester, the latter being linesman for one year. During a terrible freeze in the latter part of 1905, the whole line broke down and had to be rebuilt. The next linesman, Byron Golden, stayed with the company one year, and during this time constructed a line from Beezer to Sylvarena.

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(1) Illinois Central R. R. Company officials at Mize and Taylorsville, Mississippi.

J. C. Lancaster, the next linesman, worked with them five or six years, and extended the line to Bay Springs, in Jasper County. He also constructed a line from Beezer to St. Eli, and from Taylorsville to Hot Coffee. Jim McKay succeeded Lancaster as linesman for a while, but in 1909 Lancaster became linesman again, and built the line from Taylorsville to Laurel. At that time Laurel was the only outlet for long distance from Smith County. The line from Taylorsville to Gilmer was built during Lancaster's time as lineman, and in 1923 he extended the line from Gilmer to Mt. Olive, giving this county a second outlet for long distance calls.

This company, though small, was prosperous, but in 1929 sold out to the South-Central Telephone Company, who kept it one year and went bankrupt. It was taken over by the South States Utilities. After operating the line for two years they, too, went bankrupt; the Mississippi State Utility Company operated it after that, and are still doing so. (1)

The telegraph system serving Smith County is owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, who put it through here in 1900, the same year that the railroad line was completed from Laurel to Saratoga. The only two telegraph offices in the county are in the depots at Taylorsville and Mize, and are operated by the depot agents at those places. Their salary for this is a commission of ten percent of all money collected from telegrams.

Telegraph lines, like the telephones, have proved a great convenience. (2)

Public Utilities

At Mize there are a few individual electric water pumps.

The first electric lights at Mize were put in during 1912 by Frank Bryant. This was an individual plant run by a steam boiler, but furnished lights for the whole town. It was kept in use until 1918, when various individuals began to put in Delco plants. These ran until the latter part of 1925, when, in 1926, the Mississippi Power and Light Company took over the lighting system, getting power from Jackson. The cost of the 3-wire, 13,000 voltage line between Mize and Magee was around two thousand dollars a mile.

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(1) Byron Golden, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(2) Western Union Telegraph Company, Taylorsville, Mississippi

The street lights cost twelve hundred dollars a year. However, after the first two years street lights were found too expensive for the town and they were discontinued. Most dwellings are still using lights from this high power line at a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents flat rate. Rural rates are higher than that, but only one rural home between Magee and Mize is lighted from this high power line. All employees come from the Jackson and Magee offices. A linesman and meter reader are all that are required. (1)

Raleigh had a few Delco lights as early as 1900, and this method, together with the old-fashioned lamp, was used until the winter of 1936, when the Mississippi Power and Light Company extended their line from Mize to Raleigh at a cost of about $1,000 per mile. All business connected with the lights at Raleigh is carried on through the office at Magee. This is a two-wire line and carries only eight thousand volts. Eight rural homes along this line use lights from this source, and the cost is two dollars, flat rate. The income of the Mississippi Power and Light Company from the towns of Raleigh and Mize is approximately eight hundred dollars a month. (2)

At one time the courthouse at Raleigh furnished water for its own use with a small gasoline pump, but now an electric pump is used. A number of dwellings have electric pumps, and one is also located at the school house.

At Burns and Sylvarena are a few individual Delcos, which furnish lights and water for the homes and school buildings. A wind mill is also at each school.

White Oak and Pineville have a few individual Delco plants used to furnish water and lights for the homes and school buildings.

At Taylorsville there are around thirty-five individual electric pumps in the homes and school buildings. The first Delco plant in Taylorsville was in the home of H. I. Walker in 1918; later, a few more were installed. When the first brick school building was erected (1924), a Fairbanks-Morse engine was installed for the use of the school.

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(1) Sylvester Bryant, Mize, Mississippi
(2) C. W. Dunn, McGee, Mississippi

Byron Golden and others organized a small company in 1926 and put in a light plant for the town of Taylorsville, operated by water-power from Fisher Creek. It looked as if they were going to fail in this undertaking until, finally, they got in connection with C. Z. Stevens, an ice plant owner in Hattiesburg. He wanted to put in an ice plant at Taylorsville, and agreed to go in with the light and power company there. Stock was sold to individuals all over the county. The Taylorsville ice, light and power plant cost around $49,000, and operated under the name of "Taylorsville Light and Power Company." It used a Fairbanks-Morse Engine and put out 2300 volts. The building was ready for use the last of February, 1927. This plant paid for operation, made payments due on machinery, and was owing only $15,000 in June, 1928, when the light plant was sold to the Mississippi Power Company, who leased the engine to the Taylorsville Light and Power Company to operate the ice plant with. This power is supplied to Mississippi from the Alabama Power Company. It has been operating in Mississippi since 1925; Barney Eaton, the president, is a native of Taylorsville.

The line which runs into Taylorsville carries 11,000 volts and used three wires. Taylorsville is a sub-office from the Laurel district, and Mr. Golden installs meters, reads them, collects, and keeps up the line.

The cost of building the line between Laurel and Taylorsville was around $40,000. The minimum bill for lights was one dollar and fifty cents a month, but was later cut to one dollar and twenty-five cents. The income from the line between Soso and Taylorsville is approximately $900 per month. (1)

Summerland had one Delco plant, owned by Joe Dixon, in 1925. This plant continued in use until 1929, when the Mississippi Power Company was built through Summerland. Practically all the homes in Summerland, and most all the homes between Laurel and Taylorsville now have lights supplied by this company.

These high-power lines mean a great deal to the people in there small towns, and to the rural homes that are able to take advantage of them. (2)

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(1) B. B. Golden, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(2) C. W. Dunn, Magee, Mississippi

Private Utilities

Hilton Bryant's Ice Plant, a frame building with a steel vat, was first built by Earl Golden and Hilton Bryant in February, 1936. The plant uses water from a well on Fisher Creek, a half mile north of Taylorsville, with power furnished by a Chevrolet motor. Five thousand, six hundred pounds of ice can be made every twenty-four hours.

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Lindsay, Earl	Taylorsville, Miss.
Little, A. L.	Mize, Miss.
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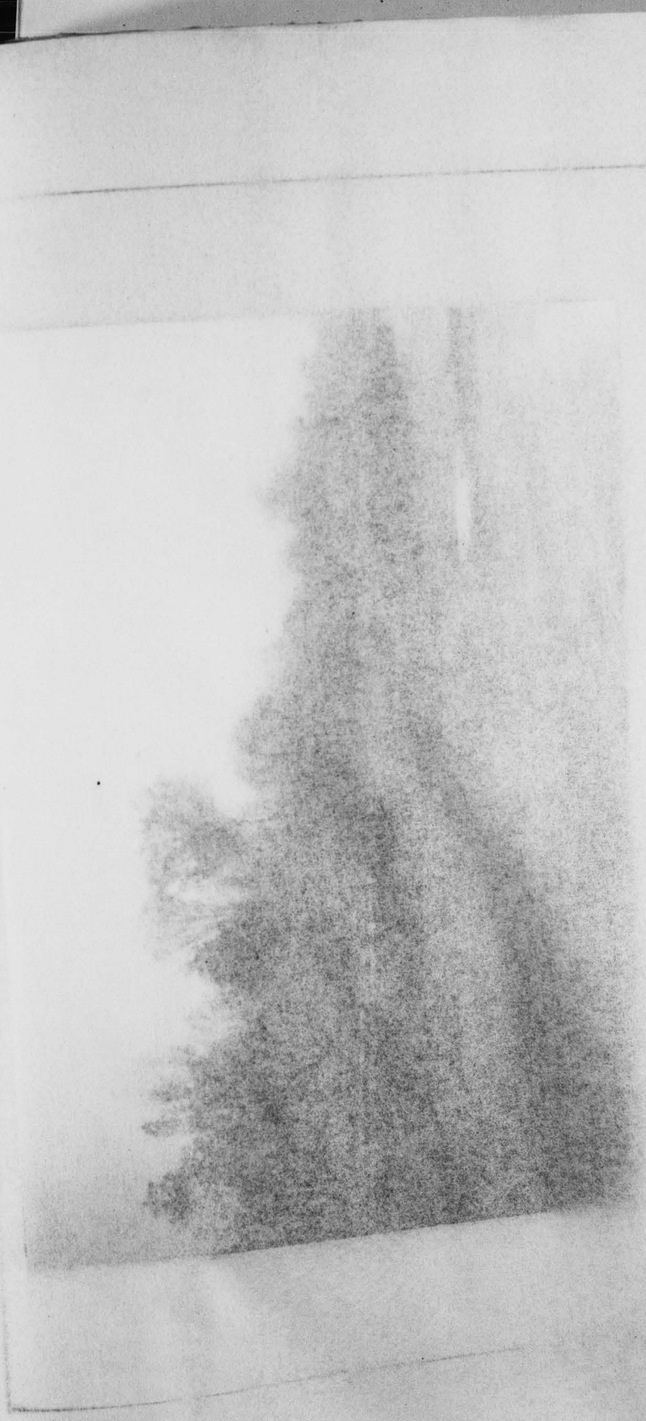

BRIDGE AT MIZE

Crossing Cohay Creek



Chapter XVI

TRANSPORTATION

Before taking up the modern means of transportation, it is well to look back a few years and see how the old settlers traveled.

The first conveyance was most probably riding horse-back. In this the women took part as well as the men. They usually had the servant boy, or some one else saddle the horse and bring it around to a block known as the "stepping block." This was made up of about three steps which would easily put them high enough to get on the horse. The ladies rode in side saddles. These saddles were very much like the other saddles except that they were light in weight, and had two horns. When the ladies mounted they put their right leg between the two horns and the left foot in the one stirrup. The riding costume of the ladies consisted chiefly of blouses and riding skirts. The skirts were made full and opened on the side.

In a few years wagons partly took the place of horse-back riding. This,indeed, was a great help as they could be used to transfer necessary goods as well as people. Many wagong were made covered by bending bows above them and covering them with canvas.

Next came the buggies, hacks, and surreys. They were mostly for family use. A family owning one of these was counted as "well-to-do." In recent years this kind of transportation has almost vanished. Wagons are still used extensively for farm hauling.

The first kind of mechanical transportation through Smith County was the train in 1900. Later,automobiles, came into use. Each year there has been a great improvement on them and on the roads. Now we have fast cars, trucks,and comfortable buses for conveyance.

In 1932, Mrs. Vesta Hyde and Howard Thomas were granted a franchise to operate a bus from Laurel to Jackson through Smith County. They began running immediately after the franchise was granted. At first, they ran one bus a day and employed two drivers. At that time their payroll was one thousand, four hundred and forty dollars ($1,440) a year. They

later added another bus and two more drivers, which increased their payroll to two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars ($2,880) annually. Besides transporting people, they also carried express and mail. In 1936 the bus line was bought out by the Tri-State Bus Company. It is now operated by this company (1937).

This bus line has been a great benefit to the county. It makes possible cheap transportation between towns of the county and other places, especially Jackson, the state capital. Their rates are two cents per mile. The buses are very modern with padded seats, lights, and heat.

During the latter part of January, 1937, L. E. Anderson of Laurel was granted a franchise by the State Railroad Commission to operate a bus line from Collins to Vaiden through Taylorsville and Raleigh. The route to be followed is Highway 35, which runs through Smith County.

In some communities in the county, especially Taylorsville and Raleigh, school buses are used to bring people from out of town to church and Sunday school. The expenses are paid mostly by the Baptist and Methodist churches. So far this has proved exceedingly successful, and the number enrolled in Sunday school has increased considerably.

Altogether the buses have helped to bring out Smith County in many ways, and they have come to be regarded almost as a necessity.

Old Roads

Of the old roads of the state, only a few pass through Smith County. The story goes that at one time there was an Indian village where Trenton now stands. This village was called Cheecoolashee. The Indians from Cheecoolashee visited the Choctaw tribes near Meridian, and the paths they traveled were called Choctaw paths.

A famous road through Smith County is Jackson's Military Road. This road, constructed in 1817, entered the county near the southeastern corner, passed through the town of Taylorsville, extended northward through the Old Taylorsville community, thence into Jasper County. A story that is both interesting and impressive is one concerning an oak tree, to which, it is said, that Jackson once hitched his horse. The tree was carefully protected until a few years ago when it was struck by lightning. It was then sawed into stove wood by L. K. Eaton.



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ROAD BUILT BY CCC BOYS

It is one of the best in the county. They have built many miles like this in the county.

Present Highways

Hiram J. Patterson is highway commissioner for District No. 2 in which Smith is located.

There are no federal appropriations for roads in Smith County. The only state appropriation is for the maintainance of roads that have been taken over by the state department. There are three of these highways passing through the county. No. 35 passes through the county from north to south, through Raleigh and Taylorsville and connects at Collins with Highway 49. Highway No. 18 crosses No. 35 at Raleigh and extends eastward into Jasper County making about thirty miles of this highway in the county. A third highway through the county recently taken over by the state has not yet been numbered. There are between twenty and twenty-five miles of this road. It leaves Highway No. 49 some two miles south of Magee, in Simpson County, passing in an easterly direction through Mize, Taylorsville, and Summerland into Jones County. The county appropriation is seven mills for roads, bridges, and culverts.

Secondary roads in Smith County are in fairly good condition.

A very beautiful road running one and one-tenth miles from Mize toward Taylorsville directly through Cohay swamp has been completed and opened for traffic. This was a very difficult and expensive road having cost fifty-four thousand ($54,000) dollars. The road was built by Ball Construction Company of Fayette, Miss. It was begun February 15, 1936, and was finished November 1, 1936. It is built through a dense forest and swamp for practically the entire distance and the woods along the way form a wall on either side, resembling very much the roads through the bamboo forest of the tropics. Sixty-five thousand man hours were expended in the construction, all possible tasks being done by hand. About one-fourth mile of the road is made up of bridges made of concrete and creosoted timber. All materials used were produced in the southern states. The gravel used was taken from the gravel pits of Smith County.

This short stretch of road is very important to the southern part of Smith County because it furnishes an all-weather outlet. Heretofore, Mize and the surrounding territory has been completely isolated during high water, there being a creek on every side. Bob Wilcox, engineer in charge, says that the road is constructed above high water level and will always be open to traffic.

Railroad Pioneering in the County

There were no attempts at early railroad building in Smith County. The first railroad ever built was the Laurel Branch of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, which was constructed in 1900. This line was first started as a log road by Eastman-Gardiner & Company, who built it to haul logs from Smith County to Laurel. The line has become permanent. Since there were no early attempts at railroad building, the panic of 1837 did not affect that industry in Smith County. This Laurel branch that was once a part of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad system has been bought by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and is now operating under that name.

River Travel and Airways

Since the streams of Smith County are very small there has never been any form of traveling by water in the county other than small canoes used by fishermen.

There are no established airports in Smith County. However, at different times individual airplanes come into the county and carry up passengers on public occasions. No mail is sent out of the county by air routes.

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Chapter XVII

THE ARTS

FINE ARTS

Literature

Dr. R. B. Baugh, a native citizen and physician of Polkville community, writes poems that are very good. He is a descendant of one of Smith County's best families, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and an influential citizen of his community. Dr. Baugh is a son of Dr. A. S. Baugh, who was also a citizen of Polkville, and is the father of Dr. Douglas Baugh, of Houston, Mississippi.

Selona Stringer, a farmer in the southern part of the county, writes poems occasionally. He lives five miles north of Taylorsville and received his education from the small schools near by and at Taylorsville. Stringer was one time a literary school teacher of Smith County and also taught singing schools in surrounding communities. He is more or less talented as a harmonica player and pianist.

Milton B. Hester was one of Taylorsville's most brilliant pupils, having completed his high school course there in 1928. In his junior year, 1927, he won first place in American History in the county and district field meet. Milton was senior editor for the school paper - "The Accelerator" - and spent part of his time as reporter for the following newspapers: Hattiesburg American, Times Picayune, Evening Appeal, and Clarion Ledger.

After completing high school, Milton entered Lincoln Memorial College at Harrogate, Tennessee, where he made good and became the editor of "The Mountain Herald," a paper for teachers. He left Harrogate with honors and is now working for the American Surety Company.

Smith County is the home of Lowell Bohler, who has been active in the production of dramatic presentations through the co-operation of the various schools in Mississippi. He is now on the coast working in this same capacity, being not only a good character actor, but also a good director and promoter.

Miss Annie Tullos wrote many short stories and sonnets, a number of which were printed.

Music

Mrs. Cavie Clark Crout, of Raleigh, holds a degree in music from Whitworth College. For sometime she taught in Brazil, South America, where she went as a missionary. Since her return, she has taught in the schools of Smith County. (1)

Miss Minnie Mae Anderson, of Mize, graduated from Mississippi State College for Women in 1912 and has been a success as a music teacher with a conservatory in Kansas. She has also composed both words and music to many songs. (2)

Miss Mildred Royals, of Mize, has been an outstanding music teacher in Smith and other counties in the state for the past ten years. She is a graduate of the School of Music of State Teachers College and has studied harmony in Laurel.

Miss Lee Hester, another native of the county, is an outstanding character who completed her high school course at Taylorsville in 1913. She also graduated in piano from that school and, after finishing there, went to Seattle, Washington, where she studied music under a German teacher who charged $25 a lesson. She has played in the West and Middle West and now belongs to one of the largest orchestras in Brownsville, Texas. (3)

Mrs. Sarah Jane Weathersby, born and reared in Covington County, came to Smith about 1873 and brought the first piano to Old Taylorsville, perhaps the first one to the county. She studied music in Covington and taught around Old Mt. Carmel, being a fine musician.

Joe Rutlelin, a native of Smith County, is an outstanding violinist and has won several state-wide contests. He is a natural musician with a highly developed sense of melody.

Olof Neal, born in Smith County, is here at the present time (1936). He is a natural musician, having had very little training; however, he plays the violin, mandolin, and guitar. He has played in an orchestra at Mendenhall, in Simpson County, but now uses a Hawaiian guitar in radio broadcasts from Laurel, Hattiesburg, and Meridian.

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(1) Mrs. Ivy Crout, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) M. M. Anderson, Mize, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Minnie Hester, Taylorsville, Miss.

There are many harmonica players in Smith County, but O. G. Hopkins, who is a graduate in the art, is truly a genius.

Many sacred vocalists and several noted quartets live in Smith County. The outstanding singers are Jim Rankin, Guy Stringer, Charlie Little, Buford Clark, and the Howell brothers.

Miss Hazel Johnson was born and reared at Taylorsville and finished high school there in 1933. She took voice in 1929-30 under Mrs. Louise Elliot and attended Ellisville Junior College two years. There she took voice under Mrs. Lela Buckley and Miss Corinne Holoman and won a scholarship in the state-wide contest which gave her the privilege of attending any college in the state of Mississippi except Mississippi State College for Women. She attended Blue Mountain College one year and studied under Miss Linda Berry, being given a part in "The Bohemian Girl," presented at Blue Mountain. She later toured the state with the operetta.

Harmon Smith took voice five years in Laurel, during which time he studied harmony and composition under H. M. Villaine. Smith teaches all instruments except stringed instruments. He is a member of the Laurel Presbyterian Church choir. (1)

William P. Blakeney, born July 18, 1859, in Smith County, died November 12, 1935. Singing seemed to be a natural gift of Blakeney; however, he attended normals and received some training. About thirty or thirty-five years ago, Blakeney began teaching singing schools in Smith and adjoining counties and continued until a few years before his death. He wrote the music for six hymns, two of them being used at his funeral. (2)

L. D. Bassett, of Raleigh, is a good musician, having had training under several teachers. He takes part in church singing and in quartets and plays the violin, mandolin, guitar, and clarinet.

The colored people of Smith County are more or less talented in spiritual singing, and many of the negro churches have organized choirs. At intervals during the year, these choirs meet in contest, with Leve Fezell, of Taylorsville, as general director. The Chirico quartet, about three miles

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(1) Edward Smith, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. William Blakeney, Taylorsville, Miss.

from Taylorsville, composed of Rudolph Duckworth, William Darkly, Duncan Darby, and Willy Moffet, goes to different churches and puts on programs.

The Raleigh and Taylorsville High School bands are the only ones in the county and are novices.

Public School Music has been taught in the Taylorsville, Raleigh, Mize, and Burns schools.

Painting

Both historic and modern art has been neglected in Smith County, though nature spread the artistic and beautiful in profusion. Miss Myrtle Bryant finished art school at Whitworth College and then went to Africa as a missionary. She did some painting, but her work has never been exhibited here. (1)

Miss Myrtle Glissom studied art and has done some nice work in Smith County.

Mrs. Will Houston has painted some beautiful pictures; although she has had only limited training in art, she paints fine pictures, as well as landscapes and other scenes on canvas. She has never sold any of her work. (2)

Miss Ludie Johnston, of the Pleasant Hill community, does nice oil paintings, and her works are usually objects of nature - either scenes of trees or flowers. She also does quite a bit of other work of art, making beautiful baskets from long-strawed pine, and constructs small articles of ornament from wood.

Mrs. Roy Ford, five miles west of Taylorsville, has a collection of ten paintings, dating back thirty years. Mrs. Curtis Knight, of Taylorsville, has five paintings; Mrs. Olivia Watkins, of Taylorsville, also has a small collection of paintings dating back to around 1900.

Architecture

One of the truly ornamental public buildings of Smith County is the courthouse at Raleigh, which covers practically one-quarter of an acre. It is a two-story brick structure, built in 1912 with all the inside and overhead plastered. The first story has a spacious hall running east and west with offices on either side. On both the north and south sides is a concrete porch with four large

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(1) Mrs. Frank Bryant, Collins, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Will Houston, Sylvarena, Miss.

beautiful columns, each about twenty feet tall and three feet in diameter. They are of steel structure, surrounded with concrete on the outside to the thickness of several inches. There is also a concrete porch on the east side of the building, and the entire structure is well lighted and ventilated by large windows and transoms. It can be comfortably heated in the winter, as it has several chimneys with fireplaces on both the first and second floors. The court-room is heated by one large heatrola. A large water tank, which is supplied from a spring nearby, stands just back of the building, but a project has been lately approved for waterworks. (1)

Another ornamental building, recently constructed by the WPA, is the school-house at Taylorsville. This is a handsome brick veneer structure with all inside walls plastered and an overhead ceiling of celotex. It is about two hundred feet long by sixty feet wide and is located on the Jackson Military Road in the northern part of the town. An eight-foot hall extends the entire length of the building, with an entrance at each end of the hall. The building faces west, and about the center of this side is the front entrance into a hallway, which leads to the long hall. There are nine class-rooms, an office, one study hall, rest rooms for girls and boys, a well equipped supply room, and a laboratory. The commercial class-room has a partition of glass windows, one part being used for bookkeeping and the other for typing. All floors are sound proof, and the rooms have built-in cabinets, are well lighted, and are ventilated by large windows and transoms. Along one side of the hall is a long lunch shelf with hangers underneath. Two fountains have been installed, and there is a large bulletin board near the front entrance.

On the school property in north Raleigh, is located a community house, built of native material, which is very odd and attractive on account of its rustic appearance.

The Federated Woman's Club gets credit and congratulations for sponsoring the project; but when plans were discussed and decided upon, citizens were solicited for public donations. About eight hundred dollars were immediately raised, and work began.

The walls are of sand and limestone, all having been collected within two miles of the building. The old-fashioned boards were rived from cypress timber grown in Leaf River bottom and donated by Eastman-Gardiner and Company; labor was furnished by the FERA.

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(1) Marion Martin, Raleigh, Miss.

This building has sufficient space to accommodate 250 or 300 people, the main room being thirty by sixty feet, including a ten-foot stage across the south end. On the southeast corner are two rest rooms, five by eight feet; on the extreme northeast corner is a porch, six by ten feet. An attractive feature of this porch is the corner post, which is a large pine log from the nearby forest. It has a rustic appearance, the knots and short limbs being left. Another odd feature is that all of the doors and windows of this building are of different sizes.

The walls are ten feet high and made of rough rock, with no plastering at all, even on the inside. There is one large rock chimney on the north end of this building, with a fireplace three feet high, three feet deep, and five feet wide and a mantel about one and one-half feet wide and eight feet long. The sleepers, joists, and rafters are of peeled and hewed pine logs. The woman's club donated the lumber for floors, and a piano, electric stove, and dishes. (1)

There is a little log hut at Sylvarena twenty-four by twenty feet, called the Sylvarena Library. It is built of logs, the wide cracks being stopped with cement. There is a large fireplace about six feet wide made of native stone, with a pot-holder that is used for hanging pots, as they did in earlier days. A mantel nine feet long over the fireplace is made of split logs; over the mantel hang two old muzzle-loading guns and two horns. One is a powder horn, used to keep powder in while hunting; the other is a deer horn. A string of red pepper that was cured in the old homes also hangs there. The racks for these things are made of forked limbs.

This building, which is not ceiled, has four double windows. In it are three home-made tables, four benches made of split logs and poles, and one home-made magazine rack. Curtain rods are made of branches of trees, and racks for them are made of forked limbs. All equipment in this building was made by boys of the school, but the ladies of the community donated various articles towards furnishing it.

This library was started by the FERA and later taken up by the CWA. All books and magazines that go to make up the library proper are donated by the various people of the community. (2)

The idea of a community house in Mize was conceived by the Woman's Club there in 1935. The thirty-one members of

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(1) Mrs. A. H. Smith, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Vera Harrelson, Sylvarena, Miss.

the club worked diligently in behalf of the building. The construction, under FERA project, eliminated the expense of labor, the community having to pay only for the material. The Woman's Club raised $146.53 for this purpose.

The house is built entirely of native materials, most of them in a natural state, thus reducing the normal expense of material. The site for the building, consisting of two and one-half acres, was paid for by the town. Construction was begun shortly thereafter, and the foundation, two and one-half feet high, was built of solid native rock. After the foundation was laid, logs were brought to the site already peeled, cut, and notched to fit. The dimensions of the building are fifty by seventy feet, with many off-sets. It was built according to plans and blue prints furnished by the architects of the FERA, and has nine rooms - two cloak rooms - and an auditorium with stage. There are two chimneys with four fireplaces six feet wide, built of native rock.

The logs, notched and put up in the old-fashioned manner, average about eight inches in diameter and were all placed in the house by hand. The walls are twelve feet in height; the rafters and ridge poles are made of peeled pine poles about four inches in diameter; the roof is made of cypress shingles, which were rived and drawn by hand from trees donated by Eastman-Gardiner and Company, of Laurel. The cracks between the logs were daubed with clay and later stuccoed with cement.

When the WPA replaced the FERA, this building was relisted as a project. The flooring, ceiling, doors, windows, locks, and hinges were bought with WPA funds. The building is now finished and is being used as a library, sewing room, city hall, court-room, and as a place for the woman's club to meet. It now stands as a testimonial of usefulness of the Works Progress Administration.

In the northeastern part of Taylorsville is an attractive American Legion hut. Its charm is due to its rustic appearance. The lot upon which it stands was donated by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, the only Gold Star parents of this place. Other donations were made by different ones; some contributed money; some, materials; and others, labor. The hut, constructed on native materials, is twenty-four by thirty feet. The foundation is of native sand and limestone rocks; the framing and walls is of peeled pine poles; the gables are closed with small pieces of masonite. It also has electric lights. It was dedicated to Roy Reynolds, and on the outside

wall at the right of the entrance is placed a bronze slab in memory of him. This hut is not open to the public; however, permission has been given for its use for many purposes.

The Legion Auxiliary contributed shrubbery for the beautification of the grounds. (1)

Landscaping

In the spring of 1934 the campus of Taylorsville school was beautified by putting out shade trees along the side of the streets next to the buildings. These are native trees, such as red bud, water oaks, etc. The same spring about one hundred dollars worth of shrubbery was put around the main school building, the home economics building, the gym, and what is now being used for a teacher's home. This was a CWA project, and all labor was furnished by the CWA. It required six women and one man with a team four weeks to do this work. In addition to the shrubs, there was an attractive semi-circular grass plot prepared and planted, bordered with narcissus. This plot is located in front of the auditorium within a cement walk.

Another section that has been beautified is the heart of the business section of Taylorsville. This was sponsored by the Woman's Club, who bought between $50 and $100 worth of shrubs. Later, the CWA furnished labor three weeks for two men and six women, who cleaned and reworked the plot, built a tennis court and two pergolas, and planted native trees and flowers donated by individuals.

Around the courthouse at Raleigh is shrubbery, mostly evergreen, that was put out by the Woman's Club. This yard is enclosed with a concrete curb about two feet high, which is surrounded by concrete walks. On the inside of the curb are water oaks put out by Buck Martin, deceased, several years ago.

The shrubbery planted around the school house at Raleigh was donated by the Woman's Club at an approximate cost of $34. The club planted shrubbery around the courthouse, cemetery, and community house at a cost of about $22. It also furnished $18 for the cleaning up of the cemetery - one time in 1935 and twice in 1936.

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(1) Ida Norris, Taylorsville, Miss.
Mrs. Joe Hester, Taylorsville, Miss.
Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

Mrs. Homer Currie began her garden in 1933 by constructing a small cement pool on the lawn north of her home. Shrubs were planted on the west side of the lawn, but no further plans were then made for the garden. In 1936 this was enlarged into the present garden, at the entrance of which is an arched arbor with rustic seats. A climbing rose of the monthly variety covers the arbor,and large blue urns on either side add charm and dignity. Stepping stones of native rock and cement lead from the entrance to a small fish pond, which is edged with shells of uniform size. Native shrubs and trees form the background for the garden, and near the center of this woodland is an arbor of cedar, which forms the opening to a larger fish pond and rose garden. This pond is so arranged as to resemble a lake in a natural setting. North of the fish pond is a rustic chair and settee made of cedar,and attractive birdhouses are placed about the garden, where blue birds, martins, and wrens build their nests. (1)

Another garden of modern arrangement and beauty is that at the home of Mrs. E. M. Lane. This garden was laid out in 1934, the plot having formerly been a cow pasture, but which has now been converted into a most artistic formal garden. It was designed by Mrs. Lane, in co-operation with her architect, but her artistic touch is found in every detail of arrangement. South of the home was a gully, washed deep and ugly by the rains of many winters, but which has been transformed into a picturesque background for the garden. The barren sides now wear a soft green carpet of Bermuda grass and along the edges of the gulley are native trees and shrubs. This growth of large rooted plants aid in the prevention of further eroding. A pigeon cote and bird houses add another pleasant feature, and such native trees as magnolia, holly, crepe myrtle, water oaks, and mimosa, which have been gathered from the woods and old homesteads, have been added to bring out the beauty of the garden. Along the outer edge of the garden is a four and one-half foot wall made of rock, beyond which is a row of young poplar trees. Along the edge of the shrubbery and rock,perennials have been planted, and on the north side is a small fish pond. At the edge of the shrubbery is a forty-foot well enclosed in a rock house with one door and two windows, the latter protected by lattice of cedar limbs. Near the well is a squirrel cage, and between the well and the cage is a bird bath. South of the squirrel cage is a crop-off, and rocks serve as a protection for the soil. A bridge is constructed as a passageway across this small embankment, and here a rustic arbor with seats and plenty of shade forms a summer house. At the south end of the garden is an arched arbor and an entrance into the place. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Homer Currie
(2) Mrs. E. M. Lane, Raleigh, Miss.

Mrs. J. R. Lawson's garden, which was begun in 1934, adjoins that of Mrs. Lane, with an arbor connecting the two. Mrs. Lawson's garden is two feet below the level of Highway 35, which it borders. At the north end of the garden is a small fish pond, and lombardy poplars,, ligustrums, hedge, pink and white crepe myrtle, catawba, china trees, and other shrubs form the background. At the entrance to the garden is an arched arbor covered with wisteria vines; and cement steps lead into this veritable paradise. Variegated boxwood, cedars, spirea, juniper, nandina, and ligustrum form the landscape for the house, on the south side of which is the rose garden. An arbor with a swing makes a restful place, and the children's playhouse is on the west side. (1)

Mrs. Ivy Crout's dwelling and lawn, enclosed by a low wire fence, is located east of Highway 18, in the eastern part of Raleigh. The lawn, which was landscaped by an expert from Laurel, is down a hill and very attractive and interesting. Well-known shrubs are planted around the house, and here and there about the lawn. Placed at interesting angles are two bird houses; and the ground is adorned with a beautiful pool which is stocked with gold fish and covered with pond lilies. (2)

Mrs. J. O. Cargile has a most attractive flower garden at her home in Taylorsville. The garden lies north of Highway 35 and is separated from the highway by a large ditch and natural ravine. The edge of this ravine is clothed with nature's beauty, such as wild flowers, shrubs, and a variety of trees. Between this ravine and the house is the lawn and flower garden, which are bordered with many kinds of shrubs. The fence is covered with climbing roses,and a living Christmas tree stands on the lawn. (3)

Mrs. Baxter Burns, of Burns, is a lover of shrubs and flowers and has a beautiful plot around her home,on which grow native trees, shrubs, and flowers. In her garden is an unusual plant, and it is stated that there is only one other in the state like it, this being on the campus at Mississippi State College for Women. Mrs. Baxter also has a variety of roses and lilies and many wild fern growing around her home. (4)

PRACTICAL ARTS

Quite an adapt young man in woodwork, which might be termed as cabinet work, is Robert Calhoun McKay, who was born at Pleasant Hill, near Traxler, Robert makes various kinds

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(1) Mrs. I. R. Lawson, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Ivy Crout, Raleigh, Miss.
(3) Mrs. J. O. Cargile, Taylorsville, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Baxter Burns, Burns, Miss.

of furniture, such as chairs, chifferobes, bedsteads, chests, etc. A piece of his work, a doll bedstead, was on display in Taylorsville and was very much admired. There are several pieces of furniture at the Wicker Mill, about five miles from Pulaski, made by him. He does most of his work with his knife and a few other crude tools, as his parents are not financially able to furnish him with implements with which to work. Robert expresses a desire to work in a well equipped shop. (1)

Another man who says his art is a natural inherited gift is Edward Smith, living at present in Taylorsville. Edward says his grandfather, George Smith, from Forest, was a natural wood carver, and so was his father. Furthermore, he has a brother in Hattiesburg who has a well-equipped shop and does quite a bit of cabinet work. Edward has a small shop at his home equipped with about four hundred dollars worth of tools, and he has been following this trade about fifteen years. He makes chairs, chiffoniers, cedar chests, desks, tables, and a number of different ornamental articles. (2)

George Cleveland Hawkins, another talented one in the art of making articles from wood, was born in north Smith County and has been living in Raleigh for the past thirty years. He is a skilled carpenter. Besides doing construction work, he makes such articles as tables, chests, magazine baskets, book cases, chair rockers, and cabinets. He has a small work shop at his home equipped with the necessary tools for working with wood. (3)

In the Raleigh, Taylorsville, Mize, Sylvarena, and White Oak schools, manual training is taught the farm boys. The character of work includes the making of hammer and axe handles, singletrees, tables, desks, book cases, magazine racks, stalk cutters, and lawn furniture.

Among the people of Smith County who do basket weaving is Mrs. Nannie Miley, of Gunn, Mississippi. She makes them from long strawed pine needles and pine cones and then paints them, usually a brown. The price of these baskets is from one dollar and up. Mrs. Miley has never been taught this art - it is just one of her talents. (4)

Miss Estelle Austin, of the Raleigh community, also does nice work in pine straw baskets.

Henry Darby and wife, colored, living near Taylorsville, make pine needle baskets and hickory-split cotton and clothes baskets.

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(1) Robert Calhoun McKay, Pulaski, Miss.
(2) Edward Smith, Taylorsville, Miss.
(3) Etta Hawkins, Raleigh, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Nannie Miley, Gunn, Miss.

References

Anderson, M. M.	Mize, Miss.
Blackeney, Mrs. Anola	Taylorsville, Miss.
Blakeney, Mrs. William	Taylorsville, Miss.
Bryant, Mrs. Frank	Collins, Miss.
Craig, Prof.	Mize, Miss.
Crout, Mrs. Ivy	Raleigh, Miss.
Currie, Mrs. Homer	Raleigh, Miss.
Harrelson, Miss Vera	Sylvarena, Miss.
Hawkins, Etta	Raleigh, Miss.
Hester, Mrs. E. R.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Hester, Mrs. Joe	Taylorsville, Miss.
Hester, Mrs. Minnie	Taylorsville, Miss.
Houston, Mrs. Will	Sylvarena, Miss.
Lane, Mrs. E. M.	Raleigh, Miss.
Lawson, Mrs. I. R.	Raleigh, Miss.
Martin, Sheriff Marion	Raleigh, Miss.
McKay, Robert C.	Pulaski, Miss.
Miley, Mrs. Nannie	Gunn, Miss.
Smith, Mrs. A. H.	Raleigh, Miss.
Smith, Edward	Taylorsville, Miss.
Stringer, Alvin	Taylorsville, Miss.

(Note: When reference is not given, refer to Mrs. Maud Cranford, Historian, Smith County, Taylorsville, Miss.)

Chapter XVIII

THE BAR

Honorable S. R. Tullos, born in Smith County in 1882, is the son of J. W. Tullos and Sarah Rodgers Tullos, both deceased. His early education, both grammar and high school, was obtained at Sylvarena in this county. In 1902, he married Miss Bessie Martin, of Raleigh, and in 1903 he entered Millsaps College for literary training. In 1904, he began the study of law, and on the second Monday in July, 1905, tried his first case in Raleigh.

Tullos was appointed County Prosecuting Attorney for the years 1910-11, was a member of the County Democratic Executive Committee, and was elected a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1928-32-36. He is a Mason, and was elected Master of Raleigh Lodge in 1928. His record as a criminal lawyer is unsurpassed in the county, having defended a large number of people, and having never lost a murder case when handling the defense alone. He has won three civil suits involving large amounts, the verdicts of two being twenty-five thousand dollars each, and that of the third being twelve thousand five hundred dollars. These are the largest verdicts ever rendered in Smith County, and Mr. Tullos has an extended practice in adjoining counties in addition to his local practice. (1)

Carroll J. McLaurin, born five miles south of Raleigh on June 23, 1907, is the son of L. M. McLaurin and Martha Angie Sellers McLaurin. Mr. McLaurin received his first school training in the public institution of Smith County, then attended the Gulf Coast Military Academy in Gulfport. Later, he studied law in the University of Mississippi, finishing in 1930; and after passing the bar examination, returned to Raleigh, where he has since been engaged in law practice. At the present time he represents the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, and is chairman of the Federal Housing Corporation.

C. J. McLaurin married Miss Marie Ware of Magee, in 1934, and is the father of one daughter, Linda McLaurin.(2)

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(1) Hon. R. S. Tullos, Raleigh, Mississippi
(2) Carrol J. McLaurin, Raleigh, Mississippi

Honorable J. D. Martin, Sr., born August 17, 1885, in Raleigh, was the son of G. M. Martin and Elizabeth Gordon Martin. After obtaining his first educational training in the local public schools, he entered Millsaps College, where he received his B. A. Degree, after which he attended the University of Mississippi Law School for two years, finishing there in 1910. He then returned to Raleigh to begin the practice of law, where he is still actively engaged in the profession.

Mr. Martin first married Miss Fannie Roberts, who died several years later; he then married Miss Ruth Bowling, of Raleigh. (1)

W. H. Hughes was born in Smith, near Trenton, and his early childhood was spent around the place. He attended school at Burns, but later went to school in Kemper County.

Mr. Hughes is what is called a self-made man, and it was always his ambition to be a lawyer; after attending the schools of the county, he taught in several, and in this way, was able to obtain his schooling in law. He attended a law school in Jackson; working at odd jobs at times to pay his expenses, it was necessary for him to sit up late at night with his books. But it was a rule of his, however, long he studied at night, to read a chapter in the Bible before retiring.

He was appointed Circuit Judge for Judicial District No. 13, for an unexpired term of one and one-half years, after which he was elected by the people three more terms of four years each. Judge Hughes married Miss Kate Kelly, of Raleigh, and is the father of several children. He died a few years ago in Jackson, having moved there from Smith County previous to his death. (2)

Honorable S. Van Little, born near Mize, is now a practising attorney in this town, where he has been active in the profession for the past twenty years. He received his elementary education in Smith County, but because of financial limitations, had only three months of study in the law department of Millsaps College. He has gained his place in life more by experience than by academic training. In 1935 he was elected to the Legislature from Smith County; his commission will expire in January 1940.(3)

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(1) J. D. Martin, Sr., Raleigh, Mississippi
(2) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(3) S. Van Little, Mize, Mississippi

Honorable Barney E. Eaton, born in Smith County, in the old Taylorsville community, in 1878, is the oldest son of the late J. S. Eaton of that place. Barney Eaton received his college and law courses in Millsaps, and after his admittance to the bar, opened a law office in Hattiesburg, where he remained only one year. He then moved to Laurel, and became a member of the law firm, Scharborough and Eaton. Later, he was elected district attorney for his district, and served two terms. Afterwards, he became assistant attorney for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, and at present is president of the Mississippi Power Company of Gulfport.

Mr. Eaton married Miss Helen Simpson of Clay County, and they are the parents of three children - two boys and one girl. Barney, Jr., is a practicing lawyer in Gulfport. (1)

Honorable O. O. Weathersby, born near Beezer community, in 1903, is the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ipe Weathersby, of Taylorsville. He received his early education in neighboring schools, and entered Mississippi College in 1921, remaining through three regular terms. During the session of 1924-25, Mr. Weathersby taught school in his county, but in 1925 he entered the University of Mississippi, where he completed a course in law. The University offered at that time, each year, two Good Fellowship awards to worthy students, and Weathersby proved to be one of the fortunate competitors for this award in 1928.

After completing his course in law and passing the bar examination, Mr. Weathersby opened an office in Taylorsville; he entered politics, and was elected to the Legislature from Smith County for the term of 1932-36. Some worthy measures that he supported were the Highway Bill, providing for a highway from the Jones County line to Magee, and one which made it possible for Mississippi teachers to collect certain back salaries.

In 1930, Mr. Weathersby married Miss Ollie Cook, of Covington County, and they are the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Ruth Weathersby. (2)

Will P. Searcy was born near Polkville, Smith County, in 1882, and when a boy, received an injury which

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(1) Miss Lou Ethel Eaton, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(2) Hon. O. O. Weathersby, Taylorsville, Mississippi

handicapped him as a laborer; so, early in life he began to make preparations for a professional life. He became a school teacher, and after several years of teaching in the county, was elected county superintendent of education, serving two terms. In the meantime, he studied law under the guidance of local attorneys, and was granted license to practise. Around 1920, he moved with his family to Drew, Mississippi, where he practised several years, and was elected county attorney.

Mr. Searcy married Miss Lelia Joiner, of Polkville, and they now reside in Jackson. (1)

Edgar M. Lane, born in 1884, in the northern part of Smith County, is the oldest child of a family of twelve children; when quite young, Edgar had to assume responsibilities that did much towards shaping his life for usefulness. He received his elementary education in the neighborhood schools of his county, and college education was obtained in Mississippi College at Clinton. His first experience in public life was as a school teacher, having begun even before he was eighteen years of age in the smaller schools of the county. After receiving his B. A. Degree from Mississippi College, his first school was taught at Sylvarena, which was the best one in the county at that time.

During the summer months, Edgar Lane studied law in the University of Virginia, and in 1910 he passed the bar examination, but did not become actively engaged in the practice of the profession until 1914, at which time he moved to Raleigh and opened an office.

In 1915 he was elected state senator of the Fifth Senatorial District for the term of 1916-20; he then served a term in the House of Representatives - from 1920-24. In 1930 he was elected circuit judge for the Thirteenth Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1934, and at the time of this writing, is serving his second term.

Judge Lane was married in 1911 to Miss Hassie Ranier, daughter of Reverend G. W. Rainer of Summerland, Smith County. He is the father of two sons, Rabian Lane, a licensed attorney of Jackson, and Chalmers Lane. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Mississippi
(2) Judge Edgar M. Lane, Raleigh, Mississippi

Honorable George Nobles, born in Rankin County in 1879, received his elementary and high school education in the town of Braxton, in the above mentioned county. From there he went to Millsaps College, and finished his B. A. Degree in 1903. In 1908, he located at Taylorsville, but after three years, moved to Raleigh, the county seat of Smith, where he remained until 1927.

Mr. Nobles was, more or less, active in politics in the county during his stay there, and was elected district attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial District in 1916. In 1927, he moved with his family to Jackson, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed State director of the National Re-employment Service in 1933, and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1937.

Attorney Nobles married Miss Pearl Russell of Smith County, in 1906, and is the father of four children - Mary George, Mildred, Russell and Pearl. (1)

Honorable Homer Currie, one of the outstanding lawyers of the county, was born in Smith County, near Raleigh, September 1, 1889. He is the son of John B. Currie, who held many offices in this county during his life. He received his grammar and high school education in Raleigh, and after completing the course given there, spent two years in college at Meridian. From there he went to Millsaps, where he spent five and one-half years in literary and law studies, completing this course in 1913.

After completing his course in law, he took the bar examination at Brandon, before Judge Sam Whitman, Jr., who was at that time Chancery Judge. Immediately after passing the examination, he located in Raleigh and began the practice of his profession, and was advisor to the Board of Supervisors until 1932. In 1931 he was elected district attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial District for a four year term, and was re-elected in 1934.

Clyde Hester, one of our most brilliant attorneys, was also born and reared in Smith County, where he received his grammar and high school education, completing his course at Taylorsville in 1914. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Mississippi,

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Mississippi

completing his literary course and his first year of law in 1918. Immediately after this, he entered the Officer's Training Camp at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, and was commissioned first lieutenant in October of the same year. He was later stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, where he remained until he was discharged.

After being discharged, he returned to the University of Mississippi and completed his second year in law; he was admitted to the bar the following year, and in a short time was employed in the legal department of the Federal Land Bank in New Orleans. Before long, however, he left there to accept a position as clerk in the law firm of Flowers and Brown of Jackson, Mississippi. Now he is a member of the firm, which is known as Flowers, Brown and Hester.

Attorney Hester married Miss Clyde Hughes, of Jackson, the daughter of Judge Hughes, who was a native of Smith County, and for a long time Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

Evon Ford, another native of Smith County, is a member of the bar, and gives promise of becoming an outstanding man in Mississippi. He has been referred to in another chapter.

William C. Ford, an uncle of Evon Ford, was born October 18, 1876, and reared in Smith County; he was the son of William Ford, Sr., and received his early education in the local schools; later he took a literary course and graduated from a school in Lexington, Mississippi, in 1897. He then took a law course in Jackson, and returned to Smith County, locating at Taylorsville, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1905 he married Miss Lizzie Barren, and they made their home in Taylorsville, where he practised his profession till the year of his death. (1)

Avery Blakeney, another Smith County attorney, has been referred to in another chapter.

Edgar Gayle Robinson, of Raleigh, born September 2, 1868, in Smith County, was the son of George Robinson and Magnolia Crook Robinson. Edgar G. was educated in the local common schools and at Sylvarena High School. He

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(1) Evon Ford, Taylorsville, Mississippi

did not receive a college education, but later in life took the law course offered at Millsaps College, receiving his degree in 1897. He practised his profession at Raleigh until his death, and served on the County Democratic Executive Committee from 1899 to 1903.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Floyd Jones, daughter of William Hinds Jones and Sallie A. Jones, and they were the parents of Sarah, Frank and May Robinson. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907, but died December 15, 1907, before the session of the Legislature began.

Anselm Joseph McLaurin, born March 26, 1848, at Brandon, was the son of Lauchlin McLaurin and Ellen Caroline Tullos McLaurin. His father represented Smith County in the State Legislature in 1841, 1861, 1865, 1875. When an infant, the parents of Senator McLaurin removed to this county, where he was reared on a farm, and attended the neighborhood schools.

He joined the Confederate Army at the age of 16, and served as a private soldier in the Third Mississippi Cavalry. After the war, he entered Summerville Institute, continued through the junior year, and was licensed to practice law by Judge John Watts, July 3, 1868. After his admittance to the bar, he located at Raleigh for the practice of his profession, and remained there until March, 1876, at which date he moved to Brandon. A. S. McLaurin was married to Laura Elvira Rauch, daughter of John Rauch, and of all the men who have gone out of Smith County to do her honor in various walks of life, he is doubtless the most noted. His entire life, spent in the service of his county and state, was a fight for ideals and ideas against great obstacles. When he entered the public arena, the country was torn by strife and sectional hatred, and the almost superhuman task of reconstruction and rehabilitation called for strong men. In this period he proved himself a great leader, rising to positions of trust and honor. He was governor of this state, also United States Senator, holding the latter office at the time of his death, December 22, 1909. He was an able lawyer, brilliant orator, and great statesman. The remarkable thing about him was that he rose to these positions of eminence from a backwoods county, where he studied at night by the light of pine knot fires. (1)

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(1) Carroll J. McLaurin, Raleigh, Mississippi

W. H. Jones, born in Rankin in 1852, received his elementary education at Cato in that county. Much of his early life was spent on the farm, but in 1878 he became a law student in the office of Lowery and McLaurin at Brandon, and in 1881 was elected to the House of Representatives from his district and served during the term 1881-82. He declined re-election and devoted his time to the practice of law in the courts of Rankin, Jasper, Jones, Covington, and Smith counties, with his office in Raleigh.

In January, 1891, he married Miss Sarah Duckworth, and was the father of four children. He died in 1900 in Smith County, where he spent the last days of his life; he was the son of Reverend Hiram Jones, a Missionary Baptist minister.

J. J. Stubbs (Joe), was born at Polkville, and all his childhood days were spent near that place. His elementary education was gained from the community schools near his home. Afterwards, he attended a law school taught by Judge McGarr,at Raleigh, and was licensed to practice in 1891. For several years he resided in Smith, but in 1907 or 1908, he moved with his family to Collins, Covington County, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Stubbs married Miss May Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rich Little, of Trenton, and they became the parents of four boys.

Milton Loftin, born near Daniel, in Smith County, attended school at Jamestown, where he was later a teacher. After teaching a few years, Loftin attended a law school in Raleigh, taught by Judge McGarr, and was licensed to practice in 1891; he moved to Simpson County and located at Mendenhall.

John Hines Howie, a native of Smith County, and District Attorney for several years, was born in 1876 at Trenton, and received his early education in the public schools around his birthplace. His first knowledge of law was gained by attending the law school taught by Judge McGarr in Raleigh; Mr. Howie moved from Smith County to Jackson.

Honorable Allen Edwards, born at Polkville, received

his elementary education at that place. While a young man, Mr. Edwards moved to Texas but returned, later, to his native state, where he studied law and passed the bar examination. Early in his career as a lawyer, Mr. Edwards moved to Mendenhall, Simpson County, and has been active in his profession there ever since. He married Miss Fannie Richardson, of Polkville.

Honorable John Edwards, born at Polkville, obtained his early education in the neighborhood school then attended a law school taught by Judge McGarr in Raleigh, obtaining license to practice that profession, in 1891. Mr. Edwards later moved to Simpson County, where he has practiced mostly as a criminal lawyer for these several years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1936.

Honorable J. C. Lawson, born in Smith County, near Polkville, is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Milton Lawson. He received his elementary education in the Polkville school and for several years was a local school teacher. After studying law at home, he was admitted to the bar in 1911 and, later, served a term as county attorney. In 1913, he married Miss Julia Bryant, of Summerland. During the World War, he served on the County Draft Board. He died in December, 1918, leaving one child, Mary Lou Lawson. (1)

About the year, 1885, an attorney, Judge McGarr, came here from Brandon, Rankin County, and established a law office at Raleigh. Very little information has been gathered concerning Judge McGarr, other than that he was about sixty years old when he came to the county and that he was a bachelor and taught law for ten years in the little frame hut near the old hotel in Raleigh. The one-room hut still stands, but for a time has not been used as an office. Many local lawyers gathered their first ideas of law from Judge McGarr in this same little house, which was later used as an office by several lawyers. (2)

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(1) Rose J. Lawson, Raleigh, Mississippi
(2) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

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Crout, W. D.	Raleigh, Miss.
Eaton, Miss Lou Ethel	Taylorville, Miss.
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Chapter XIX

LOCAL PRESS

So far as can be ascertained, no newspapers were published in Smith County during the first four decades following the establishment in the year 1833.

In the late seventies or early eighties, two papers sprang up in the county. The "Mississippi Farmer" was established at Trenton, with Honorable Neil Thomas as editor and publisher. At that time Trenton was a rather prosperous community, and the "Farmer" did well for a time, but the change in economic conditions forced its dissolution within a few years, and its editor left here and moved to Texas. Contemporary with the establishment of the "Mississippi Farmer," came the "Raleigh Review," published, as its name indicates, at Raleigh, with Joe Myers as editor and publisher. After publishing the paper for a number of years, Myers moved his plant to Paulding, in Jasper County, where publication was continued under the name of the "Jasper County Review."

The third paper established in the county, known as the "Defence," followed immediately the removal of the "Review" to Paulding. The "Defense" was contemporaneous with the regime of the Farmer's Alliance in Smith County, and was published at Raleigh by John Childre and Ralph Gray. Its life, like those of its predecessors, was short. The "Defense" was succeeded in 1892 by the "Smith County Reformer," owned and published by the late J. T. Watkins, who sold the paper in January, 1905, to Ross J. Lawson and W. P. Searcy. In 1906 Searcy sold his interest in the paper to his partner, Mr. Lawson, who has been in charge as proprietor, publisher and editor ever since, and now prints the paper on a power press. He has something over five hundred subscribers at one dollar and twenty-five cents each; he does job printing, a good deal of advertising, and one-half of the printing for the county. The "Reformer" is democratic, but the office burned about the year 1931; consequently, no files were available for reference. (1)

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(1) J. Ross Lawson, Raleigh, Miss.

During a heated political campaign in 1895, another paper, the "Raleigh Democrat," was established at Raleigh, but being of partisan political birth, it passed with the termination of that campaign. John Cavenaugh was editor of this short-lived paper.

About the time the"Smith County Reformer" entered the field of Smith County journalism, a paper was established at Burns, under the name of the"Burns Mascot," with Frank A. Hatton as editor and publisher. It survived but a few months.

In 1901, the"Taylorsville Signal" was established by a stock company of local citizens. This was a non-partisan newspaper, edited and published weekly at Taylorsville by T. W. Jarvis, but was sold in 1905 to J. T. Watkins, former publisher of the "Smith County Reformer," who operated it until his death in 1930. Since that time it has been published by two of his daughters, Misses Mattie and Marie Watkins. They set type by hand and get out about 750 copies each week at a subscription price of one dollar and twenty-five cents a year. They do a good deal of job printing, but their greatest income is from advertising. Since there are only two newspapers in the county at present, the Board of Supervisors agreed, April 1933, that the printing for the county be equally divided between the two. The first files have been destroyed by fire; however, Will Hill, who worked for both Mr. Lawson and Mr. Watkins several years, says the first paper off the press was put on file, and the general trend today is practically the same as it was then, which is democratic. (1)

Mize, another town on the Laurel Branch of the G. & S. I. R. R., records a newspaper history, beginning about 1903, with J. T. Hester and J. P. G. Campbell, editors and proprietors. This paper took the name of the"Mize Outlook," but had a checkered career under various publishers. It was democratic politically, and a short time after its establishment, Hester sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Campbell, who edited and published it some three or four years. About 1908 it was bought by C. C. Bryant, who edited and published it for four years under the title of "The Mize Record."

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(1) Mrs. Hattie Watkins, Taylorsville, Miss.

In 1912 its former editor, Campbell, bought the paper back from Bryant, and published it four years, going into the period of the World War. Its editorials during this period were mostly concerned with the war, as the paper was patriotic in policy.

In 1916 this paper was edited and published by H. C. Thornton, but was moved to Magee, Mississippi, in 1920, where it was run under the name of the"Magee Record" for two years. It was finally sold to another party, and discontinued in 1924. (1)

In 1927 the"Accelerator," a school paper of Taylorsville High School, was established. During the scholastic years 1927-28, it was edited by Milton Hester, a senior in the school, and issued monthly in Brandon in magazine form, at fifty cents per annum. During the second year of its life it had a new editor, Harmon Hardin, and the place of publication was changed from Brandon to some place in Iowa. It was financed principally by advertising, and on account of the lack of money, it was discontinued the third year - the beginning of the depression. The paper was sponsored during the entire life by Miss Dorrence Eaton, English teacher of Taylorsville High School. (2)

The "Raleigh Baptist," a denominational paper, established in 1927, was edited by Reverend E. C. Cranford, and published by J. Ross Lawson at Raleigh; Volume 1, No. 1, was published March, 1927, and the price was one dollar per annum. This was a small paper, about six by ten inches, in magazine form, and was financed by advertising. It had no special editorial page; however, there were usually several articles written by the editor. It contained very few news items, and was discontinued in about two years.

Another interesting paper published in Smith County was the "Speedometer," a Raleigh school paper. It was established about 1924, and ran through 1929, being edited each year by the senior class of Raleigh High School, and published monthly at Brandon at a subscription price (in advance) of fifty cents per annum; this, together with a good deal of advertising matter, took care of the finances. It was published one year during the time S. S. Stewart was superintendent of the school; two years under H. B. McClure; one year under H. H. Blackwell; and possibly

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(1) Hon. H. C. Thornton, McGee, Miss.
(2) Dorrence Eaton, Taylorsville, Miss.

others. The"Speedometer" won distinction early in life by winning first place two different years at the State Fair in Jackson. (1)

A small denominational paper was published at Raleigh some thirty-five or forty years ago. The name of this paper no one seems to remember, but it was edited by Reverend Phillips, pastor of the Raleigh Methodist Church, and was of short duration.

The colored people of Smith County now have a newspaper, "The Real." The Reverend Z. T. Brent was instrumental in the establishment of the paper, and is its editor. It is being published monthly by the "Signal Force" at Taylorsville, and Volume 1, No. 1, was issued February, 1937. Reverend Brent printed 300 copies of the first issue, and plans to finance the paper by selling it at five cents a copy. This first issue contains an editorial on "Doing Power," or in other words "Progress."

News Gleaned from Old Files

Old files of county papers list the following disasters: The burning of the Smith County courthouse was a disaster to the county. The estimated value of the one burned in 1912 was practically fifteen thousand dollars. Fixtures and records were destroyed, and it is impossible to estimate the value of these. A few years later, about 1927 or 1928, almost the entire east side of Raleigh was destroyed by fire, but owing to the cheap structures, the estimated loss was between seven and nine thousand dollars.

About the first of March, 1930, fire in Taylorsville destroyed four buildings, one housing the post office, with total damage estimated at nearly twenty-five thousand dollars. The first blaze swept C. E. Boykin's wholesale grocery, and four automobiles were burned; about twenty thousand dollars damage was done to the building and stock, which was partially covered with insurance, but there was no insurance on the cars. The Smith County Motor Company also lost two cars, with no insurance. The P. A. Williams barber shop was completely destroyed, with no insurance. Next fire was discovered in the Mississippi Power Co.'s office, which soon spread to the post office. The Mississippi Power Company's loss was estimated at about twenty-five hundred dollars. A. E. Andrew's personal property amounted to two hundred and fifty dollars,

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(1) E. C. Hard, Raleigh, Miss.

without insurance. The origin of the fire was unknown.

October, 1931, the most disastrous fire of Smith County's history swept away a part of the town of Taylorsville. The fire started in the store-room of the Taylorsville Drug Company, a two-story brick building, in which the offices of Dr. S. K. Ward, dentist, Dr. J. W. Stringer, and Dr. W. S. Cranford were located. The fire soon spread to a frame structure, the Eaton Brothers Company, a mercantile establishment, then to an adjoining sheet-iron warehouse of this firm. The Smith County Motor Company was also completely destroyed before the flames were checked. Dr. Cranford's office and equipment was a total loss; Dr. Ward and Dr. Stringer saved part of their fixtures. The drug store's loss was about twenty thousand dollars; Eaton Brothers suffered a loss estimated at about twenty-two thousand dollars; Smith County Motor Company's loss was estimated at eight thousand dollars.

Sometime near 1895 or 1896, a cyclone swept through the northern part of Smith County, the Old Zion Church community being hard hit; the width of the storm-path was from about one-fourth to one-half mile. In this path was the home of a Mr. Summers, whose house and contents were blown away, with the exception of part of the floor, where Mrs. Summers was sitting churning. There was more timber destroyed than anything else. Zion Church was in the direct path of the wind, and timber was uprooted all around it, but the edifice was left standing, unharmed.

About 1892, what was perhaps the worst cyclone in our history, swept through the entire county, passing about seven miles south of Raleigh. No lives were lost, but several people were injured, several homes greatly damaged, and stock killed. This being a heavily timbered section, and most of the homes miles apart, the greatest damage was to timber and crops. At that time timber was not considered worth much, but today the loss of such a belt of timber could scarcely be estimated. It was spoken of everywhere as "The Hurricane."

In the spring of 1920 a storm struck some parts of Smith County; the place hardest struck was about four miles northwest of Taylorsville, where great damage was done. Alvin Stringer's place was torn up, with the dwelling house completely blown away, with exception of a floor of one room. The furniture was blown away, some bedding being found hanging to limbs. Several tenants' houses, together with contents, were destroyed. Several miles east, S. Windham's home was blown away. His wife and three children

wrapped themselves in a feather bed and held the corners together around them. The wind took this bed, with the four people, about one-fourth mile, where they were dropped to the ground without being seriously hurt. Passing on, near the Smith and Jasper county line, it demolished the home of Anse Windham, and killed three members of a Williams family who lived there.

March 31, 1933, another cyclone struck part of Smith County. The first place that was struck was near Bezer, between Taylorsville and Raleigh, and took a northeastern direction, passing into Jasper County. Horses, cows, hogs, and chickens were killed; one home was completely demolished, and seven persons killed. This home was that of Bill McCrimmon; he, his wife, and baby were killed, also three members of an Allen family who were there, and Fate Chisholm. Part of Chisholm's head was found some distance from the scene, hanging to the tangled branches of a tree. Clothing and other articles from the house were found several miles away torn into strings. Nothing was left on this place.

There have been several serious overflows during the past history of the county, and much livestock has been lost. Leaf River,being the largest stream to cross the county, has overflowed its banks several times, torn up roads, and stopped traffic. In 1900, the water from the river got at least two feet higher than it had been in seventy-five years, and probably the highest ever known. At that time part of the Laurel Branch of the G. & S. I. R. R. had been built, and the track was washed up for a distance of about one-half mile, thus stopping the trains for several days. Several times since that date Okohay has overflowed its banks and covered the railroad track, stopping trains for several days at a time. The greatest damage of recent years has been to highways and secondary roads.

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Chapter XX

HEALTH

Smith County had no member on Mississippi's first Board of Health in 1877, and the county has never had a secretary on the Board.

Epidemics

If Smith County has ever had a case of yallow fever, we have found no knowledge of it.

There were a few cases of smallpox in the county about 1901; at least three cases among white people were in Taylorsville, but no deaths resulted from it. About this time, a colored man died near Pineville with smallpox. This was Dr. Waldrup's patient, but Dr. J. B. Huff, county health doctor, lent his assistance. When it was discovered that smallpox was in the county, the patients were isolated and local quarantine became necessary for a short time, but through the co-operation of the State Board of Health, the much dreaded malady was soon eliminated.

An influenza epidemic prevailed in the county during 1918-19, the most serious one of which we have on record, and from which a great number of people died. This disease took a terrible toll in 1918, the greatest number of cases and deaths occurring in Eastman-Gardiner's logging camp at Cohay, where many people lived in shacks very close together. A greater percentage of negroes died than whites - due to their low resistence to long diseases, as well as to the lack of treatment and care. There were but eight doctors in the county, and many cases died from lack of medical attention.

Efforts are being made to rid the county of all mosquitoes by co-operating with the State Board of Health. Smith County's natural drainage is generally good, therefore it does not require a great amount of extra work to drain stagnated ponds. The majority of homes are well screened, which affords some protection from disease-carrying mosquitoes.

Sanitation

The State Board of Health exercises sanitary control over the county and inspects various cafes, meat markets, grocery stores, and drug stores. All cafes are required to be screened, and all milk furnished must be from cows that are free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases. No sleeping quarters are allowed in adjoining rooms of any cafe or restaurant. Grocery stores are required to keep such foods as cheese and butter under cover, and are expected to do no cooking in, nor maintain sleeping quarters connected with the store. All buildings are required to be screened.

Soda fountains are required to be kept clean; cream and candy are to be kept under cover, and the buildings are required to be screened. People in the eastern part of the county ship sour cream to nearby markets. Armour & Company has a sub-station in Sylvarena, and people of that community use cream separators, which must be scalded and sunned daily, as must all other milk utensils.

The county has one cold storage plant - installed in the Sylvarena High School in 1934.

There is only one hotel in the county - a combination hotel and cafe. It is a two-story structure, with guest rooms upstairs; bottom floor is occupied by the kitchen and cafe. The entire building is screened, and has a shower bath and water-works on the second floor.

The three meat markets in the county are all screened, and equipped with good refrigerators; the five cafes are on a par with others over the state; all are screened and use milk from non-diseased cows.

The water supply of rural homes is from nearby springs or wells. In some sections of the county the wells are from twenty-five to thirty feet deep; others are from seventy to seventy-five feet; few rural homes have modern water systems; however, in the towns of the county there are a good many, and most all of the larger schools have some sort of sanitary supply. Some are operated by electric pumps, while others use small gasoline motors with tanks; pure water, in some cases, comes from deep wells; with shallow wells, care is taken not to locate them near barns, toilets, and back doors of dwellings.

Sanitary projects put on by CWA and WPA did much to better conditions in the county, as there is no sewer system in any of the towns of the county, and no swimming pools, except those found in local natural streams.

Only one tourist camp has been set up on Smith, and it is in its infancy, having only two or three cabins.

Care of Sick

Smith County has no public health nursing, and no center where child hygiene can be taught.

Maternal hygiene has very little attention, except through the care and advice of physicians. Some literature is occasionally distributed throughout the county, from which some mothers collect important information; midwives are also available, and aid a few people who are unable to get regular physicians.

Years ago, when the mode of travel was much slower than now, and physicians handicapped in getting to patients, midwives were often used. Within the last few years, however, the midwife has been required to take courses and obtain a license, hence we have only a few midwives in Smith County. Sallie Rogers, who resides in the Sylvarena community, is a midwife, a good, practical nurse, and has been very successful in her practice; Mrs. Elmira Easterling, of Polkville, midwife of that community, has been practicing for thirty years. In all her practice she has had only two deaths - both babies. She has a permit for 1937-38. Beatrice Kennedy, a colored woman near Summerland, is considered one of the best local midwives now practicing, and is also a good practical nurse. She took training (a short course) at the South Mississippi Hospital at Laurel, and obtained a license from Mrs. Mary Osburn, supervisor of midwives, Jackson. Beatrice has given courses to three other colored women, who have received a license through her from Mrs. Osburn. These women are Nelia Duckworth, Taylorsville; Lillie Agge, Summerland; and Zula Lincoln, Mize. These last three are practicing, and do more nursing among the colored people. Beatrice is considered good among the white people.

The death rate of mothers has decreased considerably within the last few years. More competent midwives with kits of necessary articles, better prepared physicians, more hospitals within reach of most homes, better roads,

and transportation for rushing patients to hospitals when necessary, all contributed to this.

Although there is no county organization teaching Infant and Child Hygiene, the death rate of infants has decreased. This is due to better trained physicians, and the study of up-to-date literature available to every family.

Cripple Survey of the CWA

This survey, made in 1934, revealed the appalling fact that Smith County has more than one thousand people who are crippled, maimed, or deformed in some way. This survey took into consideration only people sub-normal from birth; not those maimed or deformed on account of accident or disease. A majority of this group were suffering from defects of the eyes, and hearing; many were victims of infantile paralysis. Some of these defects may be due to inter-marriage and venereal diseases. A number have received corrective aid through the State Department of Education, which sponsored the survey, and it is hoped that the others will be given an opportunity of receiving whatever aid medical science has to offer. In making this survey it was noted that bad teeth and tonsils were too numerous to count. This was due, in part, at least, to isolated localities, and the lack of dentists and surgeons.

Cancer and tuberculosis were found to be very common. Even though the survey was not concerned with those diseases, the prevalency was so apparent that it impressed the investigators. (1)

Home Hygiene

A short course in Home Hygiene for the care of the sick was given throughout the county to adult women and girls during the summer of 1934. Miss Ella McCrory conducted the course under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the FERA. (2)

During the spring and summer of 1934, Miss Selma Rhodes, a public health nurse, did some work in the county, but owing to the expense of traveling and to the lack of provisions being made for this work, Miss Rhodes was forced to make brief trips to each community. However, close to one thousand persons were vaccinated for typhoid fever. Miss Rhodes is now Public Health nurse in Pike County. (3)

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(1) Mary Lee Clark and Maude Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Miss Ella McCrory, Taylorsville, Miss.
(3) Miss Mary Lee Clark, Taylorsville, Miss.

Tuberculosis Control

The Board of Supervisors of Smith County usually keeps two victims in the Sanatorium; at this time we have one white and one negro. The board also made an appropriation for building each patient a screened room, away from the rest of the family, provided he agrees to stay in it.

All efforts toward communicable disease control is through the co-operation of physicians, nurses, and citizens with the Mississippi State Board of Health.

Accidents and Accidental Deaths

Smith County has had its share of accidents, and many that could have been prevented. Some of these are attributed to the hazardous nature of the work engaged in, which is incident to large sawmilling industry, railroading, highway construction, etc. Many were of the type that occur around the home, because of carelessness and lack of instruction in the prevention of accidents.

Probably because of the fact that the county has no main truck line, highways, or paved roads, few fatal automobile accidents have occurred here. Just what part alcohol has played in the ones that have happened is hard to say, owing to the fact that officials and witnesses in most cases are reluctant to give full information, for fear of offending friends, or incurring the ill will of the voters; however, there is evidence that whiskey has been a contributing factor in some of them. Most of them probably have been on account of a lack of proper training and instruction in driving on the highways.

Doctors of the County

Following are practicing physicians and dentists of the county:

Dr. R. B. Baugh, Polkville; Dr. W. M. Coursey, Raleigh; Dr. J. O. Cargile, Taylorsville; Dr. J. B. Huff, Taylorsville; Dr. M. O. Currie, Taylorsville; Dr. S. K. Ward, Dentist, Taylorsville; Dr. R. B. Boykin, Mize; Dr. Charlie Kennedy, Cohay.

The nurses are: Miss Ella McCrory, Taylorsville; Mrs. Bura Ashley, Mize; Mrs. Lottie Ware Hardin; Mrs. Mauvelle Mayfield, Mrs. Gertrude Nichols Eaton, Mrs. S. B. Norris, and Mrs. Curtis Rogers.

One of Smith County's early doctors and worthy citizens, now passed on, was Dr. J. M. Currie, born October 24, 1842. He served in the War between the States in Company C, 8th Mississippi Regiment, receiving a wound which gave him trouble in after life. In his thirties, Currie decided to become a physician, and as there was no law to force a person to attend medical college at that time, he would study under local physicians until they considered him capable of practicing, at which time a license signed by the State Board would be granted. Dr. Currie received his license in this way, and practiced twelve or fifteen years in and near Raleigh, his home village, but retired several years before his death, due to ill health. At one time during Dr. Currie's life he was justice of the peace, and served several terms; he was jailor during the time his son, J. B. Currie, was sheriff, and was also assessor of the county one term. At that time officers and doctors traveled on horseback, and upon one occasion, when he was out assessing taxes, his horse became frightened and threw him, breaking three ribs, from which he never completely recovered. This, and the wound he received in the war, gave him trouble in his last days, compelling him to retire to private life.

Another of Smith County's prominent citizens and leading physicians was Dr. J. W. Tillson, who was born April 4, 1874, and received his grammar and high school education at Sylvarena.

When quite a young man, he took a medical course at Nashville, Tennessee, and when completed, returned to Smith County and began the practice of his profession at Bezer. From there he moved to Taylorsville, where he practiced something like ten years. From Taylorsville he moved to Eastman-Gardiner and Company's camp at Cohay, where he practiced the remainder of his life. He married one of Smith County's most popular young ladies, Miss Minnie Currie, of Raleigh; this couple had no children of their own, but adopted, reared, and educated two orphan children, Mrs. Ethel Smith-Tillson Hester and her brother, Oscar Smith. Dr. Tillson died June 10, 1918, and was buried in the Fellowship Cemetery, near Taylorsville. His widow and adopted children still survive, but his widow has left the county. (1)

Dr. Duncan Keown, of Ted, son of Samuel and Mary Keown, first attended school at Sylvarena. After finishing there, he went to medical school in Nashville, Tennessee, for three months; passed the medical examination, and came back to Ted to begin his practice in 1892. He lived in the county until 1904, when he moved to Laurel and began practicing for Kingston Lumber Company.

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(1) L. N. Tillson, Sylvarena, Miss.

Dr. Keown married Miss Minnie Kenton, of Bay Springs, and became the father of four children. He died in 1931, and was buried at Bay Springs.

Dr. N. E. Tullos, born and reared in Raleigh and educated in Memphis, Tennessee, Medical College, began the practice of medicine at Mize when he was but a young man. He was not encouraged with making money, but wished to be of service to his fellowmen. It has many times been said that he never refused to attend any sick person, regardless of his ability to pay. He began practice when roads were almost impassable at times, even for a horse and buggy. Many are the cold, freezing, rainy nights when he traveled through the weather to give aid and comfort to those unfortunates who needed medical attention.

Dr. Tullos never accumulated a large amount of worldly goods, but he had the good will, love, and respect of those who knew him. He embodied in his life all of those fine principles which have been attributed to men of sacrifice throughout the ages, and Smith County folk will long remember him, because of his self-sacrifice, love, and service to his fellowmen, among whom he lived.

Something like 1875, Dr. Dave Smith located in Raleigh, practiced here a few years, then moved to Wesson, where he was killed.

Dr. Cook, born in Jasper County, received his early education there, but received his medical training at Mobile, Alabama, and located at Old Taylorsville, where he remained and practiced for a period of about twenty years. About 1902, or 1903, he moved to Laurel and practiced until he died, which was about ten years ago.

As has been stated, Dr. J. B. Huff moved to Sylvarena at the age of four years, this being about the year 1869. There were two practicing physicians at Sylvarena at that time, a Dr. Nunn, and a Dr. Smith. So far, the writer has not found any record of their lives.

It is also remembered that Dr. Walsh, Dr. Hewey, and Dr. Leverett all practiced at Raleigh some time prior to the War between the States. Dr. Leverett moved from the county after several years practice. It is not known in this section what became of Dr. Hewey. Dr. Walsh practiced in and around Raleigh till his death, but was taken to Paulding, Jasper County, for burial.

Dr. D. G. McKenzie was practicing in Raleigh when the town was first built. He was born in Richman County, North Carolina, August 9, 1823, died July 15, 1860, and was buried in the Raleigh cemetery. Dr. McKenzie married Miss Sarah Blackwell, and he was the father of one son and one daughter; the son, John, went to Texas about the time he was grown, and the daughter, Mollie, was at one time tutor for the children of J. L. Jones, near Mize.

Captain W. T. Ward, born in South Carolina, migrated to Smith County in 1850, and married Miss Hannah Guyton of South Carolina. They settled near the present site of Raleigh. Their son, Dr. William Robert Ward, born in 1871, received his first educational training in the public schools of Smith County, and studied medicine in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, finishing there in 1894. After returning to Smith County, he married Miss Elizabeth Stringer, of Sylvarena, and was the father of four children by his first wife, two sons, Jim and Kelly Ward, and two daughters, Lorena and Vera Ward. Dr. Ward first practiced in Simpson County, but later moved to Raleigh, where he practiced, and served as County Health officer, until he died, December 3, 1927, at the age of fifty-six. After Dr. Ward's first wife died, he married Frances Virginia Douglass, who also became the mother of four children. All eight of these children have received college degrees, and all now enjoy positions of honor and trust.

William H. Hill, M. D., of Sylvarena, was born in Noxubee County, in September, 1840, being one of a family of six children of Sherrod and Mary Smith Hill. His mother was a daughter of Elam Smith, a native of North Carolina, who located in Green County, Alabama, at an early date. His father died in 1843, leaving four of a family of six children: Thomas Y., Elam, William H., and Mary, all of whom grew to maturity.

Dr. Hill had received only a common school education when the war began, but enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was transferred to the medical department after the Battle of Bull's Bluff. During the winter of 1863-64 he attended medical lectures at Richmond, Virginia; after the war was over he returned to Raleigh and engaged in the practice of medicine. In the meantime, he attended medical lectures at Tulane University in New Orleans, graduating in the spring of 1869 with the degree of M. D. He married Miss Edna McAlpin of Green County, Alabama, in 1865, who bore him one child, a daughter, named Sarah.

In 1879 the doctor located at Sylvarena, where he was successful in the practice of his profession, having a great demand for his services; in the fall of 1888, he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, in which capacity he served with distinction. He was a liberal supporter of all educational institutions, believing firmly that to be useful, people must be educated. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Sylvarena High School, of which he was a trustee for some years. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Stone as a delegate to the Southern Emigration Convention which met at Asheville, North Carolina, in the fall of that year, and was also appointed medical health officer of his county by the governor in 1890, holding this position seven years. Dr. Hill was unassuming, and a most conscientious Christian gentlemen, who believed in doing all the good he could at all times.

Dr. Hill's nurse, Mrs. Linnie Darah Robinson-Moore-Davis, was a gifted woman, who would often ride behind the doctor on horse-back. 'Tis said that Dr. Hill often remarked that he wanted Mrs. Davis to nurse him, and this wish was granted; the doctor died at Mrs. Davis's home.

Dr. J. W. Stringer, born September 12, 1873, in Smith, received his common school education in his home county. After completing a business course, he took a position as bookkeeper for Welborn Mercantile Company, at Soso in 1898; in 1900 he married Miss Bertha Daniels, of Meridian, and to them were born several children. He later took a medical course, and about 1904, located in Soso, where he did his first practice. About 1920, his wife died, and he later married Mrs. Orpha Craft. In 1923 they moved to Taylorsville, where he continued his practice. About 1925, he opened a private hospital in Taylorsville, which he operated several years, but on account of failing health, his practice gradually became more and more limited. However, he remained in Taylorsville and did some practice till a short time before his death, which occurred in the summer of 1934.

Dr. Joseph Weathersby's ancestors came from England to the United States prior to 1800, and settled in Bladen County, North Carolina. This Weathersby family is said to be related to Queen Victoria.

In 1807, Dr. Weathersby's great-grandfather, in company with Theodore G. Bilbo's great-grandfather, moved

from Bladen County, North Carolina, to what is now Lawrence County, Mississippi, where Dr. Weathersby received his education. He went to the war, but was discharged because he had consumption; however, he recovered and in 1868 married Miss Jane Price, of Covington County. Soon after the War between the States, he studied medicine at Tulane, in New Orleans, and took up the practice of his profession in Smith County, living in and near Taylorsville for a period of about fifty years. He was the second physician of whom we have any record to locate at Old Taylorsville. Dr. Pounds was the first. Dr. Weathersby, who was always willing to lend a helping hand to suffering or distressed humanity, practiced back in the days when highways were unknown in this county. The roads consisted of blazed paths that wound through the forest, leading to the homes of settlers, and although it was usually several miles from one house to another, Dr. Weathersby could often be seen jogging along on horse-back, traveling all over the piney woods of Smith and adjacent counties, practicing his profession. He reared and educated seven children. On account of ill health, the doctor was forced to retire several years before his death, and spent his last days in the home of his oldest daughter, Mrs. Florence Tanner, at Taylorsville. In 1924, he died at the age of eighty-five.

Dr. William Sharp Cranford, was born January 26, 1871, in Covington County. He received his early education at a country school near Dent; his high school course was completed at Seminary, Mississippi, under Professor Watson. He then secured his professional training at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis, Tennessee, finishing April 27, 1901. Dr. Cranford's medical license for Mississippi was dated May 20, 1901; his Tennessee license, November 20, 1918. In February, 1907, Dr. Cranford completed a Post Graduate Course in surgery at Tulane Medical College, New Orleans. His first practice was at Hot Coffee, Covington County, where he remained only a few months, moving to Taylorsville the latter part of 1901. He practiced there until 1904, when he moved to Laurel, where he remained thirteen years. On January 1, 1917, he was appointed assistant superintendent of East Mississippi Insane Hospital; in June, 1917, he received a commission as first lieutenant in the medical corps of the World War. After being honorably discharged in 1918, he located in Memphis, for a short period of time. In August, 1919, he came to Mississippi and located at Collins, in Covington County, where he practiced until he moved to Taylorsville in 1923.

In the meantime, Dr. Cranford married Miss Maude

Farish, of Memphis, Tennessee, and to them were born two children, a son, William, Jr., and a daughter, Genevieve. They now reside with their mother in Taylorsville, where Dr. Cranford did his last practice, having retired in 1935 on account of ill health. He died in the fall of 1937.

Dr. Cranford was a Christian gentleman, having united in early life with the Methodist Episcopal church in Covington County. From 1923 to 1935 he served as a steward of the church at Taylorsville, and having served his people faithfully, they fondly remember him. (1)

Dr. Henry Baugh, of Polkville, was educated at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, but practiced only three years; contracting lagrippe during the epidemic of 1899, he exposed himself while undertaking to visit his patients, and died. His three years of medical practice were appreciated in his boyhood community - Polkville.

Dr. H. L. Finch practiced medicine around Polkville before the War between the States. Several local physicians studied under Dr. Finch, one of whom was Dr. A. S. Baugh, also of Polkville. After the war, Dr. Finch moved to Texas, where he came into possession of a large tract of land, upon which later was built a town named McKinney; a park of this town was named in honor of Dr. Finch.

Dr. W. H. McWorther, born June 24, 1858, and reared in Scott County, began practicing under Dr. W. H. Barns at Homewood, Mississippi. In 1897, he finished his course at Memphis, moved to Smith County and located at Burns, where he did most all of his practice. He is now living at Burns, but has done no practice since 1929, having been blind for the past eight years.

Dr. McWorther married Miss Fannie Windham, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Windham, of Homewood, and to them were born six children, three boys and three girls.

During Dr. McWorther's practice, the roads were very bad; in wet weather he traveled horse-back, but in dry weather he traveled in a buggy. During the latter part of his practice he owned an automobile, and had a good practice in this and adjoining counties. (2)

Dr. Felix Carr, one of the first doctors in the southern part of Smith County, began practice in 1868, while living a few miles south of Mize. Dr. Carr was the father of two doctors and two pharmacists. One of his sons, Dr. Jim

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Dr. W. H. McWorther, Burns, Miss.

Carr, was born May 30, 1871, in Smith County, and finished medicine at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, in 1900, after which he returned to Mize and began practice. The other doctor son, Dr. Joe Carr, attended medical college in Louisville, and returned to Smith County, locating at Summerland.

Dr. Hillard McMullan, perhaps the most outstanding physician ever to live in Smith County, was born in Newton County and came to Mize soon after finishing school at Tulane University in 1902. Upon his arrival, Jim Butler, of Mize, bought him a horse and gave him enough corn to feed it for a year. Dr. McMullan rode a bicycle until he was sold the horse on credit by Mr. Butler. After his practice became well established, which was soon, he married Miss Mattie Huff. (1)

Dr. McMullan kept abreast of the times, pursuing new courses in his profession during the summer at various medical schools. Unfortunately, he was a victim of ill health during his entire mature life, being affected with tuberculosis from early manhood; but by diligent treatment and care, he was able to do a vast amount of work. He became financially independent at Mize, becoming president of the bank. He moved to Newton in 1924, built a hospital and established a drug store, successfully operating both until his death in 1927. His widow still owns and operates the hospital. Dr. McMullan, a mason, and a member of the Methodist church, was buried at Newton, but he will long be remembered in Smith County.

Dr. A. S. Baugh, of Polkville, was born in Marion County, in 1832. He moved with his parents to Smith County in 1849, and having been reared on a plantation, engaged in planting until 1853. At that time he began teaching school, following that occupation until he entered Mississippi College, at Clinton, Hinds County, in 1854. After leaving college, he taught school two years, during which time he studied medicine in the office of Dr. William Finch. In 1858 he moved to Kennedy, Texas, and engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. R. T. Walker. Living there one year, he returned to Mississippi, locating in Polkville, where he remained until his death.

When secession was proposed, he strenously opposed the idea, and it was some time before he could bring himself to take up arms against the flag which his grandfather had shed his blood to establish. But, in 1864, he entered the Confederate service as a druggist, and at Oxford, Mississippi, was appointed assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

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(1) Dr. J. B. Huff, Taylorsville, Miss.

After the war ended, he entered medical college in the fall of 1865, at New Orleans, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1866, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Polkville, he married Miss Ellen Craft, a daughter of Reuben Craft, one of the pioneers of Smith County. They reared four children, three daughters and one son. Dr. Baugh was a mason, presiding many years as worshipful master of his lodge, and was also an active member of the Missionary Baptist church; also a useful and highly respected citizen. (1)

Dr. J. L. Patton moved to Trenton, Smith County, in 1872, and was one of the old-fashioned country doctors of that age; it was never his privilege to attend medical school. Despite the inconvenient ways of transportation of that time, this great man never shirked his duty to aid suffering humanity. He rode for miles on horse-back at all times of the day and night to attend people who were in need. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and every year donated a large sum of money to this denomination, also took an active part in the civic life of his community and county. He was elected representative of Smith County, and was serving in that position at the time of his death. He was the father of Dr. Walter Patton, also of Trenton.

Dr. Walter Patton spent the most important years of his life at Trenton, moving to this location with his father, Dr. J. L. Patton. Since his father had achieved great success in the medical profession, it was the one great desire of Walter's to carry on his father's work. He went to Mobile, Alabama, and took lectures from great men of that time, preparing himself as best he could for his work. After obtaining his license, he went to Rankin County to begin his work, but later moved back to Trenton. He married Miss Kate Thomas, daughter of one of the large land owners and planters of Smith County; they only had one child, a daughter, Clemmie.

The weather was never too bad for Dr. Patton to visit people who were sick. He would ride horse-back for miles, as that was the only method of travel at that time; nevertheless, he was always willing to go. Dr. Patton owned a farm at Trenton, but after the death of his wife, he became dissatisfied, and moved to Jackson to live with his daughter. After a year or two, he moved to some place in the Delta, but was not satisfied, and moved back to Trenton.

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(1) Dr. A. S. Baugh, Polkville, Miss.

The people of Trenton, realizing the worth of Dr. Patton, agreed to pay him a salary to stay there and practice medicine. Not being satisfied, however, he again moved to Jackson, where he died at the home of his daughter.

Dr. Walter Patton was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, contributing large sums of money annually to this denomination. He was also a member of the Masonic lodge at Trenton, and tried each day to live up to its code. He has been dead several years, but his memory still lives with the people who knew him. (1)

Dr. Albert G. McLaurin, of Burns, who had an extensive medical practice in the county, was born in 1850. He was the second of a family of eight brothers, and received a liberal education at Summerville Institute, in Noxubee County; he took up the study of medicine in 1871, and graduated from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, with the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1873. During all of his life he lived on the old McLaurin homestead, where his father died in 1890.

The doctor, a Democrat of the old Jacksonian type, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met at Jackson, August 12, 1890, in which he represented his county with distinction. Dr. McLaurin married Miss Cordie Evans, an orphan girl, who was reared by her uncle, John Hawkins, of Burns. They reared four children.

Dr. John Calhoun McKay, born in Smith County in 1850, received his early education there and did his first practice, prior to 1875, near Raleigh. He married Miss Mittie Cook, of Pleasant Hill community, in 1875, and to them were born four children.

As there were few roads, and the mode of travel mostly on horseback, and occasionally on foot, Dr. McKay endured many hardships, often making calls during very cold, stormy weather. He served Smith County for many years not only as a physician, but as one of its most wealthy and leading citizens. During the later years of his life, he moved to Clark County, where he remained until his death.

Dr. McKay's father, Tommy McKay, was also a practicing physician, who came to Smith County prior to 1850, and settled near Raleigh. He came here from Georgia, but it is believed that the McKay ancestors were originally from Scotland.

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(1) Dr. J. C. Bell, Trenton, Miss.

Dr. Henry Heslip, one of the early pioneer doctors of the county, began his medical practice around Trenton. He learned what he knew about the medical profession from experience. It was never his privilege to attend medical college or lectures for doctors, as it is possible for them to do these days. But despite the few opportunities he had, he proved to be a great man and a great aid to suffering people. The only way he had for transportation was horseback, but he was always faithful to his profession. Friends of Dr. Heslip state that no matter what kind of weather, or how far away the patient lived, he was always willing to go when called. He was the father of two children; Tobe Heslip, a son, was one of the early outstanding rural school teachers in Smith County. (1)

Dr. W. N. Gipson, born July 18, 1838, in Rankin County, about nine miles south of Pelahatchie, lived there during his boyhood days, coming to Smith County when a young man. His father was a doctor; he also had one brother who was a doctor. As the need for doctors was great in those days, Dr. Gipson decided to follow his father in his profession, moved to Smith County and lived where his daughter, Mrs. Silas Calhoun, now lives. He was one of the early pioneer doctors who never took lectures or attended college, but learned his profession by experience. There being no convenient way of travel in Dr. Gipson's early life, it was with his ever faithful horse that he reached suffering humanity in various sections of the county.

In the beginning of his career, the War between the States began, and he enlisted in the army as a volunteer. He served in General Lee's army; being wounded in the second battle of Manasses. After recovering, he went back with Lee's army; was in all the remaining battles, and was with General Lee when the surrender came. At the close of the war, he came back to Smith County and married Miss Mary Ross. To them were born nine children; he was the father of three sons, all of whom studied medicine. One of the daughters became a nurse; one son died while attending medical school, but the other two completed their courses and began their practice in adjoining counties.

Dr. Gipson was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and a loyal supporter of the rural schools of his day; it was his pleasure to live and prepare his daughters for teaching. He died September 7, 1900, but the older people of Daniel, White Oak, Polkville, and other communities still remember him as a kind, sympathetic, noble man. (2)

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(1) Silas Calhoun, Polkville, Miss.
(2) Ibid

One of the oldest settlers and medical doctors in Smith County was Dr. Andrew Nicholes, who was born in Anderson, South Carolina, in 1805. He brought a wife, the former Miss Sarah Duckworth, and three children to live in Smith County in 1834, settling two and one-half miles south of the J. D. C. Rogers mill-site on Leaf River. Here he built a log house and began his medical practice among the people of this locality. Two years later, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Duckworth, came from South Carolina to visit them, and brought two hundred dollars, a grand-father clock, and a woolen coverlet, all of which she gave them as a Christmas present, with the advice that they invest the money in land. He bought twelve hundred acres of land for three hundred dollars and began to operate a farm. In the course of time, Dr. Nicholas cleared all of this land, and prospered, becoming the owner of fifty-two slaves. He, of course, built a more elaborate home, which required the services of two house maids and six cooks.

Dr. Nicholas not only planted cotton, corn, and other staples, but also cultivated flax by the acres. He had flax machinery, too, and spun flax into thread; also five looms, a spinning wheel, a hand cotton gin, and machinery for the manufacture of other raw materials. This farm was located in the fork of the Leaf River and Beaver Dam Creek, and the soil was very fertile; corn and peas grew so large that they all fell down, making a tangled mass waist-deep in vegetation.

This place being noted for rattlesnakes, the slaves were bagging wrapped around their legs to keep from being bitten by them. During one harvesting season, seventy-two rattlesnakes were killed.

Dr. Nicholas's first wife died in 1861, and three years later he married Miss Nancy Barnwell. He was the father of seven children, six of whom were by his first wife. He was in active practice until his death in 1896, at the age of eighty-eight. He was an active member of Liberty Baptist Church, at which place he was buried.

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Chapter XXI

ORGANIZATIONS

Masonic

The oldest Masonic lodge in Smith County is No. 226, now located at Sylvarena. This lodge has been in active operation ever since its organization. The next oldest lodge in Smith County is No. 511, located at Bunker Hill. It also has been active since its organization. The third oldest is the Hiram Lodge, No. 349, at Taylorsville. The other lodges of the county are: Raleigh, Summerland, Cohay, No. 574, and W. M. Conner, No. 586.

The shriners in the county are: Judge E. M. Lane, Raleigh; Bob Knight, Raleigh; Dolphus Yelverton, Mize. Route; Dewey Tullos, Gunn; Louie Tullos, Raleigh; and possibly a few others. There is only one York Route shriner, W. H. Tanner, of Taylorsville. All other shriners mentioned are Scottish-rite..

One of the first Masonic Lodges in Smith County was organized at Raleigh before the War between the States, known at that time as Vonata Lodge, No. 389. The charter was held by this lodge until 1927, when it was surrendered, Honorable R. S. Tullos being worshipful master at the time. For many years an Eastern Star organization was in connection with this lodge. It, too, surrendered its charter in 1927.

Cohay Lodge, No. 574, was organized in February, 1922. W. B. Smith was the first worshipful master, but at present R. D. Knight holds that position. The lodge, at one time, was active with a membership of fifty-four, but because of Cohay, a lumber camp, being moved away, the lodge has been moved to Raleigh, the county seat.

In 1872, Hiram Lodge, No. 349, F. and A. M., was organized at Sharron; the first officers being Willie Simpson, Worshipful Master; Alsberry McDonal, Senior Warden; S. S. King, Junior Warden. After a few years at this location, the lodge was moved to Taylorsville; in

1921 or 1922 they purchased a lot and erected a two-story block building. For many years the lodge grew rapidly, the membership at one time reaching one hundred and fifty; but today, on account of withdrawals and lapses, the membership is only thirty-five.

Fairmont Lodge, No. 384, F. and M. A., was first located at the old Fairmont Church, three miles north of Mize. Several years after its organization, the lodge was moved to the town of Mize. The first worshipful master was Dunk Wilkinson, Sr., father of a branch of the Wilkinson family now living in Smith County. The lodge has increased in membership until, at the present time, it is about one hundred. The lot and building are owned by the lodge.

In 1922 the Masons of Center Ridge community organized a lodge, and began holding meetings over L. W. Blackwell's store. The lodge is known as the W. M. Conner Lodge, No. 586. The present worshipful master is Earl Thornton.

There was a Masonic organization at Summerland for many years. However, their charter was given up in 1936, owing to the lack of a suitable place to hold meetings, the accustomed place having burned a few years back.

As a Mason, E. P. Shanks, of Taylorsville, is one of the most outstanding members of the county. For a number of years he has been district deputy.

Eastern Star

An Eastern Star chapter was organized in Mize about 1920, but lasted only a few years. Mrs. M. G. Derrick was Worthy Matron during the life of the organization, but they surrendered their charter several years back. (1)

Eastern Star Chapter,No. 187, was organized at Cohay Camp in May, 1924. At present, it is the only one in Smith County. It has been very active, but owing to the decrease in population of Cohay, the chapter, as well as the Masonic lodge, moved to Raleigh, though the chapter continues to be known as the Cohay Eastern Star, and has a membership of about thirty-five. L. D. Basset is the present worthy patron; the worthy matron is Mrs. Nonnie

(1) Pete McColum, Mize, Miss.

Sellers. The first worthy patron was V. F. Ford; the first worthy matron was Mattie McMullan. (1)

Other Organizations

The Boy Scouts was first organized in 1931 by Reverend Lowrey Compree with about thirty-five members. Reverend Compree was Scout-master, assisted by Harmon Hardin and T. E. Walker. The organization lasted only about two years, but in February, 1937, Reverend Andrew F. Gallman and Reverend Roy Bregance reorganized it with 27 members. This is the only organized scout club in the county, and is located in Taylorsville. Several years ago there was a scout organization in Mize, but it has been disbanded.

The Woodmen of the World at one time had several camps in the county, but at present the members only hold insurance policies in the organization.

The Red Cross, U. D. C.,and D. A. R. are discussed in Chapter VIII. The Girl Reserves, P. T. A., and Hi-Y organizations are given in Chapter XIV.

Federated Women's Clubs

The Raleigh Federated Woman's Club was organized April 10, 1929. After one year activities, the club disbanded but was reorganized in 1931 and has been very active ever since. Mrs. Ely Bowling is president of the club. (2)

The Taylorsville's Federated Woman's Club was organized on April 10, 1929, the Century Club of Hattiesburg sending representatives to sponsor it, and sixteen ladies enrolled as charter members. Officers elected were as follows: Mrs. F. L. Jackson, President; Mrs. W. Mayfield, Vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Hudson, Treasurer; Mrs. John Rainer, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Recorder; Mrs. P. S. Ford, Historian; Miss Lou Ethel Eaton, Parliamentarian.

Meetings were held twice a month during the first year, but since that time they are held monthly. Mrs. F. L. Jackson served as president for the first two years. On March 27, 1931, Mrs. W. S. Cranford was elected as president, and served for four years. In 1934, Mrs. T. A.

(1) Mrs. L. D. Bassett, Raleigh, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Ely Bowling, Raleigh, Miss.

Ford was elected president, but asked for a leave of absence for the year 1935-36, and Mrs. C. D. Smith was elected to serve as president during this time. Mrs. Ford has been re-elected for the year 1936-37, and the club now has the largest membership it has ever had. The quota was thirty, but has been raised to thirty-five and expects to make another raise in order to take care of the new members, due to the fact that the Junior Club disbanded and is coming in with seniors. The Woman's Club has been the most outstanding organization in Taylorsville for the betterment of the town, home and lives of the citizens. Taylorsville has no PTA, but the Woman's Club sponsors all PTA work. It also sponsored beautifying the plot in the heart of town, paid for shrubs for beautifying school campus (labor furnished by the CWA), assisted in equipping the Taylorsville lunch room, sponsors clean-up week each spring, and has held one or two community fairs. The two outstanding Federated Women's Clubs in the county are those of Taylorsville and Raleigh.

Better Home Club

In July, 1934, Mrs. Ross Collins met with a group of ladies and urged them to organize a Woman's Club. The following week the organization was perfected. The following officers were elected: Mrs. S. S. Stewart, President; Mrs. H. A. Blackwell, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Ford, Treasurer. This club met once each month, and each time had an interesting program of demonstrations in cooking and canning; instructions in pruning of shrubbery were given by members of the club.

On November 31, 1934, the club met with Mrs. Ina Tullos, Miss Jimmie Holmes, County Demonstration Agent being present. The club was reorganized and named the Better Home Club. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Mattie Bridges, President; Mrs. Tom Cooley, Vice-president; Mrs. W. C. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Denson, County Co-council representative; Miss Beatrice Lack, Reporter. Thirty-one members were enrolled, and different captains were chosen to sponsor the five projects;namely, Home Beautification, Poultry, Food Preservation, Gardening, Clothing, and Nutrition.

The club began to grow under the new leadership, and interesting programs were given every first and third



COUNTY HOUSE

Thursday of each month, except for two months during the summer. Miss Holmes gave many suggestions for making home and community better. During the spring of 1935 the club voted the clean-up campaign - a health program - and petitioned the town to pass an ordinance requiring all citizens to clean up their premises. The county health nurse, Miss Welch, being invited to give a course in Home Nursing and Hygiene, a class of twenty-nine enrolled was organized, and eighteen hours of instruction were given by Miss Welch. Seventeen members applied for certificates, which later were awarded them. In March, 1935, the president, vice-president, and secretary met with the citizens of Mize at Mrs. Ina Tullos's store to consider buying a lot for a park or club-house.

They agreed to solicit funds, and a finance committee was appointed. Miss Beatrice Lack, being chairman, received and passed on to Jeff Anderson, who was secretary of building committee appointed by the citizens. The club raised $146.23 by sponsoring ball games, selling flowers, hens, candy, lunches, cold drinks, giving May Day Festivals, and many other things. Miss Lack and Mrs. Tullos submitted plans to the state, and after a few weeks, work began on the club-house, which had already been made an ERA project. It was later made a WPA project and was completed in 1936. (1)

Community Club Buildings

The idea of a community house was conceived by the Woman's Home Demonstration Club of Mize in 1935. Mrs. Mattie Bridges was president of the club; Mrs. Tom Cooley, vice-president; Mrs. W. C. Jones, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Denson, county council representative; Miss Beatrice Lack, reporter. It had thirty-one members, all of whom worked diligently in behalf of the building. The construction was made an FERA project, which eliminated the expense of labor, the community only having to pay for the material. The Woman's Club raised $146.53 for this purpose.

The house, built entirely of native materials, most of them in a raw state, eliminated some expense of material. The two and one-half acre lot for the location of the building was paid for by the town, having been bought from the Meridian Fertilizer Company of Hattiesburg, for fifty dollars.

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(1) Inez Morris, Taylorsville, Miss.

Construction was begun shortly thereafter, and the foundation, two and one-half feet high, was built of native rock. T. C. Toney was the first foreman, and the rocks were laid by Grafton McCollum and A. K. McKissock. After the foundation was laid, Foreman Toney carried his laborers to the forest and cut down the logs and brought them to the site of the building; these were peeled, cut and notched to fit. The dimensions of the building are fifty by seventy feet, with many offsets. It was built according to plans and blueprints furnished by the architects of the FERA. The house has nine rooms, two cloak rooms, an auditorium with stage, concrete steps and walks on four sides, also two chimneys with four fireplaces, six feet wide, built of native rock.

The logs of the building, notched and put up in the old fashion manner, average about eight inches in diameter and were placed in the house by hand. The walls are twelve feet high. The rafters and ridge pole are made of skinned pine poles about four inches in diameter; the roof is made of cypress shingles, which were rived and drawn by hand, the trees having been donated by Eastman-Gardiner and Company of Laurel, Mississippi. The cracks between the logs were daubed with clay and later stuccoed with cement.

During the construction of this building, Toney was supplanted as foreman by P. A. McCollum, who superintended the erection of same. He was followed by W. C. Powell.

When the WPA supplanted the FERA, this building remained a project, and the flooring, ceiling, doors, windows, locks and hinges were bought with WPA funds. A. C. Toney was again made foreman, and he and his fellow workers completed the job, which required six months work by many men. The building is now finished and is being used as a library, a sewing room for the WPA, a city hall and court room, also a place for the Woman's Club to meet.

It now stands as a monument to the tenacity of the Woman's Club of Mize, also as a testimonial of the usefulness of purpose of the Works Progress Administration. (1)

In the northern part of Raleigh, Smith County, on the Raleigh school property, is located a community house built of native material. It is very odd and attractive for its rustic appearance; the Federated Woman's Club

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(1) Albert Toney, Wayne Powell, Tom Riley, Mattie Bridges, Tom Cooley, and Mrs. Nonnie May Robinson, Mize, Miss.

gets credit and congratulations for sponsoring the project. After plans were discussed and decided on, they were made known, and citizens consulted in regard to public donations. About eight hundred dollars was immediately raised and work began. The walls are of sand and lime stone, all collected within two miles of the building. The old fashioned boards were rived from cypress timber from Leaf River bottom and donated by Eastman-Gardiner and Company; labor was furnished by the FERA.

This building is sufficient to accommodate 250 or 300 people. The main room is thirty by sixty feet, including a ten-foot stage across the south end; on the east side are two office rooms and a kitchen each ten by twelve feet; on the southeast corner are two rest rooms, five by eight feet, one of which is entered from the stage, and the other, from the kitchen; on the northeast corner is an office eight by twelve feet; it is well lighted, ventilated and well heated in winter. There is an opening in one side of the chimney for the stove pipe. The office has three windows and three doors, one door being an outside entrance. On the extreme northeast corner is a porch six by ten feet, the attractive feature being the corner post, which is a large pine log from the near-by forest. It is very rustic in appearance, the knots and short limbs being left on the log.

There are five small windows at back of stage and two each to the other rooms. The main room has eight windows and three doors; the main front entrance is a large door on west side. All of the doors and windows of this building were donated by Currie and Corley.

The walls are ten feet high, of rough rock and has no plastering even on inside. One large rock chimney is on the north end of the building. The mantle is about one and one-half feet wide and eight feet long.

The sleepers and joists are of peeled and hewn pine logs. There are peeled rafters, sawed lathing and hand-rived boards, as above mentioned. The Woman's Club donated lumber for floor, also a piano, electric stove and dishes. Mr. Russell, present superintendent of the Raleigh High School, had the building wired; the American Legion Post donated 100 chairs; a radio was bought by the Chitlin' Club. The ladies prepared the plates to be sold at fifty cents each, but the men were so interested

in this building they raised the price of plates to seventy-five cents.

The outside appearance has been greatly improved by shrubbery furnished by the women, and Mr. Taylor, the County Agent, is responsible for the care of it. (1)

The Roy Reynolds American Legion Hut

In the northeastern part of Taylorsville is located an attractive rustic American Legion Hut, dedicated to the memory of Roy Reynolds. A bronze tablet donated by the citizens of the community is on wall, bearing the inscription:

"In memory of Roy Reynolds,
Born Jan. 12, 1897
Died Oct. 15, 1918
In Service
For God and Country."

The Legionaires, desiring some place to hold their meetings and give their entertainments, began in 1935 the erection of a hut.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, the only gold star parents of this place, donated the lot on which to build. Public donations were made by different ones: money, material, and labor. The hut, constructed of native materials, is twenty-four by thirty feet; the foundation is of native sand and limestone rock; the sleepers and walls are of peeled pine poles; the floor is sawed lumber; the joists and rafters are also peeled pine poles; the gables are closed with small pieces of masonite; it also has a masonite roof; the inside ceiling is sawed lumber in a California style; there are seven windows and one door. The entrance faces east and is sheltered with a small porch-like extension; at the south end is a brick chimney with a good size fireplace, sufficient to heat the room. The furniture consists of a table and several chairs, home made. The building is wired and furnished with electric lights.

American Legion Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary, Unit No. 85, was organized in Taylorsville, February 2, 1933. The first meeting was in the home of Mrs. Robert Lindsey with twelve

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(1) J. C. Taylor, Raleigh, Mrs. Vera Martin, Raleigh, Miss.



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, is responsible for the care of it. (1)

American Legion Hut

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American Legion Hut, dedicated to the
. A bronze tablet donated by the
of the Assembly is on wall, bearing the inscrip-

"In memory of Ley Reynolds,
Born Jan. 12, 1897
Died Oct. 18, 1918
in Service
for God and Country."

some place to hold their
entertainments, began in 1935 the .

Reynolds, the only gold star par-
this place, donated the lot on which to build.
contributions were made by different ones: money, ma-
terial, and labor. The hut, constructed of native materi-
al, is weatherboarded by hand; the foundation is of
native sand and limestone rock; the sleepers and walls are
of peeled pine poles; the floor is sawed lumber; the joists
and rafters are also peeled pine poles; the gables are
closed with small pieces of masonite; it also has a mason-
ite roof; the inside ceiling is sawed lumber in a California
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AMERICAN LEGION HUT, TAYLORSVILLE

ladies present. An open discussion of auxiliary organization was held, with the following officers being elected: President, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds; vice-president, Mrs. Cleo Smith; secretary, Mrs. Claude Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Clinton Grimes; chaplain, Mrs. D. C. Grissom; sergeant, Mrs. Henry Touchstone; historian and reporter, Mrs. Robert Lindsey.

The meetings were to be held the second Friday of each month in the homes. Those who gathered for the first meeting were: Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Cleo Smith, Mrs. C. K. Eaton, Mrs. Clinton Grimes, Mrs. D. C. Grissom, Mrs. Henry Touchstone, Mrs. Zephry Hester, Mrs. Gather Butler, Mrs. James Goldman, Mrs. M. M. Jones, Mrs. J. T. Rainer, and Mrs. Robert Lindsey. Before applying for the charter, three new members were added, Mrs. Lee Anderson, Mrs. Gover Ford and Mrs. Ethel Roberts. Application being made for the charter by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. C. K. Eaton, it was received and signed by the state officers. It was presented to the president, Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, at a joint meeting of the American Legion and the Auxiliary, Miss Marion Henry, of Laurel, who is district president, making the presentation.

Poppy Day was observed May the 27th by Auxiliary Post No. 85. Several years before the auxiliary was organized, the ex-soldiers held one poppy sale, and since then the organization has continued to observe Poppy Day on the Saturday preceding Memorial Day. The proceeds are used for financing the Unit Rehabilitation and Child Welfare work. (1)

The Auxiliary sponsored the first flower show in Smith County; since then it has held three, and has become an annual event. The auxiliary also held a quilt show, when old time quilts, coverlets, and other things were on display.

An Armistice Day program was held at the schoolhouse, and this organization contributed one hundred glasses of jelly to be used as needed. Boxes were sent to needy families of the war veterans as a Christmas cheer.

In 1935, several accompanied Miss Marion Henry to Raleigh to assist in an organization of a unit there. Mrs. Hursell Moss is president of the organization at the present time (1937). (2)

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(1) Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Taylorsville, Miss.,Local club records
(2) Mrs. Hursell Moss, Raleigh, Miss.

References

Bassett, L. D. — Raleigh, Miss.
Blackwell, -- — Center Ridge, Miss.
Bowling, Mrs. Ely — Raleigh, Miss.
Bridges, Mattie — Mize, Miss.
Cook, Mrs. -- — Raleigh, Miss.
Cooly, Tom — Mize, Miss.
Lane, Judge — Raleigh, Miss.
Lindsey, Earl — --
Martin, Mrs. Vera — Raleigh, Miss.
McColum, Pete — Mize, Miss.
Morris, Inez — Taylorsville, Miss.
Moss, Mrs. Hursell — Raleigh, Miss.
Powell, Wayne — Mize, Miss.
Puckett, Mrs. -- — Sardis, Miss.
Reynolds, Mrs. H. W. — Taylorsville, Miss.
Richie, Miss Ida — Pineville, Miss.
Rily, Tom — Mize, Miss.
Robinson, Mrs. Nonnie May — Mize, Miss.
Tanner, H. W. — Taylorsville, Miss.
Taylor, J. C. (county agent) — Raleigh, Miss.
Toney, Albert — Mize, Miss.
Windham, Mrs. D. — Sylvarena, Miss.

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Chapter XXII

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

D. Johnston, of Taylorsville, is the largest individual farmer in Smith County. Eaton Bros., the Fords, and Mack Cargile are all in the vicinity of Taylorsville and farm on an extensive scale.

At and near Sylvarena the largest farmers are Luther James, L. N. Tillson, and the Roger Brothers. Mrs. Lee Boykin, the largest woman farmer in the county, lives near Pineville.

In the Polkville vicinity, A. A. Edwards and J. E. Mayo possibly farm on the largest scale. Near Raleigh, Currie and Corley, Tullos and Keys, and Mrs. J. B. Currie are the most outstanding farmers.

Besides Mrs. Lee Boykin, above mentioned, Mrs. J. B. Currie, Mrs. K. O. Sullivan, and Mrs. E. H. Ford are other women that own large farms; however, part of Mrs. Ford's property lies outside of the county.

Honorable Jim Eaton, born in Covington County in 1849, was one of the first merchants in the village of Old Taylorsville. In 1899, the Gulf and Ship Island came through the southern edge of Smith County and Mr. Eaton and his brother, Bill, moved to a point on the railroad, which later became known as "New Taylorsville," and continued in the mercantile business at that place.

Jim Eaton was also a politician and banker, being a representative from his district for several terms, having been first elected in 1878. He helped organize the Smith County bank, and was active in both civic and religious work. He was member of the Christian church, and with the help of H. W. Reynolds, organized the first Sunday School ever held in the southeastern section of Smith County, which was Old Taylorsville.

Mr. Eaton married Miss Olivia Scharbrough, of Jasper County, in 1874, and was the father of six children.

Mrs. Hannah Eaton Jackson, born in Smith County, has always made Taylorsville her home, and was more or less active in civic work during the World War as a Red Cross worker. Since the close of the war, she has been an emergency relief worker; in 1934-35 she was one of Mississippi's state relief workers in the FERA.

Miss Eaton was married to Francis Leo Jackson in 1923. (1)

W. M. Ford, born in Smith County in 1857, spent his life in and around Taylorsville, and received his education in the community schools. He helped organize the Smith County bank; also organized, and was president of the Smith County Telephone Company until it was bought by the South Central Telephone Company, and he was county supervisor for a number of years. He was a devout member of the Primitive Baptist church - a man who lived rather than talked his faith.

Mr. Ford was twice married; the first time to Miss Terry McConn, who became the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown. After her death, Mr. Ford married Mrs. Eliza Suggs, of Summerland. He died in 1931 at the age of seventy-four. (2)

T. E. Walker, born June 24, 1886, in Smith County, four miles west of Taylorsville, was the son of Thomas L. and Virginia Anderson Walker, both born and reared in Smith County. Mr. Walker received his grammar and high school education at Providence and Taylorsville, and a business course at Massey Business College, Birmingham, Alabama. He married Miss Delphia Huff, of Covington County, in 1911, and they became the parents of four children. In 1920 he moved to Taylorsville and became one of the firm of Walker and Duckworth; in 1925 he bought Duckworth's interest, after which he was in business by himself, until his death in 1935.

Mr. Walker was active in church work, having contributed more than any other member to the financing of the new Baptist church of Taylorsville; he was also interested in the improvement of his county and town. For several years he was a member of the town board, a member of the Board of Directors of the Smith County Bank, and a deacon of the Baptist church. He possessed many splendid attributes of real manhood, and his genial personality made him liked by all. (3)

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(1) Miss Lou Ethel Eaton, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) Mrs. W. M. Ford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(3) Mrs. T. E. Walker, Taylorsville, Miss.

W. J. Eaton, born in Covington County, at Old Williamsburg, December 23, 1850, was the son of Ornage and Jan Hawthorne Eaton, who came to Old Taylorsville about 1860, when W. J. Eaton was a small boy. W. J. received his education at Old Williamsburg and Clear Creek schools, and was a member of the firm of Eaton Brothers, which has been in business for sixty-seven years. He was made a Master Mason in 1879, and joined the Methodist church in June, 1893. He died August 26, 1925.

Mr. Eaton was highly esteemed and well-known, having been mayor of the town of Taylorsville, a member of the county board for nine years, and also a trustee of the Taylorsville School for several years.

He first married Miss Dona Craft, of Covington County, in 1876; after her death, he married Miss Mollie Rodgers, of Jasper County. There were ten children born to the two unions; eight in the first, and two in the second. (1)

B. S. Duckworth, a successful merchant of the town of Taylorsville and a member of the town Board of Aldermen, came to Taylorsville in 1920 from his nearby farm. Since that time he has been active in both civic and church work, at present, being a deacon in the Baptist church in Taylorsville. Mr. Duckworth was born in Smith County in 1880, and married Miss Lula Walker, a Smith County girl. (2)

J. T. Ford, born in Smith County in 1861, married Miss Olivia Weathersby in 1899, and made his home in the Bezer community; in 1900 he moved to Taylorsville, where his wife died in 1904. Mr. Ford married Miss Bessie Caughman in 1906. He was one of the first merchants of Taylorsville. He has been a stockholder of the Smith County Bank ever since its organization, and served as vice-president several years. He has been president of that bank since the death of his brother, whom he succeeded. Mr. Ford is an active member in the Primitive Baptist church.

T. Atha Ford, the third son of Billie Ford, and considered one of Smith County's most outstanding citizens, was born April, 1886, in the Bezer community, and received his early education in the public schools of Smith County. He was a student at Millsaps College, and later of Bowling Green University in Virginia. His first experience

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(1) Miss Dorence Eaton, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) B. S. Duckworth, Taylorsville, Miss.

in public life was as a Smith County school teacher, but as a young man, became president of the Bank of Raleigh. A few years later he became assistant cashier of the Smith County Bank at Taylorsville, and during the last several years of his life he was cashier of that institution. During the World War he was chairman of the War Savings Stamp drive. In fact, Mr. Ford was active in all religious and civic activities in his community and county. (1)

W. D. Crout, born in Scott County in 1862, married Miss Emma Foreman in 1889, and soon afterwards came to Smith County. Mr. Crout is a prominent merchant in Raleigh at the present time, and has been in business there for forty-eight years. He lost his first wife in 1903, and later married Miss Della Boykin. He is the father of eight children by his first wife, and two by his second. He is an active member of the Methodist church. (2)

G. M. Martin, born in 1846 near Raleigh, Smith County, was a pioneer of the county, and did much to mold and shape its history. Although a man of means and influence, he was always in sympathy with his fellowmen. Mr. Martin was county treasurer one term, and was elected sheriff three times, the first time in 1896; he was an efficient officer, one that was respected by every one.

J. M. Martin, the oldest son of G. M. Martin, has, like his father, been one of Smith County's most outstanding citizens. He also has been, more or less, interested in politics and county affairs. He has twice been elected sheriff, and has served as deputy sheriff several times, and has done much to eradicate the illicit sale of intoxicating drinks. He married Miss Minerva Thompson, of Smith County. (3)

See Chapters XV and XXI for James Ross Lawson.

Allen Caughman, one of the county's most notable citizens, is a grandson of Josiah Caughman, who came to this county from South Carolina in 1854. Allen was born August 16, 1886, at Burns, Mississippi, in the same house in which his father, Cephas Caughman, was born, it being the house into which Josiah Caughman moved upon arriving in the county. After completing his high school training at Burns, he entered Mississippi College at Clinton, and

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(1) Mrs. T. A. Ford, Taylorsville, Miss.
(2) W. D. Crout, Raleigh, Miss.
(3) J. M. Martin, Raleigh, Miss.

graduated in 1914. He then entered the teaching profession, and successfully taught at Low, Burns, and Raleigh in Smith County. He then entered the race for county superintendent of education, and was defeated the first time by W. P. Search, who was running for re-election. However, he ran the next time and was elected in 1915, serving in that capacity twelve years. At this time he chose to enter the race for chancery clerk, was elected in 1928, and served eight years. He is now clerk in the county agent's office. (1)

Joe Dukes, born in Hinds County, was the only boy in his family; however, he had several sisters. He was a very unhealthy child, and his parents were often afraid their little son would die, which would probably mean the end of the Dukes name. But Joe outgrew this and lived to be about eighty years of age. He had the opportunity of hauling a part of the material for the old capitol at Jackson.

When he was a young man, he moved to the White Oak Community, being one of the pioneer settlers of the county and a charter member of White Oak Church. Soon after he came to White Oak, he married Miss Eliza Miley, who was also from one of the pioneer families of this place. Mr. Dukes was the father of ten children - seven boys and three girls. The exact date of his death is not known, but it was about the year 1900.

The names of the Dukes children were (not in the order of age) Jim, John, Bill, Bob, Joe, Dan, George, Mary Ann, Sally, and Amanda. All of these children lived to be old, and reared large families; some of them are still living. Jim Dukes is ninety-six years of age, and other members of the family are living also.

Another remarkable fact connected with the family of the pioneer Joe Dukes, is that of the ten children of his, who all lived to be very old, everyone of the boys outlived his wife, and everyone of the girls outlived her husband.

It has been found in the history of the Dukes family that since the first generation in Mississippi, which has been a century and a half ago, down to the present time, they have been important in practically all common professions of life. All of the sons of Mr. Dukes were members of the White Oak Church, and also important in the educational life of

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(1) Mrs. Maud Cranford, Taylorsville, Miss.

the community. The grandchildren of Mr. Dukes have been leaders in different communities.

J. T. Dukes, of White Oak Community, has been a successful teacher in schools in different parts of the state; Sam Dukes is a prosperous farmer of the White Oak Community, and prominent in social, educational, and religious life; Estus Dukes is also one of the successful vocational teachers of the state; Woodrow Dukes is a merchant of White Oak; Webster Dukes was for many years a successful teacher, and in later years was given the job as fire warden at one of Smith County's CCC camps, which is located at Burns; Houston Dukes, once a successful teacher, is now foreman for the Filtrol Corporation, Jackson, Mississippi; Marion Dukes is one of the successful farmers of Madison County.

The ones mentioned above, with members of others, have made the Dukes name outstanding in the history of Smith County.

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Crout, W. D.	Raleigh, Miss.
Currie, Mrs. Chester	Raleigh, Miss.
Duckworth, B. S.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Eaton, Miss Dorrence	Taylorsville, Miss.
Eaton, Miss Lou Ethel	Taylorsville, Miss.
Ford, Norvel	Taylorsville, Miss.
Ford, T. A.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Ford, W. M.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Martin, J. M.	Raleigh, Miss.
Walker, Mrs. T. E.	Taylorsville, Miss.
Weathersby, O. O.	Taylorsville, Miss.

ADDENDA

POPULATION

(Census 1930)

Total		18,405
Male	9417	
Female	8988	
White (Total)		14,831
Male	7546	
Female	7285	
Native Born White (Total)		14,828
Male	7543	
Female	7285	
Foreign Born (Total)		3
Male	3	
Female	-	
Negro (Total)		3,573
Male	1870	
Female	1703	

Other Nationalities

Smith County has one Syrian, George Nessar, a prosperous merchant, now living at Lorena, who came to America when he was about 21 years old. He started out as a pack peddler, later using a horse and buggy to continue his trade; at present, he is in the stationary business and is an outstanding citizen. He married a native of Scott County.

COUNTY OFFICERS

The county and county district officials who have served Smith County from 1877 to and including the four year period of 1936 to 1940. This list of names was taken from the reports of the Secretary of State and is believed to be substantially correct for the period covered except a few omissions which could not be found. Supervisors districts are indicated by the order in which the members are named. The names of those who have served Smith County in the Legislature, both House and Senate, for a period of about 105 years are given and are believed to be substantially correct. Source of information for the names of legislators: McCardle History and House and Senate Journals. Prior to the constitution of 1890, county officers were elected for two years, but since that time the term of office has been four years. Years mentioned are the calender years of service.

1878-79

J. C. Mize, sheriff; D. A. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. D. Davis, assessor; J. M. Thornton, surveyor; P. B. Austin, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J. M. Moore, L. W. Gambrell, James Mayfield, Ed. Robinson, A. M. Anderson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

E. B. Carson, Warren Huff; R. J. Parker, E. B. Keye; S. W. Wingate, H. Sullivan; H. C. Mily, R. M. Curry; B. W. Anderson, G. W. Roberts.

CONSTABLES

J. D. Ward, Wm. Robinson; H. A. Thompson; J. C. Hayles; J. Royals.

1880-81

J. C. Mize, sheriff; W. T. Ward, circuit clerk and chancery clerk; J. M. Purvis, treasurer; J. T. Watkins, assessor; J. M. Thornton, surveyor; George Ashley, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

J. J. Craft; S. S. King; N. J. Ware; Ed. Robinson; A. M. Anderson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

E. B. Carson, Raleigh district; J. T. Boyd, Sylvarena district, 1st; R. J. Parker, Pryor Anderson, 2nd; John Thornton, Fairmont district; H. Sullivan, Zion Hill district, 3rd; H. N. Miley, Wm. Sumner, 4th; E. A. Lancaster, J. R. Royals, 5th.

CONSTABLES

For Raleigh district, A. L. Ware; Sylvarena district, J. R. Owens; W. M. Robinson, 2nd; J. H. McAlpin, Fant Mount district; Mark Sullivan, Zion Hill district; J. C. Meams, 4th; N. B. Nelson, 5th.

1882-83

J. C. Mize, sheriff; Norris Bryant, treasurer; J. J. Mangum, assessor; J. M. Thornton, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

T. D. McKay; W. W. Stringer; N. J. Ware; J. P. G. Campbell; A. M. Anderson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J. M. Currie (E Side River), L. G. V. Harrelson and Jesse Craft, 1st; R. J. Parker and Prior Anderson, 2nd; Charles Eubanks and H. Sullivan, 3rd; J. M. Franklin and W. W. Sumner, 4th; L. C. Noblen and W. H. Bassett, 5th.

CONSTABLES

E. S. Rivers, Thomas Houston, Alexander Thornton; G. Parker; T. F. Sullivan, J. C. Means; E. K. Noblin, H. R. Bassett.

1884-85

J. C. Mize, sheriff; L. McLaurin, chancery and circuit clerk; L. J. Caughman, county treasurer; C. C. Thomas, tax assessor; S. D. Craft, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. W. Tullos, O. C. Martin, J. L. Jones, H. N. Miley, A. Dearman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

East of Leaf River, J. W. Huff; west of Leaf River, T. D. McKay, T. J. Baldwin; Prior Anderson, C. C. Lancaster, 2nd; east of Ocohay Creek, C. G. B. Eubanks; west of Ocohay Creek, H. Sullivan; east of Strong River, E. N. Currie; west of Strong River, Wm. James; A. Royals, C. C. Noblin, 5th.

CONSTABLES

East of Leaf River, J. R. Owens; west of Leaf River, A. W. Thornton; W. M. Ford; T. F. Sullivan; Jos. Means; Hugh Carr.

1886-87

J. C. Mize, sheriff; G. M. Martin, treasurer; C. C. Thomas, assessor; J. M. Thornton, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. J. Craft, W. W. Stringer; T. R. Byrd; H. N. Miley; W. A. Dearman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

East of Leaf River, J. W. Huff; west of Leaf River, Adam Sloan, T. J. Baldwin, 1st; Prior Anderson, J. R. Parker, 2nd; East of Ocoha Creek, S. T. Smith; west of Ocoha Creek, H. Sullivan, 3rd; east of Strong River, S. D. Miller; west of Strong River, R. P. Vinson, 4th; W. R. Anderson, T. H. Vaughn, 5th.

CONSTABLES

West of Leaf River, J. G. Blackwell; east of Leaf River, R. W. Thompson, 1st; J. S. Williamson, 2nd; east of Ocoha Creek, A. L. Jones; west of Ocoha Creek, A. J. Sullivan, 3rd; Jos. Means, 4th; Jeff Bailey, 5th.

1888-89

(MISSING)

1890-91

J. B. Currie, sheriff; F.A.E. Corley, treasurer; J.J. Wooley, assessor; S. D. Craft, surveyor; J. B. Childre, coroner and ranger; J. T. Watkins, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

Lem Harrelson; W. W. Stringer; J. D. Anderson; J. Z. Barber; N. B. Boykin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

N. L. Cantwell, H. A. Thompson, 1st; J. A. Johnson, J. H. Parker, W. M. Robinson, 2nd; H. Sullivan, (W.C.) T. M. Gibson (E.C.), 3rd; W. H. James, G. C. Wiggington, 4th; R. W. Royals, J. A. Wilkins, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J. G. Blackwell, W.H.A. McDonald, 1st; C.C. Lancaster, 2nd; E. Q. Sullivan, C. Jones, 3rd; J. C. Hales, 4th; W. A. Tullos, 5th.

1892-93-94-95

H. H. Jones, chancery clerk; H. H. Jones, circuit clerk; J. B. Currie, sheriff; F.A.E. Carley, treasurer; J. M. Swigert, assessor; S. D. Craft, surveyor; J. A. Huff, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

J. W. Tullos, W. M. Ford; D. M. Rankin; J. M. Lawson; N. B. Boykin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

M. J. Martin, N. L. Cantwell, H. A. Thompson, 1st; J. J. Isher, 2nd; A. J. Sullivan, 3rd; J. A. Bradshaw, J. H. Gwin, 4th; W. E. Bancroft, Paul Jones, 5th.

CONSTABLES

A. J. Stevens, J. L. Stringer (east Leaf River), 1st; R. L. Hawkins, 2nd; S. Runnels, 3rd; J. C. Hall (east Strong River), B. Drommon, 4th; D. W. Moulder, R. W. Bailey, 5th.

1896-97-98-99

W. H. Jones, chancery clerk; J. T. Watkins, circuit clerk; G. M. Martin, sheriff; W. B. Boling, treasurer; J. B. Currie, assessor; W. G. Moore, surveyor; E. R. Tillson, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

H. A. Thompson; W. J. Eaton; A. C. Hales; J. Z. Basler; A. M. Anderson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

W. H. Roberts, A. J. Richardson, 1st; T. M. Gipson, W. D. Pearson, 2nd; A. L. Little, 3rd; S. D. Miller, 4th; J. A. Wilkins, 5th.

CONSTABLES

G. B. Stacks, 1st; A. A. West, 2nd; R. D. Gillespie, 3rd; C. M. Ringold, 4th; M. M. Leber, B. S. Thomas, 5th.

1900-01-02-03

J. B. Currie, chancery clerk; J. W. Tullos, circuit clerk; G. M. Martin, sheriff; R. A. Clark, treasurer; L. C. Little, assessor; W. G. Moore, surveyor; W. T. Simmons, superintendent of education.

SUPERVISORS

W. B. Pruitt, W. J. Eaton; J. D. Anderson; I. S. Lewis; E. N. Currie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1st district, N. L. Cantwell, W. O. Easterling, J. W. Huff, Sr; 2nd, T. M. Gipson, A. J. Bryant; 3rd, S. Runnels, A. L. Jones; 4th, W. H. James, S. D. Miller; 5th, J. H. O'Neal.

CONSTABLES

J. G. Blackwell, W. E. Grant, 1st; L. B. Stringer, 2nd; T. J. Bryant, J. E. Sullivan, 3rd; J. W. Batt, W. S. Drummons, 4th; John Jones, W. J. Long, 5th.

1904-05-06-07

W. T. Simmons, superintendent of education; J. W. Tullos, circuit clerk; R. A. Clark, chancery clerk; M. M. Walker, sheriff; T. B. Winstead, treasurer; J. R. Anderson, assessor; S.L. Houston, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

M. Y. Miley; J. B. Butler; H. Sullivan; D.A.S. Roberts; E. N. Currie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

N. L. Cantwell, H. A. Thompson, J. M. R. Adams; W. H. Coldwell, G. W. Anderson; A. L. Jones, M. A. Sullivan; O.P. Hales; S. D. Miller; B. H. Anderson, S. O. Thompson.

CONSTABLES

J. G. Blackwell, S. O. Thompson; G. C. Kidd, W. C. Mc Kinley; Mark Sullivan, John Wiley McAlpin; J. S. Davis, L. E. Edwards.

1908-09-10-11

W. T. Searcy, superintendent of education; J. M. Bryant, circuit clerk; J. B. Currie, chancery clerk; G. M. Martin, sheriff; S. B. Norris, treasurer; W. L. Craft, assessor; S. L. Houston, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. C. Ward, J. B. Butler; L. M. McAlpin; C. S. Neal; J. S. Brown.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J. E. Thornton, J.M.R. Adams, H. A. Thompson, 1st; G. W. Anderson, I. J. Jackson, 2nd; M. A. Sullivan, T. M. Gibson, R. L. Martin, 3rd; H. M. Troxler, N. Swigert, 4th; N. W. Westbrooks, C. E. Richey, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J. M. Tullos, B. F. Huff, 1st; M. P. Windham, J. F. Stringer, 2nd; Mark Sullivan, J. C. Hester, C. F. Hopkins, 3rd; W. R. Echels, C. A. Langford, 4th; J. H. Hedgwood, 5th.

1912-13-14-15

W. P. Searcy, superintendent of education; J. M. Bryant, circuit clerk; W. C. Currie, chancery clerk; L. G. Horn, sheriff; A. T. Blakeney, treasurer; M. C. Beaver, assessor; S. L. Houston, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

C. L. Blackwell, W. W. Stringer; J. M. Little; J. Z. Barber; M. B. Boykin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

N. L. Cantwell, Taylor Sullivan, H.A. Thompson, 1st; J. C. Jones, G. W. Anderson, 2nd; J. F. Harvey, E. R. Runnels, E. O. Ware, 3rd; L. L. Bradshaw, M. E. Westbrook, 4th; R. F. Shirley, J. D. Thornton, 5th.

CONSTABLES

R. A. Newcomb, W. E. Grant, 1st; J. F. Stringer, A. M. Edwards, 2nd; J. F. Thornton, J. C. Hester, W. T. Allen, 3rd; C. A. Langford, R. P. Odom, 4th; V. A. Sory, 5th.

1916-17-18-19

W. P. Searcy, superintendent of education; J. M. Bryant, circuit clerk; W. C. Currie, chancery clerk; L. G. Horn, sheriff; A. T. Blakeney, treasurer; M. C. Beaver, assessor; S. L. Houston, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

K. J. Moore, J. D. Johnson; T. A. Johnson; O.P. Hales; N. B. Boykin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J. L. Croft, H. A. Thompson, B. F. Huff, 1st; W. W. Ware, J. B. S. Shee, 2nd; W. M. Howell, W. S. Allen, J. W. Taner, 3rd; M. E. Westbrooks, S. R. Fortenberry, 4th; Walter Bufkin, R. F. Shirley, 5th.

CONSTABLES

B. L. Chisholm, A. L. Gatewood, 1st; J. F. Stringer, J. L. Bryant, 2nd; W. J. Sullivan, W. W. Tanner, 3rd; Cleve Thornton, A. E. Bounds, 4th; A. E. Wiggins, Easterling Warren, 5th.

1920-21-22-23

Allen Caughman, superintendent of education; E. C. Horn, circuit clerk; W. H. Jones, chancery clerk; M. W. Dixon, sheriff; W. M. Hill, treasurer; W. T. McLaurin, assessor; D. A. Wilkinson, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. Ross Lawson, W. M. Ford; J. M. Little; G. T. Derrick; W. E. McKenzie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

N. L. Cantwell, E. R. Richardson, R. H. Smith, 1st; J. B. Ishee, J. A. Butler, 2nd; W. T. Allen, J. F. Harvey, 3rd; S. R. Fortenberry, W. E. Westbrook, 4th; B. H. Anderson, H. E. Warren, 5th.

CONSTABLES

Dennis Austin, D. W. Stringer, 1st; W. H. Boyd, E. H. Robinson, 2nd; R. A. Sullivan, 4th; Cliff Hughes, 5th.

1924-25-26-27

Allen Caughman, superintendent of education; C. A. Simmons, circuit clerk; E. C. Hord, chancery clerk; J. H. Moss, sheriff; Geo. C. Hawkins, assessor; D. A. Wilkinson, surveyor;

SUPERVISORS

Joe Boykin; Will Ainsworth; Wheeler Ward; Henry Mayo; O. L. Daniels.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

N. L. Cantwell, R. H. Smith, Dan Easterling, 1st; J. F. Stringer, Will McDonald, 2nd; J. F. Harvey, J. C. Stephens, 3rd; Mart Westbrook, Luther Edwards, 4th; B. H. Anderson, R. F. Shirley, 5th.

CONSTABLES

Walter McAlpin, D. W. Stringer, 1st; Early Roberson, 2nd; J. M. Sullivan, 3rd; Ed. Boyles, 4th; B. S. Thomas, 4th; A. W. Moulder, S. M. Lewis, 5th.

1928-29-30-31

Chas. E. Stringer, superintendent of education; W. W. Hawkins, circuit clerk; Allen Caughman, chancery clerk; C. J. Tullos, sheriff; Joe McAlpin, assessor; W. B. Crumpton, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. H. Garner, L. K. Eaton; A. W. Ward; H. I. Husbands, O. W. Daniels.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

S. D. Miller, R. H. Smith, W. F. Kennedy, 1st; J. F. Stringer, 2nd; Polie Sullivan, J. F. Smith, 3rd; M. E. Westbrooks, S. R. Fortenberry, 4th; R. F. Shirley, H. M. Husbands, 5th; Waco Voting District, J. F. Jones.

CONSTABLES

W. C. Grayson, H. E. Cockrell, 1st; E. R. Robinson, 2nd; W. J. Tanner, Elias Sullivan, 3rd; William McCarty, 4th; Geo. Lott, G. Henderson, 5th.

1932-33-34-35

Lester Keyes, sheriff; Allen Caughman, chancery clerk; J. C. Craft, circuit clerk; Newelle N. McAlpin, superintendent of education; Willie M. Hill, assessor; W. B. Crumpton, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

W. S. Corley, L. K. Eaton; N. A. Sullivan; G. W. Earles; Bondy Brice.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

J. D. Austin, H. E. Cockrell, 1st; J. F. Stringer, 2nd; J. E. Sullivan, W. M. Howell, 3rd; S. R. Fortenberry, 4th; Thomas Harmons, C. A. Hegwood, 5th.

CONSTABLES

George Long, Lee James, 1st; Francis Jones, 2nd; W. J. Tanner, Elias Sullivan, 3rd; W. G. McCarty, 4th; L. I. Arender, W. R. Nelson, 5th.

1936-37-38-39

J. M. Martin, sheriff; Holmes Tullos, chancery clerk; J. C. Croft, circuit clerk; Warren Tillson, assessor; Newell N. McAlpin, superintendent of education; W. B. Crupmton, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

J. H. Garner, Raleigh; C. E. Boykin, Taylorsville; N. A. Sullivan, Mize; George W. Earls, Polkville; O. D. Daniels, Forest.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

G. H. Long, 1st; J. F. Stringer, 3rd; J. E. Sullivan, Bud Howell, 4th; I. R. Fortenberry, 5th; W. C. Peevy, Lemon; T. J. Hammons, Pineville.

CONSTABLES

Fate Nichols, 1st; E. H. Robinson, 2nd; J. H. West, 3rd; J. T. Phillips, 4th; W. C. Hegwood, 5th.

Smith County is embraced in the fifth congressional district, represented by Hon. Ross Collins for the term ending January first, 1939. In the second Supreme Court District from which Judges V. A. Griffith and Harvey McGehee are now serving, 1938. From this same district, H. J. Patterson is serving as Highway Commissioner.

Smith is in the 13th Circuit Court District over which Judge E. M. Lowe of Raleigh is presiding, with Homer Currie of Raleigh as District Attorney. This county is in the 10th Chancery Court District, presided over by Judge Ben Stevens. Smith and Rankin compose the fifth district of the State Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

	Senators	Representatives
1835		Emanuel A. Durr
1836		Emanuel A. Durr
1837	Oliver C Dease	Emanuel A. Durr
1838-39	Oliver C. Dease	John Thornton
1840	John C. Thomas	James L. McCaughn
1841	John C. Thomas	Tobias L. Lemly
1842-43	John C. Thomas	L. McLaurin
1844	Simeon R. Adams	Tobias L. Lemly
1846	Simeon R. Adams	Tobias L. Lemly
1848	I. V. Hodges	Samuel Noble
1850	I. V. Hodges	Samuel Noble
1852	Joseph Bennett	G. S. McMillan
1854	Joseph Bennett	George W. Rhodes
1856	B. F. Reynolds	R. W. Huey
1857	B. F. Reynolds	R. W. Huey
1858	B. F. Reynolds	M. E. Gary
1859-60	I. M. Quinn	Love Gasque
1861-62	I. M. Quinn	L. McLaurin
1865	Robert Lowry	L. McLaurin
1866	Robert Lowry	Edward Currie

1867	Jesse Ellis (vice Robert Lowry) resigned	Edward Currie
1870-71	Thomas J. Hardy	Edward Currie
1872-73	Thomas J. Hardy	Edward Currie
1874-75	Thomas L. Mendenhall	George W. Stubbs
1876-77	Thomas L. Mendenhall	L. McLaurin
1878-80	Stanley Gibert	Jas. S. Eaton
1882	Jas. S. Eaton	W. H. Jones
1884	Jas. S. Eaton	Edward Currie
1886	Wm. Buchanan	J. W. Sullivan
1887	Wm. Buchanan	J. L. Patton
1888	Wm. Buchanan	Thomas Mayfield (vice J. L. Patton, deceased.)
1890	J. H. Hill	R. M. Currie
1892-96	James Purvis	J. G. Simmons
1896-1900	Alexander Price	J. S. Eaton
1900-04	W. H. Hughes	J. J. Stubbs
1904-08	Patrick Henry	Thomas Mayfield
1908-12	W. T. Simmons	J. J. Terry
1912-16	H. W. Bradshaw	W. T. Simmons
1916-20	E. M. Lane	H. C. Thornton
1920-24	H. W. Bradshaw	E. M. Lane
1924-28	Jeff Bell	E. N. Currie
1928-32	H. W. Bradshaw	J. Ross Lawson
1932-36	M. P. Hopkins	O. O. Weathersby
1936-40	Robert Burns	S. Van Little

Harper's Reserves - Company C. - 36th Infantry

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Alexander, J. B.	Pvt.	Hambrick, B. J. Jr.	2 Lt.
Babers, A. J.	Pvt.	Harris, John*	Pvt.
Berry, H. C.	Pvt.	Hayden, C. M.	Pvt.
Blackman, Sol	Pvt.	Hayden, S. D.*	Pvt.
Brady, John	Pvt.	Herring, Andrew J.*	Corp.
Buckley, J. E.	Pvt.	Herring, George W.*	Pvt.
Butler, James	Pvt.	Herring, Miles A.*	Pvt.
Byas, C. R.	Sgt.	Hughes, George	Pvt.
Castle, I. H.	Pvt.	Hughs, Joel W.	Sgt.
Castle, S. R.	Pvt.	Hunt, J. H.	Pvt.
Castles, J. F.	Pvt.	Huskison, J. M.	Pvt.
Catlett, H. D.	Pvt.	Incher, Peter	Pvt.
Cavender, William	Pvt.	Ivy, H. W.	Pvt.
Clark, G. P.	Pvt.	Ivy, M. J.	Pvt.
Clark, Marion	Pvt.	Jackson, E. L.	Pvt.
Cleveland, William M.*	Corp.	Jackson, J. H.	Pvt.
Coats, William P.	Pvt.	Johnson, S. S.	Sgt.
Coats, Wilson P.*	Corp.	Jones, W. E.	1st Lt.
Culpepper, Joel	Pvt.	Jones, Wiley G.	Pvt.
Day, H. W.	1st Sgt.	Kelley, John	Pvt.
Deer, Hardy	Pvt.	Kinsley, Joseph	Pvt.
Dobbs, T. N.	Pvt.	Lacey, W. H.	Pvt.
Downing, Thomas J.*	Pvt.	Landal, Charles A.	Pvt.
Dyess, C. A.	Sgt.	Lee, Asa***	Pvt.
Dyess, C. R.	Com.Sgt.	Little, R. J.	Corp.
Dyess, J. J.	Jr.2 Lt.	Lofton, James P.	Pvt.
Dyess, John J.	Pvt.	Martin, B. S.	Pvt.
Eaves, H. E.	Pvt.	Mathews, J. L.	Pvt.
Emmons, Henry	Pvt.	Maxwell, T. S.	Pvt.
Engel, Peter	Pvt.	May, W. J.	Pvt.
Esha, Joseph	Pvt.	McCullough, J.****	1st Sgt.
Florance, J. D.	Pvt.	McElrath, James	Pvt.
Ford, Darnell	Capt.	McKee, J. F.	Pvt.
Gallaspy, Garland M.	Stud.	Munn, John	Pvt.
Gressett, Allen W.** Hos.	Pvt.	Newsom, J. W.	Pvt.
Grice, J. B.	Pvt.	Nicholas, John	Pvt.
Hammond, H. P.	Pvt.	Parker, C. B.	Pvt.
Hammond, J. L.	Pvt.	Partin, Charles P.**	Mjr.
Hammonds, W. A.		Partin, Edward W.	Sgt.

* Indicates service in Company H
** Indicates service in Company F and Company S
*** Indicates service in Company G and Company H
**** Indicates service in Company A and Company D

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Harper's Reserves - Company C. - 36th Infantry

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Alexander, J. B.	Pvt.	Hambrick, B. J. Jr.	2 Lt.
Babers, A. J.	Pvt.	Harris, John*	Pvt.
Berry, H. C.	Pvt.	Hayden, C. M.	Pvt.
Blackman, Sol	Pvt.	Hayden, S. D.*	Pvt.
Brady, John	Pvt.	Herring, Andrew J.*	Corp.
Buckley, J. E.	Pvt.	Herring, George W.*	Pvt.
Butler, James	Pvt.	Herring, Miles A.*	Pvt.
Byas, C. R.	Sgt.	Hughes, George	Pvt.
Castle, I. H.	Pvt.	Hughs, Joel W.	Sgt.
Castle, S. R.	Pvt.	Hunt, J. H.	Pvt.
Castles, J. F.	Pvt.	Huskison, J. M.	Pvt.
Catlett, H. D.	Pvt.	Incher, Peter	Pvt.
Cavender, William	Pvt.	Ivy, H. W.	Pvt.
Clark, G. P.	Pvt.	Ivy, M. J.	Pvt.
Clark, Marion	Pvt.	Jackson, E. L.	Pvt.
Cleveland, William M.*	Corp.	Jackson, J. H.	Pvt.
Coats, William P.	Pvt.	Johnson, S. S.	Pvt.
Coats, Wilson P.*	Pvt.	Jones, W. E.	Sgt.
Culpepper, Joel	Corp.	Jones, Wiley G.	1st Lt.
Day, H. W.	Pvt.	Kelley, John	Pvt.
Deer, Hardy	1st Sgt.	Kinsley, Joseph	Pvt.
Dobbs, T. N.	Pvt.	Lacey, W. H.	Pvt.
Downing, Thomas J.*	Pvt.	Landal, Charles A.	Pvt.
Dyess, C. A.	Pvt.	Lee, Asa***	Pvt.
Dyess, C. R.	Sgt.	Little, R. J.	Pvt.
Dyess, J. J.	Com.Sgt.	Lofton, James P.	Corp.
Dyess, John J.	Jr.2 Lt.	Martin, B. S.	Pvt.
Eaves, H. E.	Pvt.	Mathews, J. L.	Pvt.
Emmons, Henry	Pvt.	Maxwell, T. S.	Pvt.
Engel, Peter	Pvt.	May, W. J.	Pvt.
Esha, Joseph	Pvt.	McCullough, J.****	1st Sgt.
Florance, J. D.	Pvt.	McElrath, James	Pvt.
Ford, Darnell	Pvt.	McKee, J. F.	Pvt.
Gallaspy, Garland M.	Capt.	Munn, John	Pvt.
Gressett, Allen W.**	Hos.Stud.	Newsom, J. W.	Pvt.
Grice, J. B.	Pvt.	Nicholas, John	Pvt.
Hammond, H. P.	Pvt.	Parker, C. B.	Pvt.
Hammond, J. L.	Pvt.	Partin, Charles P.**	Mjr.
Hammonds, W. A.	Pvt.	Partin, Edward W.	Sgt.

* Indicates service in Company H
** Indicates service in Company F and Company S
*** Indicates service in Company G and Company H
**** Indicates service in Company A and Company D

Partridge, W.	Pvt.	Sinclair, M. S.	Pvt.
Patridge, Doctor F.*	Pvt.	Smith, S. W.	Pvt.
Pearce, C. B.	Pvt.	Sowell, A. A.	Pvt.
Phipps, J. A.	Pvt.	Spangler, A. J.	Pvt.
Phipps, T. F.	Pvt.	Stanton, Thomas	Pvt.
Pickle, G. S.	Pvt.	Studivan, Allen	Corp.
Pridgen, J. B.	Pvt.	Stutts, A. W.	Pvt.
Pridgen, W. C.	Pvt.	Stutts, G. W.	Pvt.
Pughe, D. R.	Pvt.	Stutts, Levy	Pvt.
Radford, W. L.	Pvt.	Stutts, W. A.	Corp.
Rainer, C. F.	Pvt.	Tingle, W. P. H.	Pvt.
Ramspwer, W. B.	Pvt.	Vaughn, A.	Pvt.
Ree, R. E.	Pvt.	Vaughn, John	Pvt.
Reeves, T. R.**	Pvt.	Warren, G. W.	2 Lt.
Rhodes, J. M.	Pvt.	Watkins, B. F.	Sgt.
Robinson, B. X.	Pvt.	Watkins, P. M.	Pvt.
Robinson, F. G.	Pvt.	Watts, J. T.	1st Lt.
Robinson, J. S.	Pvt.	Watts, R. J.	Pvt.
Rowel, J. V.	Pvt.	West, N. B.	Pvt.
Rush, S. R.	Pvt.	West, V. C.	Pvt.
Russell, Elam	Pvt.	Wheeler, John	Pvt.
Sandle, C. A.	Pvt.	Wheeler, V. W.	Pvt.
Scarborough, Asa J.	Ensign	White, J. L.	Pvt.
Shickle, James	Pvt.	Williams, William	Pvt.
Simms, C. C.	Pvt.	Williamson, M. D.	Pvt.
Simms, J. I.	Pvt.	Windham, T. J.	Pvt.
Sims, J. J.	Pvt.	Wroten, Zackariah	Pvt.

Yency Guards - Company G - 37th Infantry

Aarons, W. C.	Pvt.	Bates, P.	Pvt.
Adams, A. J.	Corp.	Black, I. I.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, E.	Pvt.	Black, William M.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, N. G.	Pvt.	Black, W. M.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, S.	Pvt.	Blackwell, J. J. G.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, William	Pvt.	Blackeney, A.	Pvt.
Ashley, J. R.	Pvt.	Blackeny, J.	Pvt.
Banes, B. L.	Pvt.	Brewer, J. N.	Pvt.
Bankston, J. W.*	Pvt.	Brewer, W. T.	Pvt.
Barber. J. A.	Pvt.	Brown, E. D.	Pvt.
Barnes, B. L.	Pvt.	Bryant, J. W.	Pvt.
Barnes, O. P.	Pvt.	Cantwell, J. H.*	Pvt.
Barnes, R. F.	Pvt.	Caraway, A.	Pvt.
Barnes, W. S.	Pvt.	Carr, A.	1st Sgt.
Barnwell, H. A. J.	Sgt.	Carr, Abe***	Muscn.
Barrett, J. F.	Pvt.	Carr, E.	Pvt.

* Indicates service in Company D
** Indicates service in Company I
*** Indicates service in Company F and Company S

Carr, E. D.	Pvt.	Houston, W. D.	Pvt.
Carr, E. W.	Pvt.	Howard, J. B.	Pvt.
Carr, H. H.	Pvt.	Howie, R. C.*	Corp.
Carr, W. F.	Pvt.	Howie, W. S.	Pvt.
Carraway, J.	Pvt.	Hoyer, A. C.	Pvt.
Carson, E. B.	Pvt.	Jernican, F. M.	Pvt.
Clark, William M.	Pvt.	Johnson, A.	Pvt.
Covington, W. J.	Corp.	Johnson, E.	Pvt.
Delancy, John	Pvt.	Jones, D.	Pvt.
Denham, G. W.	Pvt.	Jones, Marvel, W.	Pvt.
Duckworth, B. P.	Pvt.	Knight, H. C.	Pvt.
Durr, C. F.	Pvt.	Lucas, E.	Pvt.
Durr, M.	Pvt.	Lucas, Z.*	Pvt.
Durr, W. W.	Pvt.	Lyles, John T.	Sgt.
Early, J. N.	Corp.	Martin, James	Pvt.
Early, T. P.	Pvt.	Mayfield, J. I.	Pvt.
Early, V.	Pvt.	Mayfield, J. M.	Pvt.
Eichelberger, W. F.	Pvt.	Mayfield, John*	Sgt.
Ellis, W. G.	Pvt.	Mayfield, S.	Pvt.
Ellison, A.	Pvt.	Mayfield, S. W.	Pvt.
Eubanks, R. J.*	Pvt.	Mayfield, W. C.	Pvt.
Eubanks, W.	Pvt.	McAdory, C.	Pvt.2 Lt.
Eubanks, W. G.*	Pvt.	McAdory, J. S.	Pvt.
Evans, J. W.*	1st Sgt.	McAlpin, A. E.	Pvt.
Ezell, W. F.	Pvt.	McAlpin, H.	Pvt.
Ferguson, J. R.	Pvt.	McAlpin, J.	Pvt.
Floyd, J. C.*	Pvt.	McAlpin, W. D.	Pvt.
Fulton, J. E.	Pvt.	McCaughan, D. H.*	Pvt.
Gardner, S. H.*	Pvt.	McCaughan, J. J.	2 Lt.
Gerrigan, F. M.	Pvt.	McCaughan, T. J.	2 Lt.
Gilbert, E. A.	Pvt.	McClure, A. H.	Pvt.
Gill, W. H.	Pvt.	McCraw, J.	Pvt.
Goldman, T. S.	Pvt.	McElvey, W. H.	Pvt.
Goldman, W. W.	Corp.	McIntosh, P.	Pvt.
Gowan, Eb.*	Pvt.	McNeil, William	Pvt.
Hancock, P. A.	Pvt.	McRee, W. C.	Pvt.
Hanus, Rufus	Corp.	Meadow, P.	Sgt.
Hardy, W. R.	Pvt.	Meeks, J. L.	Pvt.
Hays, A. L.	Pvt.	Mitchell, S. M.	Pvt.
Hays, D.	Corp.	Moore, J. L.	Corp.
Hays, William	Pvt.	Moyer, G. J.	Pvt.
Henard, T. W.	Sgt.	Neathery, J. R.	Pvt.
Henington, J. E.	Pvt.	Nelson, W. A.	Pvt.
Hennington, S. T.*	Pvt.	Newcomb, J. M.	Pvt.
Houston, D. F.	Pvt.	Norris, Luke	Capt.
Houston, John	Pvt.	Nunn, S. A.	

* Indicates service in Company D

Palmer, A. P.	Pvt.	Tanner, T.	Pvt.
Parker, M. W.	Ensign	Thomason, G. W.	Corp.
Payne, O. H.	Pvt.	Thompson, J. O.	Pvt.
Pinkston, A. H.	Pvt.	Tilson, A. F.	Pvt.
Pinkston, C. A.	Sgt.	Tilson, E. J.	Pvt.
Pinkston, William A.	Sgt.	Ward, James P.	1st Lt.
Price, J. W.*	Pvt.	Ward, John	Pvt.
Prine, C. F.	Pvt.	Warren, Henry*	Pvt.
Pruitt, J. M.	Corp.	Watkins, J. W.	Pvt.
Richardson, J. M.	Capt.	Wedgeworth, T. P.	Pvt.
Rogers, John	Pvt.	Weems, W. J.	Pvt.
Royals, J. R.	Pvt.	Whittington, H. W.	Pvt.
Russell, A.	Pvt.	Wilkinson, James	Pvt.
Sharbrough, James J.	Pvt.	Williams, R. B.	Pvt.
Shelton, G. D.	Pvt.	Williams, T. J.	Pvt.
Shelton, V.	Pvt.	Williams, W. H. H.	Pvt.
Smith, H. H.	Pvt.	Williamson, J.	Pvt.
Smith, H. W.	Pvt.	Williamson, J. S.*	Pvt.
Smith, W. A.	Pvt.	Williamson, W. H.	Pvt.
Stephens, J.	Pvt.	Wingate, N. K.	Pvt.
Sthephens, E. A.	Pvt.	Woolly, J. B.	Pvt.
Suttle, E. B.	Sgt.	Wright, J. R.	Pvt.
Suttle, S. S.	Corp.	Young, G. W.	Pvt.
Tanner, J.	Pvt.		

Defenders - Company H - 16 Infantry

Aarons, Woodson C.	Pvt.	Boykin, Jasper	Pvt.
Adams, Francis M.	Pvt.	Boykin, John F.	Pvt.
Adams, James R.	Pvt.	Boykin, Lorenzo D.	Pvt.
Adams, John Q. 1 Corp. 3	Sgt.	Boykin, Robert B. Cp.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, James W.	Pvt.	Boykin, Solomon	Pvt.
Ainsworth, John T.	Pvt.	Boykin, S. R.	Pvt.
Ainsworth, H.	Pvt.	Bragg, W. D.	Pvt.
Anderson, William	Pvt.	Briley, Joseph	Pvt.
Bates, Erasmus W.	Sgt.	Brooks, Newbery	Pvt.
Baugh, Bartholomew	Pvt.	Brown, W. H.	Pvt.
Baugh, H. H.	Pvt.	Cantwell, Thos. H.	Pvt. Drum.
Benizen, B.	Pvt.	Coward, William	Pvt.
Boozer, M. P.	Pvt.	Cowart, David	Pvt.
Bowling, William R.	Pvt.	Cowart, James E. Cp.	2Lt.
Boyd, Thomas L.	Pvt.	Crockett, B. F.	Pvt.
Boykin, Abel	Pvt.	Daniel, William H.	Pvt.
Boykin, F. M.	Pvt.	Danils, L. L.	Pvt.
Boykin, George W.	Pvt.	Danils, R. W. 4	Corp.
Boykin, James R.	Pvt.	Darden, William S.	Pvt.

* Indicates service in Company D

Davis, John	Pvt.	Lane, Thomas P.	Pvt.
Denmark, M. J.	Pvt.	Little, Madison	Pvt.
Derrick, William E.	Pvt.	Martin, Gideon L.	Pvt.
Dove, Hugh	Pvt.	McAdory, C.	Pvt.
Dove, John C.	Pvt. Corp.	McCraw, William T.	Pvt.
Edwards, Thomas W.	Pvt.	Noblin, Cephas H.	Pvt.
Ellis, J. W.	Pvt.	Noblin, Robert H.	Pvt.
Ellis, W. G.	1st Lt.	Owen, Andrew	Pvt.
Evans, Henry W.	Pvt. Corp.	Palmer, Alfred H.	Pvt.
Fails, J. T.	Pvt.	Palmer, Madison	Pvt.
Flowers, Lafayette	Pvt.	Palmer, William	Pvt.
Floyd, A. A.	Pvt.	Patterson, William G.	Pvt.
Floyd, Colon N.	Pvt.	Pippin, B. B.	Pvt.
Floyd, Ervin A.	Pvt.	Roberts, Alexander	Pvt.
Floyd, Frederick	Pvt.	Rodgers, John W.	Pvt.
Floyd, Samuel	Pvt.	Rodgers, James M.	Sgt.
Gallavant, Augustus G.	Pvt.	Rodgers, Timothy L.	Pvt.
Gallavant, John D.	Pvt.	Royals, L. G.	Pvt.
Garner, Thomas A.*	Pvt. 2Lt.	Royals, R. K.	Pvt.
Gowin, Albert G.	Pvt.	Royals, Walter D.	Pvt.
Gowin, Garrett H.	Pvt.	Royals, Z.	Pvt.
Gowin, J. A.	Pvt. Sgt.	Runnels, James H.	Pvt.
Gowin, Wayne	Pvt.	Russell, James	Pvt.
Gowin, William T.	Pvt.	Russell, John	Pvt.
Graves, Joshua E.	Pvt. 2Lt.	Russell, Z. M.	Pvt.
Griffith, J. E. Sgt.	Pvt.	Shirley, S. A.	Pvt.
Griffith, R. W.	3 Lt.	Smythe, George W.	Pvt.
Hanna, James W.	Pvt.	Spaulding, James B.	Pvt.
Hardy, Snowden W.	1st Lt.	Stewart, B. F.	Pvt.
Hardy, Thomas J. Sgt.	Capt.	Stewart, John D.	Pvt.
Hardy, William H.	Pvt.	Stuart, Vardy L.	Pvt.
Haygood, Michael	Pvt.	Summer, J. B.	Pvt.
Henderson, Nathan	Pvt.	Summer, J. D.	Pvt.
Henderson, Richard	Pvt.	Summers, David O.**	Pvt.
Hill, Elijah	Pvt.	Summers, James C.	Pvt.
House, David	Pvt.	Summers, William H.	Pvt.
Howard, J. B.	Sgt. Pvt.	Swittenberg, A. M. Col.	Corp.
Howard, M. J.	Pvt.	Swittenberg, John C.	Capt.
Howie, Robert W.	Pvt.	Thompson, Irvin	Pvt.
Husbands, John	Pvt.	Tippins, B. B.	Pvt.
Judge, Bartholomew	Pvt.	Turnipseed, Henry W.	Pvt.
Lancaster, C. B.	Pvt.	Vansant, James P.	Pvt.
Lancaster, James H.	Pvt.	Vest, John A.	Pvt.
Lancaster, John D.	Pvt.	Wallis, William	Pvt.
Lancaster, Robert C.	Pvt.	Walters, Dwight	Pvt.
Lancaster, Samuel	Pvt.	Walters, William	Pvt.

* Indicates service in Company A
** Indicates service in Company F and Company S

Watkins, Marshall F.	3 Corp.	Willbern, Willis A.	Pvt.
Whittington, John T.	Pvt.	Williams, Henry N.	Pvt.
Whittington, Julius E.	Pvt.	Williams, Isaac	Pvt.
Wicker, Henry	Pvt.	Williams, James	Pvt.
Wigginton, T. R.	Pvt.	Williams, John	Pvt.
Wilkins, James B.	Pvt.	Williams, John F.	Pvt.
Wilkins, Robert N.	Pvt.	Wood, James D.	Pvt.
Willbern, Thomas A.	Pvt.	Wood, John H.	Pvt.

Yankee Terrors - Company A - 8th Infantry

Adams, William	Pvt.	Copeland, W. C.**	Pvt.
Adcock, J. A.	Pvt.	Copeland, Wm. N.	Pvt.
Adcock, J. E.	Pvt.	Copeland, W. J.*	Pvt.
Ainsworth, A.	Pvt.	Coward, David	Pvt.
Ainsworth, J. A.	Pvt.	Craft, J. B. Cp.Sr.	2Lt.
Albritton, W. H.	Pvt.	Craft, S. B.	Pvt.
Axton, G. W.	Pvt.	Crippin, J. C.	Pvt.
Barnett, R.	Pvt.	Darden, H. C.	Pvt.
Baykin, James R.	Pvt.	Depriest, James	Pvt.
Baykin, Marion	Pvt.	Dewitt, J. L.	Pvt.
Baykin, William F.	Pvt.	Dickerson, William	Pvt.
Beaver, P. S.	Pvt.	Duckworth, B. D.	Pvt.
Beaver, T. W.	Pvt.	Duckworth, Benja.	1stLt.
Bennison, B. R.	Pvt.	Duckworth, D. J.Cp.	Pvt.
Bennison, T.	Pvt.	Duckworth, J.C.Sgt.	1Sgt.
Blackwell, A. G.	Pvt.	Duckworth, J. H.	Pvt.
Blackwell, B. F.	Pvt.	Duckworth, J.W.W.Ptl	Sgt.
Blackwell, William	Pvt.	Duckworth, Z. S.	Pvt.
Blakeney, A.	Pvt.Corp.	Fielding, Joshua	Pvt.
Blakeney, W. B.	Pvt.	Gambrell, E. T.	Pvt.
Blakeny, Robert	Pvt.	Gasque, E. H.Cp.	1st Lt.
Boyd, G. W.	Pvt.	Gasque, L.	1Sgt.Com.Sgt.
Boyd, J. J.	Pvt.	Grisham, G. W.	Pvt.Corp.
Boyd, T. L.	Pvt.	Hall, Burwell	Pvt.
Bratcher, A. L.	Sgt.	Hall, James Larkin	Pvt.
Brewer, O.	Pvt.	Hall, L. D.	Pvt.
Brice, John	Sgt.	Hancock, J. E.	Pvt.
Buffkin, J. W.	Pvt.Corp.	Hanley, John	Pvt.
Burket, J. A.	Pvt.	Hardin, R. J.	Pvt.
Busby, William	Pvt.	Hays, Enoch	Pvt.Corp.
Cargile, William	Pvt.	Helton, William	Pvt.
Carter, R. N.	Pvt.	Herridgw, T. T.	Pvt.
Condie, R. G.	Pvt.	Hill, E. S.	Pvt.
Cooper, T. H.	Pvt.	Holliman, J. A.	Pvt.
Copeland, S. J.*	Pvt.	Hooks, G. N.***	Pvt.

* Indicates service in Company C
** Indicates service in Company E
*** Indicates service in Company H

Howell, G. W.	Pvt.Sgt.	Payne, O. H.	Pvt.
Husbands, A.	Pvt.	Pinkleton, J. R.	Pvt.
Husbands, G. W.	Pvt.	Rast, William	Pvt.
Husbands, L. H.	Pvt.	Raynes, J. C.	Pvt.
Isher, Z.	Pvt.	Redman, Lewis J.**	Pvt.
Jaslem, D. B.	Pvt.	Risher, J. B.	Pvt.Sgt.
Johnson, Joel E.	Pvt.	Risher, J. F.	Pvt.
Johnson, M.	Pvt.	Robinson, D. A.	Pvt.
Johnson, Robert	Pvt.	Robinson, J. A.	Pvt.
Johnson, William	Pvt.	Robinson, J. A.	Pvt.
Johnston, J. M.	Pvt.	Robinson, J. H.	Pvt.
Johnston, P. H.	Pvt.Sgt.	Robinson, W. N.	Pvt.
Jones, Ethelred H.	Pvt.	Robinson, W. T.	Pvt.Corp.
Jones, Harvey	Pvt.	Rodgers, William	Pvt.
Jones, Isaac	Pvt.	Rogers, Nathan	Pvt.
Jones, James A.	Pvt.Corp.	Shelby, W. B.	Pvt.
Jones, William	Pvt.	Shelby, William	Pvt.
Jones, W. T.	Pvt.	Sitsler, John	Pvt.
Kennedy, K. H.	Pvt.Sgt.	Smith, William	Pvt.
Keys, Joshua	Pvt.	Soper, L. H.	Pvt.
Laird, G. B.	Pvt.	Speed, Zabord	Pvt.
Lewis, E.	Pvt.	Stephens, Jesse	Pvt.
Lewis, Joel	Pvt.	Stringer, Emanuel	Pvt.
Loper, L. H.	Pvt.	Stringer, L. A.	Pvt.
Lucas, Albert	Pvt.	Stringer, W. B.	Pvt.
Lucas, Stephen	Pvt.	Summers, W. H.	Pvt.
Martin, G. W.	Pvt.	Terry, C. R.	Pvt.
Martin, James T.	2 Lt. Capt.	Thompson, J. O.	Pvt.
Martin, J. P.	Pvt.	Thompson, J. W.Corp	1stSgt.
Martin, M. J.	Corp.Pvt.	Tilson, A. F.	Pvt.
Martin, M. T.	Pvt.Q.M.S.	Timms, T.	Pvt.
Martin, W. S.	Pvt.Sgt.	Trayler, T. M.	Pvt.
McGee, J. J.	Pvt.	Turner, G. W.	Pvt.
McKenzie, Allen	3 Lt.2 Lt.	Vinzant, E. H.	Pvt.
McKenzie, K.*	Pvt.	Walker, B. G.	Pvt.
McKinley, Jacob	Pvt.	Walker, Ivy	Pvt.
Meeke, William N.	Pvt.	Walker, T. J.	Sgt.Pvt.
Meeks, William T.	Pvt.	Ware, F. M.	Pvt.
Melton, W. B.	Pvt.	Ware, N. I.	Capt.Mjr.
Moore, J. L.	Sgt.Pvt.	Watkins, Wm.***	Pvt.
Morris, H. M.	Pvt.Sgt.	Whitehead, N. R.	Pvt.
Nichols, J. A.	Pvt.	Williamson, E. A. D.	Pvt.
Niece, J.	Sgt.	Yelverton, John	Pvt.
Oldham, A. J.			

* Indicates service in Company C
** Indicates service in Company K
*** Indicates service in Company F and Company S

True Confederates - Company C - 8th Infantry

Ainsworth, William W.	Pvt.	Croft, Elie	Pvt.		
Allen, P. E.	Pvt.	Croft, E. M.	Pvt.		
Allen, William L.	Pvt.	Croft, Fredric	Pvt.		
Anderson, Pryor	Pvt.	Croft, Samuel L.	Pvt.		
Otis, William	Pvt.	Crook, B. F.***	Pvt	Sgt	Mjr.
Atwood, A.	Pvt.	Crook, H. W.	3 Lt.		Capt.
Austin, A. D.	Pvt.	Crout, Richard	Pvt.		
Austin, J. E.*	Sgt.	Pvt. Currie, Daniel N.	Pvt.		
Austin, M. V.	Pvt.	Currie, J. M.	Pvt.		
Austin, R. J.	Sgt.	2 Lt. Curry, G. W.	Pvt.	2 Lt.	
Barnes, J. W.	Pvt.	Dunlap, Wm.****	Sgt.		QMS.
Barnes, W. P.	Pvt.	1st Sgt. Eubanks, Henry	Pvt.		
Beaver, E. M.	Pvt.	Fletcher, W. M.	Pvt.		
Beaver, G. H.	Pvt.	Florence, J. D.	Pvt.		
Beavers, J. F.	Pvt.	Flowers, H. H.	Pvt.		
Bland, Andrew J.	Pvt.	Flowers, J. S.	Pvt.		
Bonnett, Foster	Pvt.	Flowers, L. G.	Pvt.		Corp.
Bradbury, L. G.	Pvt.	Flowers, W. E.	Corp.		Pvt.
Brown, R. J.	Pvt.	Floyd, W. A.***	Corp.		Adjt.
Bryant, Harrison	Pvt.	Foreman, W. K.	Pvt.		
Bryant, James M.	Pvt.	Corp. Gardner, T. J.	Pvt.		
Bryant, Norris	Pvt.	Gardner, J. R.	Pvt.		
Bryant, Terrell	Pvt.	Halsell, A. J.*****	Pvt.		
Burrage, T. D.	Pvt.	Hardy, W. R.	Pvt.		
Butler, James	Pvt.	Harrison, John G.	Pvt.		
Byrd, J. F.	Pvt.	Hester, S. R.	Pvt.		
Campbell, J. P. G.	Pvt.	Hester, Thomas	Pvt.		
Clark, Elias	Pvt.	Hester, William	Pvt.		
Cockrell, Thomas J.	Pvt.	Hester, William M.	Pvt.		
Coke, W. H.	Pvt.	Hoy, J. H.*	Pvt.		
Cole, J. M.	Pvt.	Huckaby, P. H. M.*****	Pvt.		
Cole, J. N.	Pvt.	Ivy, L. W.*****	Pvt.		
Coleman, H.	Pvt.	Johnson, W. M.	Pvt.		
Collins, Harrison C.	2 Lt.	Jones, J. L.	Pvt.		
Collum, Hiram	Pvt.	Jones, J. M.	Pvt.		
Commander, J. B.	Pvt.	Jones, Thomas	Pvt.		
Commander, T. G.	Pvt.	Lingle, W. L.	Pvt.		
Copeland, Elias	Pvt.	Lips, John	Pvt.		
Copeland, J. C.	Pvt.	Little, H. P.	Pvt.		Muscn.
Copeland, Ripley	Pvt.	Little, J. B.	Pvt.		
Copeland, S. J.**	Pvt.	Little, John I.	Pvt.		
Copeland, W. C.	Pvt.	Long, T. C.	Pvt.		
Copeland, W. J.**	Pvt.	Lucas, R. C.	Pvt.		
Craft, Burwell	Pvt.	Martin, G. W.	Pvt.		
Craft, F. M.	Pvt.	Martin, John R.	Pvt.		

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* Indicates service in Company B
** Indicates service in Company A
*** Indicates service in Company F and Company S
**** Indicates service in Company D, Company N, and Co. S.
***** Indicates service in Company D

Martin, Marion	Pvt.	Sellers, W. A.	Pvt.		
Mathone, P.	Pvt.	Sexton, William	Pvt.		
Matthews, James L.	Pvt.	Sgt. Sharborough, R. K.	Pvt.	2 Lt.	
McCrimmon, Daniel	Pvt.	Sharborough, G. A.	Pvt.	1 Lt.	
McCrimmon, John	Pvt.	Smith, A. T.	Pvt.		
McKenzie, A. S.	Pvt.	Smith, H. A.***	Pvt.		
McKenzie, K.*	Pvt.	Smith, H. P.	Pvt.		Sgt.
McKinley, John T.	Pvt.	Smith, J. B.	Sgt.		
McLaurer, C. J.**	2 Lt.	ACS Smith, J. C.	Pvt.		
McNair, E.	Pvt.	Smith, J. H.	Pvt.		
McNair, Milton	Pvt.	Smith, P. M.	Pvt.		
McNair, Neal	1st Sgt.	1st Lt. Smith, V. S.	Pvt.		
McNair, Reubin	Pvt.	Smith, W. D.	Pvt.		
McNair, Thompson	Pvt.	Smith, William P.	Pvt.		
McNure, G. W.	Pvt.	Spell, John	Pvt.		
McNure, H. A. D.	Pvt.	Spell, William F.	Pvt.		
Meadows, Isaah	Pvt.	Stephens, J. W.	Pvt.		
Melton, I. G.	Pvt.	Stephens, N. A.	Pvt.		
Melton, J. A.	Pvt.	Corp. Stephens, S. T.	Pvt.		
Moore, C. W.	Pvt.	Sullivan, Daniel	Pvt.		
Moore, G. E.	Pvt.	Sullivan, E. T.	Pvt.		
Moore, J. M.	Pvt.	Sullivan, Mark	Pvt.		
Moore, W. H.	Pvt.	Sullivan, S. R.	Pvt.		
Morris, J. T.	Pvt.	Sullivan, T. G.	Corp.	2 Lt.	
Moss, J. C.	Pvt.	Swaggert, James	Pvt.		Sgt.
Parsons, R. A.	Pvt.	Swegert, George	Pvt.		
Pitman, William J.	Pvt.	Swegert, J. M.	Pvt.		Sgt.
Pittman, W. W.	Pvt.	Swegert, J. S.	Pvt.		
Powers, H. A.	Pvt.	Swegert, Reubin	Pvt.		
Powers, Thomas B.	Pvt.	Thompson, G. W.	Pvt.		
Punell, George W.	Pvt.	Thompson, R. C.	Pvt.		
Rhodes, L. J.	Sgt.	2 Lt. Thompson, W. W.	Pvt.		
Roberson, R. B.	Pvt.	Tullos, C. W.	Pvt.		
Roberson, J. M.	Pvt.	Tullows, Jackson W.	Pvt.		
Robinson, George W.	Pvt.	Tullows, Stephen	Pvt.		
Rouch, J. M.	Pvt.	Turnbough, W. J.	Pvt.		
Rouch, W. A. C.	Pvt.	Upton, G. W.	Pvt.		
Russell, J. B.	Pvt.	Walker, Robert H.	Capt.		
Russell, John	Pvt.	Ward, William T.	Pvt.		
Russell, M. A.	Pvt.	Wilkerson, D. L.****	Pvt.		
Sellers, John D.	Pvt.	Wilson, Lorenzo	Pvt.		
Sellers, Joseph W.	Pvt.	Windham, A. J.			

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* Indicates service in Company A
** Indicates service in Company F and Company S
*** Indicates service in Company E
**** Indicates service in Company D

Lowery Rifles - Company D - 6th Infantry

Allen, C. C.		Pvt.	Gray, Benjamin A.		Pvt.
Allen, Thomas		Pvt.	Gray, J. W.		Pvt.
Amercon, A. B.		Pvt.	Gray, W. F.		Pvt.
Baker, Charles H.		Pvt.	Hales, F. M.		Pvt.
Barbour, George W.		Pvt.	Hales, H. E.		Pvt.
Baugh, Thomas		Pvt.	Hales, Samuel		Pvt.
Baugh, W. B.		Pvt.	Hales, W. D.		Pvt.
Beaver, William		Pvt.	Hales, Wiley		Pvt.
Bowman, M. L.	Pvt.Sgt.		Hales, W. W.		Pvt.
Bowman, W.		Pvt.	Harper, W. A.	Corp.	Capt.
Bradshaw, A.		Pvt.	Hawkins, John		Pvt.
Buckalew, A. J.		Pvt.	Hitt, Edmund		Pvt.
Buckalew, K. M.	Pvt.Corp.		Hitt, S. J.		Pvt.
Bunyard, James,	Pvt.Corp.		Holbrooks, D. M.		Pvt.
Cavenah, John		Pvt.	Hopson, W. C.	Pvt.	Corp.
Chambers, Robert M.	Corp.	Pvt.	Hugg, C.		Pvt.
Chambers, Thomas		Pvt.	James, James		Pvt.
Cook, Miles		Pvt.	James, John A.		Pvt.
Cooper, Joseph		Pvt.	James, Thomas F.		Pvt.
Cooper, Richard	Pvt.Corp.		James, W. H.		Pvt.
Crosby, Frank		Pvt.	Jewell, S. A.		Pvt.
Davis, Harrison		Pvt.	Johnson, L. H.		Pvt.
Davis, Miles		Pvt.	Jones, A. W.		Pvt.
Davis, R. M.		Pvt.	Kennedy, Miles G.		Pvt.
Dillard, George W.		Sgt.	Lee, William		Pvt.
Dukes, D. M.		Pvt.	Mahaffey, William M.		Pvt.
Dukes, J. M.		Pvt.	Mayo, R. F. M.	1Sgt.	Pvt. 2Lt.
Dukes, John		Pvt.	McCartenberry, John F.		Pvt.
Dumford, Wiley		Pvt.	McCarty, Hiram		Pvt.
Dunn, Aaron		Pvt.	McCarty, W. B.		Pvt.
Edwards, Elisha		Pvt.	McNair, John E.		Pvt.
Edwards, J. R.		Pvt.	Meins, Joseph		Pvt.
Edwards, Rips		Pvt.	Miley, C. H.		Pvt.
Ellis, W. L.	2 Lt.		Miley, D. G.	Sgt.	1st Lt.
Eshe, Andrew		Pvt.	Miley, D. H.		Pvt.
Eshe, John G.		Pvt.	Miley, Hilliard		Pvt.
Finch, William J.		Capt.	Miley, H. N.		Pvt.
Franklin, John P.		Pvt.	Mize, J. C.	Pvt.	Sgt.
Franklin, W. P.		Pvt.	Mize, J. M.		Pvt.
Gates, James A.		Pvt.	Mize, W. T.		Pvt.
Gates, John G.		Pvt.	Moore, D. C.		Pvt.
Gipson, James		Pvt.	Moore, Thomas		Pvt.
Gipson, J. P. K.		Pvt.	Moore, W. F.		Pvt.
Goolsby, Artemus		Pvt.	Moreland, Robert		Pvt.

Myers, David		Pvt.	Sanders, J. F.		Pvt.
Myers, W. T.		Pvt.	Schmidt, John		Pvt.
Patrick, J. M.	Pvt.Sgt.		Searcy, D. R.	Corp.	Pvt.
Patrick, Luke		Pvt.	Searcy, William A.		Pvt.
Patrick, Preston		Pvt.	Shepherd, J. W.		Pvt.
Patrick, W. L.		Pvt.	Shepherd, Thomas		Pvt.
Patterson, J. R.		Pvt.	Shepherd, William		Pvt.
Pelts, J. W.		Pvt.	Smith, D. L.		Pvt.
Phillips, John M.		Pvt.	Smith, W. H.		Pvt.
Puckett, Jesse		Pvt.	Spront, Andrew		Pvt.
Puckett, Stephen		Pvt.	Stephens, J. W.		Pvt.
Puckett, Thomas		Pvt.	Switzer, A. A.	3 Sgt.	O.S.
Puckett, William		Pvt.	Thorn, James H.		Pvt.
Purvis, J. A.		Pvt.	Thorn, N. H.		Pvt.
Purvis, James	3 Lt. 2 Lt.		Threadway, William T.		Pvt.
Purvis, J. H.		Pvt.	Waldrop, William M.		Pvt.
Purvis, John M.	5 Sgt.	Pvt.	Waters, Albert		Pvt.
Purvis, William		Pvt.	Waters, Edmund		Pvt.
Rasberry, B. F.		Pvt.	Wiggins, James		Pvt.
Rasberry, W. G.		Pvt.	Wiggington, G. C.		Pvt.
Rayner, Prince		Pvt.	Williams, Samuel		Pvt.
Reynolds, William		Pvt.	Williams, T. Y.		Pvt.
Rhodes, Daniel		Pvt.	Williamson, William		Pvt.
Richards, John		Pvt.	Winsted, J. J.		Pvt.
Robbins, J. Calvin		Pvt.	Womack, A.		Pvt.
Robinson, James M.		Pvt.	Womack, J.		
Rowell, Thomas		Pvt.			

Singleton Guards - Company G - 6th Battalion (46th Infantry)

Adams, A. J.		Pvt.	Boling, B. B.		Pvt.
Anderson, A. M.		Corp.	Boozer, A. P.		Pvt.
Anderson, William		Pvt.	Boozer, G. W.		Pvt.
Andoe, J. M.		Pvt.	Boyd, W. A.		Pvt.
Austin, Josiah		Pvt.	Boykin, F. M.		Pvt.
Bailey, J. E.		Pvt.	Boykin, G. W.		Pvt.
Barber, C.		Pvt.	Boykin, Jasper		Pvt.
Barnes, J. W.		Pvt.	Boykin, S. J.		Pvt.
Barrow, W. F.		Sgt.	Boykin, Thomas		Pvt.
Batte, T. H.		Sgt.	Boykin, T. J.		Pvt.
Beard, B. W.		Pvt.	Boykin, W. F.		Pvt.
Beaver, A. W.		Pvt.	Broadfoot, Peter*		Pvt.
Beaver, J. A.		Pvt.	Brockenton, J. S.		Sgt.
Black, David		Pvt.	Burns, J. J.		Pvt.
Black, W. W.		Sgt.	Burns, William		1st Sgt.
Blocking, J. S.		Pvt.	Caughman, J. D.		

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* Indicates service in Company A

Chambers, David	Pvt.	Kreps, E. S. T.	Pvt.
Chisholm, N.	Pvt.	Kreps, R. C.	Pvt.
Chisholm, R. G.	Pvt.	Lancaster, S. M.	Pvt.
Clark, W. B.	Pvt.	Lancaster, T. G.	Pvt.
Corley, M. M.	Pvt.	Lancaster, W. G.	Pvt.
Crotwell, U. C.	Pvt.	Lane, F. A.	Corp.
Crotwell, W. J.	Pvt.	Lang, J. A.	Pvt.
Daughdrille, J. E.	Pvt.	Lang, W. A.	Pvt.
Daughdrille, W. J.	Pvt.	Limbaugh, J. H.	3 Lt.
Davis, A. N.	Pvt.	Livingston, David	Pvt.
Davis, George D.	1st Lt.	Magee, S.	Pvt.
Davis, John	Pvt.	Mayner, M. W.	Pvt.
Davis, W. C.	Pvt.	McCraw, J. P.	Pvt.
Derrick, F. M.	Pvt.	McKinzie, Charles	Corp.
Develin, Tim	Pvt.	McLellan, T. R.	Pvt.
Devlin, B. H.	Sgt.	McRee, R. A.	Pvt.
Don, James	Pvt.	McRee, W. C.	Pvt.
Drummond, Ben	Pvt.	McWhorter, E.	Pvt.
Drummond, J. H.	Pvt.	Miley, Henry	Pvt.
Drummond, Joseph	Pvt.	Morris, W.	Pvt.
Eakin, J. M.	Corp.	Moyer, Levi	Pvt.
Epting, J. A.	2 Lt.	Orender, Sampson	Pvt.
Fails, A. W	Pvt.	Pace, J. P.	Pvt.
Floyd, Fed	Pvt.	Pace, Stephen	Pvt.
Fulton, G. R.	Pvt.	Palmer, W. J.	Pvt.
Gallavant, Hilton	Pvt.	Pardue, T. H.	Pvt.
Gardner, W. H.	Pvt.	Parker, G. W.	Pvt.
Gibson, H. L.	Pvt.	Parker, W. W.	Pvt.
Glaze, A. P.	Pvt.	Phipps, A. J.	Pvt.
Hagwood, E. A.*	Pvt.	Platte, D. W.	Pvt.
Hamilton, William	Pvt.	Platte, S. A.	Pvt.
Hawkins, P.	Pvt.	Roberts, A.	Pvt.
Hawkins, W. M.	Pvt.	Robinson, C. B.	Pvt.
Heygood, Mike	Pvt.	Rooker, J. M.	Sgt.
Henderson, Ben	Pvt.	Rozals, R. K.	Pvt.
Henderson, N.	Pvt.	Russel, John	Pvt.
Henderson, W.	Pvt.	Sheppard, S. R.	Capt.
Heslep, D. D.	Capt.	Sheppard, W. A. H.	Pvt.
Holliday, L. D.	Pvt.	Sims, D. R.	Pvt.
Hough, D. F.	Pvt.	Sims, J. H.	Pvt.
Hough, Z. B.	Pvt.	Stuart, Moses	Pvt.
Howe, R. C.	Pvt.	Stuart, T. B.	Pvt.
Husbands, T. J.	Pvt.	Sumner, J. H.	Pvt.
Jones, Allen	Pvt.	Swigart, R. J.	Pvt.
Kinard, B. W.	Pvt.	Taylor, J. W.	Pvt.
Kreps, A.	Pvt.	Thomas, J. W.	Pvt.

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* Indicates service in Company F

Thomas, William T.	Pvt.	Wilkins, W. E.	Pvt.
Thornton, D.	Pvt.	Williams, J. M.	Pvt.
Thornton, Daniel	Pvt.	Williford, R.	Pvt.
Thornton, John	Pvt.	Windham, J. S	Corp.
Thornton, John T.	Pvt.	Windham, P. W.	Pvt.
Thornton, R. R.	Pvt.	Windham, S. B.	Sr. 2 Lt.
Tims, J. W.	Pvt.	Windham, W. J.	Pvt.
Toner, William C.	Pvt.	Wood, D. M.	Pvt.
Varner, E.	Pvt.	Yonce, Jacob	Pvt.
Vinson, J. W.	Pvt.	Yonce, W. C.	Pvt.
Vinson, R. B.	Pvt.	Youngblood, J. A.	Pvt.
Walden, T. B.	Pvt.	Youngblood, J. A., Jr.	Pvt.
Walden, W. W.	Pvt.	Youngblood, W. A.	Pvt.
Warren, David	Pvt.	Youngblood, W. T.	Pvt.
Warren, William	Corp.	Zonce, Calvin	Pvt.

Raleigh Rangers - Company H - 6th Battalion Infantry

Addy, J. S.	Corp.	Dubose, S. B.	Corp.
Allen, J. M.	Pvt.	Duckworth, C. J.	Pvt.
Amason, A. B.	Pvt.	Duckworth, E. G.	Pvt.
Anderson, B. D., Jr.	2 Lt.	Ellis, I. W.	Pvt.
Anderson, J. R.	Pvt.	Ellis, W. M.	Pvt.
Ansley, J.	Pvt.	Everett, W. J.	Pvt.
Axton, E. J.	Pvt.	Fagan, John	Pvt.
Axton, John W.	Pvt.	Fletcher, H.	Pvt.
Beavers, J. H.	Pvt.	Fletcher, J. B.	Pvt.
Bethea, J. B., Jr.	2 Lt.	Gambrell, L. W.	1st Sgt.
Boes, Thomas	Pvt.	Gambrell, W. S. M.	Corp.
Bratcher, A. L.	2 Lt.	Ganey, James	Pvt.
Bryant, Gibson W.	Pvt.	Garner, I.	Pvt.
Bryant, N. J.	Pvt.	Gates, F. P.	Pvt.
Bryant, R. T.	Corp.	Griffith, F. P.	Pvt.
Bush, I.	Pvt.	Hall, J. F. M.	Pvt.
Butler, James	Pvt.	Hanna, J. W.	Pvt.
Butler, J. L.	Pvt.	Hopkins, M. P.	Pvt.
Butler, Joseph A.	Pvt.	Jean, Samuel	Pvt.
Butler, J. S.	Pvt.	Johns, A. J.	Pvt.
Butler, W. W.	Pvt.	Johns, J. H.	Pvt.
Cook, D.	Pvt.	Johnson, G. A.	Pvt.
Cook, D. T.	Pvt.	Johnston, William	Pvt.
Cook, W. D.	Pvt.	Jones, W. F.	Sgt.
Craft, J. B.	Pvt.	Kennedy, J. W.	Pvt.
Davis, J. A.	Pvt.	Keys, J. W.	Pvt.
Dilmore, A.	Pvt.	Lane, T. P.	Pvt.
Dredin, T.	Pvt.	Langston, R. W.	Pvt.

Lee, W. T.	Pvt.	Rogers, A. J.	Pvt.
Martin, Carter	Pvt.	Rogers, J. M.	Pvt.
Martin, J. N.	Pvt.	Roland, W. J.	Pvt.
Martin, V. J.	Pvt.	Sanders, A. A.	Pvt.
McAlpine, T. J.	Sgt.	Stephens, D.	Pvt.
McAlpine, W. A.	Capt.	Story, W. H.	Corp.
McDowell, W. F.	Pvt.	Stubbs, George W.	1st Lt.
McKay, D. A.	Pvt.	Tilman, F. M.	Pvt.
McKenzie, John	Sgt.	Tilson, F. M.	Pvt.
McLehany, J. H.	Pvt.	Tilson, J. W.	Pvt.
McLehany, R. H.	Pvt.	Tuggle, George	Pvt.
McLehany, W.	Pvt.	Tullos, C. W.	Pvt.
McNair, E.	Pvt.	Volentine, J. C.	Pvt.
McNair, J. C.	Pvt.	Volentine, R. H.	Pvt.
Miley, J. J.	Pvt.	Walker, A. J.	Pvt.
Miller, A. S.	Pvt.	Walker, Israel	Pvt.
Miller, J. H.	Pvt.	Walker, Ivy	Pvt.
Myer, A.	Corp.	Walker, S.	Pvt.
Owens, J. H.	Pvt.	Walker, T.	Pvt.
Owens, John	Corp.	Westmoreland, W. M.	Pvt.
Owens, W.	Pvt.	Whatley, Isaac*	Pvt.
Oxendale, J.	Pvt.	White, E. W.	Sgt.
Pace, A. L.	Pvt.	White, I.	Pvt.
Parker, J. M.	Pvt.	White, J. B.	Pvt.
Powell, J. F.	Pvt.	White, J. D.	Pvt.
Rasberry, A. R.	Pvt.	White, R. C., Jr.	2 Lt.
Robinson, J.	Pvt.	Wiggington, J. T.	Pvt.
Robinson, J. H.	Pvt.	Wiggington, H. J.	Pvt.
Rogers, A. E.	Pvt.	Young, J. P.	Pvt.

(Note: Records in Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.)

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* Indicates service in Company A

ROSTER

WORLD WAR

		Enlistment Date	Discharge Date	
Adcock, Timon V.	Pvt.	9-22-17	3- 3-19	
Ainsworth, James S.*	Wag.	9-22-17	2-15-19	
Ainsworth, Wondrous	Pvt.	7-22-18	2- 1-19	
Alford, Arie H.*	Pvt.	9-25-17	8-22-19	
Alford, Robert V.	Sgt.	9-25-17	1- 4-19	
Anderson, Charlie*	Pvt.	7- 2-16	5-23-19	
Anderson, Clice*	Pvt.	7- 2-16	6- 4-19	
Anderson, Dan C.	Pvt	9-11-18	12- 4-18	
Anderson, Robert H.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12- 7-18	
Anderson, Willie	Pvt.	5-28-17	8- 5-17	
Anderson, Willie	Pvt.	5-25-18	7-15-18	
Ashley, Roy J.	Pvt.	6-21-17	12- 7-18	
Austin, Jehew C.	Pvt.	6-27-17	12-13-18	
Bailey, Chester T.	Farrier	6-23-17	3-27-19	
Bailey, Hurchel*	Pvt.	5-10-18	7-21-19	
Bailey, James F.	Pvt. lcl	10-11-17	12- 7-18	
Bailey, Lemmie L.*	Pvt.	6-28-18	8-27-19	
Bailey, Percy R.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	7-25-19	
Bailey, Willie P.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	11-26-18	
Bankston, John Henry*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	5-26-19	
Bankston, William	Pvt.	9- 6-18	2-11-19	
Barr, Charles F.*	Sgt.	7-10-16	8- 2-19	
Barr, John R.*	Pvt.	8- 9-18	4- 5-19	
Bishop, Bobbie M.*	Corp.	9-25-17	8-30-19	
Blackwell, Buford*	Pvt.	3- 6-18	7- 2-19	
Blackwell, Harris W.*	Pvt. lcl	5-15-18	12-27-19	
Blackwell, Stenson	Cook	8-21-17	3-18-19	
Blakeney, Hugh Ree*	Pvt.	5-25-18	5-26-19	
Blakeney, Polie*	Sgt.	10-11-17	4-21-19	
Blakeney, Robert W.*	Pvt. lcl	9-22-17	5-20-19	
Blakeney, Weaver	Pvt.	10-19-17	12- 7-18	
Boone, John C.	Pvt. lcl	9- 6-18	12-24-18	
Boozer, Robert G.*	Pvt. lcl	12- 8-17	7-14-19	
Bounds, Eddie L.*	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	9-14-18	(Died)
Bowling, Lorenzo G;*	Pvt.	5-16-18	7- 8-19	
Boykin, Thomas E.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	7-25-19	
Boyles, Edward E.	Pvt.	5-27-18	12- 7-18	
Boyles, Johnnie R.	Pvt. lcl	9-22-17	3-31-19	
Boyles, Walter D.*	Pvt.	12- 8-17	9-24-19	
Bradley, James B.	Pvt.	9-18-18	12- 6-18	
Bradshaw, Claude H.		10- 1-18	12-14-18	

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* Indicates service oversea

Broadway, Andrew B.	Pvt.	10- 8-18	12-10-18	
Brown, Thomas J.*	Pvt. lcl	10-11-17	5-27-19	
Brown, William H.*	Pvt.	10-11-17	5-26-19	
Bryant, Dow*	Pvt.	5-27-18	8-28-19	
Bryant, William B.*	Pvt.	9-22-17	5-21-19	
Burnes, Albert S.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-11-18	
Burnett, George B.	Pvt. lcl	7-17-18	5- 7-19	
Burnett, Orion*	Pvt.	11-22-17	6-13-19	
Burns, Bob B.*	Pvt. lcl	1-28-18	7-24-19	
Butler, Gather*	Pvt. lcl	5- 9-18	7-17-19	
Butler, Horace H.	Corp.	10-19-17	12-19-18	
Butler, Napoleon O.*	Corp.	5-16-18	7- 1-19	
Butler, William T.	Pvt.	11-22-17	3- 3-19	
Byrd, Ben M.	Pvt.	6-28-18	12-14-18	
Byrd, Oca	Pvt. lcl	9-22-17	3-31-19	
Campbell, Robert F.	Pvt.	10- 5-18	12-10-18	
Carson, Newton J.*	Pvt.	4-18-17	8- 4-19	
Carter, James C.*	Corp.	9-25-17	9-26-19	
Caughman, Carl B.	Pvt.	10-26-18	12-10-18	
Caughman, Duckworth	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-18-19	
Chandler, Kiley	Pvt.	9- 6-18	5-27-19	
Chisholm, Horsie*	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	4- 4-19	
Churchwell, John W.*	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	7-29-19	
Cockrell, Pearl*	Pvt.	6-28-18	12- 5-19	
Cook, Charles Thomas	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	5-10-19	
Craft, Eddie N.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	10-19-18	(Died)
Craft, Hillard E.	Pvt.	11-22-17	5-24-19	
Craft, Robert C.	Pvt.	8-14-18	5- 7-19	
Craig, Alfred L.	Pvt.	11- 2-18	12-10-18	
Craig, Paul G.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-10-18	
Croft, Lem E.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-10-18	
Croft, Reubin S.*	Pvt.	5-27-18	3-15-19	
Croft, Clifton F.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-23-18	
Crout, Delton W.	Pvt.	4- 2-18	1- 2-19	
Cullefer, Virgie W.	Pvt.	5-25-18	12-29-18	
Currie McCyd	Pvt.	10-12-18	12-10-18	
Daniels, Andrew J.*	Pvt.	9- 5-17	3-28-19	
Daniels, Clyde E.	Pvt.	9-18-18	12- 7-18	
Daniels, Loy	Pvt.	9-11-18	12-30-18	
Daniels, Robert C.*	Cook	9- 5-17	4-17-19	
Darden, Levi J.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	2-21-19	
Davis, Robert A.	Corp.	9-22-17	12-15-18	
Derrick, Roy	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-30-18	
Dickerson, Charlie W.*	Pvt. lcl	1-29-17	8-30-19	
Dickerson, Hines J.	Pvt.	9-22-17	2-16-18	
Dickerson, James M.	Pvt.	9-22-17	11-12-17	
Dickerson, Charles D.	Pvt.	11-22-17	3- 3-19	
Diggs, Oliver W.	Pvt.	5-28-18	7- 6-18	

* Indicates oversea service

Dobbs, Daniel A.*	Pvt.	5-16-18	12-13-19	
Dukes, Daniel T.*	Pvt.	5-27-18	5-19-19	
Dukes, Lewis S.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	
Dukes, William W.*	Corp.	9-25-17	4-17-19	
Eaton, Claude K.*	Pvt.	7- 1-16	5-10-19	
Floyd, Luther E.	Pvt.	6-28-18	5-23-19	
Floyd, Chester	Pvt.	6-28-18	9-13-18	
Ford, Joe W.	Pvt.	10-12-18	12-11-18	
Ford, Roy M.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-23-18	
Ford, William G.	Pvt.	10-12-18	12-11-18	
Gaddis, Hines J.*	Pvt.	5-25-18	6-11-19	
Gaddis, James T.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-30-18	
Gambrell, Emmett S.	Corp.	5-27-18	12-23-18	
Garner, Chester	Pvt.	9-25-17	12- 8-17	(Died)
Garner, Levi J.	Pvt. lcl	9- 6-18	5-10-19	
Garner, Walter D.	Pvt.	10-11-17	1- 4-19	
Gavin, Rodges*	Pvt.	10-11-17	7-14-19	
Gill, James M.	Pvt.	10-19-17	12-31-18	
Glisson, Hinds	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12- 7-18	
Glisson, Tullie*	Pvt. lcl	3-19-17	7-19-18	(Killed)
Golden, William W.*	2 Lt.	11-27-17	8-14-19	
Goldman, James A.	Pvt.	10-11-17	1- 8-18	
Goldsby, Robert E.	2 Lt.	9-16-18	12-21-18	
Grant, Eddie*	Pvt.	7-26-17	6-28-19	
Grant, Travis U.*	Pvt.	5-16-18	4-16-19	
Green, Benjamin C.*	Pvt.	6-26-18	3-15-19	
Green, Henry O.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	2-30-19	
Gregg, Hinds	Pvt. lcl	9-22-17	5-26-19	
Hancock, Jefferson F.	Pvt.	10-12-18	12-11-18	
Hancock, Tracy*	Wag.	10-11-17	8-14-19	
Hankins, Orion G.	Pvt. lcl	4-19-17	12-14-18	
Harrelson, David*	Pvt. lcl	3-19-17	5- 7-20	
Harrelson, Robert P.	1 Lt.	9-22-17	12- 7-18	
Harvey, Cleveland	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-11-18	
Hathorne, James	Pvt.	9-18-18	12- 7-18	
Headrick, Clarence	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-24-18	
Hegwood, Tom G.*	Corp.	5-27-16	4-14-19	
Hegwood, Willie J.*	Pvt.	5-25-18	3-31-19	
Hembree, Andrew M.*	Pvt.	10-11-17	8- 7-19	
Hembree, Edgar S.*	Pvt.	5-25-18	6-21-19	
Hembree, Wallace L.*	Pvt. lcl	10-11-17	7- 1-19	
Hembree, William A.*	Pvt.	6-28-18	5-28-19	
Henderson, Frank W.*	Pvt.	-	7-16-18	(Killed)
Heran, Jeff Henry*	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	6-12-19	
Herrin, Robert A.*	Pvt.	8- 9-18	4- 4-19	
Herrington, William B.	Sgt.	10-14-17	1-31-19	
Herron, Walter L.	Pvt.	11-22-17	12-23-17	(Died)
Hester, Albert	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-30-18	

* Indicates oversea service

Hester, Clyde Lanier	2 Lt.	9-16-18	12-14-18	
Hester, Dolphus*	Corp.	10-11-17	9-26-19	
Hester, Edward R.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-11-18	
Hester, Glenn	Pvt. lcl	9-22-17	3- 3-19	
Hester, Isom*	Pvt.	8- 9-18	1-25-19	
Hester, Sidney*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	6- 4-19	
Hinson, John W.	Cook	5- 3-18	2-20-19	
Holbrook, Daniel F.*	Pvt.lcl	9-25-17	8-12-19	
Holder, Lee R.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-19-18	
Holifield, Alonzo B.*	Pvt.	7- 7-17	7-12-19	
Hopkins, Chester F.*	Pvt. lcl	3- 9-17	2-15-19	
Hopkins, Paul O.*	Pvt.	3-17-17	1-31-19	
Hopkins, Roser B.*	Pvt.	5-19-17	7-27-19	
Horn, Lenard*	Pvt.	5-25-18	7- 3-19	
Hough, Lee	Pvt.	9- 6-18	10-19-18	(Died)
Hough, Willie*	Pvt. lcl	9-25-17	8-13-19	
Houston, Ethel J.*	Pvt.	9-25-17	5-28-19	
Houston, Proctor Dew.	2 Lt.	9-17-18	12-20-18	
Howell, Ferdie O.	Pvt.	9-22-17	3- 3-19	
Howell, John B.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	1-10-19	
Howell, Walter M.	Corp.	4-23-17	3-26-19	
Huff, Fred S.	Pvt.	9- 7-18	12- 7-18	
Hughes, John T.*	Sgt.	8-30-17	7- 2-19	
Hughes, Lacey H.	Pvt.	10- 4-18	12-11-18	
Husbands, James Andr.*	Pvt.	8- 9-18	5-10-19	
Husbands, Leslie E.	Pvt.	9- 5-17	2- 7-19	
Ingram, James Frank	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-24-19	
Ingram, Luther F.	Pvt.	9-25-17	3- 2-18	
Ishee, David P.	Pvt.	6-29-18	12-10-18	
Ishee, Marvin A.	Sgt.	9-25-17	9-29-19	
Jernigan, Marvin	Pvt.	10-19-17	11- 4-17	
Johnson, Huey O.*	Pvt.	5-27-18	9- 9-19	
Johnson, Johnny R.	Pvt.	10-14-18	12- 6-18	
Johnson, Joseph S.*	Pvt.	5-25-18	6- 4-19	
Johnson, Julius C.	Pvt.	7-28-18	12-16-18	
Johnston, Percy L.*	Pvt.	10-25-17	9-29-18	(Killed)
Jones, Charlie F.	Mess Sgt.	5-27-18	12- 5-18	
Jones, Clifton D.*	Pvt. lcl	5-25-18	4-18-19	(Died)
Jones, Murdock R.*	Pvt. lcl	10-19-17	8-20-19	
Jones, William C.*	Pvt. lcl	10-19-17	3-29-19	
Jordan, Thomas W.*	Pvt.	10-11-17	5-23-19	
Jordan, Wesley J.	Pvt.	9-22-17	5-24-19	
Kelly, J. D.*	Pvt.	5-24-18	5-29-19	
Kennedy, Clarence	Pvt.	11-22-17	12-11-18	
Keyes, Ceasar*	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-16-19	
Keyes, John B.	Pvt.	6-28-18	2- 1-19	
Kilgore, Charles E.	Pvt. lcl	5-28-18	12-10-18	
King, John L. C.	Pvt.	2-28-18	5-26-19	

* Indicates oversea service

King, Walter M.	Pvt. lcl	9-25-17	9-15-19	
Lack, Dennie J.	Pvt.	5-25-18	12-28-18	
Landrum, Sylvester	Pvt.	11-22-17	3-31-19	
Landrum, William S.*	Pvt.	3- 5-18	3- 8-19	
Lane, Francis C.*	Pvt.	9-22-17	8- 4-19	
Lane, Troy G.	Pvt.	10- 5-18	12-10-18	
Lane, William D.	Pvt.	9-11-18	1-25-19	
Langston, Delbert	Pvt. lcl	10-11-17	6-18-19	
Layfield, George W.	Pvt.	3-19-17	6- 4-20	
Lindi, Joseph J.	Sgt.	12- 6-17	6- 1-19	
Little, Charlie H.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	1- 7-18	
Little, J. I.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	7- 3-19	
Little, Joseph M., Jr.*	Pvt.	6-28-18	5- 9-19	
Lucky, John H.*	Pvt.	7-10-14	4-28-19	
Maddox, Gleen C.*	Pvt. lcl	6-28-17	6-30-19	
Maddox, Pritchard H.*	Pvt. lcl	8-13-17	5-21-19	
Mangum, Anslum C.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	1- 3-19	
Martin, George D.	Pvt.	10- 5-18	12-11-18	
Martin, Lawrence C.*	Pvt.	3-11-18	4- 5-19	
Massey, Lawrence R.	Pvt.	3-11-18	1- 4-19	
Mathews, Willie H.*	Pvt.	5-10-18	3- 5-19	
Mathis, Harvey J.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	3- 4-19	
Mayfield, Ethel*	Pvt. lcl	7-10-16	6- 4-19	
Mayfield, Leeman	Sgt.	5-22-17	3-31-19	
Mayfield, Robert L.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 3-18	
Mayfield, Thomas M.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 3-18	
Meadows, Eiley T.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	2-11-19	
Meadows, Sylvester S.*	Corp.	9- 6-18	8- 4-19	
Meadows, Thomas M.	Pvt.	11-22-17	3-17-19	
Means, Ford H.	Corp.	6-28-18	2-21-19	
Miller, Eddie M.*	Pvt.	9- 6-18	2-14-19	
Moore, Joseph C.	Pvt.	9- 6-18	12-14-18	
Moss, Harper H.	Pvt.	9-14-16	4-18-18	
Moulder, Chester S.	Sgt.	10- 1-18	12-14-18	
Munn, Floyd M.	Pvt.	3- 9-16	12- 9-18	
McAlpin, Clinton A.*	Pvt.	6-28-18	4-19-19	
McCallum, Isaac L.	Sgt.	9-22-17	11-24-17	(Died)
McCallum, Lawrence	Sgt.	7-10-17	2- 4-19	
McCallum, Watson	Pvt.	7-10-17	2- 4-19	
McCaughan, Elmer*	Pvt.	6-28-18	3-17-19	
McCaughan, Louie*	2 Lt.	5-27-18	3- 8-19	
McCoy, Oliver C.	-	8-26-18	12-19-18	
McCrimman, William	Corp.	2-26-18	12-24-18	
McDaniel, Walter N.	Pvt.	9-25-17	12-11-18	
McIntyre, John H.*	Corp.	9-25-17	2-12-19	
McKinley, John*	2 Lt.	9-22-17	6- 1-19	
McLeod, Clarence H.*	Pvt.	5- 1-19	10-20-19	
McMullan, Malcolm H.	Pvt.	10-15-18	12-11-18	
McNeil, John Wyley		5-27-18	8- 2-18	(Died)

* Indicates oversea service

McWhorter, William E.	Pvt.		10- 1-18	12-10-18	
Nicholas, Joseph J.	Pvt.		7-22-18	1-27-19	
Nobles, Gathel I.	Pvt.		10- 4-18	12-10-18	
Norris, Armstead O.*	Pvt.	lcl	5- 9-18	7-19-19	
Norris, Taylor	Sgt.		9-22-17	5-15-19	
Oden, William E.	Pvt.		9- 4-18	3- 5-19	
Overstreet, James H.*	Pvt.		7-18-18	4- 5-19	
Parker, Clifford K.*	Pvt.	lcl	11-22-17	3-22-19	
Parker, Lenon	Pvt.		9- 7-18	12- 8-18	
Parker, William L.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12- 1-18	
Parkman, Alvin D.	Pvt.		4- 2-18	8- 5-18	
Perry, Alonzo D.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	2- 4-19	
Perry, Henry O.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	4-16-18	
Polk, Daniel W.	Pvt.		5-25-18	1- 6-19	
Polk, Eugene D.*	Pvt.		5-25-18	7-19-19	
Polk, Prentiss*	Pvt.		4- 2-18	6- 4-19	
Powell, Edward P.*	Pvt		9- 6-18	11- 2-18	
Prince, James A.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	5-23-19	
Purvis, Claude C.*	Pvt.	lcl	5-27-18	8- 9-19	
Purvis, Gilbert G.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	4-21-19	
Purvis, James E.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-23-18	
Purvis, William Wats.*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	4-28-19	
Quinnelly, Clyde D.*	Sgt.		3-26-17	9-10-20	
Rawls, Woodard H.	Pvt.		5-27-18	12-19-18	
Reynolds, Robert R.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	10-13-18	(Died)
Rhodes, Hulon*	Pvt.		5-25-18	1-15-19	
Richardson, Sherman*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	2-11-19	
Ritchey, Elzie O.	Pvt.		9- 5-18	4-30-19	
Roberts, Edward C.*	Pvt.	lcl	6-28-18	8-27-19	
Rogers, Fletcher	Pvt.		11-22-17	3-31-19	
Rogers, James G.	Pvt.		2- 9-18	11-11-18	
Rogers, Madison H.	Cook		2-27-18	11- 2-18	(Died)
Rogers, Wallace B.	Pvt.		10- 5-18	12-11-18	
Rogers, William B.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	1-30-19	
Rooker, William R.*	Pvt.		6- 3-18	3-22-19	
Royals, Earl E.*	Wag.		5-16-18	6-11-19	
Royals, James C.*	Sgt.		8-11-17	1-20-19	
Russell, Chester A.	Pvt.		5-29-16	8- 7-17	
Russell, Don*	Pvt.	lcl	9-22-17	6-12-19	
Russell, Ed Dewitt	Pvt.		5-10-18	12-31-18	
Russell, Jessie B.	Pvt.		7-19-17	3-25-19	
Russum, James W.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-23-18	
Russum, John H.*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	10-27-19	
Russum, Oliver M.*	Pvt.		7-11-18	3-17-19	
Russum, Thomas H.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	8- 4-19	
Sallie, Lee F.*	Pvt.		9-26-18	8- 4-19	
Scoggins, William T.	Pvt.		9-25-17	3- 3-19	
Sellers, Otho*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-18-18	(Died)
Sherman, Charlie M.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-18-18	

* Indicates oversea service

Sherman, Thomas W.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	11-26-18	
Simms, William E.	Pvt.		6-28-18	1-18-19	(Died)
Sims, Zachis*	Pvt.		5-27-18	4- 1-19	
Smith, Benjamin F.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	6-20 19	
Smith, Bolden*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	7-16-18	
Smith, William C.	Pvt.		10-14-18	12-11-18	
Sorey, Claud*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	5- 3-19	
Sorey, Gail M.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	1- 7-19	
Sorey, George Herbert	Cook		5-10-18	12-19-18	
Spell, William S.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	2-14-19	
Stennett, Andrew J.*	Wag.		5-25-18	1-17-19	
Stennett, Earnest W.	Pvt.		10- 1-18	12-10-18	
Stennett, Walter L.	Sgt.		6-28-18	12-24-18	
Stevens, Clyde A.*	Corp.		9-22-17	6-26-19	
Stewart, Clarence J.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	1- 4-19	
Strange, Benjamin F.	Pvt.		7-15-18	2-17-19	
Stringer, Guy G.*	Corp.		6- 4-17	5-26-19	
Stringer, Roy B.	Corp.		5-27-18	1- 4-19	
Stringer, William M.*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	5-23-19	
Styron, Walter C.*	Pvt.		6-28-18	6- 6-19	
Sullivan, Boyd*	Sgt.		7- 5-16	8- 7-19	
Sullivan, Chester F.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	9- 1-19	
Sullivan, Clifton E.	Pvt.	lcl	7-22-18	2- 3-19	
Sullivan, Dallie L.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	11-26-18	
Sullivan, Dave	Pvt.		9-22-17	1- 2-18	(Died)
Sullivan, Fred H.*	Pvt.		6-28-18	5- 9-19	
Sullivan, Hinds J.*	Pvt.		5-27-18	2-19-19	
Sullivan, Hines J.	Cook		5-10-18	2-22-19	
Sullivan, Jesse D.*	Corp.		4- 2-17	10- 9-18	(Killed)
Sullivan, Melvin M.	Pvt.		5-25-18	7-15-18	
Sullivan, Milton C.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-23-18	
Sullivan, Ross	Pvt.		8-19-18	12-27-18	
Sullivan, Stant*	Pvt.		6-28-18	4-26-19	
Sullivan, Taylor A.	Pvt.		5-27-18	12-19-18	
Sullivan, Wander J.*	Pvt.	lcl	9-23-17	6-12-19	
Tadlock, Walter S.*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	4-28-19	
Tanner, Acie E.	Pvt.		11-22-17	2-11-19	
Tanner, Wallace M.	Pvt.		9-23-18	12-30-18	
Thomas, Preston E.*	Pvt.		6-28-18	1-22-19	
Thomas, Robert M.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	1-15-19	
Thompson, John H.*	Cook		9- 5-17	7- 8-19	
Thompson, Robert M.	Sgt.	lcl	9-25-17	3-11-19	
Thompson, William Jas.	Sgt.		5-27-18	12-30-18	
Thornton, Bennie	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-30-18	
Thornton, James B. C.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-21-18	
Thornton, Joe D.	Pvt.		8- 9-18	4- 5-19	
Thornton, John H.	Pvt.		6-28-18	12-10-18	

* Indicates service oversea

Thornton, Melvin H.*	Pvt.		5-16-18	6-11-19	
Thornton, Talmage*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	4-30-19	
Tilson, William D.	Pvt.		12-19-17	12-13-18	
Toney, George C.*	Sgt.		7-11-16	7-30-19	
Toney, Lewis W.*	Pvt.	lcl	9-25-17	6-20-19	
Trammel, Roy*	Pvt.	lcl	9-22-17	5-20-19	
Traxler, William Roy*	Pvt.		8- 9-18	6-17-19	
Tullos, Alonzo*	Sgt.		4-24-17	9-27-19	
Vinzant, George W.	Pvt.		10- 1-18	12- 9-18	
Vinzant, William B.	Pvt.		9-18-18	12- 8-18	
Walker, Barney*	Sgt.	lcl	9-22-17	5-21-19	
Wallace, James A.*	Wag.		10-19-17	3-17-19	
Wallace, Walter P.	Pvt.		5-27-18	8-13-18	
Walley, Ras	Pvt.		6-28-18	4-11-19	
Walters, Marvin H.	Pvt.		5-27-18	12-11-18	
Waltman, John J.*	Pvt.		7-26-17	10-11-18	(Killed)
Wardell, Louis G.	Pvt.		10-14-18	12- 6-18	
Warren, Frank A.*	Pvt.		7-18-18	4- 5-19	
Watson, Rufus*	1 Lt.		11-27-17	7-12-19	
Wedgeworth, Joseph A.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	2-11-19	
Welbourne, Foster*	Pvt.		6-28-18	7-30-19	
West, James H.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	2-11-19	
White, James A.*	Sgt.		5-27-18	12-30-18	
Wicker, Cephas H.*	Sgt.		5-27-18	5-24-19	
Wicker, Virgil R.*	Pvt.	lcl	8-13-17	8-13-19	
Wilborn, Bob F.	Pvt.		11-22-17	3- 3-19	
Wilkins, William K.	Pvt.		9-22-17	12- 4-17	
Wilkinson, John M.	Pvt.		10- 9-18	12-11-18	
Williams, Franklin*	Cook		9-25-17	10-14-17	
Williamson, William M.*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	9-12-19	
Wills, Lester E.	Pvt.		10-12-18	12-11-18	
Wilson, Clum C.	Pvt.		5-27-18	12-31-18	
Wilson, Lavin D.*	Pvt.		10-19-17	6- 5-19	
Winstead, Dempsey, M.	Pvt.		3-11-18	7-17-19	
Winstead, Edwin H.	Sgt.		5-27-18	12-30-18	
Winstead, Taffie M.*	Pvt.		6-28-18	12-24-18	
Winstead, Thomas T.	Pvt.		10-16-18	12-12-18	
Winstead, Tyree W.*	Corp.		9-22-17	5-20-19	
Winstead, William C.*	Pvt.		9- 6-18	8- 4-19	
Womack, Wallace G.*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-19-19	
Wood, Byron G.	Pvt.		7- 1-16	9-16-19	
Wood, James V.	Wag.		6-29-16	6-28-20	
Yelverton, Carroll N.	Pvt		10- 4-18	12-11-18	
Yelverton, Joseph B.*	Wag.		5-25-18	1-11-19	
Yelverton, Lois*	Pvt.		5-25-18	5-15-19	
Yelverton, Roscoe E.	Pvt.		9- 6-18	12-17-18	
Yelverton, Rupert	Pvt.		10-29-17	1-25-18	
Yelverton, William G.*	Corp.		0-22-17	5-20-19	

* Indicates oversea service

Negroes

			Date Enlisted	Date Discharged	
Barber, Comfort*	Pvt.		8-22-18	7-30-19	
Barber, Sylvestor*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-28-19	
Barnes, Rayfus*	Pvt.	lcl	3- 5-18	7-15-18	
Bedford, Frank*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7- 9-19	
Buckley, M.*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	9- 7-18	(Died)
Cook, Rafe	Pvt.		5-31-18	12-15-18	
Darby, Lillard*	Pvt.		7-29-18	7-22-19	
Darby, Roscoe*	Pvt.	lcl	3- 5-18	7-25-19	
Dove, John	Pvt.		8-22-18	12-20-18	
Duckworth, Boyd	Pvt.		7-29-18	2- 7-19	
Duckworth, Isaac*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	7-10-19	
Duckworth, Medical*	Pvt.		10- 6-17	7- 9-19	
Duckworth, Tom*	Pvt.	lcl	10- 6-17	6-24-19	
Duckworth, Wheeler*	Pvt.		7-18-18	7-12-19	
Edwards, Albert*	Pvt.		10- 6-17	7- 9-19	
Ellis, Sylvester	Pvt.		7-29-18	12-24-18	
Fezell, Albert	Pvt.		3-10-18	12-10-18	
Gavin, Rodges*	Pvt.	lcl	10-11-17	7-14-19	
Harris, Ernest*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	7- 9-19	
Harrison, Fado*	Corp.		3-31-18	3- 7-19	
Haynes, Griffin*	Pvt.	lcl	10- 6-17	6-24-19	
Hubbard, Gus*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	6- 5-20	
Hudson, Alford	Pvt.		5- 3-18	12-13-18	
Hughes, Marvin S.*	Pvt.		4-30-18	3-24-19	
Ingram, Eli*	Pvt.	lcl	10- 6-17	6-24-19	
Jenkins, Florence	Pvt.		10- 6-17	3-25-18	
Johnson, Ed.	Pvt.	lcl	7-29-18	1- 2-19	
Johnson, Edward	Pvt.		7-29-18	12-21-18	
Jones, Ance*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	7-17-19	
Jones, Ben	Pvt.		7-29-18	12-14-18	
Jones, Parker	Pvt.		5-31-18	2-20-19	
Jones, Tom*	Pvt.		10-11-17	6-18-19	
Keyes, Baber*	Pvt.	lcl	5- 3-18	7-26-19	
Keyes, Thad*	Pvt.		7-18-18	8-18-19	
Keys, Joe*	Pvt.	lcl	7-28-18	7-23-19	
Keys, Nathan*	Pvt.		7-18-18	3-18-19	
Keys, Norris	Pvt.		7-16-18	12-17-18	
Langston, Delbert*	Pvt.	lcl	10-11-17	6-18-19	
Langston, Otho	Pvt.		10-11-17	6-18-19	
Langston, William	Pvt.		7-18-18	12-17-18	
Lewis, Eli	Pvt.		4-16-18	12- 1-18	
Lindsy, Lewis*	Sgt.		3-11-18	3-20-19	
Lindsay, Tom*			10- 6-17	6-24-19	

* Indicates oversea service

Little, John	Pvt.		10- 6-17	1- 2-18	
Lockett, Jim*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-18-19	
Logan, Ethel*	Pvt.		7-29-18	12-14-18	
Martin, Joseph E.*	Pvt.		7-18-18	7-14-19	
Mathis, Johnnie*	Pvt.		7-18-18	8-18-19	
Mayers, Alex	Pvt.		3- 5-18	11-30-18	
Moffett, Dock	Pvt.		7-16-18	12-21-18	
McCuller, William*	Pvt.		8-22-18	7-29-19	
McCullum, Pink	Pvt.		5- 3-18	4- 2-19	
McDonald, Quillie*	Wag.		3- 5-18	7- 9-19	
Noblin, Charlie R.*	Pvt.		7-18-18	7-12-19	
Noblin, Harvey	Pvt.	1cl	7-29-18	4-22-19	
Norris, Clifton	Pvt.		8-29-18	12-10-18	
Norris, Fela	Pvt.		8-29-18	12-17-18	
Owens, John	Pvt.	1cl	7-18-18	1-18-19	
Owens, Kennie*	Pvt.		7-18-18	7-12-19	
Page, Alonzo*	Pvt.	1cl	3-31-18	7-14-19	
Page, Joseph W.*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-18-19	
Page, Louis*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	4-23-18	(Died)
Page, Maxie*	Pvt.	1cl	3- 5-18	4-23-18	
Page, Rodric*	Pvt.		7-18-18	5-20-19	
Parker, Simon*	Pvt.		10- 6-17	9-13-19	(Died)
Parker, William	Pvt.		6- 8-17	5-20-19	
Quarlles, James	Pvt.		3-31-18	10-16-18	
Rankin, Rich*	Pvt.		7-18-18	6-11-19	
Reece, Elijah*	Pvt.		7-20-18	7-22-19	
Reuben, Tonsey*	Pvt.		10- 6-17	6-13-19	
Richardson, Sam*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-18-19	
Shelby, Allison*	Corp.		10- 6-17	7-14-19	
Sherman, Monroe	Sgt.		9-27-18	2- 6-19	
Smith, Chester	Pvt.		7-18-18	10-19-18	
Smith, Hines	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-28-19	
Smith, Oscar*	Pvt.		5- 3-18	7-21-19	
Spencil, Harvey*	Wag.		5- 3-18	7-18-19	
Taylor, Artillery	Pvt.		6-19-18	12-11-18	
Turner, Lewis*	Pvt.		3- 5-18	7-23-19	
Wade, Ance*	Pvt.		8-22-18	1- 8-19	
Wallace, Ephram	Pvt.		7-16-18	1-27-19	
Ware, Robert*	Pvt.	1cl	3-31-18	7-12-19	
Watkins, Henderson	Pvt.		8-24-18	2-20-19	
Wheeler, Evans*	Pvt.	1cl	10- 6-17	6-28-19	
Wheeler, Harrison	Pvt.		7-18-18	11-6 -18	
Williamson, Claud*	Pvt.	1cl	8-23-18	7-15-19	
Williamson, Eddie*	Pvt.	1cl	3-31-18	6-28-19	

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* Indicates oversea service

Reference: Records in Adjutant General's office,
Jackson, Mississippi

Marines

		Date Enlisted	Date Discharge
Anderson, William C.	Phrmsts. M. 3cl	8-24-17	10-18-19
Bell, Harper H.	Hosp.Aprnts.2cl	8- 8-18	2-18-19
Bell, William A.	Hosp.Aprnts.2cl	4- 8-18	2-18-19
Blakney, Emerson A.	Aprnts. Seamen	10- 1-18	7-16-20
Boler, Hugh	Water Tender	4-21-17	9- 6-19
Boykin, Clarence M.	Coxswain	1- 3-17	11-11-19
Boykin, William C.	Fireman 1cl	1- 5-16	12-19-18
Byrd, Rufus F.	Water Tender	3-25-15	2- 6-19
Clark, Robert E.	Aprnts. Seaman	7- 8-18	6-30-19
Craft, Sylvester	Phrmst.Mate 3cl	4-16-18	4-10-19
Currie, Braxton L.	Seaman 2cl	5-24-18	12-21-18
Currie, Robert M.	Seaman 2cl	4-15-18	12-20-18
Currie, Samuel H.	Fireman 1cl	4-15-18	5-20-19
Crout, Horace F.	-	3-29-18	7-31-19
Davis, Oscar H.	Seaman 2cl	3-18-18	7- 2-19
Dennis, Edward G.	Hosp. Steward	10-18-16	7- 5-17
Easterling, Wilma J.	Electn.1cl Gen.	10-16-16	12-13-19
Evans, Dewey	Seaman	5-15-17	7-23-19
Floyd, John E.	Sunners Mate 1cl	10- 9-16	7-12-19
Ford, Mathew T.	Seaman 2cl	7- 3-17	6- 7-19
Ford, Robert W.	Yeoman 2cl	6-29-17	11-15-19
Ford, Roy	Seaman	4-15-18	1-18-19
Gambrell, William V.	Boatswain M.1cl	8-22-16	8-21-20
Grissom, Deavours C.	Gunners Mate 2cl	5- 1-17	3-15-19
Grissom, Robert C.	Seaman	7-12-17	3- 8-19
Horn, John E.	Aprnts. Seaman	4-15-18	2-28-19
Horn, Allen C.	Seaman	1-12-18	8-16-19
Horn, Atlie	Phrmst.M. 2cl	6-22-17	10-17-19
Houston, Robert E.	Seaman	7-14-17	8- 4-19
Huff, Robert E.	Hosp. Aprnts.2cl	4- 9-18	2-25-19
Ingram, Marvin	Fireman 2cl	4-11-17	8-20-19
James, Orren	Fireman 1cl	10-11-17	2- 4-19
Johnson, John H.	Aprnts Seaman	6-11-18	11-12-18
Johnson, Robert	Warrant Off.Ste.	11-27-17	8-25-19
Johnson, William A.	-	6- 4-18	8-29-19
Jones, Anselm P.	Pvt. 1cl	3-29-18	10- 7-18
Jones, Hings A.	Aprnts. Seaman	7- 8-18	11-12-18
Lack, Joshua S.	Qmaster 3cl	5- 3-18	12-26-18
Lane, Robert O.	Fireman 2cl	6-24-18	9-24-19
Mayfield, James L.	Seaman 2cl	7- 1-18	3-13-20
Miller, Joe C.	Boatswain M.2cl	4-10-17	5-21-19

Moore, Walter E.	Fireman 3cl	3-27-18	12-18-18
Murray, Alex	Seaman 2cl	1-29-17	7-15-19
Murray, George W.	Seaman	3-26-18	6-26-19
Murray, Henry C.	Seaman	7-12-17	8- 4-19
Murray, Paul	Seaman	1-29-17	1- 3-20
McAlpin, James R.	Aprnts. Seaman	7- 8-18	11-12-18
McDonald, James K.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-11-18	11-12-18
McDonnieal, Sylvester	Seaman	4-10-18	1-22-19
McLain, Cas V.	Carpenter USNRF	9-28-17	5-18-20
Nobles, George D.	Qmaster 2cl Sig.	4-24-17	7- 3-19
Norris, Barney E.	Hosp. Aprnt. 2cl	4- 9-18	4-16-19
Orso, Carlos Mc.	Seaman	4-18-17	9-11-19
Pearson, William J.	Hosp. Aprnt. 1cl	7- 8-18	10- 3-19
Phillips, Oliver	Seaman 2cl	4-21-17	12-30-19
Powers, Wallace P.	Engineman 1cl	7-19-17	2-21-19
Purvis, Grover I.	Seaman	12-13-17	1-15-19
Richardson, Robert O.	Engineman 2cl	11-20-17	9-13-19
Roberts, Robert P.	Hosp. Aprnt. 1cl	4- 4-18	5-22-19
Roberts, William H.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-10-18	12- 4-18
Russum, Hugh	Fireman 1cl	12-11-17	10- 8-19
Scoggin, Andrew C.	Fireman 2cl	4-21-17	8-26-19
Sowell, Robert L.	Seaman	4-17-17	11-11-18
Stennett, Elmer	Aprnts. Seaman	7-22-18	11-12-18
Stewart, Sylvester S.	Seaman 2cl	6-21-18	1-14-19
Sullivan, Joseph W.	Aprnts.Seaman	7-19-18	10-14-18
Swor, Dewey D.	Aprnts. Seaman	8- 2-18	1-21-19
Swor, Harvey H.	Electn.1cl Gen.	2-27-17	7-23-20
Tullos, Dewey W.	Aprnts. Seaman	10- 1-18	12-19-18
Walker, Herman C.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-29-18	6-16-19
Waltman, Charlie M.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-17-18	2- 6-19
Ward, Solomon K.	Phrmst. M. 3cl	4- 3-18	7-30-19
Watkins, William D.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-24-18	2-18-19
Welborn, Lester E.	Aprnts. Seaman	7-17-18	11-12-18
Welborn, Richard C.	Fireman 2cl	12-11-17	5-26-19
Wheeler, George R.	Chief Machnst.M.	9-17-15	9-16-19
Williams, Eugene L.	Seaman 2cl	4-15-18	12-24-18

The following names of ex-service men sent in from Smith County are not found in the War Roster.

Ates, Chester
Ates, Oscar
Amoson, Tanner
Anderson, Stanley
Anderson, Tom
Anderson, Van

Byrd, King
Barr, E. F.
Blackwell, Clyde
Bynum, Barney
Banks, George
Bryant, Dol
Byrd, Marshall
Boyles, Dan
Beard, Charlie
Boyles, Ed
Bowen, Fletcher

Chisholm, John B.
Clark, Robert E.

Dukes, Spurgeon
Dixon, Hines

Fortenberry, Cleve
Floyd, Lee

Green, Orin
Gills, Marvin
Green, Chester
Grimes, Barney
Grant, U. S.

Hedrick, Ross
Howell, A. V. D.
Hester, C. L.
Holder, W. D.
Hopkins, Virgie
Huff, Bob
Herron, Bob

Jordan, Jim
Johnston, Joe T.
Johnston, Henry
Jones, Hines
Jones, Claiborne
Jones, Ance
Jones, Pat
Juy, Jess

Keys, Lester

Leffer, E. O.
Little, Frank
Lindsey, Tom

Moss, Jos. H.
Miller, Chas. E.
Means, Cyrus
Mangum, Chester

McCollumn, D.
McDonald, Cecil
McWorther, Nelson

Norris, Grady

Purvis, Grover
Pruitt, Samuel D.
Parkman, Sheely

Rogers, Clemland
Richardson, Jim
Rawls, Woodard

Sullivan, H. F.
Sullivan, Hines
Stringer, H. T.
Scarborough, W. B.
Sullivan, Walter
Smith, Hines
Smith, Cleo

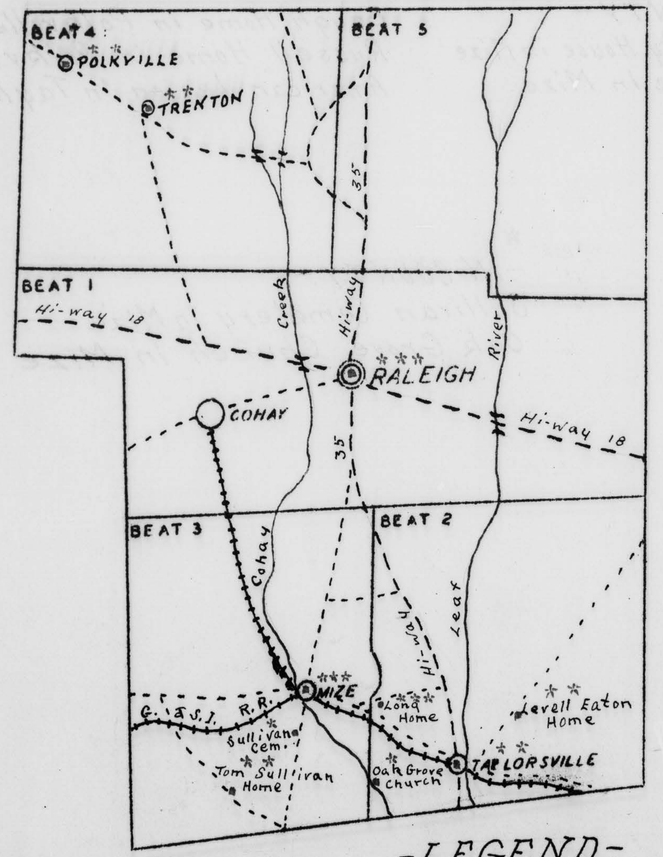
Tanner, Ed
Thompson, Homes
Thompson, Preston
Tullos, Dewey

Valentine, Theodore
Vinzant, Broadfoot

Wilborn, Foster
Williamson, Claude
Walley, Frank
Walker, Herman C.

Yelverton, Grover
Yelverton, Hines
Yelverton, Varney
Yelverton, Victor

SMITH



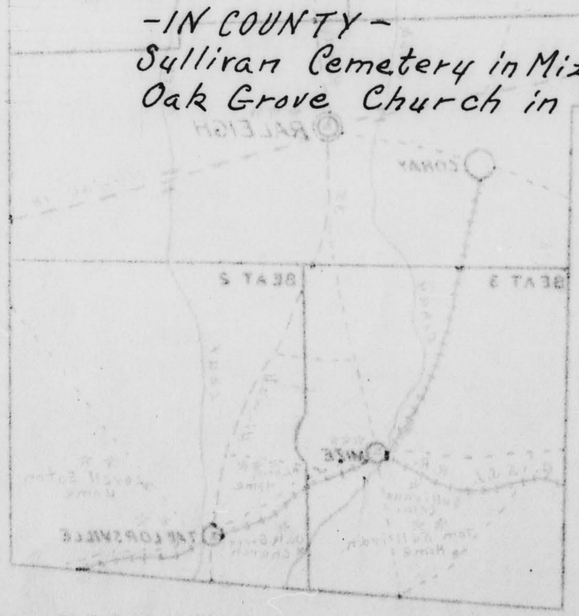
(OVER)

MISSISSIPPI STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

* * *
-IN RALEIGH-
Court House
Community House
-IN COUNTY-
Community House in Mize
Long Home in Mize

* *
+IN COUNTY-
Levell Eaton Home in Taylorsville
Bell Home in Trenton
Baugh Home in Polkville
Russell Home in Polkville
American Legion in Taylorsville

*
-IN COUNTY-
Sulliran Cemetery in Mize
Oak Grove Church in Mize



Supplementary material not included in

the bound volume.

The Hollow, a long narrow valley lying south of Mize, has been the source of so many tales of feuds and bloodshed that it is now impossible to separate fact from legend. Every Mississippian knows of it and uses its name as a synonym for lawlessness. It was first inhabited by nine Sullivan brothers, fierce Irishmen who brought with them from the South Carolina mountains the clannish customs of that section. Moving into the Hollow in 1810? each brother homesteaded a 160-acre plot, and each cut a ditch around his land to separate it from his brother's. At the mouth of the stream along which the farms lay, they built a lumber mill, a gristmill, and a cotton gin. The collection of mills and farms was called Bunker Hill for some reason satisfactory to the Sullivans, but soon came to be known as "Merry Hell," because of the fights taking place there. The brothers continued to clear the land and to increase their farms until they had the entire valley under cultivation. Their arrogance, increasing with their prosperity, caused them to be hated and feared by the neighbors, many of whom moved away. "Wild Bill," a son of Hence, one of the nine brothers, was the most notorious of the clan. But though he brawled, fought, and caroused up and down the Hollow throughout his life, he managed to outlive the War between the States, the World War, and, more remarkably, the Sullivan Feud, dying peacefully in his bed. Alleged to have killed more of his kinsmen than any other Sullivan, he was given the title "King of the Hollow." Neace, brother of Wild Bill, was the most magnificent specimen physically. Tall, straight, gaunt, he had a dark beard that reached below his waist. Once after a rough and tumble fight at Shiloh Church in which two men were shot to death, Neace, with blood pouring out of his intestines exposed by knife wounds, got up and walked 200 yds. and mounted his horse. Stories of the efforts of officers to enforce the law on the Sullivans were favorite local jokes. A sheriff and his deputies once attempted to arrest Bill and Neace, but the brothers stopped their plowing and, forcing the officers into a barn, locked them in. On another occasion, Bill and Neace placed a sheriff's head between the rails of a heavy splitrail fence and left him there to starve. In 1874, however, after Bryant Craft was shot for some good Sullivan reason, a serious attempt was made to apprehend Bill and Neace, who took to the Swamps and remained in hiding for four years. At the end of that time they gave themselves up for trial, but a fire of mysterious origin destroyed the courthouse and the records of indictment against them. They never came to trial.

Some of the earlier Sullivan men were very small, the youngest of "Small Jim's" children being called "Runty Bill." The boy hated the name and was extremely sensitive about his dwarf-like stature. Legend has it that Runty Bill on one of his solitary walks was given a drink from an acorn cup by a woodland elf; the liquid was an elixir promoting growth and strength. After that he and all his descendants were of splendid physique. Because of his superior size he was able to win from one of his smaller brothers the girl both loved, and it is said that the notorious intra-clan feud originated in the enmity which resulted. The fight broke out about 1860 and the offspring of the brothers were drawn into the argument. Fighting words were hurled, and the feud lasted until 1910. Fights, ambuscades, and wholesale executions were frequent. Brothers slew brothers and families arrayed themselves against in-laws. The fiercest battles were fought at Shiloh Church on Bunker Hill. Once, the members of one faction caught a member of the opposing faction and hitched him to a plow. Then after plowing him all day, they locked him in the ox's stall and fed him fodder. Saturday afternoons, regardless of the weather, the men of the clan gathered in Mize and the wise citizenry remained at home, content with the knowledge that, come Sunday morning, fewer Sullivans would be in the world than had been the day before; the Sullivans bullied, swaggered, and insulted one another until the desired fight began.

One Sullivan reformed and reported not only his own sins but also those of his kinsmen to the preacher. Immediately his unappreciative kinsmen destroyed his mill, burned his farm house and timber, and rode him out of the Hollow on a rail. At a ball game in Mize in 1924, a squabble arose over a technicality and a fight supplanted the game. After the fight was finished two persons lay dead and a half dozen were seriously wounded.

Notwithstanding these activities the Sullivans were excellent farmers. They were always prosperous and raised good cattle. Wade Sullivan offers a reason for their success: "We watch all the times it thunders in February and, in April when them days come, we kiver our garden up. It will sho' frost on them days. Then too, we allus plant all day on Friday before Easter."

While lawlessness is by no means a thing of the past in the Hollow, the Sullivans have become more cautious in their ways. Occasionally, at election time and during county fair week, someone will go berserk and act Sullivan, but community spirit is against such reversions. Many of the more peaceable Sullivans have moved away to less turbulent areas to make honored names for the family.

Mississippi A Guide to the Magnolia State (New York: The Viking Press), 498-499.

HOT COFFEE, 131.8 m., is hardly more than a gin, several frame houses, and a conspicuously new brick-constructed store building sprawling beside the road, but because of its name it is known throughout the State. According to James Street, immediately after the War between the States, J. J. Davis of Shiloh swapped a sabre for a sick horse, swapped the horse for a wagon, swapped the wagon for another horse, and after a week of such swapping found himself with enough cash to start a store. He gathered his possessions and came here, building a store by the old Taylorsville-Williamsburg Road. He hung a coffee pot over his door, and served coffee that was both hot and good, made of pure spring water and New Orleans beans. He used molasses drippings for sugar and the customer could have either long or short sweetening; he refused to serve cream, saying it ruined the taste. Politicians from Taylorsville and Williamsburg patronized the store, serving coffee to their constituents and anyone else that happened to be around. Travelers coming by on their way from Mobile to Jackson drank Mr. Davis's coffee while eating the food they brought with them. Old Mr. Davis died in 1880 and one of the boys from Sullivan's Hollow took over the management of the place. One day a drummer stopped and ordered coffee. "What's the name of this place?" he asked. "Ain't got no name. Just Davis' sto'," said the owner. The salesman stared to drink his coffee, but it was too hot. He strangled and sputtered, "Mister, this is hot coffee," which was all right with the "sto'keeper." The same day another drummer came through. "Ever given this place a name?" he asked. "Yessir," came the answer quickly, "this is Hot Coffee." The present village store occupies the site of the one in which Davis made his coffee.

Ibid, 499-500.