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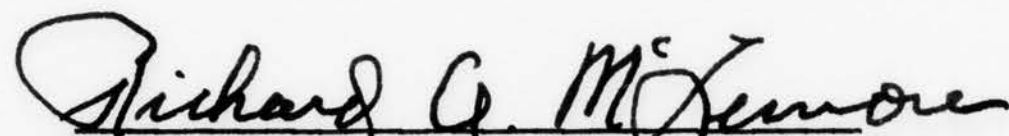
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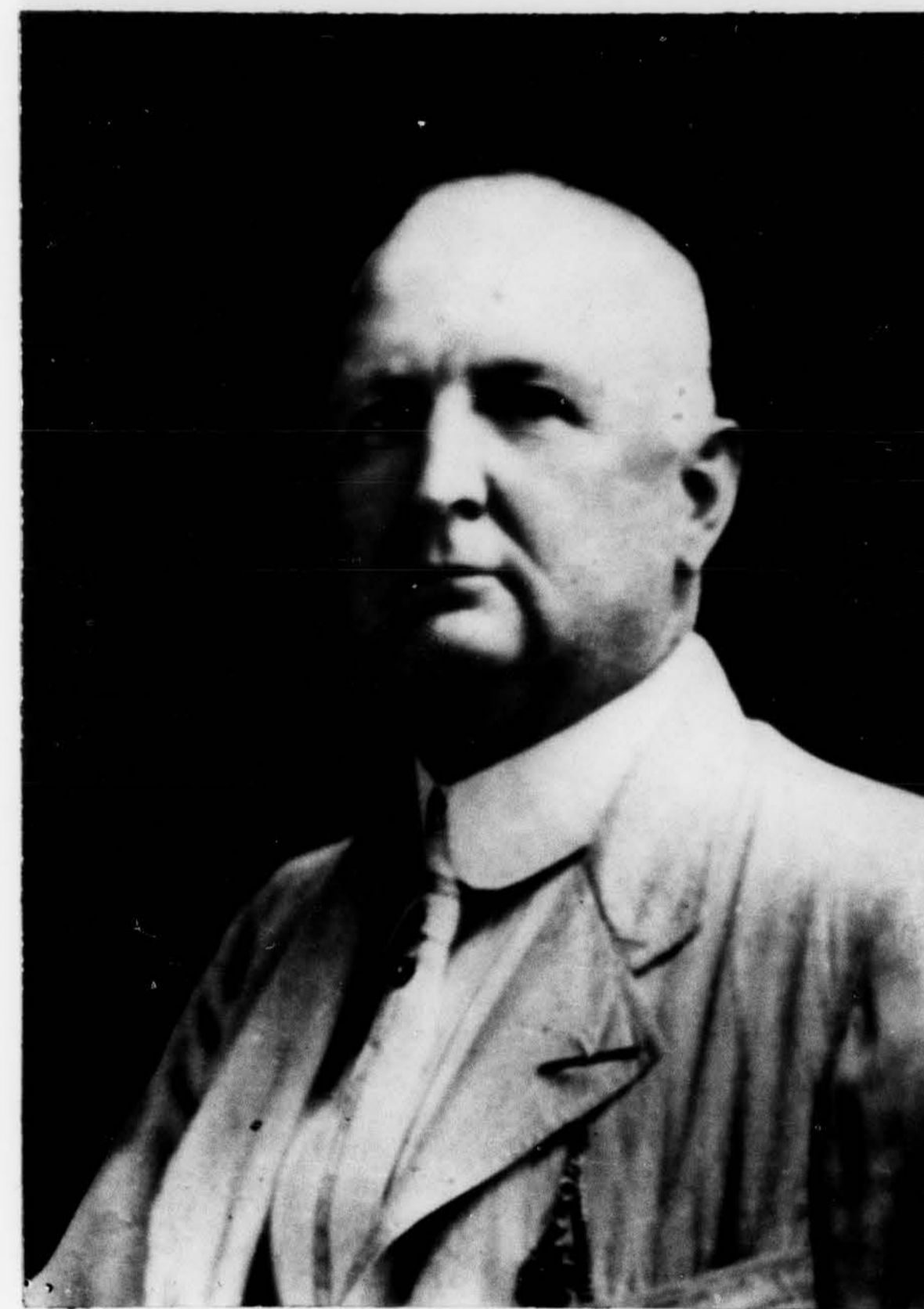
  
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Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.



JAMES TOLBERT THOMAS

Financier, Philanthropist, and Gentleman

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An Appreciation

The history of Grenada County would be far from complete without some special reference to the life and service of J. T. Thomas. His public service and activities, his reputation for doing big things in a big way, his unselfishness and generosity, and his big sympathetic heart have brought him acquaintance that extends far beyond his county and beyond his state.

Born in moderate circumstances on a farm eight miles west of Grenada, this man of altruistic destiny early learned to know the difficulties, the possibilities, and the needs of rural life in Mississippi.

"That states of native strength possessed,  
Though very poor, may still be very blessed."

The scholastic training of Mr. Thomas was limited to eighteen months in the village school, but his limited school opportunities were more than compensated with the growth of a vision later to find expression in extraordinary contributions to a more abundant rural life.

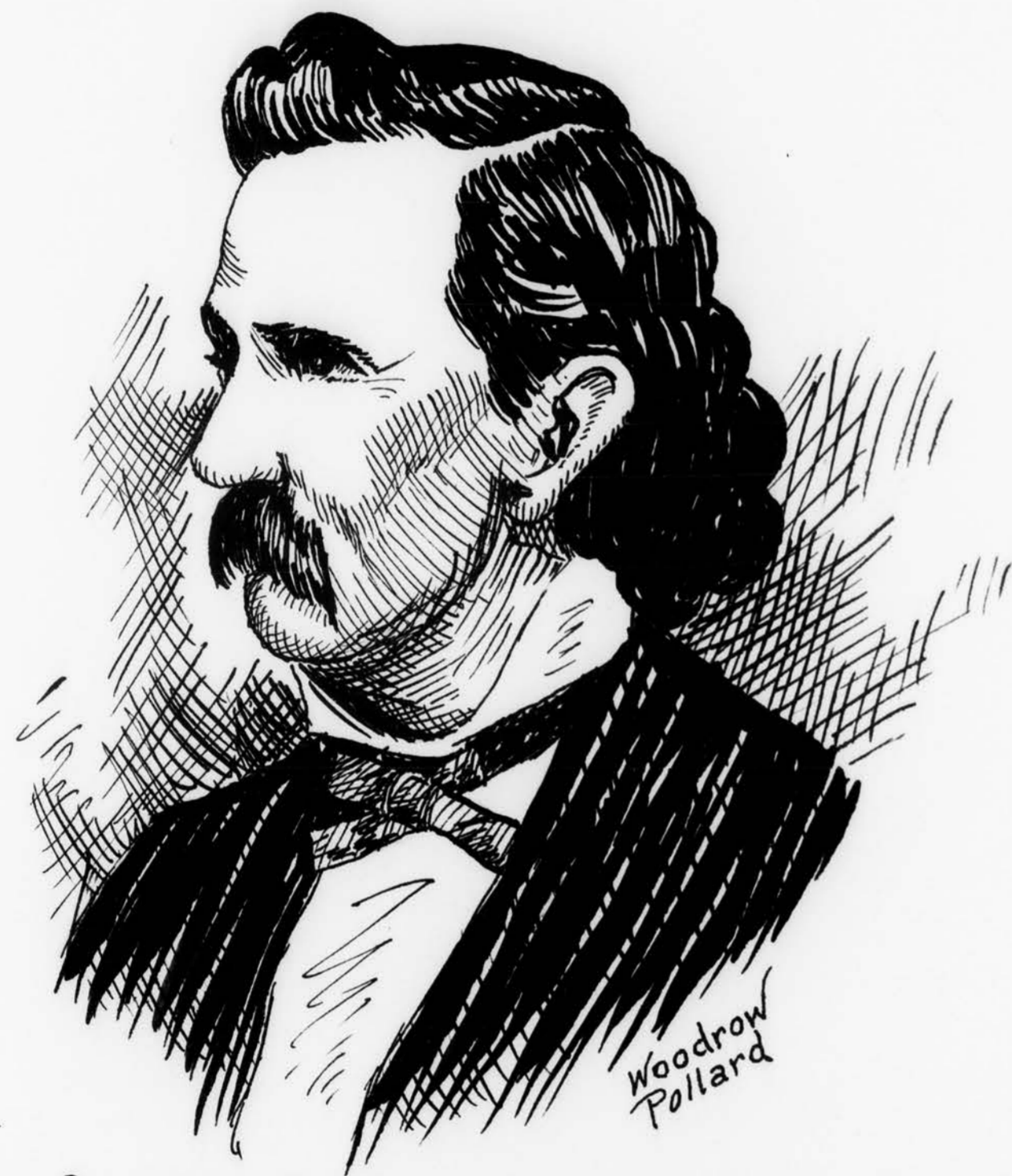
After fourteen years on the farm where he was born, where he attended school, and where, when not hanging sand lizzards, he earned his first wages at the age of ten by knocking cottonstalks on his uncle's farm, he moved to Grenada where his financial and philanthropic career began and continues. From Grenada the enriching influence of Mr. Thomas has radiated through all north Mississippi and his reputation for utilitarianism has become national.

"Service above self" has been and is a keyword in his life. Modest as a child and averse to publicity, he has always preferred to remain in the background and be the source and inspiration of constructive force. Though four-score years have passed since he saw the light of day, Mr. Thomas continues as the active president of Grenada Bank System and regularly visits the twelve banks in the chain and carries on in a happy way his office work in the parent bank in Grenada.

To relate in detail the numerous projects and measures originated and promoted by him in behalf of humanity, white and black, would require space beyond an ordinary allotment for an individual sketch. It was Mr. Thomas who made the contribution that secured for the state the services of that able and gifted woman, Miss Susie V. Powell, as State Director of School Improvement, which organization later became the Parent Teacher Association of Mississippi. It was Mr. Thomas who made the first contribution toward reducing adult illiteracy in our state. It was Mr. Thomas who at personal expense, a quarter of a century ago, brought all the County Superintendents and State Department heads together at Gulfport for discussion and recreation with a view to a larger, more vital, and happier public school system. Seventeen years ago, touched by the physical needs of old and decrepit negroes in Grenada County, this man of big heart and soul was instrumental in the establishment of the Grenada County Old Colored Folks Home where aged negroes are given happy, sanitary environment, sound food, a matron's care, and regular medical attention, all without cost. This is one of Mr. Thomas's hobbies and the object of his zealous interest. We would like to speak of Mr. Thomas as President of the Mississippi Bankers Association, as Director of War Savings in Mississippi during the World War, his encouragement of diversified and improved livestock by boys and girls through the Grenada Banking System offering pigs and chickens of the best breed and accepting notes without interest and without security. Many other channels of service for the happiness of humanity were originated by him but cannot be included here - his numerous little nameless, unrecorded, unremembered acts of kindness and of love. J. T. Thomas is a man princely among his fellows, generous and sympathetic with the unfortunate, whether of high or of low estate, giving audience to the ragged outcast as generously as to rank and dignity.

Finally: "His life is gentle and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'Here is a man.'"

John Rundle, Superintendent  
Grenada High School



Senator Edward Cary Walthall

EXHIBIT MATERIAL  
FOR  
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

MISSISSIPPI HISTORY  
MAY 1911

MISSISSIPPI HISTORY  
MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT  
State V. Powell, Supervisor

MISSISSIPPI HISTORY  
MAY 1911

SOURCE MATERIAL  
For  
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

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GRENADA COUNTY  
Volume XXII

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

Illustrated  
1936-1938

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

1902-1957



FOREWORD

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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 wholeheartedly to assemble the colossal mass of material into logical, readable form.

*Susie V. Powell*  
Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor  
Historical Research Project

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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.

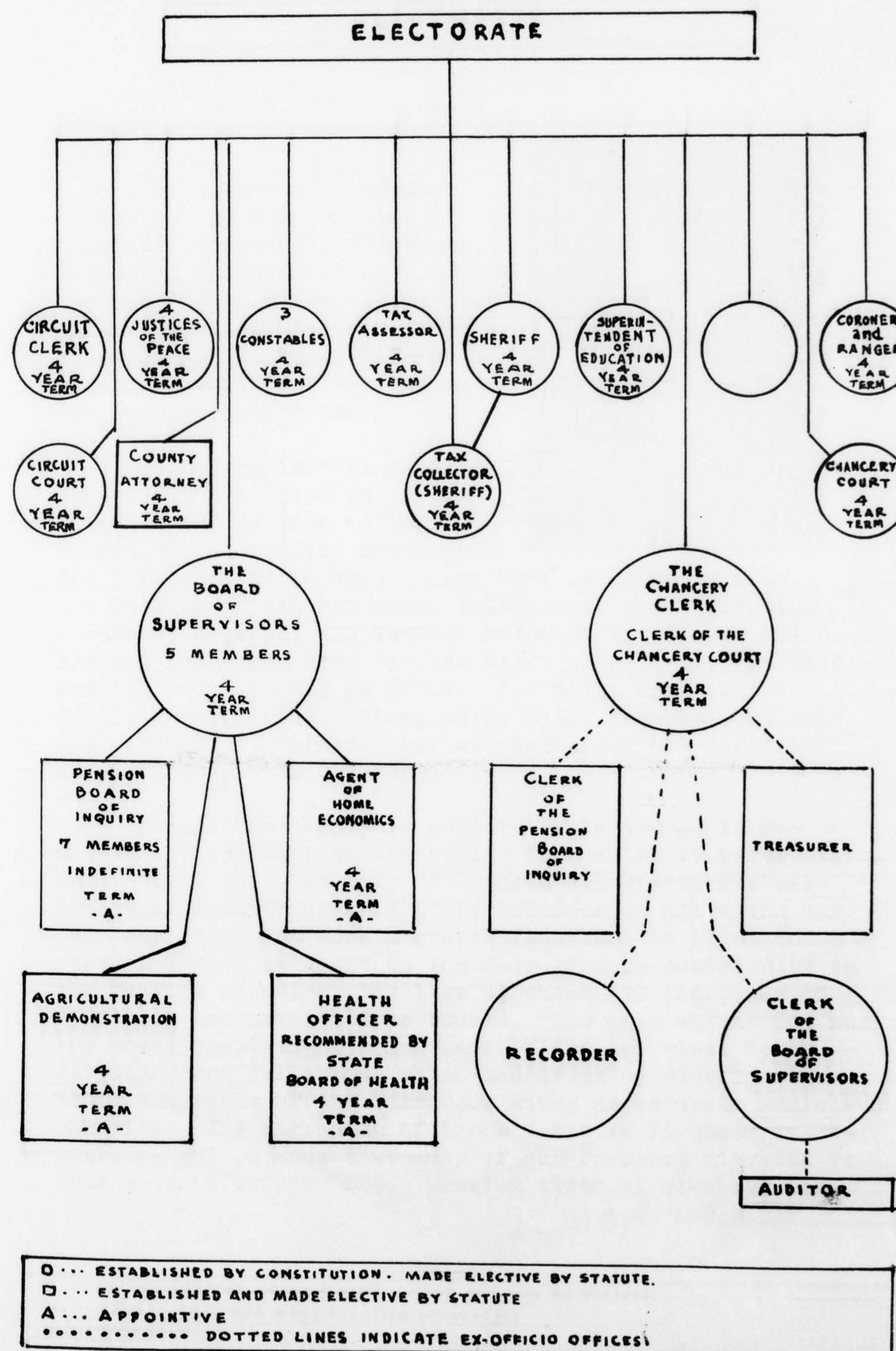
The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county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

### CHART OF GOVERNMENT — GRENADA COUNTY





INTRODUCTION

By  
Mrs. (S. A.) Fannie Baker Morrison  
Grenada, Mississippi.

The county of Grenada, carved out of the counties of Carroll, Yalobusha, and others, covers an approximate area of six hundred square miles, being about seventeen miles wide and forty miles long. It began life as a political unit in 1870, during the Reconstruction era.



Though diminutive in size, Grenada County makes up in the value of its fertile valleys, shaded hills, rolling plains, and the beauty of its diverse flora what it lacks in area. Its forests of stately oaks, tall pines, wide-spreading sycamore, dogwood, and various hardwood trees have attracted lumbermen from far and near, with the result that several sawmills may be found. Its soil, rich in productivity, yields cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, and melons. Trucking, farming, and stock-raising are the chief occupations of the planters.

Though the county is comparatively young, it has within its boundary an older city from which it takes its name. Last year the city of Grenada celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary. A grand barbecue, a mile-long parade depicting the town's growth from 1836 to 1936, and a pageant staged at night on the fair grounds contributed to the festive occasion, the like of which its thousands of witnesses had never before beheld. The main attraction was the scene recalling the marriage of the two rival towns, Pittsburg and Tullahoma, which had grown up side by side along the banks of the Yalobusha River as separate municipalities. The beginning of these towns is shrouded in obscurity, but we know that many of our forbears migrated to this section before 1836. Growing tired of rivalry, the

citizens decided to unite and take the name Grenada. A Methodist minister by the name of Lucas performed the marriage rites at a big barbecue.

This section of our commonwealth belonged to the Choctaw Indians at the time of the coming of the pioneers, many of whom came as we know, long before the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The terms of this treaty opened up a wide vista for adventurous men desirous of "newer fields and greener pastures," hoping, perhaps, to found estates for their families. Most of these pioneers came from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee, some in keel boats, but most in covered wagons, bringing their families, their Negroes, stock, household effects, and farm implements.

Among those early settlers were the families of the Talberts, Leighs, Lakes, Williamsons, Boushes, Jones, Bakers, Powells, Hughes, Stokes, Halls, Hamiltons, Heaths, Passes, Parkers, Moodys, Hortons, Penns, Griffis', Hardys, Townes, Minters, Browns, Hoffas, Paines, Barksdales, Thomas', Calhouns, Martins, and many others.

Among the first pastors of early churches were: Presbyterian, organized in 1837, Rev. John Black; Missionary Baptist, 1838, Rev. William Minter; Methodist, 1825, three missionaries, Aiken, Hunley, and Smith; Episcopal, 1870, Rev. William Mercer Green, first Bishop of Mississippi; Central Baptist, 1894, Rev. J. W. Lee. In the neighborhood of what is now Hardy Station, Francis Baker organized the first Baptist church in the county in 1834. Later a dissension arose in its membership on the subject of foreign missions, and a split resulted, some of the members withdrawing to form the Missionary Baptist church.

Grenada boasts of splendid schools, both collegiate and academic. A fine public school system takes care of both white and colored children, and ranks second to none in the state. There are, within its borders three elementary schools with twelve grades. Grenada College sits back on its campus amid grand old oaks. Its center building is three-stories high and nearly ninety years old, and of the dignified architecture of the Maltese cross.

Grenada has a number of civic and literary organizations,--Rotary, Twentieth-Century, Lion, and Civic League

clubs. Many years ago the Civic League won a prize in a clean-up contest put on by a state health officer. So helpful were the Negroes in this campaign that the president of the League gave the prize money to their school to buy a drinking-fountain for its campus.

With its wonderful system of highways, paved streets, large churches, schools, and beneficent organizations I feel I may be pardoned (being a native and life-long citizen) for feeling proud of our county for what it was, has been, and is!

Finally, may I express that pride in the language of a favorite poet?

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said,  
'This is my own, my native land!'"

## CHAPTER I

## FORMATION

Grenada County, situated in the north central part of the state, is a part of the territory ceded by the Choctaws in the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Its early history is identified with that of Yalobusha, Carroll, Tallahatchie, and the Choctaw counties, for Grenada County was formed from parts of their territory in 1870.(1) What is now Grenada was, in its early days, a settlement in Yalobusha County, and in 1834 Yalobusha was the northernmost county in the state.(2) While the history of Grenada as a county does not date back to pioneer days, many of its towns antedate it by forty or fifty years.

Extinct Towns

Some of its earliest settlements flourished a while, then faded, and died out altogether.

ELLIOTT, the earliest of these, was settled in 1818 before the Choctaws ceded their lands to the white man, for it was established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as an Indian mission. Located two miles south of the present site of Holcomb, it must not be confused with the present Elliott, which lies further to the southeast. John and Hannah Smith, of Salem, Massachusetts, who came in 1820, were among the early missionaries to Elliott. Later, when the Indians were removed to reservations in the west, some of the missionaries went with them, but John Smith and his wife moved to Pittsburg, which was later to become part of Grenada. There he opened a tavern at the sign of the Union Hotel.

The little settlement of Elliott, for which there was no longer a need after the departure of the Indians, was abandoned; pioneers, attracted to the undeveloped country by the sale of Indian lands, bought the territory, and plantations were established.

CHOCCHUMA, settled some time after 1825 on the site

- (1) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, p. 806.  
 (2) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. III, p.314.

of the old Indian village of the same name (see chap.3, Indians), was about seventeen miles down the river from Grenada between Holcomb and Parsons where the Charleston-Carrollton road crosses the Yalobusha River.

One of the first land offices in Mississippi, that for the northwestern district, was located at Chocchuma about 1832 or earlier. In papers of the county published in 1835 and 1836 appear proclamations made by the president of the United States concerning the sale of certain lands in the Chocchuma district, signed by President Andrew Jackson. The grants made to individuals upon payment for lands, though issued at Chocchuma, were signed by the president. A number of these, signed by President Martin Van Buren, are still in existence, some of them dating back to 1840 and belonging to Volney Nason and W. A. Winter of Grenada County.

For several years people were attracted to the town by the land sales, and Chocchuma became an important shipping point, but the removal of the land office to Grenada in 1842 was a deathblow, which the town did not survive very long. George Connelly was a merchant at that place in the days of its prosperity, and James A. Girault was United States receiver of "public monies" at the land office.(1) He seems to have continued in this position even after the office was moved, for a paper of 1842 announces:

"Maj. James A. Girault, has been nominated by President Tyler and confirmed by the Senate, Receiver of Public monies, of the North Western Land District, at Grenada, Miss., which appointment he held for the last four years under President Van Buren."(2)

TROY, another town now extinct, was a prosperous early settlement about five miles down the river from the present site of Grenada. At the time of its greatest prosperity it had a population of one hundred or one hundred fifty people. A wealthy class of planters lived in the neighborhood, among whom were the Leighs, Powells, Talberts, Bakers, Minters, and Townes. At Troy, Robert Mullen, who later became one of Grenada's leading merchants, began his career as a tailor and merchant on a small scale. Chisholm and Minter owned the most important mercantile firm. Despite this early prosperity, Troy's existence was brief. When, in 1836, Grenada was formed, the trade and population of Troy were drawn there, and when Dr. T. D. Isom

(1) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, p.413.  
(2) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 15, 1842.

passed through the site of old Troy in 1838 he found it a "deserted village" with only a few, unoccupied houses remaining.(1)

TUSCAHOMA, located in what was then Tallahatchie County about twelve miles northwest of Grenada, and only a few miles north of Chocchuma, is another of the towns no longer extant. Girault & McRea, Campbell & Adams, Tulson & Company, J. D. Carroll & Company, and Adams & Willcox were some of the most important mercantile firms and reported a thriving trade. (2) The Pittsburg Bulletin contained advertisements for the latter two; the one for J. D. Carroll & Company indicates that there had been an earlier firm than their own:

\*NEW GOODS

"The subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Fancy and Staple Goods, which embraces every article usually called for in this section of the country, all of which they feel disposed to sell low, to punctual and solvent customers, on a credit until 1st of January, 1837. Having taken the warehouse, at the Landing in this place, formerly occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Hunly they are prepared to receive and forward goods consigned to them with promptness and dispatch. A small lot of Bagging and Rope on hand, which will be sold at 35 and 15 cents.

J. D. Carroll & Co." (3)

Tuscahoma

"JAMES Y. BLOCKER continues to reside in Tuscahoma, and is giving his undivided attention to the business of his profession. Persons having left business with the firm of Blocker and Choves, can ascertain what disposition has been made of it, or receive their money, in cases where it has been collected, by calling on him at his office or his residence!"(4)

The first licensed saloon in Tallahatchie County was established in Tuscahoma in January, 1835, upon payment of a fee of \$15. In that same year a newspaper, The Tuscahomian, began publication, and a ferry was established by A. L. Campbell. (5)

Tuscahoma also boasted a hotel known as Wayside Inn, which was kept by the Williams family. The remains of the

(1) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. V, p.355.  
(2) Ibid., p. 369.  
(3) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Nov. 19, 1835.  
(4) Ibid.,  
(5) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol.V.p.369.

building are still standing. Tuscahoma Academy was located a mile and a half southeast of town at Guy's Corner but was destroyed by fire in 1847. George W. Martin, an intimate friend of General Andrew Jackson, was another early settler.

Tuscahoma prospered, reached a population of about three hundred people, and in 1836 was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. Shortly afterward, its activity ceased. Though 1850 is considered the approximate date of its demise, (1) the following extracts from a letter published in 1842 seem to indicate that little remained of the town even at that date:

"Mr. Tyler:

"A few days since in company with Maj. James A. Girault, a planter residing near Tuscahoma, I visited that place, once the principal commercial emporium of North Mississippi, but now a deserted village..... The scene was more forcibly impressed upon the mind as the major pointed here and there to improvements made by him at a time when the investment was considered one that would prove of permanent value. Major Girault was a liberal patron toward the improvements of this town; he was the prime mover in various branches of business such as merchandising, tavern-keeping, painting, black-smithing, brickmaking, carpentering &c all of which, I was inferred, caused an outlay which was never realized. There are yet remaining in this town two large two-story frame tavern houses, one of which belongs to the Maj. as also a large and commodious mercantile house about 100 feet in length--many of the buildings have been moved, some for dwelling houses in the country -- one store house has been removed..... a distance of twelve miles....

"One of the buildings in Tuscahoma to which my attention was more particularly called, was the one formerly occupied by E. Percy Howe.....I recollect well the 'Tuscahomian,' that proved champion of Democracy....The building, to which I have alluded as the consecrated temple of Democracy, Maj. Girault was having removed to his residence for a schoolroom as he is educating his children under the care and supervision of a private instructress; a highly accomplished lady from one of the New England States.....

"While at Tuscahoma I obtained some information of the origin of the dog fennel in our town. It seems that we are

(1) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol.V.p.369.

indebted to the boys of that place for the present, luxuriant crop of the article, some time during the fall of 1839 and again in the spring of 1840, at the suggestion of an old one (who it is said brought the seed to that town) a quantity was brought to this town and scattered so as to give no cause for the charge of partiality to any particular portion of it. A portion of the seed was reserved for Coffeerville where it was taken but that place was found so well stocked with James Town Weeds (Jimpson) that they returned with it here and left it; a good joke but rather unpleasant and troublesome to us.

-----X." (1)

In 1844 John A. Williamson, giving Tuscahoma as his residence, advertised for sale all his household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, corn and fodder, horses, cattle, and hogs, with the added notice:

"The Hogs are of the finest imported Burkshire Blood-- i.e. no drop of the base born swine; crosses in their veins." (2)

Grenada

The history of the town which was to become the county seat of Grenada County dates back before the days of the Choctaw cession. In an Indian feud all the members of one Indian family were killed except two little girls, who happened to be away picking blackberries. One of these girls, Peggy Trihan, was later granted 160 acres of the Choctaw lands, which tract lay at the confluence of the Yalobusha River and Abatupon Bogue. After a time, Peggy Trihan sold her land and went west to the Indian Territory.

John Donley was a white man who had for many years carried mail for the Indians. When the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was drawn up, the Indians, out of consideration for him, stipulated that the government should give him a tract of land which he might choose from any part of the Choctaw nation. He decided on a section adjoining that belonging to Peggy Trihan. Later, he sold it to Henry R.W. Hill, of Nashville, Tennessee, who conveyed it to W. M. Gwin, then United States marshal for Mississippi, from whom Hiram G. Runnels acquired it.(3)

At about the same time, the first tract passed into

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., June 25, 1842.
- (2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 3, 1844.
- (3) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XII, Julia C. Brown.

..... (2)

the hands of a town company headed by Franklin E. Plummer, Runnel's great political rival. About 1820, a town was platted on each of the land claims. John Donley's land, under the direction of Hiram G. Runnels (later governor of the state), and his town company, took the name TULLAHOMA. Plummer's town, on Peggy Trihan's grant, was named PITTSBURG. The towns grew up with only a narrow street, now known as Line Street, dividing them, and each town shared the rivalry of its founder toward the other town and its founder.

In 1823, Tullahoma consisted of seven or eight dwelling houses and about the same number of saloons. There were two resident doctors and a lawyer, but no established churches. A ferry across the Yalobusha was kept by John Balfour. Pittsburg had a few more buildings than its rival, and the great advantages of a postoffice and a newspaper, claimed by some authorities to have been The Bowie Knife and, according to old issues on file, The Pittsburg Bulletin, edited by John J. Hamilton, and published weekly (see chap. 16, Press).(1)

Pittsburg also had a ferry about half a mile below that controlled by Tullahoma. In time, Pittsburg capital built a bridge over the river and a levee across the low lands, but the investment did not prove profitable to the turnpike and bridge company, and eventually the improvements were sold to certain citizens of Tullahoma.(2)

Captain Levin Lake, who came with his three brothers from Maryland in 1835, many years later recalled a number of the early settlers of these rival villages. John Smith, who had been one of the missionaries at old Elliott, kept the Union Hotel in Pittsburg; James Sims, who married a daughter of John Smith, was a merchant there; Dr. Allen Gillespie and Dr. Douthet were the town's physicians; G.D. Mitchell, a teacher; M. H. Melton, the blacksmith; Ralph Coffman, a merchant; C. H. Grey, a planter; and Jonathan Carl, a miller. (3)

In issues of The Pittsburg Bulletin appear the cards of two lawyers of that early village - William C. Robb,(4) and E. H. Durrell.(5) E. E. P. Davidson and Thomas Davidson advertised bacon for sale; W. A. Thompson offered "good wages and constant employment" to "two or three Journeymen Carpenters and one or two laborers"; and James Sims,

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Centennial edition, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. III, p. 315.
- (3) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 804-6.
- (4) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Dec. 10, 1835.
- (5) Ibid., Nov. 26, 1835.

the above-mentioned merchant, announced that he was the agent for gin stands manufactured in Columbus, Mississippi.

The advertisement for R. T. Bryarly's store furnishes us with an idea of the stock kept by the general merchant of that day:

#### "NEW GOODS

The Subscriber has just received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, in addition to his former stock at his old stand, in Pittsburg, a large and general assortment of goods, adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, consisting in part of--

Super Blue, Black, Brown and Green Cloths,  
Super Striped, Checked and Plain Satinets, of all colors,  
Black Velvet Vestings,  
Flannels, Baizes, and Blankets,  
Bombazines, Circassians, Bombazetts, Tartan Plaid,  
Calicoes, Tickings, Shawls, Dress Handkerchiefs, Ribbons,  
&c., with a great variety of

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ladies Bonnets,  
Gentlemen's Fur and Seal Skin Caps and Hats,  
Men's Coarse and Fine Monroes, Boots and Shoes,  
Also Ladies' Seal Skin and Leather Shoes, and Shoe-tees,  
Hardware, and Carpenters' Tools, such as Cast Steel  
Axes, Hand-Axes, Chisels, &c.  
Groceries, Wines and Liquors,  
Drugs, and Patent Medicines,  
China, Glass, Queen's and Earthen Ware,  
Books and Stationary;

All of which he offers low, for Cash, or to punctual customers on a January credit. His friends and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods, and he flatters himself that they will not go away dissatisfied.

#### R. T. BRYARLY" (1)

Pryor & Howard announced in the paper's columns that the arrival of the keel boat "Alleghany Belle" had replenished their general merchandise, indicating the importance of river traffic to the early settlements.(2) Levin Lake recalled both these firms, and also those of John Gibbs, Thomas Flack, and

- (1) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Nov. 19, 1835.
- (2) Ibid.

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R. Coffman & Company; (1) though his list did not include that of Morris, Howard, & Company, "who have just received, per steamboat Richmond, in addition to their former stock, a fine lot of Rolled Iron, Castings, Nails, Queensware, Drugs, Paints, and Oil, which they offer low for cash or the usual credits." (2) Nor did he mention Sims & Smith, who announced the dissolution of their partnership in 1835, when F. J. Smith placed all notes and accounts in the hands of his former partner, George W. Sims. (3) There was, apparently, either a resident minister of the gospel in old Pittsburg, or an itinerant preacher, for A. C. Baine, Esq., who advertised his land in Tullahoma for sale, and listed his residence as Pittsburg, was married "by the Rev. Baker" in 1835. (4)

Early Tullahoma had its business houses, too; among them were Larkin Cleveland, Clark Dougan, Armour, Lake & Morton, John Balfour, the ferryman; Major Jack Williams, the keeper of one hotel, and Mrs. Annie Parker, keeper of the other; and Dabbage, the baker. George K. Morton was a merchant, probably of the firm of Armour, Lake & Morton; William Marshall was a silversmith; Mrs. Smith, a planter; John B. Pass, another planter; Daniel Robertson, town marshal; and Henry, William, George, and Levin Lake, four brothers from Maryland, all merchants of Tullahoma. (5)

As the towns grew, their bitter rivalry increased. John Hamilton, editor of the Pittsburg paper, became indebted to citizens of his town, who held a mortgage on his printing equipment. Certain residents of Tullahoma agreed to lend Hamilton the money to pay his mortgage on condition that he move his paper to their village. To the surprise and chagrin of Pittsburg, Hamilton accepted the offer. A copy of this paper, published in May, 1836, is called "The Grenada Bulletin," and contains news and advertisements of Tullahoma. Besides advertisements for Tullahoma merchants previously mentioned, it contains one for Joseph Coffman & Company, general merchants, and one for Mrs. S. M. Orrell, who opened a session of her school there on April 25, 1836. (6) Since this particular issue was published one month before the date on which the two towns were united, and since issues of the Pittsburg Bulletin of 1835 made references to "Tullahoma alias Grenada" (7) and "the towns of Grenada, Pittsburg, and Troy," (7) one may conclude that the name Grenada was not entirely new when the towns were combined, but was being applied to Tullahoma more than a

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 804-6.
- (2) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Dec. 10, 1835.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Ibid, Nov. 19, 1835.
- (5) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. III, p. 314.
- (6) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss. April 18, 1903.
- (7) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Nov. 19, 1835.
- (8) Ibid., Dec. 10, 1835.

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year before that time.

Shortly after acquiring the newspaper, the ambitious Tullahomans obtained the postoffice (1), though the manner in which this was accomplished is not quite clear. One version is that a raiding party from Tullahoma crossed the dividing line one night, loaded up the postoffice and hauled it over into their own territory, where it remained until the citizens of Pittsburg gathered enough courage and men to recapture it in the same fashion. (2) It is known, however, that the postoffice remained in Tullahoma only a short time, but that Pittsburg was not successful in her efforts to regain the paper. (3)

During the political campaign of 1835, Plummer concentrated all his rough eloquence against Runnels, who was a candidate for reelection for governor. The towns, already intensely jealous, shared in the renewed rivalry between their respective founders. On one occasion, when Plummer and Runnels were scheduled for a public discussion of campaign issues, partisan feeling was so violent that bloodshed was narrowly averted. (4)

A little later the citizens of Tullahoma sent a petition to Governor Runnels by courier, asking that Tullahoma be extended to include Pittsburg. The Pittsburgers learned about this and, five hours later, themselves dispatched a courier with a petition that Pittsburg be extended to include Tullahoma. The Tullahoma courier unsuspectingly allowed the Pittsburg courier to overtake him, so both arrived at the Governor's mansion at the same time, each clamoring for admittance. The Governor looked at their respective petitions together and decided to grant neither. (5)

In 1836, some of the citizens of each town, weary of the long feud, appointed commissioners from each town to adjust the difficulties. From the meeting of these commissioners came the plan to unite the towns. To make the union impressive and therefore more binding, they suggested a real wedding ceremony, with a bride chosen from Tullahoma, and a groom from Pittsburg. On July 4, 1836, at a barbecue and festival held, not on the boundary line as was first planned, but near a spring in Tullahoma, where there was plenty of drinking water, Rev. Abraham Lucas, a Methodist minister,

- (1) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. III, p. 315.
- (2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 6, 1928.
- (3) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. III, p. 315.
- (4) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 804-6 by Levin Lake.
- (5) First Book of Minutes, Board of Selectmen, Grenada, Miss.

read the marriage ceremony and pronounced the towns one.(1)

Almost immediately a new point of dissension arose. The new town had to have a name, and neither would consider retaining the old name of the other. Authorities differ as to why GRENADA happened to be chosen. One version is that it means "cease striving;"(2) another is that a Spaniard by the name of Varnada suggested it when the dispute was hottest, and it was seized upon as a compromise; still another says it was Dr. Gillespie's idea.(3)

Probably the rich, fertile soil about the town prompted the choice of a variation of the name of the rich Spanish province, Granada; or perhaps, since Grenada seems already to have been occasionally applied to Tullahoma, it appeared a reasonable compromise. In spite of the varied reasons given, the fact remains that the dispute was settled for a time with the choosing of Grenada as the town's name.

The success of the union was not yet complete, however. Before very long some incident angered the citizens of the former Pittsburg, and they decided to resume their old name. They posted "No Trespassing" signs on the boundary line, and the feud was on again. Tullahomans discovered that Pittsburg was secretly taking steps to become incorporated as a separate community, and its citizens quickly sent a committee to Jackson, where the Legislature was in session, and had an act passed to incorporate their own town under the name of Grenada. Pittsburg was not included in its territory. When this was announced the people of Pittsburg realized they had small chance to obtain articles of incorporation since their town was only a suburb of its rival. They therefore petitioned Grenada to extend its corporate limits to include Pittsburg, and after this the feeling of rivalry gradually died away.(4)

The first minute book of the first Board of Selectmen in Grenada contains in its manuscripts information of the early town government. The first municipal election was held on the first Monday in August, 1836. J. W. Phillips was made justice of the peace; and C. Phillips, town constable; while the selectmen who were to govern the town were J. T. Talbert, N. Howard, R. Coffman, and J. Bullock. This last-named group met for the first time on August 9, 1836. They began by enacting a law that the town constable should

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Centennial Edition.
- (2) Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XII.
- (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Centennial Edition.
- (4) Ibid.

"take notice" of all offenders, and that any person informing against such offenders should receive one-half of the fine assessed. It was made an offense punishable by a fine of \$2.00 for the first discharge of a gun or pistol inside the town, this fine to be doubled for each additional discharge of a firearm. Any person causing a disturbance by noise, riot, drunkenness, fighting, or otherwise, should be fined. Any person guilty of "racing or straining" a horse inside town limits should be fined not less than one dollar. Gambling was made a punishable offense. Any nuisance, such as a dead horse, cow, hog, or sheep must be immediately removed from the streets by the owner thereof.

It was at the next meeting of this body, on October 28, that the patrol of town guards was appointed and drafted for thirty day service. Each of the five men was to serve until 10 o'clock at night "every other night," beginning November 1, 1836. Their duties included enforcement of the nine o'clock curfew and the whipping of all slaves out after dark without permits.

The town constable was empowered to assess taxable property, "houses and lots, wagons, teams and drays excepted." Wagons and horses were subject to a special tax, and there was also a poll tax of 37½¢ per white man, 25¢ per Negro. On January 10, 1837, when Robert Littleton was appointed the first town assessor, the constable was relieved of this duty and was given, on June 16, 1838, the duty of overseer of the streets, which required that he "ring or cause to be rung a tavern or church bell (with consent of the owner) at 9:00 P.M. of each night, which shall be the signal for all slaves to be at their proper places." At the ringing of this bell "every grocer or retailer of spirits" had to close up his shop. Sometime after the election of May, 1839, H. C. Canaday, the first official recorder, took office.(1)

The first meeting-place of the selectmen mentioned in the old minute book is the "law office of W. G. Kendall," on June 29, 1839. As Kendall was one of the selectmen during 1838, it is probable that this was not the first meeting held there. At this same meeting the following resolution was entered upon the minutes by the selectmen, who seem to have been indignant about the price the town's only printer, John J. Hamilton, wanted to charge: "Resolved that we conceive the charge of one hundred dollars for printing eight hundred copies of the Corporation laws is more than the customary price for press work by the ream, and if not, that the printer thereof satisfy us of the same."(2)

- (1) First Minute Book, Board of Selectmen, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Ibid.



Property tax was officially assessed August 17, 1839, when the constable was ordered to collect 25¢ on each \$100 worth of property in Grenada. Though taxes and assessments were previously mentioned in the old book, no rate had been mentioned before.

Until 1840 there was no mayor of the town known by that title, since the president of the board of selectmen acted in this capacity. E. P. Stratton, from 1838 to 1840, was head of this body, and the record of its meeting on July 21, 1840, is referred to as "the Board of Mayor and Aldermen," and about that time an ordinance was signed by E. P. Stratton, mayor. Therefore, he is the first man to be called mayor of Grenada.(1)

Though some of the neighboring towns of this period did not prosper, Grenada continued to grow. Perhaps its location at what was then considered the head of navigation on the Yalobusha River contributed to its prosperity, for river transportation was of prime importance. The business interests of the town eventually settled in the eastern section, or old Tullahoma, while the western part, or old Pittsburg, became the residential portion.(2)

L. A. Duncan, in 1903, wrote the following for the Meridian Star: "In the summer of 1838 my father removed, with his family to Grenada, in this state. Of course we came by dirt road; there was no other way. Our progress was slow, and at night we camped out. That was the style in those days. A four-horse wagon, a two-horse wagon and a barouche constituted our train -- not to mention a man on horseback and a boy on a pony, and a big dog. On the 6th of July, I remember, we reached our destination -- Grenada was the new name of a compromise of two towns in very close proximity..... Pittsburg was noted for its high bridge across the Yalobusha River; but a steamboat, several years after, pulled it down, and Tullahoma, or the east ward, finally absorbed the west. Small steamboats came up the river once in a while; but cotton was shipped generally by 'keel boats' to 'Williams Landing,' now Greenwood." (3)

In January of that year, 1838, the first stage-coach on the line from Memphis to Jackson arrived in Grenada, carrying passengers and mails in a four-horse coach. Thus began a regular overland transportation system to supplement that provided by the boats(see chap. 15, Transportation).(4)

- (1) First Minute Book, Board of Selectmen, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 804-6.
- (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., March 21, 1903.
- (4) Ibid., April 4, 1903.

A writer in 1838 described the city thus: "Grenada is by far the most important town in the county (Yalobusha), and is situated on a beautiful plain extending from the south bank of the Yalobusha River, in a southern direction, and seems as if designed for an important place. This place was located not quite four years ago, and it now numbers about seven hundred inhabitants. There are two comfortable hotels and sixteen stores, besides three produce stores and two grog-shops, generally misnamed groceries. There are now being erected two fine church edifices; one of the Episcopal Methodist, and the other for the Presbyterian congregation. The Yalobusha River is navigable for small steamers to Grenada about four months in the year, and for keels somewhat longer... In the middle of one of the public squares there is a well... There is also a steam saw mill in town and a saw and grist mill driven by water power in the vicinity"(1)

In the same year, 1838, The Grenadian, (see chap.16, The Press), published a letter sent to its editor, whose author did not entirely agree with the writer of the paragraph above, particularly in regard to the population: "It may not be known to your readers that the town of Grenada, in the county of Yalobusha, is becoming one of the most interesting and important in the State on account of its location, its commercial advantages, its beauty, and the excellence of its society...Since its earliest existence to the present time its progress has been gradual and substantial in building and in business, without those ebbs and flows of prosperity and depression....The buildings occupy nearly a square mile, and in the business parts they are compactly constructed and used for dry goods, groceries, provision and drug stores, professional offices and mechanic shops-- the suburbs and more retired portions are beautified with handsomely constructed edifices, studded with shade trees and ornamented with evergreens and shrubbery. The public buildings are creditable to the population of the place in number and quality. The Presbyterian church and Masonic Hall, of Tuscan architecture, is a large and stately edifice...The Methodists have an excellent building, well suited to the purposes for which it was intended. The Baptists have purchased a handsome and suitable location, and are preparing for the erection of a large brick edifice, of Gothic architecture. A banking house and many private buildings for residence and business have been constructed during the past summer, notwithstanding the pressure of the times and

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed Pub. Co. Vol. I, p.804-6

the scarcity of lumber. Every house that would answer the purpose has been converted into shelter for newcomers. The hotels are crowded with boarders, visitors, and travellers. Having steamboat navigation for about four months in the year, and keelboat navigation for a longer period, this place is enabled to command the entire trade of the most productive portions of Yalobusha, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and a large portion of Carroll counties--a territory sufficient to sustain and enrich a trading town of five thousand inhabitants. This place numbers about fifteen hundred inhabitants at this time, sustains several common schools, a male establishment on a large scale, at which the languages are taught, and one very superior female institution, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Duncan and Mrs. Ball, from Alabama. An ample fund has been provided by the philanthropic exertions of a few of our citizens to erect buildings and endow 'A Male Academy' and a 'Female Institute' upon a large and liberal scale. An available fund of twenty thousand dollars has already been placed in the hands of a trustee for those purposes. During this winter there will be erected in this place a large and sufficient steam-mill, which will enable us to make room for all who may wish to unite their fate with ours; and a few good leather-workers, tanners, cooperers, and gun-smiths would be most acceptable. In return we could spare a few of the learned profession with inconvenience....(1)

The complaint of "hard times" was heard, however, even in this thriving community, and rising prices seem to have occasioned this letter to the editor: "Can you rationally account for the irregular and enormous prices that are now asked and obtained for provisions and necessaries, and the consequent high price of board at our hotels?.... Can our town authorities do nothing to relieve that large portion of our citizens, whose interest requires they should economize in these matters? Would not the erection of a Market-House, and the regulation of market days, prevent those of our citizens who live at public corners and entrance places from monopolizing the whole country trade to themselves and friends at prices and pay to suit themselves, to the exclusion of many? Is it not the duty of law-makers to consult the 'greatest good of the greatest number,' by levying a small tax upon real estate to effect this object, when it can be done without even the appearance of oppression to the land-holders in town? Have our Selectmen the nerve to

(1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 7, 1838.

discharge their duty to their constituents upon this subject?

Calico" (1)

The first case reported in the Corporation Court of Grenada was tried in November, 1841, before E. C. Stratton, with N. S. Neal, justice of the peace, sitting as associate justice. Jurors were William M. Hankins, John P. Mitchell, W. W. Munford, Thomas Oliver, John M. Futhey, William J. Marshall, William Duncan, Caswell Ashcraft, E. J. Fitzgerald, Freeman J. Smith, Robert B. May, and John Williams. Witnesses sworn in were R. D. McLean, Levin Lake, G. K. Morton, W. C. Bryarly, R. Coffman, R. L. Bingham, R. T. Bryarly, and D. M. Beck.

Records of a meeting in 1842 show that R. D. McLean was mayor at that time, and he must have been a popular official, for he continued to hold that position until 1854, when Joseph C. Gray was elected, and McLean was made town treasurer. In May of 1842 all previous ordinances were repealed and new ones written (see Addenda). Grenada was divided into four wards, though now (1936) there are only two, separated by the historic Line Street.(2)

In 1842, the land office was transferred from Chocchuma to Grenada. James A. Girault continued at the post of "Receiver of public monies" until February, 1843, when he resigned and John H. McCrea was appointed in his stead.(3) Col. George R. Girault was reappointed registrar of the office.(4) That the land sales were an important factor in the growth and activity of the town is indicated by the number of notices and items in the papers of that time, calling attention to the sales and the advantages offered by them. One editor announced: "The great land sale at this place takes place on Monday next. Such another good opportunity for procuring a home for the small farmer, will not perhaps occur in a life time. There is no reservation, and the land will go to the highest bidder if it should not be more than one cent an acre." (5)

Undoubtedly land sales such as this, as well as the country lying farther west, proved a great attraction to settlers and contributed greatly to the number of immigrants from the states lying to the eastward. In 1843 a Grenada editor made this comment:

- (1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 7, 1838.
- (2) First Minute Book, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 23, 1843.
- (4) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., March 23, 1843.
- (5) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 3, 1844.

"Who has not seen a large wagon toting through the country with iron pots, tin pots, with canister and molasses jugs, beds and bed-posts, tea-kettles and coffee pots, chairs and bureaux, pails and firkins, knives and forks, boot-jacks and grates, pepper-sauce and gingerbread - with an army of children - all rattling, ringing and squalling over the hills, you must not suppose that this is anything uncommon; for it is an every day occurrence some bound for Texas, some Arkansas, some from the Alabama and Carolinas."(1)

The Herald, a paper which began publication in 1842 (see chap. 16, The Press), mentioned a number of the business houses of that day: -- Mr. Morrow's carriage and wagon-making establishment; Mr. J. Brown's carpenter shop; Messrs. Carl and Robinson's machine shop, "where everything curious can be made at short notice"; Mr. Mitchel's Restorator, where crackers, cakes and candies were for sale; a baker's shop near it; Mr. Lake's hotel; Kennell's gunsmith shop; and captain Judson's cabinet shop, "near the Hall of Justice on Line Street."(2)

The present sales tax of two per cent seems nothing new in Grenada for at a called meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen August 25, 1843, it was ordained that the town constable "proceede to collect" one-fourth of one per cent on all merchandise, and on all drugs, groceries, and liquors sold in 1842. On October 19, 1843, this tax was changed to 12½¢ on every \$100 worth of merchandise, drugs, and liquors sold, the town constable being ordered to refund the difference to those who had paid sales tax at the old rate of one-fourth of one per cent. Even this reduction seems not to have been satisfactory, for, on February 20, 1846, the tax was again reduced to 10¢ per \$100. The last date of entry in the Book of Minutes is May 2, 1856, and there is no record of the repeal of this ordinance up to that time.(3)

There was, apparently, some dissatisfaction expressed from time to time concerning the town charter. While the original act of incorporation was passed in 1836, other acts dealing with its charter were passed in 1840, 1843, and 1846.(4) In 1843 a petition was started to repeal the charter of the town, and when it reached the attention of the press, it called forth a long editorial pointing out how little time and expense was required to sustain the corporation, and what great evils would immediately arise upon its repeal.

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., April 15, 1843.  
 (2) Ibid., Oct. 27, 1842.  
 (3) First Minute Book, chancery clerk's office, Grenada, Miss.  
 (4) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I, p. 804-6.

"How long," the editor queried, "would it be before a target would be set up for amusement and the citizens annoyed with shooting all the day? How long before some Gentleman or Lady coming into town to trade would be thrown from their horses, and perhaps their lives lost? How long before decent people would cease coming to town at all?" He added that a counter petition had been started, and was filling up rapidly.(1)

The development of civic pride is reflected in a number of press items, beginning about 1843 and 1844, and growing progressively more numerous and insistent with the growth of the town. Certain of the earliest of these serve to indicate conditions existing in Grenada at that period:

"We quietly stepped out of our office yesterday," wrote the editor of the Morning Herald, "and saw not less than 20 poor perishing cows drooping about the streets. It is a shame that owners of cattle should let them starve in a country like ours." (2)

"We are glad to see," said another, "that our town authorities are beginning to pay some attention to our streets, we hope they will persevere until they put all of our principal streets in good order. We hope they will not forget line street, as our church going people and our school children, as well as others will be benefitted by having that street put in good order, and having a good walk made over the drain." (3) Only a little later, the same editor presented tangible evidence of the need for street repair in the following news item which he entitled "Sad Accident": "Last Sabbath as Miss-----was coming from church in attempting to cross the drain across the street, for want of a foot-way, she unfortunately fell with one foot in the middle of the drain and wet her kid slipper, silk stocking, and foot. We are glad to hear that nothing serious is apprehended from the accident; but we do hope our town authorities will put a foot-way over the drain as bad colds, coughs and consumptions are the consequences of wet feet."(4)

Grenada's buildings, too, inspired the comments of the newspapers. Three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist were, in 1845, completely finished "outside and in, and for convenience and taste will compare favorably with those in our Eastern and Northern cities." The Odd Fellows' hall was reported to be "neat and beautiful," and the Masons' was "progressing, and will when finished be the most splendid

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., July 15, 1843.  
 (2) The Morning Herald, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 2, 1843.  
 (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 30, 1844.  
 (4) Ibid., Dec. 14, 1844.

hall in this part of the country."(1)

In 1845 appeared the first record of the agitation to make Grenada a county seat, which had its culmination twenty-five years later, in 1870, in the formation of Grenada County, and the establishment of Grenada as its county seat: "We are glad to hear that people are beginning to talk about making this a county seat. It is the center of business for this part of the country, and most earnestly desired by the surrounding country....Notwithstanding the depressed state of our great staple our town continues to increase rapidly; several new store houses are being prepared and there are not dwellings enough for the demands. There are at present several dwellings with two families in them, and we know not where they are to be accommodated. Rents are higher than last year and yet business is dull."(2)

The first ordinance concerning fire-fighting equipment was recorded April 9, 1849. The mayor was ordered to have "four fire hooks and four ladders" made for use in "time of fire." In June, 1851, the town constable ordered the payment of \$19 for "2 ladders and 5 poles," for use in case of fire.

Treasurers seem to have given early Grenada a good deal of trouble, for city recorders were made treasurers; constables were made treasurers; and sometimes special treasurers were chosen. One special treasurer, who served without bond, created financial difficulties for the city by dying without making proper account of funds. Notes given by his widow to cover the amount were accepted in May, 1856.

In 1856 the first regular "town haul" was secured, when an agreement was made for the use of the lower floor of the Odd Fellows' building, upon payment of \$1000 to that organization.(3) Grenada, with its progress well underway, continued to thrive.

#### Other Settlements.

GRAYSPORT, one of the earliest settlements in the county, was located ten miles east of Grenada, on the Yalobusha River. Some of the early keel boats made regular trips from Grenada to Graysport.

- (1) Harry of the West, Mar. 29, 1845.
- (2) Ibid., Jan. 4, 1845.
- (3) First Minute Book, chancery clerk's office, Grenada, Miss.

In a letter, Mrs. L. E. Evans, now of Memphis, wrote of Graysport:

"I lived seven miles from the little village of Graysport. I went there to live more or less of my time thirty-five or forty years. As well as I can remember the village was named for a man of the name of Gray. At that time small boats came up and down the Yalobusha River delivering freight for the one or two merchants. From this the word Port was joined, Port making the name Graysport to this distant day. The village being surrounded by fine plantations and adapted to farming proved to be a central business place. The few merchants seemed to do a thriving business, as they soon accumulated enough money to move to larger business places. Mr. Newberger, at the close of the Civil War, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, to educate his children.

"Just about this time this village was an ideal situation for the old play of 'Ten Nights in a Bar Room.' Everyone could get liquor if he had the money. Graysport had its horse race track, of course, and all kinds of gambling. There were many fights and quite a number of killings. All this passed when Grenada County went Prohibitionist in name.

"This village built up, had two neat churches, a Baptist and a Presbyterian, and a nice School building. We had an eight months school mainly supported by private citizens. We had quite a few pupils who were outstanding and went to other higher colleges and have been an asset to our county. Graysport had the distinction of having a real live animal circus in its earlier days. One of the panthers escaped and caused a lot of excitement for months afterwards.

"The overflow from the Yalobusha caused lots of inconvenience to those who had to come across the swamp. The water would be two miles across and I have walked across on the railroad.

"A. J. McCaslin of Grenada is a grandson of one of the first settlers and a very fine character, Mrs. McCaslin. She ran the town's fashions for more than fifty years. Mr. Jack Obanon, the grocery man, also sold linens. Dr. L. M. Mays, was a fine man, our family doctor, and a good church man. J. T. Parker, Sr., began his business career at the close of the Civil War and was in both a farming and mercantile business for forty years. His brother, W. J. Parker, also was one of the earlier settlers. Since the settlement of

this village the Yalobusha River has changed its course and the old river cut-off has filled and the ground is at this time cultivated in farm crops. As nearly as I can remember the village was settled in the earlier 1850's.

"I lived seven miles from Graysport. On one occasion there was a company of Yankees came to our house and took command of everything, wasted what they didn't eat or destroy. We heard of their marching through, and saved our livestock by hiding it down in the dense swamp to keep us from being robbed."(1)

In 1834, Mrs. Samuel Brown, with her daughter, Ann Elvira, and son, William, came to Carroll County (now Grenada) and lived near what was later ELLIOTT STATION. In December, 1837, Ann Elvira was married to her neighbor, Dr. Randolph Scott, who had come from northern Alabama and owned a large plantation, on a part of which the town of Elliott was later built.

In 1900, Elliott had fifty-three inhabitants and two stores.(2) In 1908, J. M. Windham of the firm of Windham and Miers was the leading merchant, though the Heath Bros. had large stocks of goods. A new schoolhouse had patent desks and bookcases; new residences were being built; and Dr. J. E. Hall, formerly of Senatobia, had opened a practice there.(3)

HARDY STATION is located in the northern part of Grenada County on the Illinois Central Railroad, eight miles north of Grenada. It was named by the railroad company for Richard Hardy, the owner of the land on which the depot was built. In 1900, Hardy Station had a population of one hundred. (4)

HOLCOMB lies on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad nine miles west of Grenada, and in 1900 had several good general stores, a stave factory, a sawmill, an axe-handle factory, a Munger-system cotton-gin, a church, a hotel, and schools, with a population of six hundred.(5) In 1909 The Grenada Sentinel called Holcomb a "live place," adding that there were several preachers, cotton bales in the street "brought there from no short distance," three physicians (see chap. 18, Health), nine well-stocked

- (1) Mrs. L. E. Evans, Memphis, Tenn.
- (2) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, p. 683.
- (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., July 11, 1908.
- (4) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, p. 838.
- (5) Ibid., Vol I, p. 874.

mercantile establishments, blacksmith shops, and other enterprises. The Bank of Holcomb was established in 1905, and in 1909 L. L. Casey was its cashier.(1)

Other settlements of the county are ~~NASON~~, seven miles southwest of the county seat; ~~DUBARD~~, situated on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, six miles west of Grenada; WILLIAMSVILLE, a mile south of the Yalobusha River and sixteen miles east of Grenada, containing a cotton-gin, a church, a school, and a population of sixty in 1900; ~~CREEK~~, twelve miles west of the county seat; ~~SUSIE~~, fifteen miles to the east; ~~DUNNWAY~~, four miles to the northwest; ~~OXBERRY~~, thirteen miles west of Grenada having, in 1900, a sawmill, a cotton-gin, and forty-five people; ~~KINCAID~~, nine miles east of Grenada; ~~YOUNGS~~, in the northeastern part of the county, about eighteen miles from Grenada, having twenty-one people in 1900; ~~MISTERTON~~, fifteen miles to the southeast, with a sawmill, a cotton-gin, and a population of fifty in 1900; (2) ~~TORRANCE~~, on the Illinois Central Railroad, with two churches and an academy; (3) ~~TIE PLANT~~ (see chap. 14, Industry), where a new school and church were erected about 1908; ~~REDDING~~, in the eastern part of the county; (4) and ~~LEFLORE~~, about seventeen miles southwest of Grenada, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. In the 1850's several thousand bales of cotton were shipped by steamboat annually.(5) In 1900 it had three stores, a hotel, a public cotton-gin, and a population of fifty.(6)

In 1908 the voting precincts of the county were at Graysport, Elliott, Providence, Spears, Enon, Hardy, Pea Ridge, Oxberry, and Holcomb. Other settlements were: Parsons, Riverdale, Kirkman, Hazerway, Coles Creek, Memphis Junction, and Gore Springs.

BEW SPRINGS was established in 1909, according to The Grenada Sentinel. The first notice read: "Bew Springs is the name of a new postoffice but recently established on the Y. & M. V. railroad between Grenada and Dubard. Mr. Bruce G. Dubard has been named as postmaster." Later the same year the railroad made a stop at this place. "Bew Springs, this side of Dubard, is now a regular shipping point on the railroad. Thomas' switch has been discontinued. This is quite a convenience for Messrs. Dubard & Son who are planters and merchants there."(7)

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 12, 1909.
- (2) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, pp. 658, 796, 666, 1001; Vol. II, pp. 290, 984, 759, 368, 1023, 268.
- (3) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. II, p. 792.
- (4) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., July 18, 1908; Oct. 22, 1909.
- (5) Gazetteer, p. 594.
- (6) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. II, p. 71.
- (7) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Mar. 7, 1908; June 25, 1909, Nov. 19, 1909.

### Early Settlers

John Smith, one of the first settlers of what was to become Grenada County, came with his wife, Hannah, with a group of missionaries from Massachusetts to labor for the Christianizing of the Indians. Some of the missionaries went on to other points but John Smith remained, and, later, when the Indians were removed to the west, he lived at Pittsburg. For a time he kept a hotel or tavern there, as indicated by his advertisement in the early Pittsburg paper:

"JOHN SMITH  
(Formerly of Elliot)

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a tavern in the town of Pittsburg, Yalobusha county, at the sign of the Union Hotel, on the South side of the Public Square, near the ferry, on the road leading to Carrollton, and half a mile from Belfor's Ferry in Tullahoma, on the road leading to Tuscahoma, Chocchuma, Leflore, Chula, Benton, and Manchester, where he will keep the best of grain and fodder, for horses and teams, and will furnish his house with the best provisions which the country affords."(1)

One of his daughters was married to a Mr. Davidson, one to a Mr. Young, one to James Sims, merchant at Pittsburg and an early postmaster in Grenada, and one was married to William Hunley. Hunley came to Grenada as a clerk in the land office, and Maria Smith Hunley, his wife, taught one of the earliest primary schools in the county (see chap. 11, Education). After several years, he engaged in business at Sidon on the Yazoo River until his death in 1859. His wife died at Grenada in 1866, but several grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive. (2)

The first white boy born in Grenada after the union of Pittsburg and Tullahoma was Rius Carl, son of Jonathan Carl, the miller. He owned a horse-mill for grinding corn, the first lathe in that section, and was a manufacturer of wagons, treadwheel gins, spinning-wheels, and looms.

Many names prominent in the early history of Grenada are no longer represented there. Among this number are Drs. John, Jim, and Ben Gage (see chap. 18, Health); Dr.

- (1) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Nov. 19, 1835.  
(2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 25, 1908.  
Article by W. F. Hamilton, Carrollton, Miss.

Green Crowder; Henry Tindall; Dr. G. W. Trimble; John Powell, financier and philanthropist; Dr. Allen Gillespie; John Stokes; A. M. Payne, former owner of Glenwild; William Barksdale, lawyer and reconstructionist; Richard Nason; William Martin; Ransom; Mays, prominent Graysport physician; Peacock; William Beard; Leigh; Statham; Poitevants; Theodore Knox, last survivor of the Grenada Rifles; Hairston, owner of many slaves; Robert Williams, Sr.; Bishop, a jeweler; General E. C. Walthall; Curtis H. Guy; Herman Kahn; Ralph Coffman; William Winter; and Rev. James Gatlin Hall.

Other pioneers of the county were A. S. Brown, J. Devany, Colonel Nat. Howard, John and Julius Gibbs, John and Isaac Melton, Dr. and Samuel Hankins, Boss Smith, Joseph D. Persons, Adley Cohea, and Dr. E. Cahn.(1)

The Weatherlys, Austins, Frasers, Elliotts, and Nicholsons were early settlers in the vicinity of Elliott.(2)

J. M. Duncan came from Greenville, Tennessee, in 1840 settling near Parsons at Chocchuma Ferry. Once settled, he never left the place he had chosen, and in 1902 when he was ninety years of age, he announced that he had made fifty-six crops on that land.(3)

Alexander Barksdale, father of Colonel H. H. Barksdale (see chap. 7, Wars), was one of the very early settlers of the county; his home was between Grenada and Hardy Station.

In 1832 George Williamson and his wife, Edna De Jarnette Williamson, came from Virginia via Murphreesboro, Tennessee, as manager for the Glenwild plantation. In 1837 they moved to what is now known as the Williamson-Boushe place, about eight miles east of Grenada, and built a large home.

Francis Baker, a missionary, was one of the early settlers near old Troy. He saw the place on one of his missionary journeys and moved his family there from Alabama. He organized Antioch Church (see chap. 10, Religion) and preached there until a short time before his death in 1846.

The following news item incorporates many of the names prominent in Grenada: "The following communication from an issue of The Sentinel of many years ago found its way to this office this week, and is reproduced because it is believed it will be read with interest by a large part of The

- (1) Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland, Vol. I, p. 806-7.  
(2) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.  
(3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 20, 1902.

Sentinel's readers. The date from which the clipping was taken is unknown:

GRENADA

"Mr. Editor:--It is not every one who has heard of the growing city of Grenada, that is acquainted with its remarkable climate and geographical peculiarities, and the singularities of its inhabitants. Though situated below the 34th degree of latitude, it has WINTER all the year round; but keeps on hand a good stock of COWLES and WOOD. And though more than 10 degrees outside the Tropics, it has smiling MAY, the blushing ROSE, the blooming LILLY and pleasant AYRES the year round. It is finely watered; abounding in LAKES, with a LONG POOL and other WATERS, and RAINS every day; but all injurious effects are obviated by a proper DRANE.

"It has delightful GLENS, pleasant DOWNS, FAIRFIELDS and a beautiful FOREST near the centre of the city.

"It is not famous for fruits, but has CROWDERS, BERRYS and GREENHAWNS by the HOGSHEAD. Its domestic medicines are GOODWINE and a little MULLIN. It has a HUNTER and a FISHER, who, every day by a short HUNT, can find the finest of game, from the BUFFALOE, WOLF and PEACOCK, down to the beautiful little MOLE.

"It has several fine HALLS: a chief COOK, a MARSHALL and a resident BISHOP officiate, each in his respective sphere, for the general welfare. Of illustrious names it boasts a PASCHAL, a THOMPSON, a CAMPBELL, a MOORE, a GRAY, a MILTON and

'A CROMWELL, guiltless of his country's blood.'

"Some of its best mechanics are mere LADDS. Its SADDLERS, WRIGHTS, and SMITHS of various HUGHES, could give BAIL that they do not RINGOLD from customers by cunning WILE, or exacting RANSOM: but that they have a fair PRICE and an honest GAGE for everything. The city has a KING, and is now under FRENCH authority; but its citizens are republican in sentiment and loyal to Mississippi and the Union. They sometimes show a little MOODY and some PAYNE at their situation; but they choose to be MEEK, and are ever ready with a free PASS through their HIGHGATE for all who are disposed to be friendly. For those otherwise disposed, they have the MEANS at hand in a keen LISTNER, a watchful SENTINEL, a strong HOLDER and a severe THRASHER, with sharp KNOX, to 'give 'em

GAUSE' and 'HANKINS' until they BELEW, and that right EARTY. Old Citizen." (1)

Early Disasters

Though Grenada and Grenada County grew steadily, their progress was not without reverses.

The river's rise and fall were watched carefully in the early towns. If it remained low, the boats with merchandise and mails were delayed. That it sometimes rose too high is evidenced by an item from The Weekly Register of 1842:

"The Freshet: One of the fruits of the Freshet appears in the destruction of the solid and substantial bridge, recently erected across the A-ba-ter-pon Bogue, by our Vulcan of Water St., East Ward. It appears the house, in which was the Grist Mill of the late A. R. Govan, floated downstream and broke through the bridge. A flat having been promptly placed there, however, the progress of travelers will not be obstructed. We have heard of no other serious damage." (2)

The papers of 1843 referred frequently to an EARTHQUAKE in Grenada, but only one item contains any definite information about it:

"A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this place on Wednesday night (Jan.4), at about half past 8 o'clock in the evening. It lasted about 30 seconds, or according to the calculations of some, who quaked like the Shakers that long, all night. It made things rattle and crack pretty lustily, and as the woods were on fire all around, the judgment predicted as near at hand, and 'the conflagration commenced,' it is not surprising if some good dames did sit up all night watching the final catastrophe. But faces which were in a sort of pale state of double oblongation during the night looked out merrily in the morning that it was 'no great shakes' after all, or there was 'nt to be much of a fire no how, as the man said by the storm at Noah's Deluge. How long before Grenada will cave in, not knowing, we can't say." (3)

On May 7, 1846, Grenada suffered a TORNADO which destroyed nearly half the town. The Mississippi Democrat, Carrollton, contained the following account of the catastrophe:

"To the Public

"In consequence of the appalling calamity which has come

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., March 21, 1908.
- (2) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 12, 1842.
- (3) Ibid., Jan. 7, 1843.

upon our town, destroying the lives of many of our citizens, leaving houseless and in utter destitution and want a large portion of its inhabitants, we have been appointed, by the sufferers, to address a generous community in their behalf.

"We feel that a simple statement of facts will accomplish this object:

"On Thursday, the 7th instant, about half-past two o'clock P. M., a most fearful and terrific tornado swept through the town, carrying with it ruin and widespread desolation, presenting a scene of distress and woe which beggars description.

"One hundred and twelve houses (17 of which were family residences) have been torn from their foundations, and now lie scattered in ruins. Many of their unfortunate inmates were killed; others were torn and mangled in the most shocking manner. Some of the wounded have since died, others still linger in a hopeless condition. The Baptist Church, a large brick edifice, the pride and ornament of the town, has been crushed to the earth, and not a piece of the beautiful Male Academy now remains to tell where it stood. The loss of property has been estimated at \$70,000.

"It were well could we stop here: already we mourn the death of twenty-one of our fellow beings, and deplore the condition of sixty-two wounded.

"To relieve the destitute and distressed, we appeal to the public. Shall we appeal in vain.

R. D. M'Lean, Mayor  
T. S. Land, )  
J. C. Gray ) Aldermen  
N. Howard )

"N. B. Editors throughout the State will confer a favor by copying the above. Grenada, Miss., May 14, 1846."(1)

"We copy the following additional particulars from the 'Chronicle':

"It appears that the storm of wind consisted of two channels before they reached Grenada, one of which was sweeping due North, and the other East. After having torn up trees as they came, for perhaps several miles, they met at or near the residence of D. Robinson in the western part of the

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Carrollton, Miss., May 20, 1846.

town, when that from the West proving the strongest, turned the course of the other, and together they came in one body, forming a whirlwind, for a mile, perhaps, then proceeded with a somewhat of an inclination northward.

"Besides these two there may be seen traces of three other channels of wind, though not so heavy. The first sign that was visible in the Heavens, was a dark cloud, which thickened in the west, and as we stood and watched it, we could see clouds of red smoke rise as if from the earth. The roar of the thunder was deafening, and the flashes of lightning almost blinding. A short pause and the cloud appeared to have blown past us, and those who were standing with us, near the Postoffice, looking on the black element, began to think that we should have no rain. After a short time, however, we could observe the sudden turn in the wind, and looking Southward we could plainly perceive another cloud coming up from that direction. The wind in the meantime, was forcibly felt in town; as trees were tumbling every instant, and shingles from roofs and houses, were seen to fall, even before we had any idea of a Tornado. The wind continued to rise, the rain descended in torrents all around us, trees and fences were falling, and houses creaking, as if to warn the inmates to leave them. This was followed by a scene more terrible than one can easily imagine, and far beyond our power to delineate.

"When the winds met, we could hear the crash as they came together, which sounded like a mighty thunder, and as it passed through the town the noise was heard at the distance of 12 or 14 miles. A glaring, at the same time dismal flame, burst upon the first appearance of hurricane in the western part of town, which continued throughout, as terrible and destructive as it was sublime. In coming together the tornado took up the house of Sam King, occupied by D. Robinson, his wife, father, and sister, and two children being in the building, (Mr. Robinson himself being down town.) Mrs. R. was blown a considerable distance in the air, and found dead about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the site of the house, literally cut to pieces; head cut open, and the brains running out; nearer the house, Mr. Robinson, Sr., was found dead and woefully cut and bruised. Mrs. Dougan and Mr. Robinson's two children were also found dreadfully mangled, and one of the children has since died. Portions of the house were seen several miles from town, and of the large sum of money lost by M. R. only about 120 dollars has been found. Genr. Waul's house occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell was also torn to pieces and two negroes killed, but fortunately as it was singular, Mrs. Purnell and her children and nieces, were in the house at the same time and



saved their lives. At the foot of the hill on which these two houses were situated, stood a house occupied by a poor family by the name of Deal, who were in it at the time, and though the house with all their clothing &c. &c. was blown off, no person was killed; a large oak tree was there left standing, around which another equally as large, is twisted and the bark taken off as completely as if it had been done by a man, thereby showing in some degree the velocity of the whirl, from the centre of which is about twenty or thirty yards. The fences blown down we cannot notice as nearly three or four hundred yards of immediate vicinity of the tornado was torn to atoms.

"The trees in the route of the storm were thrown aside, and almost uninterrupted it came upon the Baptist church, a large brick building, and we suppose the strongest house in Grenada, and at the same time it reduced this heavy and noble building to a pile of ruins it tore the house of Mrs. Plummer, (who taught a school) Peter W. Gause, J. M. Baughan, the male and female academy, Sept. Caldwell's residence, and houses of J. Foster, T. J. Dollahite, T. S. Land and L. D. Butler.

"In Mrs. Plummer's house there were some twelve or sixteen persons, of whom several were killed, and others wounded. Mrs. Plummer herself among the former. At Mr. Gause's no person was killed, but several wounded. At Mr. Baughan's, that gentle was killed, and Mrs. Baughan was severely, if not mortally wounded. The male and female academy was the next scene of horror. Of the students, there were only about fourteen or fifteen in the school, together with the teacher, Mr. Sample; four or five of whom were killed, and the rest, with Mr. Sample, so dreadfully mangled that many of their lives are despaired of. At Mr. Caldwell's four negroes belonging to him were killed, and several injured. At Mr. Dollahite's and Mr. Foster's none were killed, though there were several wounded. At Dr. Snider's, where the frame work of a new house was blown down, and the roof of that wherein he lives was taken off, we believe one or two persons were wounded. Col. Morton's house and lot were injured, and some of his family wounded. The house of Mr. E. H. Mitchell was damaged, as also that of R. L. Bingham, esq., but no one was killed or dangerously wounded. At Mr. Land's, Mrs. Land was wounded, but not dangerously; two negroes belonging to Mr. L. were also wounded, it is thought mortally. At Mr. L. D. Butler's nobody was wounded. At Dr. J. B. Tarpley's all appurtenant houses to the dwelling were blown entirely down, and the latter slidden off the pillars which supported it, but no person hurt.

"We cannot minutely notice the damages done by the tempest. Many were injured whose names are not heretofore mentioned, but to what amount we know not. Among them, Col. and G. S. Golladay, Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. G. Hall, Mr. R. B. May, -----Wallace, Mrs. Jones, (her house partially torn down and many others).

"We have been informed from an authentic source, that the plantation buildings of John Liggon 20 miles above this place, and that of Mrs. L. Williams, were blown away, and a negro of the latter killed. ----When the tornado passed through Grenada it must have been at least 600 yards from one extreme to the other; but about the centre and 50 yards each way therefrom, the principal damage was done."(1)

Early in 1855 a disastrous fire broke out and swept nearly the whole town.

In February of that year, just after the fire, an ordinance was passed prohibiting the building of anything except brick structures in the business district. A few days later it was ordained that the mayor be authorized to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who "may have been instrumental in setting fire to the town on the 4th of February last." There is no record that the guilty person was convicted or that the reward was ever paid.

In 1878, the plague of yellow fever broke out in Grenada, increased to epidemic proportions, and almost depopulated the city. Doctors, ministers, neighbors, and all who tended the fever-stricken victims, themselves contracted the malady, until the whole town was seized with horror and panic. Many fled to neighboring cities, often to be stricken before they reached their destination. Others remained to help the sufferers, and when the epidemic at last subsided only a few of them were still alive (see chap. 18, part Health).

The year 1884 was filled with catastrophes for the recovering town. A bank suddenly failed and demoralized business. In August, another fire laid one half of Grenada in ruins, doing damage to the extent of more than \$250,000. Before the year's end, the remaining bank closed its doors.(2)

But the staunch citizens rebuilt the stores more substantially than ever. They reorganized the banks, substituting

(1) Mississippi Democrat, Carrollton, Miss., May 20, 1846.

(2) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 195-7.

a sound financial system for the erratic methods previously used. Property increased in value, new businesses were established, and Grenada continued to progress.

There have been minor fires since then, probably the most important occurring in October, 1908, in which about sixty thousand dollars' worth of damage was done.<sup>(1)</sup>

#### Formation of the County

As early as 1845 there was decided agitation for the organization of a new county, with Grenada as its county seat. In February of that year, a petition to that end appeared in a paper of the day:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the General Assembly of Mississippi:

A Petition for a New County:

"The undersigned, at present citizens of the respective counties attached to our names, respectfully represent, that for many years we have labored under many difficulties in consequence of the great distance at which the seat of Justice is held from our respective places of abode. That frequently, in the inclement seasons of the year, we are not able to surmount the many difficulties that lie between us and the Court House. That the section of country of which Grenada is the centre, is very densely populated and probably affords one third of the business now done in the Courts at Carrollton and Coffeeville. That there is no person living within the bounds of the lines we propose but could return each night to his home, thereby saving an expense, that bears extremely heavy on the agricultural part of the community. That the proposed lines will enclose a constitutional limit both of miles and numbers. That it will leave the respective counties in a much better shape and far more convenient for all purposes than at present. That the most of the new county will be taken from the South of Yalobusha, and, that the citizens have paid their part to the completion of the public buildings. That the town of Grenada is the great centre of all our trade, the head of navigation of the Yalobusha river, and from its beautiful and healthy situation must ever be the principal depot for the great staple of our country for a great distance around us.

"The frequent journeys that we now have to make in our business with the different Courts and about Clerks

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Oct. 17, 1908.

are a serious inconvenience, and attended with a serious expense that would be entirely avoided by the proposed arrangement. We feel that the favor we ask is due to us in our peculiar situation, as it will in no way interfere with the convenience, or prosperity of our neighboring counties.

"The lines we propose are: Township 22, Range 4 5 6 7 & 8; township range 4 5 6 7 & 8; in Yalobusha county, township 22 range 3 east; and township 23 range 3 east in Tallahatchie; township 21 range 3 4 5 & 6 East Carroll county; township 21, range 7 & 8 E Choctaw county. Making the county an oblong square, 6 townships long and 3 wide.

"The undersigned would further represent that the small pittance now allowed witnesses and Jurors by no means pay the tavern expenses, and that repeated instances have occurred when from high water, persons have been unable to reach the seats of justice in time, during the sessions of the Courts, their cases have been continued or trials have been had, terminating in the absolute perversion of justice and oppression of the unfortunate suitor. The undersigned are willing to take on themselves all the trouble and expense incident to the operation, and feeling that as it can injure no one, and benefit the country about Grenada, we indulge a fond hope that as a matter of right this petition be speedily acted on and granted.

"And should your Honorable body grant our petition we would also request that a law should be passed forbidding any tax to be laid on the citizens of the New County for the building of a Court House to exceed 1000 dollars for the term of seven years, from the passing of the act, and as in duty bound, will ever pray & c." (1)

Later, another notice suggested a new division of territory:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF GRENADA AND VICINITY.

"The question of a new county has for some time past been agitated among us and the voice of the people seems to be unanimous for the measure. All governments are, or ought to be instituted for the benefit of the governed, and in every new county, as fast as the population increases, new states, and new counties ought to be organized, for the convenience of the whole. The constitution of this State requires an area

(1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 8, 1845.

of 576 square miles to constitute a county. Yalobusha contains 830 square miles, - 254 miles more than required.--- Carroll county contains 1026 square miles, 450 more than is required -- and Tallahatchie contains 900 square miles, 324 more than is required -- Choctaw contains 1080 square miles, 504 more than required. Our petition asks from Yalobusha 254, from Carroll 216, from Tallahatchie 72, and from Choctaw 39, making in all 578 square miles. This will leave Yalobusha its full complement; Carroll 234 to spare, Tallahatchie 252 to spare, and Choctaw 464 to spare. The lines proposed will make it to the injury of none, and far more convenient for all. The people in the South East part of Yalobusha have labored under difficulties for several years, often having two ferries to cross and the waters so high that neither in time of the spring courts, and many of them have to travel at least thirty miles for that purpose."(1)

The actual formation of Grenada County did not occur until May 9, 1870, when parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, and Tallahatchie counties were combined by an act of the State Legislature upon petition of the people of these counties. Since that time the area and boundaries have remained unchanged. It contains a land surface of 442 square miles, measures thirty six miles from east to west, and is fifteen miles across at the widest part. It is irregularly shaped. To the north lie Tallahatchie and Yalobusha counties; to the east are Calhoun and Webster; to the south, Carroll and Montgomery; and on the west, Leflore and Tallahatchie.

The town of Grenada, long a trade center, was chosen the county seat and its name was given to the newly-created county. J. D. Leflore was named president of the first board of supervisors, with Dr. John L. Milton secretary, and F. D. Ingram, Andrew Davis, and Freeland Towne members of that body. L. French was chosen sheriff; W. J. Raburn, coroner; T. C. Buffington, county treasurer; Julius Gibbs, county surveyor; Henry B. Heath, tax assessor; J. B. Townsend, chancery clerk; W. B. Davis, circuit clerk; J. C. Gray, justice of the peace; E. C. Walthall, district attorney; John R. Townes, John James, Marshall Powell, Williamson Rozier, Tom A. Aven, Emmanuel Collins, and James Williams, constables; Robert Payne, superintendent of education; and J.J. Williams, superintendent of public roads.(2)

The county's courthouse, a substantial two-story brick building, was erected in 1884, at a cost of about \$20,000.(3)

- (1) Harry of the West, March 29, 1845.
- (2) Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, Grenada, Miss. Vol. A.
- (3) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I, p. 222.



COURT HOUSE

This brick building was erected in 1884.

The total population of Yalobusha in 1860 was 16,952. Of this 7,415 were whites, 9,531 slaves, and six free Negroes.(1)

The population of Grenada County in 1870 was 10,571 made up of 3,929 white, and 6,642 Negroes. In 1880 the total number of inhabitants was 12,071, or 3,236 whites and 8,835 Negroes. By 1890, it had increased to 14,974, or 3,950 white people and 11,024 Negroes.(2) In 1930 the population of the county, as given by the United States census, was 16,802, of which 59.4 per cent were Negroes.

- (1) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. XII.  
(2) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I, p. 222.

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## CHAPTER II

## TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

Before one can properly consider any further the history of the county, the lives of its people, or the growth of its towns, it would be well to pause for a review of the county itself -- its topography, its soils, its minerals, and the vegetation which grows upon its soils. How have these been fundamental in the shaping of its history? Suppose Grenada County had been very mountainous or very swampy; the land probably would not have invited settlers until a much more recent date than it actually did. Suppose its soils had been very thin and poor; or perhaps extremely rich; settlement would have been retarded by the one, or made much more rapid by the other; different types of people would have been attracted by rich soil, poor soil, mountains, or swampy land. The vegetation produced by the soil and the climate must also be considered. Vastly different industries would be founded in a country where much valuable timber grows than would be located in a place of scrubby, worthless forests; different types of agriculture, with correspondingly different effects on the customs and life and prosperity of the people, would result from soils which are suited to different crops. Those places with navigable streams have a different background and heritage from those with no waterways, and areas with an abundance of minerals are naturally unlike those with few or no mineral deposits.

Since all these factors have been moulding the history of Grenada County almost unnoticed, one might pause here briefly to consider these physical features and their influence on the county and its people.

TOPOGRAPHY

The largest portion of Grenada County lies in what is known as the North-Central Plateau region, which once had a fairly level surface, sloping gently southward and westward, but which has been so intricately and deeply cut by drainage channels and erosion as to result in a decidedly rough topography. Most of the stream valleys consist of two parts, the flood plain called the first bottom, which

is bordered by terraces several feet high, called the second bottom. Sometimes these second bottoms are from one to three miles wide; they are usually drier, more easily cultivated, and less subject to overflow than the first bottoms, and, therefore, of prime agricultural importance. On the larger streams of this region, one to several terraces occur above the second bottoms, offering extensive and excellent farming lands.

A noticeable feature of this plateau is its broad and gently undulating expanse, showing a region of prosperous farms. In Grenada County the plateau is less broken than farther north and east, and the Scoona and Yalobusha rivers have carved out wide bottoms of fertile lands. In fact, the level farming lands around Grenada, which extend along the Yalobusha and Abatupon Bogue, are second bottom lands, beyond which the country rises into broken hills.

A small portion of Grenada County, the land west of a line drawn through Leflore, Parsons, and Oxberry to the northern boundary, extends into the Yazoo Delta region, a great flood plain, low-lying and featureless, most of which profits greatly by drainage. (1)

Between these areas, skirting the eastern margin of the Yazoo Delta, is a range of rugged hills known as the Loess or Bluff Hills, in all of which are cut narrow and deep gorges where streams flow. Topographically, these hills are not a distinct unit but represent the margin of the intricately and deeply dissected plateau land to the east. These bluffs stand 150 to 250 feet above the Delta, and their slopes are so steep and their valleys so narrow and inaccessible that farming becomes difficult. (2)

#### Elevation

While the height of the broken plateau lands varies from four hundred to six hundred feet over its large area, the highest point in Grenada County is in the eastern part of Beat 2, the exact location and height unknown. The highest elevations are Gibbs Hill, Goodram Hill, and Fawn Tower. (3)

The lowest section is in the western part of Beat 5, the Delta region around Oxberry and Leflore. Extensive bottom-lands are found in that area, while the rugged regions occur principally in the eastern portion. (4)

(1) E. N. Lowe, Bulletin 12, pp. 31-34.

(2) Ibid.

(3) W. E. Johnson, civil engineer, Grenada, Miss.

(4) Ibid.

#### Watersheds

Many of the streams of Grenada County are fed by springs and are, therefore, clear and nearly constant in their flow, except after heavy rains. The YALOBUSHA RIVER, the largest in the county, flows in a southwesterly direction approximately through the center of the area from the east, and empties into the Yazoo River in Leflore County. Yalobusha (once spelled "Yellerbusha" or "Yallabusha") is an Indian word for tadpole place. (1) This stream played an important role in the settlement and early life of this county. Grenada grew up at its head of navigation, where the river commerce contributed to the trade of the town. It offered the quickest and easiest transportation route to the great markets and a convenient method for obtaining mail and supplies (see chap. 15 - Transportation) for it was then navigable for small steamers about four months of the year and for keelboats somewhat longer.

LOOSA SCOONA, a name of many and varied spellings, is Indian for "black entrails," probably applied because of the dark rich coloring of the soil along its winding course. This, the second largest river in the county, flows southwest and empties into the Yalobusha River about four miles north of Grenada. (2)

ABATUPON BOGUE, spelled with even more variations than Loosa Scoona and locally called Bogue, is a large creek which flows northwest through the south central part of the county and empties into the Yalobusha at Grenada. Its name means the "kiss of the rivers." (3)

The Yalobusha, besides these tributaries, has a number of smaller streams emptying into its waters:

COLES CREEK in the northeast corner of the county flows south; COWPEN CREEK in the northeast flows north; BUTTAPUTTAN CREEK in the east flows north; REDGRASS CREEK in the east central portion flows north; BAKER and LONG CREEKS in the northwest flow south; CANE CREEK in the west flows northwest; BLACK CREEK in the southwest flows northwest.

NORTH PERRY CREEK in the north flows southeast and empties into Loosa Scoona; SOUTH PERRY in the south central portion flows northeast into Abatupon Bogue.

(1) W. B. Hoffa, Grenada, Miss.; and Will Bryant, Bryant, Miss.

(2) Will Bryant, Bryant, Miss.

(3) W. B. Hoffa, Grenada, Miss.



A few lakes are located along the course of the Yalobusha River, the largest of which are Black Hawk, White, Mosquito, and Otter lakes; all are located in the western part of the county in Beat 5. Practically all of the land is fairly well drained, so that not much marshland exists.

Grenada has an abundant underground water supply. At almost any point except on the high hills, flowing artesian wells can be obtained by drilling; several natural springs are found among the hills in the eastern part of the county; while ordinary wells are found in many sections ranging from ten to two hundred feet in depth. The artesian wells are found in greatest abundance following the principal watercourses and vary in depth from a few hundred feet to a thousand. Most of the wells contain pure water, with a very small mineral content. GIBBS SPRING, three miles west of Grenada, and HEMPHILL WELL, east of Grenada, are well known for their mineral waters. (1)

Because of the abundance of good water, livestock-raising has become an important source of income in the county. Agriculture is also generally aided, and the many streams, which overflow frequently, leave rich loam deposits on the soil after each rise, still further adding to the fertility of the soil and building up the bottom-lands. (2)

#### SOILS AND MINERALS

Since the greater portion of Grenada County consists of the rolling to hilly uplands of the plateau region, its characteristic yellowish-brown loam, composed, largely of silt and clay, is found over much of the county and is known generally as upland soil or brown loam. This soil is a light mellow loam of yellowish-brown color, usually six to eight inches deep, which passes into a subsoil varying from two to fifteen feet in depth. This subsoil differs from the soil in being less mellow, slightly lighter in color and in having more clay and less humus, though even the topsoil, unless freshly cleared, is usually deficient in humus.

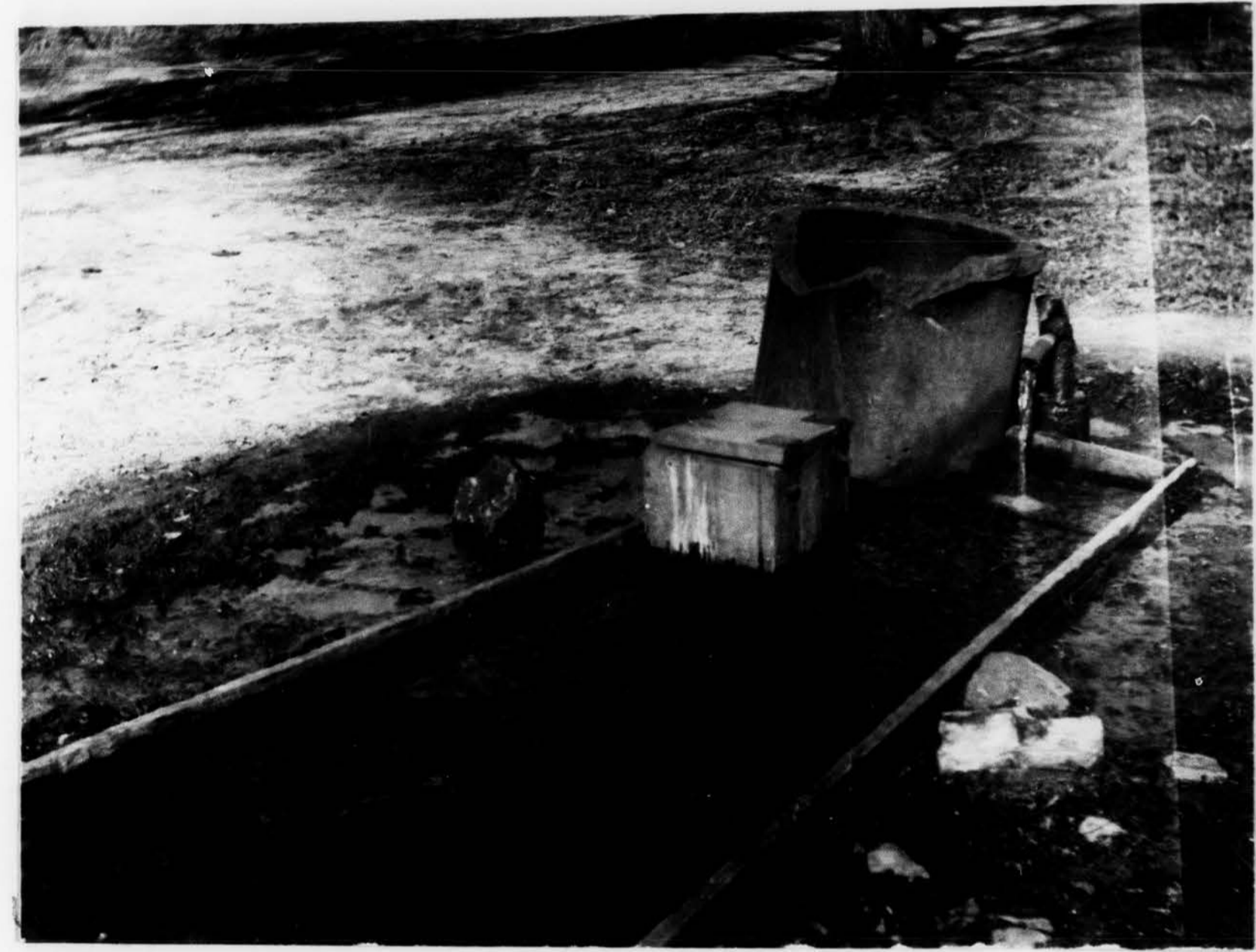
Technically, the typical brown loam soil is known as Memphis silt loam, and the United States Soil Bureau gives the following analysis of the type:

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- (1) Water Supply Paper, 576, U. S. Geological Survey  
 (2) Will Bryant, Bryant, Miss.



SPRING

One of the pure water springs which are found in the hills of Grenada county.



SPRING

One of the pure water springs which  
are found in the hills of Grenada county.

Mechanical Analysis of Memphis Silt Loam

Description	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very	Fine	Silt	Clay
	Gravel	Sand	Sand	Sand	Sand	Sand	%	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Soil	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	75.7	16.7	
Subsoil	Tr.	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	67.0	27.7	

As will be seen, this type has a low percent of the coarser soil ingredients, and the subsoil contains a larger proportion of clay than the soil. Its chemical analysis is as follows:

Insol. Matter	83.347	Brown Oxide Manganese	0.760
Potash	0.544	Peroxide of Iron	4.798
Soda	0.082	Alumina	6.282
Lime	0.245	Phosphoric Acid	0.065
Magnesia	0.479	Water and Organic Matter	
			<u>4.192</u>
			100.033

(Hilgard)

The subsoil gives the following analysis:

Insol. Matter (as above)	83.993	Brown Oxide Manganese	0.332
Potash	0.700	Peroxide of Iron	3.862
Soda	0.049	Alumina	7.279
Lime	0.139	Phosphoric Acid	0.236
Magnesia	0.579	Water and Organic Matter	
			2.716
		Sulphuric Acid	<u>0.054</u>
			100.399

(Hilgard.)

These analyses show that the important elements of plant food, potash, phosphoric acid, and magnesia, exist in larger proportions in the subsoil than in the soil, while organic matter, which furnishes humus and which can be readily supplied, is greater in the soil.

Underneath this loam lies a variable thickness of red sands, which outcrops on hill slopes and makes this region especially susceptible to erosion. However, in Grenada County, the loam covering is widely distributed and eight to ten feet deep. The soil is quite fertile and can be made productive. The eastern part of the county is hilly and contains a mixture of this loam and the Wilcox soil. As a general thing the broad ridges are capped with loam, but if the ridges are narrow, any loam present will form deep fertile soils on the lower slopes.

The soils of the bottom-lands vary according to the material through which the streams have cut and usually contain vegetable matter in addition, so that the fertility of these is greater than that of the corresponding hill soils. The soils along the Yalobusha are rich dark sandy loams in Grenada County, but, nearer the river's source, they become heavier. The Scoona River is bordered all along by heavy clay loam soils.

Most of this region has been in cultivation a long time, for the high well-drained surface, pleasant climate, and the soil's fertility attracted settlers. In the days before the War between the States, they were worked in large plantations; cotton was the staple crop, with just enough corn to supply the needs of the plantation. The methods used in its cultivation were exhausting to the soil, for crops were taken off year after year, and nothing returned. The clean cultivation of cotton removed the small amount of humus present and depleted other elements of fertility. Since the war, the exhaustion of these lands has been more rapid than ever before, and careless terracing and circling of the hill slopes have caused it to wash badly.

The brown loam is easily cultivated and yet has enough clay to make it hold fertilizers well, making it, on the whole, one of the best all round soils found in the state. Probably no other soil, at the same time, responds more readily to proper treatment and better methods of farming. It is adapted to a wide variety of crops. One of its serious threats, however, is its tendency to wash away. Much of the surface is rolling or hilly and is underlaid by sand, so that under heavy rains the soils melt down and wash into the streams, leaving barren slopes. Care must be taken in cultivation methods used to prevent erosion and consequent loss of soil and fertility. (1)

In the loess or Bluff Hill region, the brown loam soil continues, though it is here more silty than in the east and is underlaid by a yellowish calcareous silt known as the loess. On the hill slopes this mixture makes a distinctive and very fertile soil. (2)

To the west, in the low-lying Delta region, the soils become alluvial and are among the most fertile on earth. Two definite types are found here - on the higher lands near the streams, a dark mellow sandy loam; and in the lower areas back from the streams, a dark tough, sticky clay which must be drained to obtain good production. (3)

- (1) Lowe, Bulletin 12, p. 223  
 (2) Ibid., pp. 33 and 34  
 (3) Ibid., p. 34

The Wilcox group of soils extends over all the north central plateau in Mississippi. Three of the four kinds of Wilcox soils appear in Grenada County - the Ackerman clays, Holly Springs sands, and the Grenada beds.

The Ackerman clays, the lowermost beds of the Wilcox, are a gray mixture of lignitic clays and lignite. Often, beds of lignite occur in considerable thickness and of good quality and occasionally thin beds of carbonate of iron, which are frequently very pure but more often in concretions. Sometimes fossil leaves and tree trunks appear, indicating that these soils were formed when the land was low and swampy but not overflowed by a sea. They also indicate that it was warmer in the early Wilcox period than today, for all these fossils are of subtropical and tropical climates.

The Holly Springs sands were deposited in the age immediately following, under conditions not yet fully understood. The great drifts of sand seem to have been left there in water, probably fresh water with strong and variable currents, such as are seen in river channels or along sandy beaches. The sand is rather coarse-grained and varies in color in its outcroppings from white to yellow, red, and purple. Near the surface where it has weathered, red and yellow are most often seen; deeper underground it becomes bluish or greenish because of the iron coloring matter. Often, especially where water passes freely through the beds, the iron is removed, and the sands appear white and unconsolidated.

Through the middle of these beds runs a zone of clay, perhaps, one hundred feet thick. Composed of pink or white ball clays, it offers fine material for the manufacture of stoneware. Another feature of the clay zone is that it forms two definite artesian water horizons, the waters of one division being confined beneath the clay; those of the other, beneath the next formation, the Grenada beds.

These beds are so called from the town of Grenada, where they are exposed on the Yalobusha River to a thickness of about 150 feet. They are made up chiefly of lignite or lignitic clay and are often exposed along the edges of the bluffs bordering the Delta region. The clays vary in color from gray to black or dark brown and are often called chocolate-colored. Frequently, they are mixed to some extent with a silvery-white, fine sand such as exhibited at Grenada. Thin and limited beds of a fair quality of lignite are rather common in the chocolate-colored clay.

After the Wilcox formation, came that known as the Claiborne group, made up of hard quartzitic rocks, sands, claystones, marls, and clays, largely of marine origin.

Its lower division is called the Tallahatta formation. The basal material is of greenish and clayey sands which, when exposed at the surface, weather to an intense Indian red. Many marine fossils are found in this material. Between Bogue and the Yalobusha River appear hard sandstone boulders which are largely composed of these sands. More, but less noticeable, examples can be seen two or three miles west of Grenada. Half a mile up Bogue from the wagon bridge near Grenada appear clays of the uppermost Wilcox formation just at the water's edge. Immediately above these are sands, probably of Claiborne formation, to a thickness of twenty-five or one hundred feet. At Elliott there are especially notable deposits of this hard sandstone material.

Upon these sands are beds of hard quartzitic rock, usually light gray in color. Sometimes these rocks take on unique and interesting forms. These beds are not uniformly hard, for, within a short distance from a true quartzite hard enough to batter a steel hammer, one may sometimes find soft sandstone which crumbles under moderate blows of a hammer or even beds of loose sand; usually, light gray or white marine fossils are abundant in both phases of this formation. A zone of outcropping Claiborne quartzites and sandstones begins four miles west of Grenada and passes southeast. (1)

All over the upland regions of the county grasses and grains grow well and produce good crops. Stock-raising has assumed an important place on Grenada county farms because of the excellent pasturage which is so easily provided.

All the soils are cotton-producing, even with only ordinary care and industry, though the western area produces a longer staple and more to the acre. Cotton is the chief crop, and corn is second in importance; all varieties of garden truck grow well.

Brick and pottery clays suitable for commercial use are found in almost inexhaustible quantities in the eastern part of Grenada County. In the northeastern section are found sand, clay, and road gravel, while in the northwestern part is a great quantity of excellent wash-gravel.

(1) E. N. Lowe, Mississippi State Geological Survey Bulletin No. 12, p. 74

## FLORA

The soils of Grenada County are all adapted to the growth of native trees. When the Indians lived there, they knew a heavily forested tract, and the early settlers took possession of well-timbered lands. All these forests had been increasing soil fertility by the constant accumulation of decaying leaves, adding the humus in which that region is deficient. When heavy rains fell, the force of the rain was broken by the leaves and branches, and the water seeped slowly through the dead leaves on the ground into the soil, where the roots held it and released it gradually into wells and streams. Erosion on the hill slopes was practically unknown, for the trees prevented the washing of the soil.

With the removal of many of the forests, erosion set in. Humus, added to the soil by the forests, was removed by the cultivation of cotton and corn, and fertility decreased. Areas were burned over to clear them quickly, leaving hard, dry, and infertile soils. Trees were cut in great quantities for the lumber industry for many years in Grenada County.

For twenty years shortleaf yellow pine has been sawed in the woods, dried, dressed, and manufactured into lumber in Grenada, then shipped to markets in the Middle West and North. Sawmills, planing, cooperage, axe-handle, and other timber product mills have long been in operation in Grenada County. In 1936 two yellow pine manufacturing firms were still in operation (see chap. 14 Industry). In the wake of all these mills and lumbering firms are left large areas of cut-over lands.

National Fire Prevention Week is observed in the schools, enlisting the aid of Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts in the protection of forests. Reforestation of cut-over and burned areas, and particularly of the hill slopes where gullies are being formed by erosion, has been largely neglected, however; neither is the careful cutting of remaining timber receiving all the consideration it should if Grenada County forests are to be preserved.

The western section of the county was originally heavily timbered with hardwoods, red, white, and overcup oak, elm, ash, cypress, red and tupelo gum, pecan, hickory, cottonwood, maple, magnolia, beech, basswood, and hackberry, with the two species of gum predominating. Because of the

value of these woods, these forests were cut rapidly, and though some timbered areas remain, they are not large. Some oak, elm, cedar, willow, gum, sycamore, hickory, holly, walnut, and pecan trees are still to be found in the western part of Grenada County.

On the Bluff Hills the timber, where it has not been cut over, is magnificent. Some of the finest grades of white oak, yellow poplar, basswood, red gum, ash, and beech once grew there, and remnants of the early forests remain in scattered areas.

In the eastern part of the county, shortleaf yellow pine has always predominated, with some Spanish blackjack and white oaks, chestnut, and hickory. Some of these shortleaf pines grew so large and dense in the eastern part of the county that they were manufactured into railroad-bridge and car material, competing with southern longleaf pine. Most of the remaining sawmills depend entirely on this yellow pine for their industry.

#### Forest Trees - Conifers

SHORTLEAF or YELLOW PINE usually occurs mixed with hardwoods or sometimes pure in second-growth stands. In the open the young tree has a straight somewhat stout stem and slightly ascending branches. If cut or burned back, it reproduces itself by sprouting from the stump. When mature the stem is tall and straight; the crown, oval. The leaves occur in clusters of two or three, from three to five inches long. The cones are oblong, with sharp prickles, which sometimes cling to the twigs for three or four years. The bark is brownish-red, broken into rectangles, and thinner and lighter in color than that of loblolly pine. The wood is heavy and rather hard, yellow, brown, or orange in color, fine-grained, and less resinous than other southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construction, veneers, paper pulp, excelsior, cooperage, and mine props. (1)

LOBLOLLY PINE, a fast-growing tree, seeds up rapidly in abandoned fields, particularly in sandy soils where water is near the surface. Its bark is dark and deeply furrowed and often two inches thick on large trees. The needles, three in a cluster, are six to nine inches long. The cone sheds many seeds with inch-long wings each autumn.

(1) Ricks, Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, p. 3

The wood is coarse-grained, with marked contrast between bands of early and late wood. Where durability is not required, wood of second-growth trees has a wide range of uses for building material, box shooks, barrel staves, basket veneers, pulpwood, lath, piling, props, and fuel. (1)

CYPRESS, found in swamps which are flooded for long periods, on wet stream banks, and on bottom-lands, generally has a broad or buttressed base, a smooth tapering trunk, and a broad flat top. Its bark is silvery to cinnamon-red and finely divided. Along the small branchlets the leaves are arranged in feather-like fashion, and in the autumn the branchlets fall with the leaves still attached. Cypress wood is light, soft, easily worked, and is especially durable in contact with the soil; therefore, it is much in demand for the exterior trim of buildings, greenhouse planking, boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles, and cross ties. (2)

RED CEDAR is a valuable tree which grows in all classes and conditions of soil, even in barren places where few others are found. It has a thin reddish-brown bark, which peels in long shredlike strips. Because the growth of the tree is very irregular, the trunk is usually grooved. The heart-wood is distinctly red, and the sapwood white, making striking combination effects for cedar chests, closets, and interior woodwork. The wood is aromatic, soft, and strong - desirable qualities for lead pencils; it is also durable in contact with the soil, making it valuable for posts, poles, and rustic work. (3)

#### Forest Trees - Hardwoods

RED OAK, referred to in books as SPANISH OAK, is one of the most common southern upland oaks. The large spreading branches form a broad round open top. The rough, but not deeply furrowed, bark, varies from light gray to dark gray or almost black. There are two different types of leaves - irregular lobes, narrow and bristle-tipped, with the central lobe usually longest; or a pear-shaped leaf, with three rounded lobes at the outer end. Either leaf is a dark lustrous green above, downy and gray beneath. The small rounded acorn matures the second year. The wood of the red oak is heavy, coarse-grained, hard, and strong, being much less subject to defects than other red oaks. It is widely used for rough lumber and for furniture. The

(1) Ricks, Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, p. 4  
 (2) Ibid., p. 9  
 (3) Ibid., p. 11

tree itself is a good timber tree, particularly for poor or dry soils. Because of its resistance to disease, its thrifty growth, its size, and long life, it is a desirable tree for shade or ornament. The bark is rich in tannin. (1)

WHITE OAK is one of the most important timber trees and is found in a wide variety of soil conditions. In a dense stand, the trunk will be straight, with no side branches for half its height; in the open, it develops branching limbs and a broad crown, often exhibiting striking beauty. Its leaves are alternate and deeply lobed, and the acorn which matures the first year is relished by hogs and other livestock. The wood is heavy, strong, hard, and tough, light brown in color, close-grained, and very durable. Its uses include construction, shipbuilding, tight cooperage, furniture, wagons, implements, interior finish, flooring, and fuel. Although the tree's growth is slow, white oak is nevertheless valuable for forest, highway, and ornamental planting. (2)

OVERCUP OAK, sometimes called SWAMP POST OAK, occurs sparsely in river bottoms and other rich low grounds. The leaves, which are seven to nine inches long, often turn to bright scarlet or orange in the fall. The rough gray bark is flaky and tinged with red. Its acorn is large, rounded, or somewhat flattened, and nearly covered by the cup, which characteristic gives the tree its name. The heavy, durable wood is used for the same purposes as that of the white oak. (3)

WATER ELM or the PLANER TREE is found on low wet stream bottoms and forms a small spreading tree. The light gray or brown bark separates into large scales. Its leaves are on short stalks, dark dull green above, paler beneath, with yellowish veins. The peculiar fruit is rounded and shaggy and consists of a nutlike center, surrounded by soft irregular winglike growths. Its wood has no economic value. (4)

WATER or SWAMP ASH is common in low shaded swamps. Its thin gray bark grows in large, irregular, round patches; its leaves, each on a short stem, are opposite on the main stem; a pear-shaped fruit appears frequently with three wings below. The wood, used chiefly for fuel, is light, soft, and weak. (5)

RED or SWEET GUM is a valuable tree which occurs on rich river bottoms, in swamps, and on drier uplands. In old

- (1) Ricks, *Forest Trees of Mississippi*, p. 38
- (2) Ricks, *Forest Trees of Mississippi*, Bulletin 32, p. 27
- (3) *Ibid.*, p. 29
- (4) *Ibid.*, p. 44
- (5) *Ibid.*, p. 79

fields and in cut-over woods it usually appears in an abundant second growth. The light gray bark is roughened by corky scales and later becomes deeply furrowed. The alternate star-shaped leaf is aromatic and becomes pale yellow, orange, red, or deep bronze in the fall. The fruit, made up of many capsules with projecting spines, frequently swings by its long stem late into the winter. The wood of this tree is heavy, rather hard, and close-grained, but not durable on exposure. The name red gum is suggested by the reddish-brown heartwood, though the color does not appear in logs under sixteen inches across. Red gum is used extensively for flooring, interior finish, paper pulp and veneers for baskets. Veneers of the heartwood are often used in furniture, sometimes as imitation mahogany or circassian walnut. The tree itself is desirable for ornament. (1)

TUPELO or COTTON GUM inhabits deep river swamps. Its base is enlarged, it bears a large plum-like fruit, and its twigs are brittle, all of which are distinguishing features of this tree. Its tall tapering trunk is often somewhat crooked, and covered with a thin, dark brown, furrowed bark. The wood is light, soft, and not strong, and is used for wood-ware, broom handles, and fruit and vegetable packages. When sold as lumber, it is called tupelo or bay poplar. Because the root wood is extremely light weight, it is sometimes used for floats for fish nets. (2)

SWAMP COTTONWOOD is a tree of low, wet swamps and river borders. Usually its short branches form a narrow, round-topped head, and the buds are resinous. The broadly ovate leaves, dark green above and pale and smooth below, occur on rounded leaf-stems two to three inches long. The seeds are supported by "cotton" and mature before the leaves are fully grown. Its wood is soft and light, and in order to be used for lumber must have special drying to prevent warping. It makes excellent paper pulp for printing half-tone illustrations. (3)

The RED or SWAMP MAPLE is a medium-sized, quick-growing tree, sometimes used as a shade tree, though other maples are better suited to this purpose. It has a smooth light gray bark which becomes darker and rough as it grows older. The saw-toothed leaves have three to five pointed lobes, are light green on the upper surface, and in autumn become brilliant orange, red, or yellow. The red flowers appear in dense clusters in early spring, before the leaves. The winged seed or keys occur on long drooping stems. Commercially the wood

- (1) Ricks, *Bulletin 32*, p. 55
- (2) *Ibid.*, p. 74
- (3) *Ibid.*, p. 20

of this tree is known as soft maple; it is heavy, close-grained light-brown, and rather weak, and is used for furniture, turnery, woodenware, and for fuel. (1)

BOX ELDER or ASH-LEAF MAPLE is a fairly rapid growing tree, usually found near stream banks. It is planted for shade because in good soil it grows quickly, though its branches are fragile and the tree is subject to diseases, nor does it live very long. The young bark is smooth and green, becoming thin, grayish or light brown and deeply divided, with maturity. Its leaves are compound; its seeds are winged, as in the other maples; and its wood, which is soft, light and weak, decays rapidly in contact with heat and moisture, though it is sometimes used for fuel. (2)

The BASSWOOD or LINDEN, while two species of trees, are very similar. The bark of either is light brown, deeply furrowed, and often peeled for making rough camp buildings, while the inner bark furnishes bast for mat-making. The leaves are nearly heart-shaped, very thin, and three to six inches in length. In early summer the yellowish-white, very fragrant flowers open in drooping clusters. From them, bees make large amounts of choice honey. The berry is dry, containing one or two seeds. The wood, while tough, soft, and light, is not durable, and is used for the manufacture of pulp, woodenware, furniture, trunks, and excelsior. (3)

The HACKBERRY is found only sparsely, most often in rich alluvial soil. Its limbs are spreading and pendulous, making an open symmetrical crown if grown in the open, and rendering the hackberry a desirable shade tree. It has pale gray bark, simple, long, thin leaves with smooth edges, and bears a small pear-like fruit which ripens in September. The sweetness of this red or yellow fruit, which attracts birds and animals, gives rise to the name sugarberry, which is sometimes applied. The soft, weak wood is sometimes used for flooring or furniture, but chiefly for fuel. (4)

The BLACK WILLOW is common along streams, either singly or in clumps. In winter the bright reddish brown or golden twigs are conspicuous. The leaves are narrow, tapered, and finely toothed being bright green on both sides and turning yellow early in the fall. The willow's flower is the catkin; its fruit a pod with minute seeds, each

(1) Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 66

(2) Ibid., p. 68

(3) Ibid., p. 70

(4) Ibid., p. 45

furnished with long silky down, enabling the wind to carry them. The bark is so deeply divided that old trees become shaggy-looking, and may be light orange-brown, dark brown, or almost black. The soft, light wood is not strong but makes a high grade of charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder, and is the chief wood used in making artificial limbs. Willow trees are of value in checking soil erosion along stream banks. (1)

The SYCAMORE or BUTTONWOOD is one of the largest hardwood trees, being largest and most abundant along streams and on rich bottom lands. It grows rapidly, sometimes attaining a height of 140 to 170 feet, and frequently forking into several large secondary trunks. The massive, open head is sometimes 100 feet across. On young trees and large limbs the bark is smooth and greenish gray; the outer bark flakes off in large patches yearly, exposing the nearly white bark. The leaves are nearly as broad as they are long, light green and smooth. The fruit hangs on the tree all winter, breaking open in spring to scatter the seeds. Though the wood is hard and moderately strong, it decays quickly in the ground. It is used for butchers' blocks, tobacco boxes, furniture, and interior finish. (2)

YELLOW POPLAR or TULIP TREE receives one name from the color of its wood and the other from its attractive tulip-like flowers. It reaches its largest size in deep moist soils along streams, and is one of the biggest and most valuable of hardwood trees. The trunk is straight and often clear of limbs for thirty to fifty feet. Though the tree has been cut extensively it is reproducing rapidly and remains abundant in young second growth forests. It is also planted as a shade and ornamental tree. The leaves are four-lobed, four to six inches in length and breadth, with a dark green color which turns to a clear yellow in the fall. The greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped flowers appear in April, and the fruit which follows is a narrow, light-brown upright cone. The wood is easily worked, being light and soft. Its color is light yellow or brown with a wide cream-colored sapwood. Its uses include lumber for interior and exterior trim, vehicle bodies, veneers, and turnery. (3)

BLACK JACK OAK, a slow-growing tree, is usually found on dry or poorly-drained gravel clay, or on sandy uplands where few other trees thrive. Its branches are hard, stiff,

(1) Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 19

(2) Ibid., p. 56

(3) Ibid., p. 52



and drooping, with many dead twigs persisting in the crown. The nearly black bark is rough and broken into scales. The leaves are leathery, and broadly wedge-shaped; the acorn is a yellow brown, and often striped; the wood is heavy, hard, strong, and not often used except for firewood. (1)

BLACK OAK occurs chiefly on dry plains and ridges, often reaching a height of eighty feet. The young bark is smooth and brown, but becomes thick and black, with deep furrows and broken ridges. The inner bark is bright yellow and has a bitter taste, due to the tannic acid contained in it. The shape of the leaves varies greatly, some having shallow and some deep lobes. The acorn, whose kernel is yellow and extremely bitter, matures the second year. Wood of the black oak is bright red brown with a thin outer edge of paler sapwood and is hard, heavy, strong, coarse-grained, and checks easily. It is marketed as red oak, and used for the same purposes as the wood of the red oak trees. (2)

POST OAK is found in great abundance on poorer soils. Its rough dark bark is broken into small scales, and the rather leathery leaves are deeply five-lobed with broad rounded divisions. Its wood is very hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable in contact with the soil, which accounts for its demand for crossties and fence posts, as well as for furniture. (3)

The WINGED ELM receives its name from the thin, corky growth or "wings" found on the smaller branches. It is usually found on dry gravelly uplands, but often in moist or waste places. Winged elm is fine for a shade tree in a dry, poor location, being comparatively free from disease, though not especially long-lived. It forms a rather open, round head. The bark is light brown and divided by fissures into irregular flat ridges. Its leaves are coarsely double-toothed, about two to four inches long, and one to two inches wide. The flowers appear before the leaves, and the winged fruit, reddish-brown and covered with white hairs, ripens about the time the leaves unfold. The wood is typical of the elms - heavy, hard, strong, and difficult to split. Sometimes it is used for hubs and mauls, and formerly its inner bark was made into rope for binding covers to cotton bales. (4)

WHITE or AMERICAN ELM is rather sparsely found in this

- (1) Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 34  
 (2) Ibid., p. 36  
 (3) Ibid., p. 28  
 (4) Ibid., p. 43

area. Its dark gray bark, divided into irregular, flat-topped ridges is generally firm, though on old trees it tends to flake off. White elm is one of the most desirable of shade trees, with its spreading fan-shaped form, graceful pendulous branches, and long life. The leaves are alternate, simple double-toothed, with pronounced leaf veins. Its fruit which reopens in spring, is winged, with a deep notch in the end. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough, and hard to split. It is used for hubs of wheels, saddle trees, boats and ships, barrel hoops, and veneer for baskets and crates. (1)

BLACK GUM or SOUR GUM is sometimes called a forest weed, for it finds footing in many types of soil and conditions of moisture. Its simple leaves are shiny and dark green, turning brilliant red in the fall. The bark is furrowed and develops into blocks that are dense, hard, and nearly black. It flowers in early spring, and its fruit is a dark blue, fleshy berry containing a single seed. The wood is very tough, cross-grained, hard to work, and easily warped. It is not durable in contact with the soil. Its chief uses are as crate and basket veneers, box shooks, rollers, mallets, rough floors, mine trams, pulpwood, and fuel, though once its hollow trunk were used for "bee gums." (2)

SASSAFRAS, a small aromatic tree, is common on dry soils and in abandoned fields. The red-brown bark is deeply furrowed; it usually has leaves of widely different shape on the same tree or even the same twig. Some are oval, some have one lobe, while others have three distinct lobes. The greenish yellow flower is followed by a lustrous dark blue berry surrounded at the base by a small orange-red cup at the end of a scarlet stalk. The wood is light, soft, weak, and brittle, but durable in the soil and is used for posts, rails, boat-building, cooperage, and for ox-yokes. The bark of the roots yields the aromatic oil of sassafras used for flavoring. (3)

The GREEN ASH is common in broad valleys beside streams. It has spreading branches, and slightly furrowed bark, compound leaves with seven to nine stalked, pointed leaflets, and winged seeds. The wood is heavy, hard, rather strong, brittle and coarse-grained and is much used in carpentry and wagon building. (4)

WATER OAK occurs on rich bottom lands and has been planted widely as a shade tree. The bark is smooth with

- (1) Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 42.  
 (2) Ibid., p. 73.  
 (3) Ibid., p. 54.  
 (4) Ibid., p. 78.

many smooth thin scales over the surface. The leaves are simple, quite variable in shape, but mostly oblong, usually slightly three-lobed. They remain green for some time and fall gradually through the winter. The acorn matures at the end of the second season. The wood of the water oak is heavy, hard, and strong, not used to a great extent for lumber, but the trees are cut for piling, crossties, and fuel. (1)

SILVER MAPLE grows on moist land and along streams. It grows rapidly and has been much planted as a shade tree in spite of its brittleness and susceptibility to insects and fungus diseases. The three to five lobes of the leaves end in long points with toothed edges. Its fruit is winged, its wood is soft, weak, rather brittle, and easily worked but decays rapidly when exposed. Occasionally it is used for flooring, furniture, or fuel.

RIVER or RED BIRCH is at home along water courses. The distinguishing bark varies from reddish brown to cinnamon red and peels back in tough papery layers, persisting on the trunk and giving it a ragged appearance. These layers are covered with a gray powder. The double-toothed leaves are more or less oval; the flowers are catkins; and its fruit is a small cone filled with little winged nutlets. Though the wood is not important commercially, it is strong and fairly close-grained. Firewood, cheap furniture, boxes, crates, soda pulp, and wagon hubs are its chief uses, but it is to some extent cut for the manufacture of woodenware and for turnery. (2)

#### Nut-Bearing Trees

The PECAN has been widely planted, both for its nuts and the shade it provides. The tree is rather large and of symmetrical shape, with rough, hard, tight bark. The leaves resemble those of the hickories and the black walnut. The nuts, which vary in size and in the thickness of the shell, have been greatly improved by selection and cultivation and are marketed in great quantities. The wood is strong, tough, heavy, and hard and used sometimes for handles, parts of vehicles, and for fuel. (3)

BEECH occurs widely scattered on rich, well-drained bottoms, usually where oaks and hickories are found, and is beautiful either in summer or winter. The leaves are oval, pointed, and coarsely toothed, becoming almost leathery with age, and produce a dense shade. The winter buds

- (1) Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 33.  
 (2) Ibid., p. 22.  
 (3) Ibid., p. 13.

are long, slender, and pointed. The bark, which remains unbroken, smooth, and light gray, has earned the nickname "initial tree" for the beech, as many wielders of jackknives cannot resist its smooth expense.

The little, brown, three-sided nuts are well-known, sweet, and edible, but so small they are hardly worth opening the thin-shelled husk to find. They are usually in pairs in a prickly husk. Beech wood is hard, strong, and tough but does not last long when exposed to weather or soil. Its chief importance is for furniture, flooring, carpenters' tools, and novelty wares. (1)

BLACK WALNUT is a valuable forest tree found on rich bottom lands and fertile hillsides. Its leaves are alternate and compound; the bark has a dark brown color with rather deep fissures; the nuts, borne singly or in pairs, are encased in a solid green husk which does not split open. The nut itself is black, with a hard, finely ridged shell, and a rich oily kernel. The heart wood is superior in quality and value, for it is heavy, hard, and strong, with a rich chocolate-brown color. It does not warp or check, takes a high polish, and is extremely durable, making it highly prized for furniture and cabinet work, gunstocks, and airplane propellers. Small trees are nearly all sapwood, which is light in color and not durable. (2)

The WHITE HICKORY is found chiefly on well-drained soil. The bark is dark gray, hard, and deep furrowed. It has large winter buds, and all recent shoots are covered with a downy growth. The leaves are strong-scented, hairy, and compound, and the nut, which has a very thick husk, splits nearly to the base when ripe. The thick shell is ridged and contains a small, sweet kernel. The wood, white except for the small heart, is heavy, hard, strong, and tough and is used for vehicle parts, and handles, as well as for good fuel. (3)

Other nut-bearing trees are the chinquapins, hazlenuts, scaley-barks, and chestnuts.

The FRUIT-BEARING TREES are chiefly the plums, persimmons, and crab apples.

#### Flowering Trees

In the front yard on the south side of the W. E. Smith home, 313 College Street, Grenada, is a beautiful flowering

- (1) Forest Trees of Mississippi, Bulletin 32, Ricks, p. 23.  
 (2) Ibid., p. 12.  
 (3) Ibid., p. 15.

tree, about fifty years old, which Mr. Smith bought from a nursery. It is covered first with clusters of yellowish-green blooms, which form attractive seed wings. Then the tree is covered with blood-red leaves, which gradually turn bronze and then green, only to become yellow as fall approaches. The tree makes a lovely shade as long as the leaves, which are shaped like ordinary maple leaves, remain. This tree is not native, and it has been admired very much, being the only one in Grenada. It is three feet nine inches around, and the limbs are low enough to be easily climbed. The tree has afforded much pleasure to the Smith's grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and, in fact, to nearly all the children in Grenada.

The TULIP is one of the largest and most beautiful of our native trees. In the forest it attains great size. One of these trees stands on the front lawn of "Sunny Crest" the home of Mrs. D. G. Ross. Three branches come out symmetrically, adding to the formal and stately appearance of the tree. (1)

MAGNOLIA trees are favorite in Grenada. On each side of the concrete walk in the front yard of Dr. J. W. Young's home, 111 South Street, are two very handsome specimens. One is seven feet and the other is three and one-half feet in circumference. Both are very tall and have beautiful white flowers and long, glossy green leaves. The leaves hold their color all the year. The most unique magnolia trees in town are probably those on the front lawn of the Griffis place on Main Street. The branches sweep the ground.

The CUCUMBER tree, or the MOUNTAIN MAGNOLIA, prefers a moist, fertile soil but will grow on rocky river banks, and its growth depends largely on its location. In the forest, it may grow as tall as ninety feet with no limbs for two-thirds of the distance up, but if it has space to develop its branches may touch the ground. The bark is brown, and the leaves, fourteen inches in length, four to six inches broad and slightly ruffled at the edges, are arranged alternately on the branches.

The FLOWERING DOGWOOD is a bushy tree from fifteen to thirty feet high with short trunk and spreading branches which make a flat-topped head. It prefers dry land and will grow in the shade of taller trees. The bark is reddish-brown and the leaves are at first pale green, later turning a bright, dark green. In the fall they are a brilliant scarlet. The great, greenish-white blossoms appear in April before the leaves and transform the tree into one huge bouquet.

(1) Mrs. D. G. Ross, Grenada, Miss.

The CRAB APPLE tree is often a bushy shrub with rugged, contorted branches, but frequently it grows into a small tree with a broad, open head, and brown bark. This tree grows best in a rich, moist soil; its leaves are red-bronze first, then green, then yellow in the fall. Its flowers, appearing in May and June, are rose-colored, and very fragrant. Crab-apples are used for making jelly and vinegar. Mrs. Raphael Semmes, 506 Margin Street, has a crab-apple tree in her back yard.

The OSAGE ORANGE grows to a height of from forty to sixty feet, with a handsome round-topped head; the bark is dark, deeply furrowed, and scaly; the wood, bright orange yellow; leaves alternate, simple, three to five inches long, and two or three inches wide; the flowers bloom in June when the leaves are full grown; and the fruit, a pale green globe four or five inches in diameter, is made up of many small parts grown together. The tree is prolific, and free from insects and fungus diseases. It was named from a settlement of Osage Indians who made clubs from the wood. Mrs. Ernest Penn, Third Street, has a tree of this kind in her yard. (1)

#### Freak Trees

Eleven miles east of Grenada on the old Providence road, stands the trunk of a poplar tree known as Pa's Switch. It is about three feet in diameter. Ninety years ago Ransom Crowder rode in from his plantation during a wet season of the year and threw his poplar riding switch to the ground. It took root and grew to be a beautiful tree.

In Williamson's grove stands an old post oak, known as the Hitching Post. Fastened upon one side of the tree was a large iron hook about one foot wide, across which bridle reins could be thrown without being tied. The tree has long since grown over the iron fastening ring, but its shape is preserved perfectly in the side of the trunk. Unfortunately, this old tree appears to be dying.

On the old Elliott-Providence cross-road, near the Union Hill Negro church, a large pine tree fell into the forks of a red oak about sixty years ago. In growing, the oak completely enclosed the prostrate pine, which has been dead for half a century, and the oak still stands with a large pine shaft protruding from opposite sides. (2)

(1) Mrs. Ernest Penn, Grenada, Miss.

(2) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

### Historic Trees

In 1902 the three members of the senior class of the Grenada high school planted a water oak tree at the north-east corner of the main building of the grammar school. Now it is one of the largest trees on the school grounds. J. N. Powers was superintendent of the school at that time, and it was at his suggestion that the tree was planted as a memorial to the class.

In the old Williamson grove, eight and one-half miles southeast of Grenada on the old Providence road, stands a post oak which is probably several centuries old. At its base, and two and one-half feet above, extending the full width of one side of the tree, is a huge knot nearly as large as the tree's girth. It makes a perfect chair seat, and the tree forms its back. During the War between the States a detachment from the Confederate army was quartered in this grove. An officer sat upon this knot and since then it has been known as the "General's Chair."

Across Bogue, in the town of Fudtheyville, there once stood upon the side of the public road two large and beautiful persimmon trees. This place was a favorite fall picnic ground on account of the fun derived from gathering and eating the fruit. In 1887 a mob hanged two Negroes upon these trees; they never bore fruit again.

A large water oak stands in the center of the public square in the city of Grenada. Over sixty years ago, when the tree was quite small, it was dug at the country place of J. G. Weeks, brought to town and set out by W. E. Smith, then a jeweler in Grenada. At a distance of four and one-half feet from the ground, this tree now measures forty-four and one-half inches in circumference.

### FLOWERS

Flowering trees include the magnolia, dogwood, and the red bud. On the hill soils grow a number of herbaceous plants, such as the wild phlox, wild rose, spring beauty, several species of crowfoot, wild violet, alum root, skull cap, wild geranium, Venus' looking glass, cone flower, blazing star, wood anemone, purple aster, goat's Rue, and the shrubby St. Andrew's cross and New Jersey tea. On wooded slopes may be found pink root, sanicle, the May apple, and spiderwort.

On the low lands, the common species are the following: the wild maidenhair fern, Christmas fern, royal fern, cinnamon fern, moonwort, boneset, deer grass, centaury, day flower, St. John's wort, lizard's tail, pimpernel, several species of smilax, Solomon's seal, bellwort, Jacob's ladder, and cardinal lobelia. (1) Other wild flowers are the mountain laurel or bush honeysuckle, white daisies, black-eyed susans, yellow goldenrod, white and yellow water lilies in the lakes and streams, primroses, wild verberna, wild iris, and butterfly flower.

Some characteristic climbers are various wild grapes, poison oak, Virginia creeper, cross vine, woodbine, wild yam, white honey-suckle, and several species of smilax, including the curious carrion plant, with its characteristic odor. (2)

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(1) Lowe, <u>Bulletin 12</u>	
(2) Ibid.	

## Chapter III

## INDIANS

The Choctaw Indians once owned and lived in nearly all the territory now comprising Grenada County, and the Chocchumas, a minor tribe, once resided in a small section. Little evidence now remains of the Indian occupation of the land - only a few mounds, arrowheads, some old land grants, names of streams or towns, and one or two legends. Early historians record that the language these Indians spoke was musical and expressive. Their morals were high; they were brave, loyal, and possessed great physical endurance and a strong love for their native land. The Grenada County Indians were peaceable and never caused the white settlers any concern. A geography published in 1818 and preserved by a Grenada citizen said of the Indians of the section:

"They have advisory governments; have a strong tendency to be civilized; are friendly to travelers, for those accommodations they have established which, for neatness and accommodations, exceeds those established by white people."

CHOCCHUMAS

This tribe, supposedly related to the Choctaws and Chickasaws and reported to have come from the west with them, occupied a narrow territory between these other tribes. The lower course of the Tallahatchie River was once called the "Chockchooma River" because this tribe settled upon it first after they came from the west. About 1770 the Chocchuma's land extended from the mouth of the Yalobusha, on the west, to the vicinity of the present town of West Point, on the east. (1)

H. B. Cushman who, in his early life conversed with several aged Choctaw warriors who had served in the Chocchuma war, wrote:

(1) Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, John R. Swanton, pp. 292-6.

"The Chocchumas built many forts in this territory.... In the center of their forts they erected tall poles, on which they suspended scalps, beads, bones, and other savage paraphernalia. When the wind blew through these trophies it made a peculiar noise, which their prophets interpreted as the voice of the Great Spirit, informing them that some Choctaw or Chickasaw was killing a Chocchuma. Forthwith a party of young braves would go on the warpath, and the first Choctaw or Chickasaw they met, whether old or young, male or female, they would kill, return home, hang the scalp on the instructive pole, and await another oracular response."

According to Choctaw tradition, it was these hostile acts of the Chocchumas, together with their frequent horse-stealing inroads into Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, that aroused the warlike wrath of the latter tribes and caused the war that terminated in the destruction of the Chocchuma nationality.

About six miles west of Bellefontaine, on the old Grenada road, is the site of a Chocchuma village. The chief who lived there, Chula Homma (Red Fox), is said to have been one of the most powerful chiefs of this tribe, but the village was captured and burned by the Choctaw tribe. Chula Homma and his warriors were all slain, and the women and children became slaves of the conquerors. When the whites first visited that region, about 1833, they found living on the site of the village an Indian, Coleman Cole, who claimed to be a grandson of one of the captive women. From him a party of surveyors learned the tradition of the village.

According to tradition, the animosity of the Choctaw and Chickasaw toward the Chocchumas was so fierce and unrelenting in this aboriginal war, which took place about 1770, that they killed every dog, cat, and chicken found in the Chocchuma villages. (1)

Not much is known of the customs of this tribe because of its early extermination. About 1836 the remnants of the Chocchumas were incorporated into the Chickasaw Nation and probably adopted the ways of that tribe. However, a Frenchman, Dumont, wrote a description in his "Memoires Historiques Sur La Louisiane" of the burial customs of the Chocchumas long before their extinction.

(1) Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, John R. Swanton, pp. 292-6.

"The Chocchoumas employ still less ceremony. When their chief is dead they go into the woods to bury him, just as in the case of an ordinary man, some on one side, some on the other, the relatives of the deceased accompanying the convoy and bearing in their hands a pine stick lighted like a torch. When the body is in the trench all those taking part throw their lighted torches into it in the same way, after which it is covered with earth. That is what the entire ceremony is confined to. It is true that it continues more than six months longer for the relations of the dead and for his friends, who during all that time go almost every night to utter howls over the grave, and on account of the difference in their cries and voices form a regular charivari. These ceremonies, as I have said, are common to the chiefs and people. The only difference which marks the first is that at their head is planted a post on which is cut with the point of a knife the figure they have worn painted on the body during life." (1)

The name, often spelled Chakchiuma, or Saktcihuma, signifies "red crawfish", and at an early date the red crawfish was the war emblem of the Houma tribe. Only one origin myth dealing with these people has come down to us; Pitchlynn's story of the Crawfish People, or properly, Red Crawfish People, a clan in the Choctaw tribe thought to be descendants of the former Chocchuma tribe.

"They formerly, but at a very remote period, lived under ground and used to come up out of the mud - they were a species of crawfish and they went on their hands and feet, and lived in a large cave deep under ground, where there was no light for several miles. They spoke no language at all, nor could they understand any. The entrance to their cave was through the mud - and they used to run down through that, and into their cave; and thus, the Choctaws were for a long time unable to molest them. The Choctaws used to lay and wait for them to come out into the sun, where they would try to talk to them and cultivate an acquaintance.

"One day a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws that they had no time to go through the mud into their cave, but were driven into it by another entrance, which they had through the rocks. The Choctaws

(1) Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43, John R. Swanton, p. 334.

then tried a long time to smoke them out, and at last succeeded - they treated them kindly - taught them the Choctaw language - taught them to walk on two legs - made them cut off their toe nails, and pluck the hair from their bodies, after which they adopted them into their nation - and the remainder of them are living under ground to this day." (1)

#### CHOCTAWS

The Choctaws, a much larger tribe, were more widely known. The tribe seems to have come, at some early date, from the West. Several of their legends refer to this migration, one version of which was given by the Rev. Peter Folsom, a Choctaw employed as a missionary, whose father told the story to him:

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

"After the subsidence of the waters, messengers were sent across the creek to bid Chikasa's party return, as

(1) Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians, John R. Swanton. pp. 83-4.

the oracular pole had proclaimed that the long sought-for land was found, and the mound was the center of the land. Chikasa's party, however, regardless of the weather, had proceeded on their journey, and the rain having washed all traces of their march from off the grass, the messengers were unable to follow them up, and so returned to camp. Meanwhile, the other divisions in the rear arrived at Nanih Waiya and learned that there was the center of their new home and that their long pilgrimage was at last finished. Chikasa's party, after their separation from their brethren under Chahta, moved on to the Tombigbee - eventually became a separate nationality. In this way the Choctaws and the Chickasaws became two separate, though kindred nations." (1)

The Choctaws were chiefly an agricultural nation, rather than a tribe of hunters or warriors. Although the Chickasaws had much larger hunting grounds, they came yearly to the Choctaw tribe to obtain corn and beans. An account written in the eighteenth century describes the houses and foods of the Choctaw of that day:

"The house is merely a cabin made of wooden posts the size of the leg, buried in the earth (at one end), and fastened together with lianas, which make very flexible bands. The rest of the wall is of mud and there are no windows; the door is only from three to four feet in height. The cabins are covered with bark of the cypress or pine. A hole is left at the top of each gable-end to let the smoke out, for they make their fires in the middle of the cabins, which are a gunshot distant from one another. The inside is surrounded with cane beds raised from three to four feet from the ground on account of the fleas which exist there in quantities, because of the dirt.

"They lie with the skin of a deer or bear under them and the skin of a bison or a blanket above. These beds serve them as table and chair. They have by way of furniture only an earthen pot in which to cook their food, some earthen pans for the same purpose, and some fanners or sieves and hampers for the preparation of their corn, which is their regular nourishment. They pound it in a wooden crusher or mortar, which they make out of the trunk of a tree, hollowed by means of burning embers. The pestle belonging to it is sometimes ten feet long and as small round as the arm. The upper end is an unshaped mass which serves to weight it down and to give force to this pestle in falling back so that the corn may be crushed more easily. After

(1) Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians, John Swanton, pp. 33-34.

it is thus crushed they sift it in order to separate the finer part. They boil the coarser in a great skin which holds about three or four buckets of water, and mix it sometimes with pumpkins, or beans, or bean leaves. When this stew is almost done they throw into it the finest of the corn which they had reserved for thickening, and by way of seasoning they have a pot hung aloft in which are the ashes of corn silk, beanpods, or finally oak ashes, and having thrown water upon this they take the lye collected in a vessel underneath, and with it season their stew, which is called sagamite. This serves as their principal food, and as well, that of the French in the colony who have not the means of living otherwise.

"They sometimes make bread without lye, but rarely, because that consumes too much corn, and it is difficult to make, since they reduce it to flour only with the strength of their arms; after which it is kneaded, or they boil it in water, or wrap it in leaves and cook it in the ashes, or finally, having flattened the paste to the thickness of two crowns (ecus), and the diameter of the two hands, they cook it on a piece of a pot on the embers. They also eat it with acorns. Having reduced the acorns to flour they put them in a cane sieve placed near the bank of a stream, and from time to time throw water upon them. By means of this lye they cause it to lose its bitterness, after which they put the paste around a piece of wood which they cook in the fire. When they have meat they boil it in water, without washing it, however dirty it is, saying that (washing) would make it lose its flavor. When it is cooked they sometimes put some of the acorn flour into the broth. They also cook unpounded corn with their meat, and when it is dry they reduce it to bits by pounding. This they boil along with the corn. It has no taste and one must be a savage to eat it.

"While the corn is green is the time when they hold the most feasts and they prepare it in different ways. First they roast it in the fire and eat it so; many Frenchmen eat it thus. When it is very tender they pound it and make porridge of it, but the dish most esteemed among them is the cold meal. It is corn, considerably mature, which they boil, then roast in order to dry it, and then pound; and this flour has the same effect in cold water as wheat flour put into hot water over the fire and has a fairly agreeable taste; the French eat it with milk. They also have a species of corn which is smaller than the other and comes to maturity in three months. That they dry and then without pounding it boil it with meat. This 'little corn' boiled with a turkey or some

pieces of fat meat, is a favorite dish with them." (1)

MARRIAGE, a verbal agreement, took place in early life. Very little capital was required to begin house-keeping; man and wife lived together as long as they pleased and parted at will. Their manner of wooing and marrying was novel. The young man desiring to marry first approached the parents of the maiden of his choice and informed them of his wishes. If they looked upon him as a desirable son-in-law, worthy of their daughter, he gave them a specified number of yards of cloth, Indian blankets, or ponies. The terms being settled and the goods delivered, the maiden was informed of the transaction and a day set for the ceremony. Guests were invited to be present on that day, and the bride-elect, attired in her best clothes, was required to retire to some secluded place and hide. Upon the arrival of the groom, she would break from her concealment and flee like a startled deer, pursued by her lover, who soon overtook her and led her back to the assembled guests, when a simple ceremony, consisting of placing a wreath upon her head or bestowing some valuable trinket upon her, ended the ceremony. Feasting and ball-playing completed the celebration.

Sometimes the courtship and marriage were more formal. A young warrior, in love, would apply to the maternal uncle - never to the father or mother - and they would agree on the price of the girl, which was paid to the uncle. On the wedding day the groom and his relatives would appear at the appointed place, where they would loiter until noon. The bride would leave her parents' home, and friends would gather around her; she would flee into the woods, with the female relatives of the groom trying to catch her. If anxious for the match, she would be easily overtaken; if not, she would run until exhausted or wander to another village where she would be adopted. (2)

INDIAN BURIAL RITES were as follows: As soon as a member of the tribe died, others erected a scaffold, from eighteen to twenty feet high in a space adjacent to the town, on which they laid the corpse, lightly covered with a mantle. Here it remained, visited and protected by friends and relatives, until the flesh became so putrid as to part from the bones easily, when it was slipped from the bones by undertakers, who dried and purified the bones by means of exposure. The bones were then placed in coffins fabricated of bones and splints and deposited in a bonehouse. When the bonehouse was filled, a general interment was held, when

- (1) Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians, John R. Swanton, pp. 37-38.
- (2) History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Natchez Tribes, H. B. Cushman, p. 369.



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coffins were placed in order, forming a pyramid. The rites were concluded with a festival known as "the feast of the dead." (1)

MOURNING for the dead was a formal matter among the Choctaws. When a Choctaw husband died, his wife laid aside her jewelry or ornaments and let her hair fall disheveled over her shoulders. About six months after the "cry" for the dead was over, the husband's mother (or if she were dead, his nearest female relative) tied up and dressed the widow's hair, and she was at liberty to marry again. If she married prior to this ceremony, or danced, or flirted, she was discarded by the family of the deceased. (2)

The Indians made periodic journeys to the Gulf Coast through what was then a wilderness in order to obtain salt from the sea. They were always ready to bargain for goods from early settlers, coveting anything of a gaudy color. They would prowl about and pick up whatever they fancied and bargain by signs, usually offering furs in payment. Often when an Indian wanted some article for which he had insufficient barter, that is, furs or hides, he would hold up fingers to indicate the number of days he wanted to be credited for the balance due. Dealers quickly found that when the allotted time had elapsed, the Indian would return and redeem his finger-made "note" by making the payment promised. (3)

#### Mounds

Indian Mounds found in many parts of Grenada County are not very large, nor have they yielded much of interest to an archeologist. Forty years ago arrowheads were plentiful in the homes of county people. They were not dug from mounds but could be found in fields after they were upturned by plows. The mounds have yielded beads, vases, pottery, and decayed Indian bones; the presence of the latter being indicative of their use as places of interment. Their presence in low, overflowed areas gives rise to the theory that they were built as a refuge during high water, and tradition says they were used for religious purposes. Indians, here at the time of early settlement, could or would not give any reason for the existence of the mounds, although some said they had been built by tribes which had disappeared before the coming of the white man.

At Graysport, on the Spear's place, a home is built directly over an Indian mound. Prior to building, the

- (1) Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin 71, pp. 94-101.
- (2) Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State, J.F.H. Claiborne, p. 503.
- (3) History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians, H. B. Cushman, p. 369.

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mound had been opened and human bones, tomahawks, and stone arrowheads found. (1) The largest mound in the county is on the old Dunn place, three and a half miles west of Grenada.

#### Names

Indian names are usually significant in that they have some particular meaning. All their towns, streams, and even their own names signify something that played a vital part in their lives.

The town of Chocchuma takes its name from the Indian tribe which once had a village at that place. The Yalobusha River gets its name from the Indian word meaning "tadpole place." Loosa Scoona, the second largest river, is of Indian origin, meaning "black entrails." Batupan Bogue, another Indian name, is "kiss of the rivers." Buttaputtan also takes its name from the former inhabitants of the land, although its meaning in their tongue is no longer known.

#### Prominent Indians

RUNNING DEER, a young Indian, so fleet of foot that he could get a few yards in front of a man on horseback, then run backwards and beat the rider to a mark one hundred yards away, reminds one of the stories of the ancient Greeks. Running Deer is said to have won many bets by repeatedly accomplishing this feat. (2)

JOHO-KI-TUBBE, an Indian chief of considerable local interest, was also quite a business man. In pioneer days he kept a hotel, which was built in circular shape of split rails, put together in the manner of a zigzag rail fence. Each V-shaped nook had a blanket at the mouth of the V, forming a sort of private room; the floor of each room was covered with a blanket, and chinks in the rail fence or wall were sealed with red clay. In the center of the circular inn was a fireplace with a chain across it, upon which was hung an iron pot for cooking; there was also, nearby, outside the enclosure, a barbecue pit for preparing meat. (3)

Joho-Ki-Tubbe (sometimes spelled Tabitubbi, Tobitubbe, or Toby Tubbey) had an enclosure for horses near his inn, and it is said that he had two scales of charging for animals. If he believed the horse owner sojourning with him was a Whig, the charge was less than if he believed the

- (1) Sax Weir, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) J. B. Long, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

guest was a Democrat. He disliked Democrats because he understood they were in favor of getting rid of the Indians by sending them all to special reservations. Some Democrats, it is told, tried hitching their horses outside the enclosure to escape the excessive charge, but such animals broke away so often and so regularly that it was suspected Joho-ki-Tubbe's sons were running them off and trying to collect rewards for finding and returning strayed horses and mules.

Another of Joho-ki-Tubbe's enterprises was the operation of a ferry-boat across the Yalobusha and Tallahatchie rivers. (1)

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was made between representatives of the United States and the Choctaw Indians, by which the Indians were to vacate the state in 1831-32.

Any Indian who wished to remain, could do so and receive a tract of land, provided he relinquished Choctaw overlordship and became a citizen of the state. Joho-ki-Tubbe was one who chose to stay, and he received a land grant.

This treaty was signed by 168 Indian representatives, and GREENWOOD LEFLORE'S name heads this list. MINGO HOMOSTIBBE, chieftain of this Indian district, agreed to all the provisions of the treaty; but though the chiefs approved the sale, the Choctaws, as a whole, were opposed to it. It was with extreme reluctance, and only after years of continued coercion, that the treaty was finally made. Twice in 1826, we find from the United States papers, that the Indians had been approached but refused to consider further sale of lands; giving as their reasons for refusal the fact that this was the land of birth; that it would be an asylum in their old age; and, once sold, it could not be recovered. (2)

- (1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Copy of Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in United States Papers, Vol. VII, State Library.

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## CHAPTER IV

## ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

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Before the War between the States, Grenada County, though still a part of Yalobusha, had become rather well settled. The first settlers, who came into a wilderness of forests, rivers, and hills, found many wild animals such as deer, wild cats, bears, panthers, and wolves, the rivers stocked with fish, and many Indians still living on the territory that had belonged to their fathers. With the removal of the Indians and the sale of their lands, people came from far places, lured by the adventure of the new country, by stories of its fertile lands, and by the opportunities for wealth. The early comers saw the forests recede, plantations established, small settlements appear - to thrive or perish - and watched bigger and better homes replace the early, crude buildings which had served to shelter the newcomers.

During the period immediately preceding the war, Grenada County boasted a number of large, well-stocked plantations, and many good homes had been built throughout its area. Furnishings for a number of these were very costly and some had been imported. According to our present standards, these homes were probably inconvenient and somewhat uncomfortable, but at that time most property owners also owned slaves, who made possible many comforts that life would otherwise have lacked. The slaves worked in the fields and provided most of the labor on the plantations in addition to serving in the houses.

There was considerable entertaining in that early day. Life on the plantations was probably rather lonely; neighbors were often few and far-between, and visitors were welcomed. Visits usually lasted, not a few hours nor even a few days, but for weeks or months at a time.

The citizens of Grenada were proud of their homes, their lands, their schools, and their towns, and were greatly concerned with the welfare of their government, the education of their children, and the improvement of their stock.

An era of prosperity was known over all that section, evidence of this being offered by the assessment lists of 1860 (see Addenda). Though the war blighted this prosperity, many of the homes built in that early period have survived the years.

#### Ante-Bellum Homes

The IDA CAMPBELL HOME in Grenada, supposed to be the oldest in the county, is situated west of Commerce Street (part of U. S. Highway 51), on Cuff's Hill. It was built by Hunley, husband of the daughter of John Smith, the missionary. (1) John Smith himself is said to have lived there for a time. Except for some added stairs to the attic, the house remains exactly as it was when he lived there and is probably the only one that an early resident of Grenada could still recognize. (2)

Hunley came to Grenada as clerk in the land office which was located at Chocchuma. His house was used for many years as a Presbyterian mission for the Indians. Later, it became a trading post, and, still later, Hunley's daughter taught a primary school there at a time when no other schools were available. (3)

The ESTELLE ROLLINS HOME, 422 Doak Street, Grenada, almost as old as the Campbell home, was built in 1837 of hand-hewn logs for the original owner, Levin Lake. The logs have since been covered with weatherboarding. (4)

The NASON HOME, 410 College Street, Grenada, gives the street its name because it was built for a girls' school in what was then the village of Pittsburg. At various times it has been known as a seminary, a college, and a Baptist academy, attended in the 1830's by young women from the wealthier families of Grenada and surrounding counties, and even by small girls of seven or eight years, who began their studies with the alphabet (see chap. 11, Education). When the school was finally discontinued, about 1850, the building housed Grenada's principal hotel. Mrs. A. Gerard, wife of a Frenchman, who lived there during the War between the States, kept a French flag flying in the front. On one occasion, a Union officer entered the place, presumably to raid, but tradition tells us that when he saw the flag, he saluted it and assured

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- (1) Mrs. Nola McClintock, Grenada, Miss.
  - (2) Lida Owens, Grenada, Miss.
  - (3) Mrs. Nola McClintock, Grenada, Miss.
  - (4) Lida Owens, Grenada, Miss.



POWELL HOME  
Built by John Moore in 1857, this home was  
the headquarters of  
General Sterling Price in the War between the States.

Mrs. Gerard that no harm would come to her, her family, or her home. He may have been of French descent himself, or perhaps he was pleased to see any flag other than the Confederate banner. John Nason, who purchased the place in 1914, has kept it in excellent repair. The exterior of the front retains its original appearance -- a white two-story home with shrubbery around it.(1)

The E. C. OWENS HOME, five miles west of Grenada, on the old Tuscahoma road, has a superstition connected with some ineradicable stains on its floor. The story is that during the War between the States, Union officers took over this house as headquarters for some of the jayhawkers, and that the lesser officers were quartered there. One night in a brawl, a man killed one of his comrades, and the blood stains on the floor can still be seen.(2)

The BARBEE HOUSE at 605 Margin Street, Grenada, and another with a tragic history, is probably the best preserved old home in the county. This large Colonial structure, with its stately pillars and its iron-balustraded upper porch, was built for Robert Golladay by John Moore, an architect of pioneer days, assisted by the slaves he had trained. During the War between the States, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, used this house as his headquarters in July, 1861, when he reviewed the Confederate Army of the West, under General Sterling Price. Despite its careful preservation, the shutters and doors remain closed since the violent death of Mrs. Minnie Barbee, only daughter of George Lake, who had married the daughter of Robert Golladay, its first owner. Mrs. Barbee was murdered in that house one evening when her maid left her alone for a short time. Even yet, the criminal has never been definitely located but is thought to have been a Negro man who had been helping with spring cleaning. Dr. Golladay Lake, brother of Mrs. Barbee and sole survivor of the family, owns the house but has not lived therein since his sister's death.(3)

On the same street is the POWELL-LEA HOME also built by John Moore in 1857. Here he and his family of nine children lived until the latter were grown and married. A huge front porch with four large Corinthian columns, which appear to have been molded of something like cement, opens into a large, roomy hall extending the full length of the building. Doors open into the rooms, two on either side, all of which are approximately twenty feet square with unusually high ceilings. The upper floor is a large attic, consisting of two floored and

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(1) Lida Owens, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

ceiled rooms, used for storage space. Two reports concern the Corinthian pillars on the porch. One is that they were shipped via boat from St. Louis down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, then up the Yazoo River to Greenwood, thence by ox-wagon to Grenada. The other says that they came from England and were sent up the Mississippi from New Orleans. Since these columns look as if each one might weigh three tons or more, some idea may be conceived of the difficulty of transporting them.

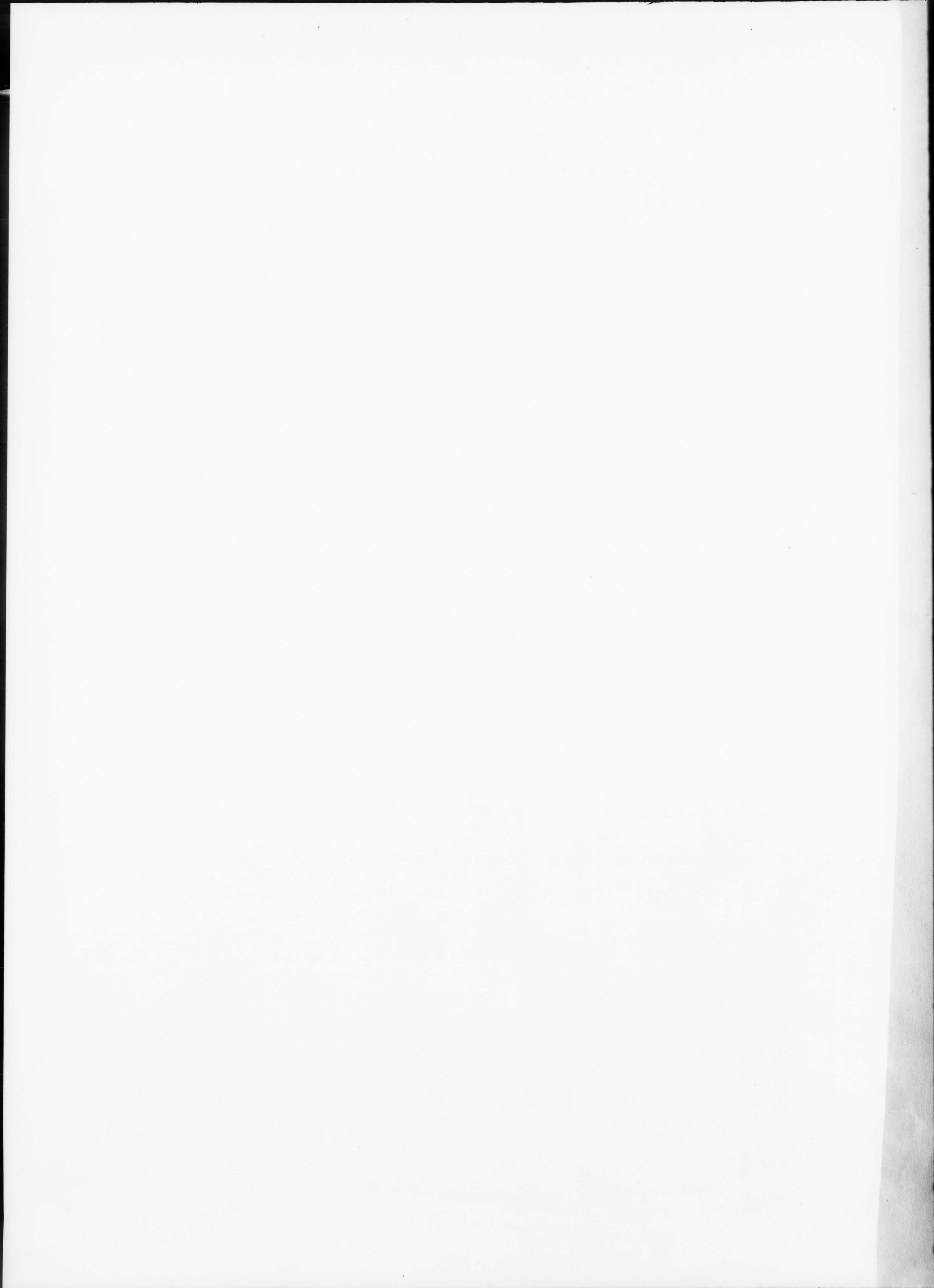
It was from this house, used during the war as headquarters of General Sterling Price, that Jefferson Davis reviewed the Army of the West in 1861. When John Moore's wife died, the architect and builder sold the property to Captain John Powell. With its shady, inviting lawns, orchards, landscaped gardens, vine-covered arbors, as well as its fine design, and the hospitality of its owners, the home became the center of much of Grenada's social life, and Captain Powell and his wife built up a reputation for gracious hospitality. Miss Lucy Lea, afterward Mrs. Scruggs, who inherited the home, carried on the same tradition. At her death it was sold to Bruce Newsome, a young lawyer who came to Grenada to establish a practice and wanted to uphold the ante-bellum customs of the house. At his death, it was made into an apartment house.(1)

On College Street, REV. JAMES GASTON HALL, better known as "Parson Hall," built, in 1850, a rambling two-story white frame structure with wide porches on both floors. Beautiful grounds with many flowers surround it. Mrs. A. Wade Stokes, who inherited the place from her husband, a descendant of Reverend Hall, owns many valuable relics. Among them are a handsome cherry dining room table, belonging to her husband's mother, bought in 1830; a mahogany secretary, belonging to her husband's father, bought in 1852; an old Bible, belonging to her Grandfather Kendall, printed in 1818; many old rocking chairs; a parlor suite, still strong enough to use; and a copy of the family coat of arms which bears the motto, "Vicit omnia pertinax virtus." (2)

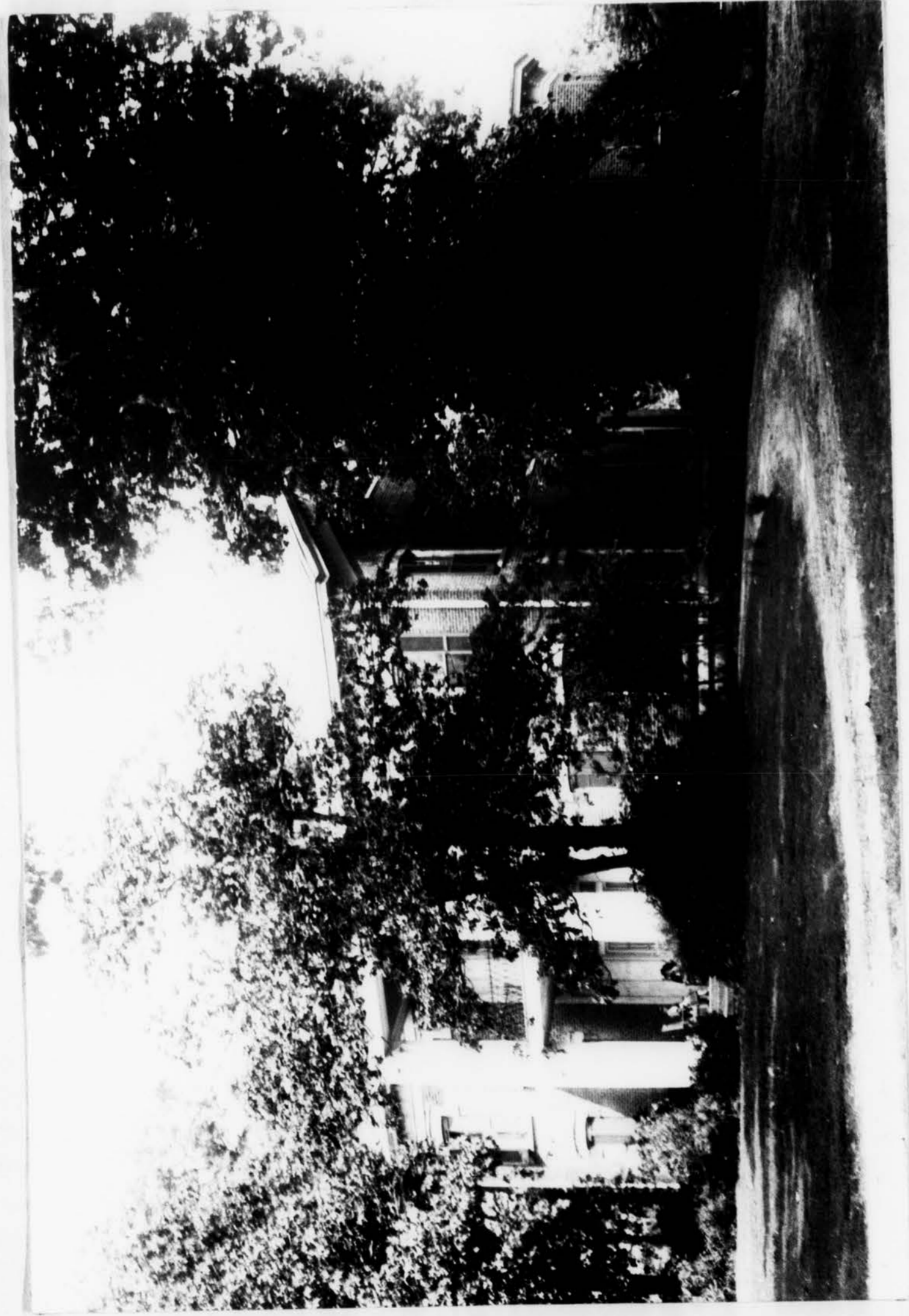
The IKE COHEN HOME, 204 Cherry Street, now the property of this Grenada merchant, is unusual in that it was constructed from material taken from a stranded steamboat which, sometime in 1842, came up the Yalobusha River and, although too large for navigation on this stream, managed to reach the Grenada landing during high water. By the time it was ready to make

(1) Mrs. Allie Ross, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Mrs. A. W. Stokes, Grenada, Miss.







EVERGREEN

Located four miles north of Grenada, this home was built in 1852 or 1856.

the return journey, the water had receded, and the boat was stranded. William Bryarly, a soldier, bought the boat, wrecked it, and built his home from the timbers. Dr. Jim Cage later bought the home, and his heirs sold it to Ike Cohen.(1)

The old COLLEGE BUILDING on the present Grenada College campus was built long before the war. It was originally owned by the Baptist denomination but was taken over for a debt by John C. Stokes. It was used as barracks during the war, and General E. C. Walthall was to collect the rent for Stokes; but as Walthall died, no rent was ever received, and it was later sold to the Methodist denomination. The building is of Colonial style, constructed of brick, and was white, but has recently been painted red.

EVERGREEN, one of the most beautiful Colonial homes in the county, is located four miles north of Grenada on the old Hardy Station road. It is as complete in every detail now as when the original owner, Robert Mullen, had it built by John Moore, either in 1852 or 1856. Red bricks, burned by slaves on the plantation, were used in its construction, complemented by white windows and door-facings. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Meek, present owners, still maintain the gardens and grounds as a New Orleans artist landscaped and planned them. The outhouses, all of which are still standing, were of brick, even the old kitchen in the back yard. Sometime between 1861 and 1865, Mullen sold the place to a northerner, who made a payment of \$20,000 but was unable to pay the rest, so the property reverted to the original owner. Except for that short period, the place has never gone out of the family, for Mrs. Meek is a granddaughter of the original owner.

The home of MRS. J. L. AVENT (nee Kitty Rayburn) is located on Line Street, which divided the two towns of Pittsburg and Tullahoma until their union in 1836. This home disputes with the Campbell home the claim of being the oldest house in the county, and it was the home of Mrs. Jones, grandmother of W. E. Boushe, now tax assessor, who has written many sketches of interesting places and people in Grenada County.

The R. H. STOKES HOME, Main Street, Grenada, was erected about 1852. It was once the Kimbrough home and is now called the White House and is a part of the Grenada College property. It was designed by the architect who planned Malmaison. On the north side, directly under the roof, is a hole made by a

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(1) Lida Owens, Grenada, Miss.

cannon ball during the war. (1) Mrs. T. H. Moore, mother of Henry J. Ray, outstanding banker, was born there.

On Main, at Second Street, stands the JOHN BENJAMIN PERRY HOME. The owner is the grandson of one of the county's pioneers and head of the system of Mississippi Cottonseed Oil Mills. The home is reported to have once belonged to the N.C. Snider family, who were prominent bankers in Grenada during the Reconstruction era.

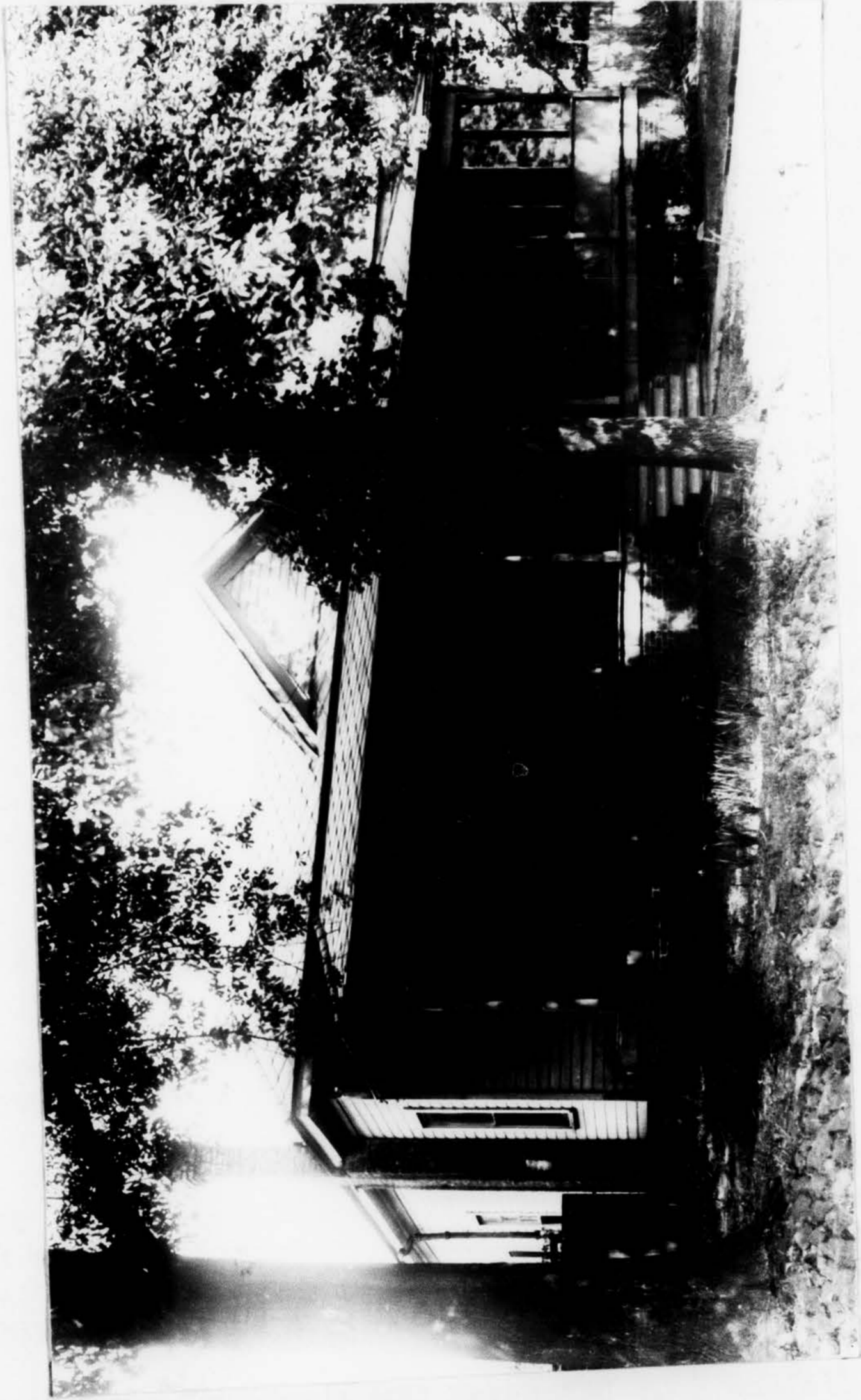
At the edge of the city, situated on a hill, is EMERALD GARDENS, once the A. S. Brown home, half-hidden by cedars and arbor vitae planted back in the 1840's, which are all that remain of those once-famed gardens. Two huge bronze lions once stood guard at its double-gated driveway which led to its landscaped, carefully tended grounds. Though it has had many owners, it now belongs to Mrs. C. C. Provine who, with her son, looks after what remains of an early estate.

The following data regarding this historic old home was contributed by Mrs. John Cooke Abernathy of Chicago, who was born at Emerald Gardens and is the granddaughter of A.S. Brown:

\*Chicago, May 22, 1938.

"About Emerald Garden, the plantation home of my mother's father, Alfred Spooner Brown; I regret that I have no plat of the property at hand, the only one that I know of being in the safety box of my mother's estate in Miami. However, I can give you considerable data concerning the place from records that are available to me. My grandfather and grandmother were married in Nashville, Tennessee in 1829 and moved to Natchez where my grandfather engaged in architecture and contracting. You will recall that the fine homes of that city were in the building about that time and a great many young men were lured there by the opportunities that were presented. He prospered greatly, and in 1835 removed to Grenada where my grandfather bought property which aggregated about 2000 acres, a part of which he purchased from the Indians. He built a six-room home of the cottage type, using his own slave labor, and in this his family lived until he built the house which now stands on the land. This was built in 1849, and my mother was the first of his children born in the new house and she was the tenth child. I was the last of our family to be born there, in 1881, and shortly afterward my mother sold the property to a Mr. Hobson.

(1) Mrs. T. H. Moore, Grenada, Miss.



AVENT HOME

This house disputes with the Campbell home  
the claim of being the oldest house in the county.

"It was a most beautiful place at that time, with a 14 foot gallery with white fluted columns that extended the width of the house and the height of two stories. There was the customary little overhanging porch over the doorway. On either side of the house were octagonal buildings, exactly of one size (about 24 feet) and they were a little in advance of the front line of the house. One of these was joined by the porte-cochere to the gallery, and contained below, the carriage house. The upper room was a glassed-in hothouse, where my grandmother placed the more tender plants in the winter months. The other building was connected by a trellis, the lower room being the plantation office, the upper a spare bedroom. There were several acres of flower gardens in front and at the sides of the house, with a fancy white painted fence surrounding this enclosure. There was a circular driveway, a large pair of iron gates, and two bronze lions on either side. My grandmother delighted in flowers, and no expense was spared to make this one of the finest gardens in the South. As you know, there were European gardeners who came every year on trips bringing rare plants from all parts of the world and designing the lovely gardens of this section. My grandmother said that she had spent more than ten thousand dollars on rare plants alone. Besides this, there were endless roses some of which were forty years old and climbed to giant branches of oak trees. I recall my father telling of a cloth-of-gold rose vine which he said was the most magnificent that he had ever seen. The magnolia trees which are to be seen on the property are about the only thing left that my grandparents planted - the porch has been torn away and it gives no idea of its former beauty.

"Jefferson Davis was a close friend of my grandparents and from a letter that lies before me, and which he wrote to my mother in 1888, I quote the following:

"Accept my thanks for your cordial letter carrying my memory vividly back to the happy days when you were his guest and I was his guest at his beautiful home near Grenada. It is but natural that his daughter should cling to the land of her birth.....'

"It was Mr. Davis who persuaded my grandfather to send his eldest living son to the Academy at West Point, securing the appointment for him. My uncle, William Brown, graduated in 1860 and became a major in the Confederate Army. I quote from a letter written to him by Mr. Jefferson Davis in 1887:

. . . . "Your letter vividly recalls to me the happier days when you were a boy and I a visitor at your Father's house. Since then the scourge has passed over our land but I am glad to see that if bent you have not been broken and have chosen the better part. I am living very quietly in an isolated place (Beauvoir) too old to recover from the devastation to which I was subjected during and after the war. Enclosed with this I will send you the autographs of my wife and myself.....I have no old photograph but send you one of recent date in which you will see, not your old friend, as you knew him in your boyhood, but what Time has made him...."

"These are the only letters among those that I have of Mr. Davis' which refer to the plantation, Emerald Garden. It is interesting to note that Mr. Davis always called this place 'Birds Retreat' owing to the large number of birds that were attracted by the flowers and trees, and the fact that my grandmother allowed no shooting on the place.

"I was very young when I left Emerald Garden so I have no memories of it; but my dear mother yearned all of her lifetime for her old home, and for Grenada, and the stories that she told us of it are a part of the very fabric of my life. It was not until a few years ago that I visited the place and was the guest of that gracious lady, Mrs. Provine, to whom I owe a debt of everlasting gratitude for her courtesy and consideration in allowing me to wander thru the house and in her interest in the stories of other days which I, as a daughter of that house, could tell her.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to know that the place looks so improved now and I hope that before long I can make a trip down to see it. I hope that the Provines still live there - they were such lovely people. A cousin of Mrs. Provines, Mrs. Jennie Hardy, herself born in Grenada, lives in Chicago, and is a dear friend of mine.

"My grandparents died of the yellow fever in 1878 in their Memphis home. After the war my grandfather moved there in an effort to get in a financial condition that would enable him to return to Emerald Garden in his old age and when his dream was about to be realized, both he and my grandmother were taken in death. They left the property to my mother and her brother, whom my mother bought out. At that time the place had never been allowed to run down.



EMERALD GARDENS

This home once owned by A. S. Brown, now belongs to Mrs. C. C. Provine.

"There used to be an old engine used as a switch engine at Grenada, and when my mother last visited Grenada, in about 1908, she saw it there. On it was a brass plate bearing my grandfather's name - 'A. S. BROWN' - and this is the way that came about: When the roadway for the Miss. Central Railway was being surveyed there was considerable adverse sentiment regarding it, and at that time my grandfather who favored it greatly, told the promoters that they were welcome to the right of way thru his land. In time he was offered the presidency of the road, that is, to be its first president, and when he declined this honor, he and his family were given lifetime passes over the road, and in addition, what was then the largest engine on the road was named for him. I wonder if there is any trace of it at this time.

"In closing, it may not be amiss to state that my grandfather always believed that the U. S. Government would eventually pay the slaveowners for their losses and for this reason he listed and recorded in the court records all of the slaves that he owned. I do not know whether this was done in Grenada or Memphis - he had homes in both places.

Sincerely,

Maud T. Abernathy" (1)

The PACE HOME on the corner of Lynch and Cherry streets was built in 1833.(2)

MRS. TENNIE TOMLINSON'S HOME, on the southwest corner of College Street and "Peavine" railroad, was built early in the 1830's. It was a stopping place for travelers who crossed on the ferryboats which plied a block west of the house, about where Water Street is now. (3)

MORRISON HEIGHTS is located at 141 College Boulevard, only two doors from the home of General E. C. Walthall, on a terrace sheltered by huge pecan and old magnolia trees. This home was once owned by the William Winter family. It was built in 1854 by Land, who sold it in 1858 to the Winters, in whose possession it remained until 1909, when S. A. Morrison purchased it. Mrs. Fannie Baker Morrison now owns this structure, and it is she who gave it its present name. It has five dormer windows in front, three in the rear, a two-story veranda across the wide front, and a lawn stretching toward Grenada College.

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- (1) Mrs. John C. Abernathy, Chicago, Ill.  
 (2) Kate Sadler, Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) Ibid.



The GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL HOME, College Boulevard, opposite Grenada College, is now owned and occupied by Mrs. R. B. Townes. This home is important, not so much because of its age, for it was built by a Union officer during the Reconstruction period, but because of the man who later purchased and lived in it. General Walthall came to Grenada after the War between the States and remodeled the house to look like his boyhood home - the old Walthall place in Holly Springs.(1)

Walthall was one of the state's greatest volunteer leaders in the war. He enlisted as lieutenant in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. Later, he was elected colonel of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, and still later in December, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier-general, being finally made major general in June, 1864. He served 12 years in the United States Senate (see chap. 17, Bar). He is buried in Holly Springs Cemetery, Holly Springs, Mississippi, having died in Washington, D. C., April 21, 1898. (2)

Many of the old homes in Grenada County have been destroyed by fire, wind, weather, and time. On the plantations of the Bakers, McSwines, Winters, Bridges, and Martins, new homes replace the original dwellings destroyed long since.

The CROWDER HOME is gone, except for a part of the structure. Ransome and Dr. Green Crowder, brothers, came from Raleigh, North Carolina, and in 1882 acquired tracts of land amounting to nearly 30,000 acres in Grenada and Calhoun counties. Dr. Green Crowder built his two-story home of huge oak logs eight miles east of Grenada on the old Providence road, and the slave-quarters can yet be easily traced.

Ransome Crowder had a house on East Creek, Colonial style, with white pillars across its wide porch. Both houses were built with slave labor. Although the Crowders lost their wealth in the war, prior to then, the story goes that they afforded a \$5,000 carriage, had built a lake at the upper part of the creek and stocked it with fish, and that people came many miles to have their meal ground at the Crowder water-mill, thinking water-ground meal superior. The millrace is still discernible.

Ransome Crowder and his wife are buried at the old home, their last resting-place being marked by a pile of rocks. Dr. Green Crowder and his wife are buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in Grenada, and two Grenada subdivisions bear their name. (3)

(1) Mrs. R. B. Townes, Sr., Grenada, Miss.

(2) Ibid.

(3) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.



OLD WINTER HOME

Now the home of Mrs. S. A. Morrison, who calls it "Morrison Heights."

At the close of the War between the States, the town of Troy (see chap. I, Formation) ceased to exist, and what had been its main street became only the dividing line between two famous plantations--that of Dr. R. L. Jones, grandfather of Rowland Jones, and that belonging to Rhodes Baker.

TROY PLANTATION, six miles northwest of Grenada, now owned by Dr. Saunders, is known as the Rowland Jones home, although it was erected by the father of Dr. R. L. Jones, a Virginian, in the early 1850's. It was named Troy from the old river town which was located at the south end of the plantation. The home, composed of two stories, has eight rooms each twenty feet square, broad porches, and green-shuttered windows. It stands nearly a mile from the public road, with its broad acres dotted occasionally by tenant cabins. The plantation consists of seventeen hundred acres of land, on some of which cotton is grown every summer.

Dr. Jones was married to Miss Lizzie Hairston, and eleven children were born to them. One daughter, Mrs. J. Talbert Thomas, still lives in Grenada and owns some of the beautiful antiques from Troy Plantation. She has a pair of white vases brought from Europe by her grandmother, a fine oval-shaped marble-top table of cherry wood, and a quaint whatnot with seven shelves and fancy mahogany posts. A few years ago Troy Plantation was sold to Dr. Saunders, of Memphis.(1)

The other, known as MT. LORE FARM, was settled at the head of navigation on the Yalobusha River by Rev. Francis Baker and his son, Jesse Rhodes Baker, then a lad of seventeen, when they reached the place on a missionary tour. Reverend Francis Baker lived there until his death in 1846, and Jesse Rhodes lived on at the old homestead to rear his family. (2)

The WILLIAMSON-BOUSHE PLACE, in the western part of Beat 2, was built by George Williamson who, with his wife, came in 1832 from Virginia by way of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was manager for the Glenwild Plantation, and it was not until 1837 that he built his home, which is still in possession of a grandson, W. E. Boushe. All five of his children were given a college education. One son, Judge R. W. Williamson, was colonel of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment in the War between the States.

The HOFFA HOME, near Oxberry, is one of the few old

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(1) Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Mrs. S. A. Morrison, Grenada, Miss.

homes still remaining in that part of the county. Just before the war it was built for the overseer's house, and the magnificent family home, which was planned, was never built.

Not far distant is the MORRISON THOMAS HOME, situated on a hill, with part of the original structure still standing. J. T. Thomas, member of this family, organized a chain of banks, with the Grenada Bank as its head.

THE VALE, as the old Mitchell place is known, is just east of the Ayer-Lord Tie Plant and is owned by Will A. Mitchell, lawyer and farmer, the only son of its original owner.

On part of what was the GUY PLACE, Colonel O. F. Bledsoe and his wife built a most unique two-story white brick home. Day laborers (Negroes) burned the bricks and built the house, which resembles a white castle as one glimpses it from its situation in a green forest on a hill, intended probably to remind the owner of the homes his Scotch ancestors built in the Scottish Highlands. Col. Bledsoe operated a brick kiln on this place. His hospitality is reflected in a newspaper item of 1908:

"Colonel O. F. Bledsoe invites the white citizens of Grenada to avail themselves at pleasure of the grounds on his Montevallo place just west of Grenada for any social gathering, picnic, luncheon or anything else they may desire to enjoy. There are four artesian wells and ample shaded grounds. An historic fort also caps one of the hills on the grounds."(1)

Bledsoe and his wife did not live long in this home; since their death a caretaker has been its only occupant, their son preferring to live on his Delta plantation.

In 1830, DR. W. T. WILLIS came to this county from Virginia and immediately set slaves to hewing planks for his home, which was finished in 1835, the first plank house in this part of the county. Lewis Willis now lives here and has two rooms furnished with furniture brought here in covered wagons about one hundred years ago. In the yard is a hewn-log smokehouse as large as a modern bungalow. All its space was once used to hold the hundreds of hogs that were killed each year for the family and slaves. (2)

Bricks for the PARKER HOME, used in its three chimneys and pillars, and most of the lumber used in its construction, were hauled by ox-wagons from Coffeerville, Yalobusha

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 11, 1908.

(2) Mrs. Maude Willis, Grenada, Miss.



TROY PLANTATION  
Originally the home of Dr. R. L. Jones, it now belongs to Dr. Sanders of Memphis.

County. It was built at Graysport over sixty years ago by W. J. Parker. The doors, windows, and fixtures were shipped from Memphis to Torrance because of the yellow fever epidemic in Grenada. Each board in the house was dressed by hand and painted by slaves. Some of the inside walls are painted, for it was Mr. Parker's belief that painted walls were most sanitary. During the entire winter, while the house was under construction, it was visited by many people of the community, none of whom knew who was to occupy it. In the spring of 1879 it was finished and furnished, even to a clock on the mantel; its pantry was stocked, and a cook was hired and housed in the back yard. On April 8, 1879, Parker was married to Miss Lula Mays and brought her home to the new and completed house, which had been built in an open field, with magnolias in front, elms in the rear, and a pecan grove to one side. For fifty-one years this couple occupied their home; it is now owned by their children who keep the place as nearly as possible in its original state.

The WILLIAM BRYARLY HOME, a unique building constructed by Mr. Bryarly, eight miles east of Grenada on the Graysport road, was built on the highest hill of his land and is reached by a specially constructed road. One owner was the father of Judge Charles Boushe, who tried to retain the original French pronunciation of his name, but found that the settlers persisted in calling him "Boushy." This called forth his indignant announcement that he would prefer to be called "Bush" instead and resulted in its change to the English pronunciation.

Up the Calhoun road from Graysport lives the only daughter of Robert Provine, who reared thirteen children in the old home in Nebo community. Dr. J. W. Provine, for many years president of Mississippi College, was the eldest of the brothers.

Thacker and William Winter, brothers from Alabama, bought a plantation in 1840 which was later to be known as the WEATHERLY PLACE and were neighbors of Dr. Elliott who had formerly been their neighbor in Alabama. Dr. Elliott, in 1837, had been married to Ann Elvira Brown, and on part of his large plantation the town of Elliott was later built.(1)

The Weatherly home, a one-story frame structure about three miles from Elliott, was built on this place. It was once surrounded by orchards and vineyards and originally housed the family of the same name. Brick walks radiated

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(1) Mrs. Dawson Winter, Jackson, Miss.

in all directions from the residence to the many outhouses which were used for servants, carriage house, barns, milk-houses, and food storage, as well as to the drive and the gardens. The house had an eight-foot brick basement, in which were located the kitchen, dining room, and storage space. One feature of this home was the scuppernong grape arbor - a long covered archway wide enough for seats and trimmed so that there was an unobstructed passageway. The Weatherlys had no children but adopted a young woman who was a relative of the family. They were held in high esteem by their neighbors, for the Leighs named their first son Joseph Weatherly, and the Frasers, their first daughter, Rhoda Weatherly, for them.

THE FRASER HOME was settled by Captain Alexander Fraser, a Canadian who came South during the war and married Margaret Crowder, second daughter of Dr. Green Crowder, from whom she inherited a large plantation. This home was noted for its flowers, a wide-spreading mimosa tree in the front yard, great cedars that bordered the walk to the front yard fence, and beyond the yard a hickory grove, through which a private driveway led to the main road. An orchard, big enough to supply the family and all the Negroes on the plantation, was planted to the right of the house and contained many kinds of fruit, including a number of cherry trees. August Olson, foster-son of Captain Fraser, later became the largest landowner in the vicinity. His parents died soon after their arrival from Sweden, leaving the twelve-year-old boy. August Olson was twice married - first to Miss Charlie Tyler; later, to Miss Lida Boushe. He attained his majority at a time when others who had inherited great landed estates were losing them. Olson, by his thrift and good management, demonstrated the fact that farming in Grenada County can be a profitable occupation. Olson never built a house for his family but lived first in the Wilson house across Bogue Creek, in the old Leigh house, and last at the Weatherly place, where he had a flowing well bored. At the time of his death he owned 2800 acres of land.

J. Lane Leigh, native of old Troy, married a daughter of Dr. Greene Crowder. He operated a store and did a general furnishing business, later moving to Glenwild Plantation. His home was a one-story, six-room house, with a wide central hall which stands practically unchanged. Of all the families of Elliott, his is the only name perpetuated in the third generation.

Mrs. Betty Winter Nicholson lived at Elliott for a number of years after her husband's death. Her home was an



O. F. BLEDSOE HOME

Built from brick burned on the place, this home stands on a hill in Grenada County.



attractive one-story frame house, set in a grove of water-oaks. This was torn down about 1900 by W. M. Myers, who replaced it with a modern two-story house.

E. L. AUSTIN'S HOME is still in a fairly good state of repair. He was related by marriage to the Lake, Weatherly, and Nicholson families.

GLENWILD, the historic home of John Borden, wealthy Chicago sportsman, five miles south of Grenada, is ninety-eight years old. It was first owned by A. M. Payne, an influential pioneer, who built a two-story log house in 1839, with big columns across the front. He later weatherboarded and painted it white, and today it remains much the same as it was then. A large cellar was dug as a storage place for groceries, meats, wines, and tobacco, which Mr. Payne grew himself. The present Mrs. Borden, in writing up the history of the home, stated that the cellar was used as a dungeon for Mr. Payne's slaves when they disobeyed or refused to do their share of work. The chains, where they were fastened to the walls, are still in the cellar. This, however, has been disputed by some of the older citizens of this county who resented the idea of Payne's cruelty to his slaves.

It is still the premier plantation in Mississippi and is probably unsurpassed in the South. Ellett Sharkey, who owned it presumably in 1835, and other early owners are shadowy figures of whom little is known. The Paynes made a refuge of it each summer. Here they came from New Orleans to get away from yellow fever plagues and the heat of that city. They furnished it beautifully with imported furniture, and, later, when this furniture was sold at auction, each family who was able to buy a piece counted it as a prized possession. Owners of Glenwild have felt more a pride of possession rather than of satisfaction in quiet living; it has never been a real home to any of its owners.

Mr. Payne, like other planters ruined by the war, was compelled to sell this magnificent property in 1866. He sold it through William Temple Withers and the American Land Company Agency to three northern capitalists - Burt, Wilder, and Hoyt - in 1866. Information given by Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison, in "Memoirs of William Temple Withers," reveals the immensity of the southern plantation.

They paid \$40,000 for the plantation, which contained 4,500 acres, of which 2,300 were in cultivation; they paid an additional \$25,000 for the 500 hogs, 200 head of cattle,

300 sheep, 9,000 bushels of corn, 30,000 pounds of meat, 15,000 bushels of cottonseed, 4,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes, all produced on the plantation, and farming implements and personal property of every description.

The list of houses which is appended to the contract gives some idea of what great industrial colonies the large plantations were: blacksmith's shop and tools, carpenter's shop and tools, gristmill, hospital, overseer's house, twenty-five Negro houses, three corn houses, icehouse, stables for sixty mules, new and complete cattle stables, carriage house, horse stables, two cotton gins, and ginhouse, and four hen-houses. Large fruit orchards produced apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and figs without limit.

There was a good road to Grenada five miles away; the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through the plantation, and there was a flag-stop near the mansion. By happy fortune, it was not in the path of the Union army during the war and so escaped the depredations that came to a number of Louisiana and Mississippi plantations. In a letter written February, 1866, Mr. Payne said: "Take the place altogether, it is in better condition and better stocked than any other plantation in the Confederacy."

Mrs. Harrison, who lived there a short time as a child, says:

"We found Glenwild one of the most beautiful places we had ever seen. The mansion was of two stories, with lofty pillars and porches front and rear, and wings running from either end. The ample grounds, planted with shrubbery and hedges and shaded with noble trees, was a veritable paradise for the children."

Enos Wilder, a Jew of New York City, philanthropist as well as keen business man, came down to enjoy his possessions and to uplift the Negroes. He selected a Negro man to help him in his undertaking and was surprised when his plantation manager, J. Lane Leigh, refused to seat this Negro at the table or to permit the little Negro children to go to the governess with the white children. Everywhere he found himself balked by southern prejudice. To overcome this, he gave his plantation manager and the manager's eldest son a trip to New York City. They enjoyed the trip, and when they all returned, Leigh named his son (born in his absence) Enos Wilder Leigh; but on Negro equality, he was as obdurate as ever. Wilder,



MITCHELL PLACE

The Vale, as the old Mitchell place is called, is owned by the only son of its original owner.

therefore, went North, gave up his scheme, and returned to the South no more.

Major Alfred Jay Simpson, who followed Leigh, lived here alone for many years and acquired an interest in the place, which was called by his name during his ownership. For a few years Major Simpson leased the Payne place to a Mr. Cook of Charles City, Iowa, who lost heavily, as he brought great Percheron horses that were not acclimated, and he did not know how to handle Negro labor nor raise cotton.

When Mr. Borden bought the property, he rechristened it Glenwild, its original name. He spent large sums on this estate, which is now the showplace of North Mississippi. He raises blooded stock there and keeps it also as hunting-reserve for himself and his friends, and for many gay house parties.

Historic Landmarks

FORT HILL, three and a half miles east of Grenada, dating back to the War between the States, was built before General Grant made his march on Vicksburg but was never used in actual fighting.

ROCK PILE, five and a half miles east of Grenada, was originally a pile of fifteen huge native rocks.

WAYSIDE INN, the old hotel at Tuscahoma, only part of which is still standing, is a landmark built at least twenty years before the War between the States. Boats landed just below the inn in olden days, and the breastwork of an old fort is about fifty yards from it.

On Pine Hill, at the city limits of Grenada, north of the standpipe, is a CEMETERY which is probably older than the one locally known as "the old cemetery," for in it is a monument on which is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Balfour, consort of Col. John Balfour, first settler of this town. Elizabeth was born February 17, 1807, and departed this life August 25, 1841, age 34 years, 6 months, 8 days." This stone is also affectionately dedicated to "John Balfour, Jr., who was born December 14, 1833, and departed this life April 7, 1834, age 3 months and 24 days; Martha Balfour, born July 19, 1840, died September 7, 1840; William Balfour, born August 25, 1841, died March 1842, age 6 months 19 days."

This monument shows that the mother died at the birth of the last child and also reveals the high infant mortality rate in the early history of Grenada. These children lived three months, one month, and six months, respectively. The inscription on the Balfour monument gives the second record of interment as April 7, 1834; the first was Willie Fitzgerald, October, 1830. Many other graves are shown by flat bricked-in spaces, and others by rows of sunken places. It is probable that these interments are earlier than 1830.(1)

Other monuments are inscribed as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah Poitevont, consort of John Poitevont, born in Brunswick County, N. C., Oct. 12, 1787, died in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, July 1, 1848. Christened a member of the Methodist E. Church. Rest in Hope."

"In memory of Sarah G. Fitzgerald, beloved consort of Rev. E. J. Fitzgerald, born in Brunswick County, N. C., Oct. 15, 1806, departed this life June 5, 1849."

"John Poitevont, born Hancock County, N.C., Dec. 24, 1784, died May 15, 1853."

"Willie Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of Jacob Poitevont, died Oct. 7, 1830, age 2 years."

"Sallie P. Fitzgerald, born Jan. 24, 1840, died June 30, 1861."

"Eliza Jane, daughter of Peter and Sarah Gause of Brunswick, N. C., and wife of J. A. Willings."

"P. F. Fitzgerald, born Nov., 1835, died Oct., 13, 1878."

The most noticeable feature of this cemetery is the substantial appearance of the markers. There are no tall, thin, upright slabs or figures in marble which could be thrown down and easily broken. Many of these markers are heavy marble slabs which were placed over brick foundations.

#### Relics

While many citizens of Grenada County possess old furniture and relics of other days, there are a few who have possessions with historic interest. For example, W. A. Winter

(1) Jim Betz, Grenada, Miss.

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THE OLD CEMETERY

Records of early Grenada settlers may  
be found on some of these markers.

has a rifle brought from London in 1835, and a desk which was once in the law office of Col. W. S. Statham, who commanded the Grenada Rifles (see chap. 7, Wars) in 1861. (1)

Mrs. Cora Scruggs, near Holcomb, has a musket which bears the stamp of Great Britain, and which was used during the Revolutionary War. (2)

The bell used in the Methodist church was brought to Grenada by the Lake brothers, Levin and William, who came from Baltimore at the beginning of the settlement of this county. The bell has been in use for almost a century. (3)

#### References

Abernathy, Mrs. John C.	Chicago,	Ill.
Betz, Jim	Grenada,	Miss.
Boushe, W. E.	Grenada,	Miss.
McClintock, Mrs. Nola	Grenada,	Miss.
McMahon, Mrs. H. K.	Grenada,	Miss.
Moore, Mrs. T. H.	Grenada,	Miss.
Morrison, Mrs. S. A.	Grenada,	Miss.
Nason, Volney	Grenada,	Miss.
Owens, Lida	Grenada,	Miss.
Ross, Mrs. Allie	Grenada,	Miss.
Sadler, Kate	Grenada,	Miss.
Stokes, Mrs. A. W.	Grenada,	Miss.
Thomas, Mrs. J. T.	Grenada,	Miss.
Townes, Mrs. R. B., Sr.	Grenada,	Miss.
Willis, Mrs. Maude	Grenada,	Miss.
Winter, Mrs. Dawson	Jackson,	Miss.
Winter, W. A.	Grenada,	Miss.

#### Bibliography

Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss.  
April 11, 1908, files.

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- (1) W. A. Winter, Grenada, Miss.  
(2) Mrs. H. K. McMahon, Mr. Volney Nason, Grenada, Miss.  
(3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss.

## CHAPTER V

## FOLKLORE

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Woven into the history of any country or section of a country, influencing almost imperceptibly the lives of its people, are the customs and traditions handed down to them from all the peoples who have contributed to the history and the culture of that section.

The lore of a people is an intangible thing, difficult to transcribe into words and to fix on paper. It consists of the small habits and customs handed down from generation to generation, modified again and again by changing conditions, added to by the coming of other nationalities with other cultural backgrounds, and so much a part of the life of the people that, sometimes, one is ready to say, "We have no folklore here." It is only when one compares the habits, the celebrations, the religious customs, and the ceremonies of one group of people with those of another group that one can begin to see, dimly, that the differences between them are a part of the folklore of each.

Probably the first to contribute to the ways of Grenada County's people were the Indians, who lived in its forests long before the white men came. While very few of the red man's ways were adopted by the pioneers, yet certain things are done now which possibly would not be done had there never been Indians there. Corn and pumpkins, for example, were not known to the pioneer until the Indian showed him how to plant them, cultivate them, store them, and prepare them. The Indians about Grenada had a saying that corn should be planted when the dogwood was in bloom, and farmers who note the white blossoms and hurry to put in their crops cannot stop in their duties to say, "This is one of our customs handed down to us from the Indians." Folklore is a part of life - something that we take for granted as a part of life - and is, therefore, hard to discover.

The early pioneers, from wherever they came, were next to add to the customs of the young country. From Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany, or from the seaboard states, their



ways and their habits came with them and influenced, unnoticed, the ways and habits of those who came to be their neighbors.

Then came the slaves, filled with their superstitions, their own weird tales and charms, their own customs and rituals. Probably not one of the white settlers intended to adopt any of the ways of his slaves, but he heard their stories and found them hard to forget. Gradually he, too, felt secretly uneasy if a black cat crossed his path, and he hesitated to begin a task or a journey on Friday.

Folklore is still being made wherever people live; folklore is never a finished thing. In this chapter, necessarily inadequate, are gathered together a few of the ways of Grenada County people as they could be collected at this time.

#### Social Customs

The early pioneers were busy people, for clearing and settling the wilderness was a gigantic task. Out of their isolation and loneliness, and out of their small amount of time for leisure, grew the very earliest form of social customs.

When a man opened a new farm or a large tract of land, he gave a LOG-ROLLING. All his able-bodied neighbors for miles around came early on the morning of the appointed day. The man whose land was being cleared would have felled the trees and trimmed off their branches prior to the day of the rolling. When the men arrived they found the trees lying exactly where they had fallen. They worked in pairs, slipping a stout stick beneath the log, with a man handling each end. The size and weight of the log determined the number of pairs needed to move the tree. All the logs were taken to a pile at the edge of the clearing, sometimes to be made into a huge bonfire, for the abundance of wood made the early settler extravagant and wasteful with his forests; sometimes to be chopped into firewood or into fence rails.

The men worked all day, exhibiting their prowess and strength, indulging in jokes and good-natured banter with the neighbors they had little time to visit, and making a quicker and easier task of what would have been almost impossible for one man. The practice of "stealing stick" was a source of amusement at these log-rollings, and was probably the origin of the expression that a man who had been cheated "got the short end of the stick." If a small man

worked with a man of superior height, he found that, in order to keep the larger man from having the lighter load, the shorter one had to "shorten stick." This was, of course, done very slyly, with every effort made to escape detection. In the course of "heaving" and "toting" the smaller man would gradually pull more and more of the carrying stick to his own side of the log, with the result that the man with the shorter end found himself carrying more and more of the load. A small man who could thus shift the burden to his larger partner without being caught, was considered smart; but if a tall, powerful man was found slyly giving the other man more than his share, he was usually treated to a little good-natured "rough-house." In exchange for all this labor, the workmen were fed bountifully at dinner, and again at supper, if they worked all day. Sometimes a few women came with their husbands to spend the day and to help prepare the meals; on some occasions neighbors gathered after the supper for a dance.

There were other similar WORKINGS when men gathered to help their neighbors raise a house or barn, to plant a crop or harvest it. Often, the ladies chose the same day to have a QUILTING, for transportation was difficult, and when there was an opportunity to gather for the day, they took advantage of it. Sometimes they set a day for a quilting independent of the men's plans. Each woman took pride in offering a carefully-pieced, sometimes intricately-patterned quilt, which her neighbors spent the day quilting; sometimes in an elaborate design, each displaying proudly her ability to take fine, even stitches, or to show her speed in quilting. The hostess offered the best dinner she could provide. One can imagine that to these hard-working, isolated women, a whole day for exchanging recipes, quilt patterns, and gossip was long looked forward to, and long remembered.

Later, when plantations had been established and slaves had been brought in, a man would take his slaves and go to help his neighbor, who would, in turn, help him when he needed assistance. Gradually, as wealth and leisure increased, the planters became less dependent on each other, and the social gatherings were no longer based on a need for help.

Dances were held, and picnics and candy-pulls, at which both young and old were usually gathered. Since they were held at infrequent intervals, they assumed a great deal of importance.

At some time in the 1840's, entertainment seems to have ceased to be entirely provided by Grenada people themselves, for occasionally a few commercial programs were advertised.

This one, published in 1842, is one of the earliest noted;

"CONCERT

"Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, of the N. Orleans, Natchez, and Cincinnati Theatres, announce to the citizens of this place that they will offer on this evening, opposite Caldwell's tavern, a great variety of the latest and most fashionably

DUETT'S SONGS, &c.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at half past 7." (1)

What may have been one of the first circuses to appear in Grenada came there about 1845, heralded thus by the local paper:

"Menagerie.--By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this wonderful exhibition which has astonished all in our country, and in Europe, is to be exhibited in this place on next Tuesday. It would be well for those who intend to be present at this exhibition to be in town at an early hour, as perhaps the most imposing and beautiful part will be the entrance of the grand procession, preceded by a Car of Musicians drawn by two Elephants. -- The entertainment is a national one, instructive in the highest degree, and should not be neglected by any one.

"Great Zoological EXHIBITION!!

From the New York and Philadelphia Institute.

Will be exhibited at Grenada on Tuesday, April 15. This collection embraces Animals of a superior class, and a greater number and variety than any hitherto exhibited in this country.

"A variety of beautiful and striking situations in grouping the Animals will be presented by Mr. Duboise, who will also, during the exhibition, harness and drive a large Numidian Lion.

"On the entrance into Grenada, the Band Car, at the head of the procession will be drawn by two large Elephants in harness.

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., April 9, 1842.

"Doors open at 1 o'clock P.M. Admittance Fifty cents-- children and servants half price." (1)

By the early 1900's, an occasional ball was held, at which young society seems to have turned out in full force. The following is a typical report of such an affair:

"Annual Ball -- December 26

"On Thursday night, Dec. 26, the young gentlemen of Grenada who indulge in the terpsichorean art, gave their annual ball at the opera house. The building never shone more resplendent with the bewitching graces of lovely women and knightly men than on this occasion. Beauty and chivalry vied with each other in the emulation of graces. Everything seemed to be smiles and never were people in a brighter humor to enjoy the fleeting hours. The dance, in all of its beautiful mazes, was spun like the Fairy, wherein the poetry of movement was expressed in style of beauty and admiration. Fifty-six couples were on the floor at one time. The music was all that the most artistic ear could desire, being furnished by Ross' band from Jackson, Tenn.

"At 12:30 o'clock a splendid luncheon was served and the gathering around the festal board seemed to add new zest to the sparkling wit and repartee which had been no small feature of the evening's entertainment.

"A large number of visitors were present, Winona, Greenwood, Oakland, Coffeerville, Minter City, and Water Valley being represented. It was a delightful occasion, and one that will ever be radiant in the memory of every participant." (2)

The traveling shows and circuses were growing more numerous, also. In 1902 Wallace's circus came to Grenada.(3) Barlow and Wilson's famous minstrel show paraded through the streets on the day of their great show at the opera house in 1908.(4) The Hagenbeck and Wallace Circus came in 1909.(5) Gollmar Bros. show, however, outdid all the others in advertisements and its lavish promises of what its customers might expect:

"They come! The world's congress of wonders! Mighty train loads of horses, men and wild animals. Comes but once

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- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., April 5, 1845.  
 (2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 4, 1908.  
 (3) Ibid., Sept. 20, 1902.  
 (4) Ibid., Feb. 15, 1908.  
 (5) Ibid., Oct. 22, 1909.

a year! The big show! Gollmar Bros. Greatest of American shows -- Premier of Nation's Amusement enterprises. Circus, Hippodrome, Menagerie and Monster Allegoric and Zoological Pageant -- A congress of world-famed riders, acrobats, aerialists, clowns, jesters and hippodrome features -- A marvelous collection of wild beasts. Will exhibit at Grenada October 28. Two performances: doors open 1:00 and 7:00 P.M. Grand, gold, glittering street parade 10 a.m.

"New and superb, brimful and overflowing with the most sensational, ingenious and high class arenic and hippodrome feature acts ever exhibited. A colossal combination of circus, museum, hippodrome and \$1,000,000 menagerie!

200 artists, 30 clowns, 100 feature acts, 200 blooded horses, \$20,000 blood-sweating behemoth, monster herd of performing elephants, scores of surprising sights and scenes in salutation, 50 dens of wild animals, 100 arenic feature acts, 250 performances, 300 blooded horses, 30 world-famed clowns, 3 great bands of music, Half-mile hippodrome track, Herd of ponderous elephants, Monster black hippopotamus, Family of eastern bactrains, \$5,000 32 pipe steam calliope, Mysterious vlack vark, Acres of waterproof canvas."(1)

#### Marriage Customs

Marriages seem always to have provided an occasion for social gatherings to a greater or less extent. In early days, a marriage was nearly always solemnized in the home of the bride's parents with a "squire" (as a justice of the peace was then known), officiating. Reasons for this are obvious. Until as late as 1836 there were no organized churches, and until much later than that there were no church buildings, sufficiently well equipped or near enough so that church weddings could be very usual. No regular ministers were available until even later than 1836, but the "squire" was nearly always at hand.

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Oct. 24, 1908.

The trousseau was carefully prepared, with each article hand-made by kindred, friends, and the bride-to-be. In some cases, the linen, cotton, and wool were grown, spun, and woven on the home plantation. Of course the wedding dress was of greatest importance then as now, and was carefully planned, made, and exhibited to the friends of the bride. Then there must be a "second-day dress," which for many years was of nearly as much importance as the wedding dress itself.

After the ceremony, the bride's parents usually served a bountiful dinner, and then the bride and groom mounted their horses, or sometimes one horse, and rode to their own pioneer house, which might have been built at a recent house-raising. If the home of the bride's parents and that of the groom were in the same neighborhood, the young couple was given a dinner at the groom's home the next day. On this occasion the groom's relatives and friends came to meet and greet the bride, who wore her prized "second-day dress" for this event. These wedding dinners, called "infairs," naturally caused the parents of each to serve the best possible dinner and to strive to outdo the other family in entertaining the young couple.

In the 1840's and 1850's, as the great plantation houses were built and furnished, and as wealth and slaves added leisure to living, the wedding ceremony became more elaborate, and more of a social event than before. Press notices were customarily written with a flourish.

"HYMENEAL: Married, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Asbury Davidson, Mr. E. F. Moore to Miss Paulina Melton, daughter of Michael H. Melton, Esq.; all of this place.

"With the above notice we received a big slice of as rich a cake as we ever smacked lips over, and a bottle of claret (Bingham's best), which we would praise, but for the reflection that we might be suspected of throwing away our temperance stopper. A health to the bride, whether we drank it or not; and to the bridegroom.

"O take thou this young rose and let her life be  
Prolonged by the breath she will borrow from thee!  
For while o'er her bosom the soft notes shall thrill  
She'll think the sweet night bird is courting her still."(1)

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Oct. 8, 1842.

Two years later, in 1844, another notice read:

"MARRIED: On Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mistress John Williams in this county, by the Rev. T. J. Lowry, Mr. James T. Williams to Miss Eliza Lowry, both of this county.

"So much for Leap year! Truly, the good work has fairly commenced, and we hope it will go blithely on; we were not forgotten; consequently, as in duty and pleasure bound, we wish the young couple all imaginable good luck. May their voyage down the stream of time be as much exempt from the snags, sandbars and blow-ups incident to humanity as may be consistent with its proper diversification; may their highest anticipation of future happiness be more than realized; and may the evenness and beauty of their conduct present a shining example of wedded love and conjugal felicity."(1)

Apparently, even as late as 1845, the notices remained notes of congratulation from the printer to the young couple, with no attempt to describe the ceremony nor the bride's dress, as is customarily done today.

"MARRIED: On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Jacob Kennel, to Mrs. Mary G. Smith, all of this place.

"With the above, came the cake, for which uncommon mark of politeness to the often neglected printer, the parties will please accept our acknowledgements, and best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

"First rate arrangement they have made, Two Smiths have joined their stock in trade."(2)

With more and better roads, with the advent of the stage coach, and then of the railroad, wedding trips became more customary. It is difficult to know just how the present practice of giving a "shower" for the bride originated. Probably it had its beginning in the very early days when the pioneer women gathered to help the bride furnish her home; a difficult task with markets so far away and money so scarce. Undoubtedly, as stores became more accessible, those who wished the young couple well presented gifts to help them start for themselves. In time, as wealth increased, the

(1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., July 6, 1844.  
(2) Ibid, Feb. 22, 1845.

gifts probably increased in number and value, and the custom of gathering together to present them grew up. The first recorded notice of a shower is found in 1908, when Miss Lucy B. Lea gave a linen shower for a bride, though showers were probably held much earlier than this date.(1)

#### Burial Customs

Ceremonies attending the burial of the dead were necessarily crude in pioneer times. Coffins were made at home; unless a minister was within a day's travel, the services were frequently conducted by a neighbor. For many years, until churches and church-yards were established, a small burial spot was set aside at each plantation. Some of these lonely, neglected little burial places are still in evidence.

#### Customs of Dress

Fashions, apparently, have always been a matter of interest, particularly to women, and have altered from year to year as they still do; but perhaps not so rapidly once, as now. This chapter is not concerned with styles as they varied from year to year, but only in looking back to note those things which were outstanding over a period of time.

In the early 1840's, the era of the bustle held sway. The ladies, surveying their wasp-waists and bulging skirts probably felt, as others have felt both before and since, that they looked extremely well, no matter how uncomfortable they must have felt. But the bustles were the source of innumerable jokes and quips, if one may judge from the newspapers of the day in which many of the attempts at humor were based on Milady's bustle. Sometimes the articles were not entirely in fun, but were meant as a protest against the fashion, such as this "communication:"

#### "WASPS VS. TIGHT LACING

"Dear Editor:--

"Did you ever catch a wasp? I have if you have not, and I gave one a good look, and I tell you, sir, they are a curious little something; and, after looking at it, I came to the conclusion that there are natural wasps and artificial ones, or beings who put themselves pretty much in the shape of a natural wasp-- and there are so many of them in our

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 4, 1908.

town that I think we may call it WASP TOWN. But let us look at this little thing. You see it is inclined to be on the slim order, and just about the waist -- who would have thought it? It is so slim that if it were to bend much it looks like it would break off! Just examine it there. But sir, did you ever let one bite you? If you never did, you might as well take my word for it they will make you feel it when they do bite.

"But let us look at an artificial one. Well, do you see that one passing the street? I believe that one is a woman, or lady. Yes, that is what such are called. You see she is on the slender order, but not naturally so much so. You observe how small and finican she is around the waist. Well, this was done by art, which has been abused very much. By using a corset made of strong cotton, jeans, or Buckskin, and drawn together by a cord of some kind, perhaps catgut, she was screwed up into that narrow place. O! how much misery she is in! Just look, her heart is forced up to her neck! see: it beats right above her breast bone! Poor thing, she must feel bad - wonder she don't die! Such, sir, are committing, I think, horrible suicide. They unfit themselves for every business for which woman was made, and bring on premature death. But you see the wasp is large below the waist, that is, the natural one; so are these artificial ones. You see they are very much so. Well, they call art to their assistance again. They put on pads, tuneo's, or bussels, and a number of thick, heavy under-clothes, and after they have done all this it makes them none the prettier, more useful or happy. It is all just to keep in the fashion. None are better than those who remain in the shape which God gave them. Some will not like to be called thus. Then, they must act otherwise.

Knickerbocker." (1)

The custom of dressing children exactly as their elders dressed, and of putting little girls into bustles, called forth a vehement editorial, entitled "Boys and Girls":

"Where are they? What has become of the juvenile race that used to make the welkin ring with their frolicsome laughter, the free, unrestrained sports, the merry, innocent pastimes of happy boyhood and girlhood?....

(1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., April 13, 1844.

"Our American boys are not well grown boys; they are miniature men dressed up with long-tailed coats or smart frock coats, gloves and canes, and too often brave in cigar smoke. Their hair, it is long and manly, their carriage most particularly erect, and to stumble against a curbstone and roll in a little 'clean dirt' would be a calamity. Their faces are grave and thoughtful; their address profoundly calculating, and reflecting the wisdom of the incipient man....

"The girls! How many of them are allowed to give forth the impulse of their generous sensitive natures? they, too are little women. They too often do not kiss their manly brothers, much less are they caressed by them. They are little women, deep in the mysteries of the toilet, redolent of cosmetics, perhaps versed in hemstitching and working lace; their very dolls have bustles and they, poor things, with forms cast in a mould of God's own workmanship, whose every curve and every development is beauty and loveliness, must wear bustles too. When half grown, they are serious, sober women. They dance and sing and smile and simper methodically. They walk on stilts and dance with evident constraint, and bye and bye we expect they will not dance at all....."

"Ah! How wrong to check the buoyance, the exhilaration, the joyous outbreak of these young creatures, whether it be in romping or running or dancing, and whether the dancing be to the music of their own voices, of the piano, of the violin or the harp, or the tabret, or of a German band, if providentially, they might pick one up for love or money. This is a demure, stupid, hypocritical, humbugging age and we are going to say more about it." (1)

Dresses grew more and more elaborate in the ante-bellum period, as one might expect with the increase of wealth, leisure, and entertaining. When the war brought privation and hardship to Grenada County, fashions naturally became less important, for women had more serious problems on their minds, there was little money, and dress materials were very hard to procure. For a considerable period after the conflict, with wealth depleted, and with the rebuilding of business and the re-establishing of plantations, the chief problem confronting everyone, dress and fashions remained a matter of secondary importance.

In the early 1900's, elaborate styles were once more in vogue -- huge hats weighted with ribbon bows, plumes, flowers, and birds; dresses pleated and ruched, beaded and tucked,

(1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., May 13, 1843.

trimmed with insertion, with hems that swept the ground. Silk petticoats, flounced and tucked, were worn over straighter petticoats with the all-important "dust ruffle" at the bottom. It was probably some lady who had trailed her skirts over Grenada's streets who inspired the following clipping:

"Somebody suggests that the sweeping off of the granolithic sidewalks in the front of certain residences in Grenada would prevent the dust being worked into mud by the rains and would lessen the work to be done at the laundry on garments of the ladies who chance to traverse those sidewalks." (1)

#### Superstitions

Few are residents of Grenada who will admit that they are superstitious; yet fewer are those who have not some small or secret superstition. Many of these are common throughout wide areas, but there are others not so wide-spread, which are more a property of Grenada County and its people.

Regarding BIRTH, it is said that a new-born child who looks in a mirror will have difficulty cutting its teeth; mothers of new-born children who cross a running stream will bring disaster to the infant; cutting a baby's finger nails is supposed to make the child a thief, and mothers are advised to bite them off to prevent this dreadful fate.(2) Negroes believe that any child born "with a veil" will achieve fame; Negro children with this particular hood or veil grow up to be local soothsayers and fortune-tellers, such as Pauline, Grenada's fortune-teller.(3)

Concerning DEATH, there are a number of omens. A bird flying into a home brings death on its wings; the falling of a picture is a sign of an impending death in the family; the addition of a new door to an old house portends the approaching death of some member of the household.

HEALTH charms are numerous, particularly among local Negroes. A red flannel bag worn beneath the outer clothing is supposed to impart strength to the wearer and to ward off illness; asafoetida in such a bag makes the charm doubly powerful. A buckeye carried in the pocket is a common remedy for rheumatism; soot and spiderwebs are often used to stop the bleeding of minor wounds; for a fallen palate, one should lift a lock of hair on the top of the head and tie it tightly with strings; if one has the misfortune to be bitten by a mad

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 21, 1908.
- (2) Willie Brooks, Tie Plant, Miss.
- (3) Harriett Jones, Glenwild, Miss.

dog, one immediately looks for a mad stone and applies it to the wound. This remedy was very common among both white and black for a long time,

\*Besides getting married last Sunday, Mrs. Lynn Johnson, of the Kincaid neighborhood, had the misfortune to be bitten by a dog which was afterwards found to be mad. She and her husband came at once to Grenada and went to Holly Springs in quest of a mad stone. The stone was applied and remained on the wound for nine hours.\*(1)

LUCK is the subject of many popular superstitions and charms; some to ward off the bad, some to invite the good. A live spider in the pocket is supposed to insure the receipt of money before long; a rabbit's foot, preferably the left hind foot, is the most popular insurance against any sort of bad luck; a copper wire about a person's wrist or ankle gives him strength to overcome obstacles and enemies. Maria Spencer, aged Negress of Glenwild, states that all black cats are witches in disguise, and when one prowls about it is necessary to observe certain ceremonies to ward off the evil luck which, otherwise, will surely follow. Among other forms, she recommends sprinkling sulphur on the door and window sills, or placing brooms, preferably those made of broom sedge, across all house entrances. As anyone knows, a broken mirror is supposed to bring seven years bad luck to him who breaks it; certain bad luck awaits on the other side of a ladder under which one walks; a break in friendship is certain if two friends separate around a tree or post while walking; physical suffering lies in wait for the girl who throws the combings of her hair where birds may build them into nests; a black cat crossing one's path indicates bad luck; it is bad luck to turn back after having started a journey; any new undertaking begun on Friday will be unfinished because of some bad luck.

Any local Negro will state emphatically that no snake can be killed "dead" in the day time; its head may be smashed, but the tail never dies until the sun sets. If one is bitten by a turtle, there is no way to loosen its hold until the turtle is frightened by thunder. Anabel Burt, colored woman of Grenada, says her people know how to cut a storm in two, causing it to divide and pass on either side of them. If the approaching clouds are not too black, one axe driven into the ground is sufficient to split the storm, but if they are ominously dark and widespread, then several axes driven deeply

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, April 25, 1908.

into the ground are required to "cut" the storm and cause it to divide around the axes.(1)

If one wants his wish to come true, he must see the new moon clear of obstructions, preferably over the left shoulder, bow toward it three times, turn over any silver money in his pocket, and make the wish. A wart on the first joint of the right little finger of a child indicates much wealth when grown. There is also a bit of doggerel which states - "Mole on the neck, money by the peck." Snow that remains on the ground seven days is sure to be covered by another fall of snow.

#### Folk Tales

A story still exists of a LITTLE BOY WHO POSSESSED A BELOVED SETTER that was sold to a man living about ten miles away from his home. A sympathetic colored man, who knew of the sale of the dog, told him of the secret method of making the dog come back home. The rite of clipping and burying the tufts of hair, one from the head and one from the tail, was duly performed in the dark of the moon. Several weeks later the puppy, now nearly grown, returned after slipping away from its new owner, and could never be induced to stay away again.(2)

A GHOST TALE relates to a colored man, a fiddling, dancing master of the Virginia reel and square-dance period who returns to haunt Munday Branch, about seven miles east of Grenada. In his declining years he went to live out his days with the Munday family. Too old to teach or dance, he was in the habit of sitting on the banks of the little stream on the Munday place to play his fiddle, calling out the movements and patterns of his favorite dances. One stormy night, restless, he sat on the branch fiddling and singing until he caught a cold that developed into complications and caused his death. During his last hours of consciousness, he called for his fiddle and began to play. The legend is, that because he died with the fiddle in his hand, instead of making peace with his Maker, he had been denied his place in Heaven. The Negroes claim that on dark, stormy nights the soul of the old fiddler comes back to haunt the place of his sinful frivolity, and that they still hear the fiddling and singing of "Colonel Misher's" ghost.(3)

- (1) Anabel Burt, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Frances Jones, Glenwild, Miss.
- (3) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

#### Holidays

Grenada County celebrates its holidays very much as does the rest of the South.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S, and THANKSGIVING are occasions for gatherings of family groups, with a bountiful dinner the climax of the day, particularly on Christmas and Thanksgiving Day. On New Year's Day, others than the kindred share in the social events. Once, religious observances marked the passing of the old year; half a century ago it was observed by "open house," with several ladies gathering in one home to give New Year's greetings to their guests. Refreshments were always served, and frequently the gentlemen callers were a little the worse for wear by the time they had been given punch at a dozen or more homes. More recently, New Year's Day has come in with hectic celebration, blazing fireworks, shrieking of sirens, clanging of bells, shooting of firearms, and a general bedlam.

VALENTINE'S DAY is celebrated here as nearly everywhere else, by the sending of gifts or paper valentines from one friend to another.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, a legal holiday, is observed in the school with appropriate programs.

ARBOR DAY is observed in the schools by special programs, by Parent-Teacher Associations, and by 4-H Clubs. While National Arbor Day is on April 1, in 1930 the Mississippi State Department of Education changed the date for Arbor Day in this State to February 1.

On MAY DAY the schools of Grenada County present programs and entertainments, usually featuring the May pole dance.

Grenada, and the rest of the South, celebrate two MEMORIAL DAYS, one of which is April 26, for Confederate soldiers, when the Stars and Bars float over the graves of all southern soldiers. A Confederate Memorial Day program is always arranged by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. May 30, National Memorial Day, has come to be generally observed since the World War. On that day the American Legion, with its allied organizations, is in charge of exercises. The Stars and Stripes float on that day over the mounds where soldiers lie.

INDEPENDENCE DAY seems to have been one of the holidays most celebrated in Grenada County from the earliest times. In 1842, when the Grenada Temperance Society was very active, that organization sponsored the celebration, and the newspaper carried a glowing account:

"Temperance Celebration of the 4th.

The Temperance folk are making real preparations for good eating and good drinking, too, on the 4th. First, the mind will be feasted by an address from the Hon. D. O. Shattuck; and 2nd, the physical man will be presented with a groaning board of good things and a bountiful supply of the fluid elixir-cold water. There will be cakes, puddings, pies, tarts, preserves, fruits, jellies, confections, lambs, shoats, fishes, turtle soup, beef, veal, squirrels, partridges, hams, chickens, turkeys, and every variety of meats, vegetables, and pastries. Having feasted the soul, we will eat heartily, wash all down with cold water, smack our lips and be as merry and blithe as the birds, with a good relish.

"The Agricultural meeting is to take place, we believe, previous to the celebration.

"Since the above was in type, we learn that Judge S. has declined the appointment. Some other gentleman will be immediately selected to fill his place.

"Committee of arrangements for Temperance 4th celebration:

"A. Gillespie  
J. J. Choate  
G. D. Mitchell  
A. C. Baine

J. C. Abbott  
W. H. Stephens  
J. A. Wilkins  
E. F. Gibbs." (1)

"President of the Day,

Col. John C. Abbott.

"Vice Presidents,

Daniel Robinson, Esq.  
John A. Wilkins,  
John H. McRae, Esq.

Orator of the day,

F. A. Tyler, Esq.

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., June 25, 1842.

Reader of the Declaration of Independence,

W. C. Robb, Esq.

Chaplain,

Rev'd E. J. Fitzgerald.

Marshals,

Col. G. D. Mitchell, Grand,  
R. D. McLean, Esq.,  
Levin Lake,

Bearer of the National Flag,

N. S. Neal, Esq.

Bearer of the Temperance Banner,

D. M. Beck, Esq.

"The badges of the members of the Grenada Temperance Society will be a white ribbon on the left arm; the officers, a scarlet ribbon, and the Marshals a red scarf.

Arrangement of Sabbath Schools:

Sabbath School at the M. E. Church,

Jas. Sims, Superintendent

Sabbath School at the Presbyterian Church,

Col. G. K. Morton, Supt.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Music

President of the Day.

Vice Presidents.

Bearer of the National Flag.

Orator of the Day & Chaplain.

Reader of the Declaration & Clergymen present.

President of the Temperance Society.

Vice President & Secretary.

Temperance Banner.

Members of the Grenada and other

Temperance Associations.



Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.  
Sabbath School Banner.  
Members of Sabbath Schools.  
Citizens generally.

"The procession will form on Line Street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and proceed under the direction of the Marshals to the ground selected for the celebration." (1)

Not always was the day celebrated in this fashion; however, for two years later these two notices were all which marked the observance of the day:

"We have been requested to note coming events by an invited guest: a grand and social candy stew will come off shortly between this and the Fork; probably the 4th of July. The ladies, of course, will be there and we consider it is the only fit place to spend the 4th of July in this State; young gentlemen of sentiment and thoroughly moralized are respectfully invited to attend."(2)

"The Anniversary of our National Independence passed off in quietness in this place, owing to a fair that was held at the Presbyterian Church. This we did think and yet do think was wrong, as it would in no way have interfered with that matter. On this glorious day party differences, both small and great, should be laid aside; and the pure offerings of the patriot should be placed upon the altar of our country."(3)

LABOR DAY, though a legal holiday, has not as yet received much attention from the people of Grenada County.

HALLOWE'EN, celebrated on October 31, is a season at which goblins and witches and ghosts are supposed to hold high revel. In reality, the small boys have charge of the midnight pranks, and unless householders are wise enough to remove all temptation, they spend the first day of November hunting for loose porch and lawn furniture, washing freak paint from automobiles, and scraping glue and soap from windows and windshields.

ARMISTICE DAY observances are usually arranged by the American Legion, and participated in quietly and thankfully by the whole populace - glad that the World War is only a memory.

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 2, 1842.  
(2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 15, 1844.  
(3) Ibid., July 6, 1844.

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## CHAPTER VI

## OUTLAW DAYS

Grenada has been a comparatively peaceful county. There were never any organized gangs or any continued feuds, but the county has not been without its criminals and its crime. No period, however, can be said to be definitely an outlaw period. A certain amount of outlawry is always present in any county, but it hardly ever outweighs the law-abiding element.

Early Criminal Activity

According to tradition John A. Murrell's gang, which operated over the entire state in the early 1850's, was the worst ever known in the county. Members were known to have stolen slaves in what was later to become Grenada County by promising them their liberty, only to sell them in another section of the state. Old citizens say that it is no reflection on a man for him to have belonged to this notorious gang, for when John Murrell asked a man to join his gang, his refusal meant a threat of death, not only to the man who refused, but to his entire family. A white man named Moore was found hanged to the limb of a tree on the Troy plantation, now owned by W. A. Winter; and although it was never proved that Murrell's gang hanged him, Moore's family speedily left the state after his death, and it was an accepted fact among many of his friends that this gang was responsible. (1)

One of Murrell's hideouts is said to have been somewhere in the hollows north of the Yalobusha River, about four miles from Holcomb. Tradition further contends that much of Murrell's stolen treasure still lies buried at some spot along Hubbard's branch, though none of it has been found. (2)

Early in 1800 there was some cattle rustling and some horse stealing in the vicinity of Grenada. Negro slaves were sold and carried to other states where they

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(1) W. A. Winter, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 25, 1908.

were resold. Citizens, deciding that this outlawry had gone far enough, formed a league called "The Regulators." One rustler was hung near the Borden home at Glenwild, and several suspects were run out of the state before the wave of stealing was checked.

Just after the War between the States, another gang of rustlers began operations, and a number of horses and cattle were stolen. A man named Lucas was suspected, and one night a crowd of enraged citizens went to seize him. He was warned, however, and escaped, and since then there has been no organized rustling in Grenada.

At another time there was a great deal of thievery along the railroad line, and Sol Mitchel, a Negro, was suspected along with some prominent white people. Sol, and probably a confederate, would enter a boxcar in Grenada or some nearby station and, at given points along the railroad, throw off merchandise - meat, bales of dry goods, almost anything, which would be picked up by confederates waiting in wagons. They would then haul the loot to some distributing point. Railroad officials offered large rewards for Sol, but he grew wary, slept out in fields and woods, and escaped capture until Green Spencer, a Negro, informed the railroad detectives of Sol's hiding place near Elliott. That night Green and one of the detectives hid beside Sol's path, and about daylight, when he came along, shot him down. The Negroes, who had come to believe that Sol led a charmed life, were sure that he had been shot with a silver bullet. (1)

Between 1885 and 1890, during a period when a gang of robbers was in full sway, Grenada County witnessed its most noted murder and hanging. From time to time during this outbreak of thievery, some petty thieves would be caught and brought to justice, the major culprits succeeding for a long time in evading capture. Suspicion pointed to Mel Cheatham, the owner of a store near Graysport where Gus Henderson, a Negro, now has a farm and gin, as a leader of the group. His store was a den for gambling, drinking, and other evil practices.

In January, 1889, a grand jury, believing that a Negro by the name of Tilghman knew more than he cared to tell, summoned him to court, grilled him for two days and, when he still refused to talk, had him jailed.

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

Meanwhile Tilghman's wife begged for his release, pleading that if he talked, he would certainly be murdered. Major B. F. Thomas, foreman, and Tom Garner, member of the jury, talked with Tilghman in jail, promising him absolute protection if he would tell what he knew. The negro finally told of the activities of Jim Lemons and Mel Cheatham, both merchants, but said that the two had sworn to kill anyone who told on them. Later in the day Major Thomas and Garner were notified that they were to be waylaid and killed that night, so they arranged to spend the night in town. It was afterward learned that Cheatham and Lemons did hide out that night with the obvious intention of killing the jurors who were active in their prosecution. Tilghman was released and allowed to return home. Cheatham and Lemons were warned to do him no harm; but though the Negro went about his farming, his wife repeatedly asserted that he would never live to testify in court against the two. On July 13, 1899, he failed to come home. His wife immediately notified authorities, and a search was made, to no avail. The river was high at that time, but several days later, after the water receded, Tilghman's body was found on a log in the river, weighted with rocks, bullet holes in his back, and with a crushed skull.

Cheatham, Lemons, and three bodyguards - Jake and Lee Irving and Cornelius Robinson - were arrested. The Negroes confessed at once; Lemons made his confession shortly; but Cheatham professed his innocence to the end. The trial was long and hard fought, but in the end Cheatham, the leader, was sentenced to hang; Lemons was given a life term in the penitentiary; and the Negroes were given long terms. Jake Irving was pardoned after twenty years, the only one of that gang ever to leave prison. Many efforts were made to have Cheatham's conviction commuted, but all failed, and he was hanged March 19, 1890. The rumor still persists that he was never hanged at all but was spirited away. Dr. J. T. Brown, health officer (1937), refutes this however, for he was one of the doctors who pronounced him dead. Cheatham was the first man in Mississippi to be hanged for killing a Negro. (1)

The following newspaper article from the Grenada Sentinel tells of two lynchings:

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

"The Negro, Hollis McCuiston, who was found dead eight miles south of here Saturday morning, had been arrested on suspicion of having burned a gin house a few nights before. Friday night, about nine o'clock, within five miles of here, while being brought to this place for safe-keeping, the guards were met by a posse of fifty or one hundred men. They demanded the prisoner and told the guards they had better get out of the way. Being forced to retreat for their lives, they soon heard volley after volley of shots, attended with the results already known. There has been much lawlessness in this neighborhood, and the citizens have been forced to rise up in defense of their lives and property.

"On last Saturday night while J. H. Joiner was riding on the road near Holcomb he was waylaid and shot at. The shot struck the horse, and Mr. Joiner's leg was entangled underneath the fallen horse. The assassin walked up to Joiner and fired two or three shots, which fortunately missed him, and then made his escape. The assassin proved to be a negro who had had a difficulty with Joiner the same day. The Negro was caught near Avalon and taken to Grenada, where he was placed in the hands of officers. So keen were the feelings against him, we learn that he was taken from custody and lynched by hanging and shooting." (1)

In the early spring of 1885, when pack peddlers were numerous in this county, August Burke, well known peddler, failed to make his regular rounds. The authorities were notified, but nothing could be ascertained. Another peddler soon disappeared, and then a third. No serious thought was given to this until the body of a man was found east of Grenada and identified as one of the peddlers. No evidence could be fastened upon anyone until suspicion was aroused by a remark made by a Negro boy, son of Perry McChristian, which led to his arrest. He implicated a Negro preacher, Felix Williams, who preached at a country church on the property of Mrs. Carrie Bell, three miles east of Grenada; and Perry McChristian, his father, a Negro already in the bad graces of the community. When these Negroes were arrested, Felix confessed, disclosing the location of the body of one peddler - in the bend of Epperson Creek on Greensboro Road, twelve miles southeast of Grenada. Felix incriminated three other

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., August 2, 1884.

Negroes - Wilson McMath, age eighty-six, and two young Negroes, Bartell James and John Campbell.

Although Perry protested his innocence to the last, he was found guilty and sentenced to hang. Felix pleaded guilty but claimed that Perry killed the man and that he was to share the spoils. A. T. Roane was judge; W. C. McLean, attorney for the defense; and Slack, prosecuting attorney. As they were being taken to the depot after the trial to board a train for Jackson to await a thirty-day respite, allowed by law for appeal, a mob intercepted the officers and prisoners, took them across Bogue Creek to where Tom Jackson now lives, and asked for statements. Perry still proclaimed his innocence, but Felix asked for a short service, whereupon he preached and prayed for members of the mob. Perry McChristian uttered an earnest and pitiful prayer, still protesting innocence before God and man, and asked the mob to join in singing. They sang "The day is drawing to a close, the shades of night draw nigh." Perry was hanged first, claiming innocence; Felix, looking on, remarked "he dies with a lie on his lips." He, himself, stood in a wagon as the rope was fastened, made no struggle as it was driven off, and was hanged to a persimmon tree. The mob then broke up into bands. One section, going after Bill Hardiman, an innocent Negro, was stopped by two prominent white citizens who promised them plenty of buckshot if they crossed the dead line. Another group hanged Bartlett James, who had been released, in front of Bethlehem Church for Negroes. The third branch of the mob went to the home of John Campbell, who fired into the mob, slightly wounding three members, and in the confusion jumped out of the window and escaped. He was never caught. Thus ended the worst mob ever to be known in Grenada County. (1)

Tom Jones and Andrew Hemphill, Negroes, convicted of the murder of two young white men, W. W. Simpson and W. R. Ingram, were sentenced to hang November 6, 1936. This crime was committed on the Turpine place in the extreme southwestern part of Grenada County, August 12, 1936. The Negroes, who were kept in Hinds County mob-proof jail to await trial, pleaded "not guilty," but were sentenced, after a long trial, to hang November 6, 1936.

At the time of this crime, a secret society was organized among the Negroes by a Chicago Negro lawyer, who charged dues and put sinister ideas into the heads of the

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

simple-minded workers. They resented Ingram and Simpson being over them and determined to resort to force and murder if necessary to rid themselves of their employers. It is believed to have been a cold-blooded, premeditated murder.

#### Saloon Days

Before prohibition came into effect there were saloons in Grenada, Graysport, Elliott, and country stores throughout the county, although no liquor was sold to minors. A saloon-keeper's requirements were that he be a worthy, competent citizen; that he present a petition to the mayor and Board of Aldermen before opening his place of business; that a notice be published in the town paper for several issues before opening; and that a license of fifteen hundred dollars be paid.

Saloons were kept clean and sanitary and the owners took much pride in them. The largest and most popular Grenada bar was owned by Crawford Statham, who bought flowers every day and kept the marble bar decorated. Swinging doors with double shutters were used to keep women and children from seeing the men drink. The Chamberlain House, where the Grenada Hotel now stands, also had an expensive barroom.

Often dog and bear fights were featured in order to draw a crowd. W. A. Winter tells of seeing these fights as a boy in 1881, at Crawford's saloon, where Salmon's grocery store now stands. Lawlessness abounded. Barkeepers threw the men out when they became intoxicated, so that the streets were unsafe for women and children. The courts were cluttered with crime and murder cases. So much money was spent for drinks and in gambling saloons that little was left for anything else. Families were in want; homes were going down; and streets were out of repair. Saloons were an evil influence, for they were headquarters for gamblers and a low class of people.

In 1895 saloons were voted out in Grenada County by the local option law. A reform wave swept the county; camp meetings were held; many who had been drunkards were converted. A great improvement could be seen almost immediately after public reformers had conducted their speaking campaigns at picnics and other public gatherings. Older citizens say that the whiskey question today is nothing as compared to that of open saloon days. (1)

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

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## CHAPTER VII

## WARS

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Of all the wars fought by our country, the War between the States affected Grenada County more than any other. Even though no actual battles were fought on its soil, raids and skirmishes harrassed its residents throughout the war; its population was severely depleted and no one knew just when the fighting might move into its territory.

The REVOLUTIONARY WAR could have but little effect on Grenada, for the Indians still roamed undisturbed through its forests. Later, when the county was opened to settlement by the whites, a number of ex-soldiers must have come looking for land, for many Grenada County families trace their ancestry back to soldiers from Virginia and the Carolinas. Fifty-six years after the war closed, this item appeared: "John Hollon, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, died at the residence of his son, Asa Hollon, near Troy, on November 20, 1839, in his ninety-second year. The deceased was born and reared in Bedford County, Virginia, and from there entered the Colonial army." (1)

The above statement is headed, "Another Revolutionary War Hero Passes," so that one may infer that others had died there previously. No records are found in the papers on file (1839-1846) in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

On a tombstone in an old cemetery in Grenada is another bit of mute evidence in the inscription: "To the memory of Janeth H. McCall, daughter of Col. James McCall of the Revolution."

Born May 4, 1769  
Died May 4, 1857."

The WAR OF 1812 had almost as little to do with Grenada County as the Revolution. No records were kept, but

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(1) Southern Reporter, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 20, 1839.

it is probable that many men, who afterward settled there, had followed Andrew Jackson to New Orleans.

There is a story in the family of Dr. Green Crowder that he took part in the battle of New Orleans when he was only sixteen years old.

The SEMINOLE WAR (1836) involved Grenada County hardly at all. After news had reached Gen. E. P. Gaines, at New Orleans, of the massacre in Florida, December, 1835, he called for volunteers from the militia of the adjoining states, including Mississippi, and organized a regiment in Louisiana, with which and a battalion of regulars, he sailed to Tampa in February, 1836. Several companies were formed in Mississippi which did not go, as Gaines' requisition was unauthorized. One company of sixty was organized in Yalobusha County, of which Grenada was still a part, and marched to Vicksburg, where it was disbanded by order of the President. (1)

A portion of a news article, published in 1838, seems to indicate that there was a military company existing at that time in Grenada, though for what purpose one can only speculate.

"PRESENTATION OF THE BANNER: Many of the citizens of Grenada assembled at the Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening, the 17th ult., to witness the rich donation prepared by the chivalrous female spirits of our town to the gallant volunteer company recently organized among us. At 3 o'clock, the "Soldiers" were paraded, and the Ladies of Grenada presented to the "Grenada Pioneers" through their organ, Col. W. G. Kendall, a most beautiful and elegantly-executed Stand of Colors, with the following appropriate and soul-stirring address:

"Gentlemen and Soldiers: The Ladies of Grenada, animated by a love of Independence, thrilling as that which propels the vital current through the heart of the most enthusiastic patriot, are ambitious of fostering your martial spirit by the only public reciprocation etiquette allows them. Accept, then, their Banner of Liberty as a pledge of their confidence in your loyalty, in sustaining a cause alike precious to every descendant of "Seventy-six." Soldiers! Limit not its glorious aspirations; check not its soarings; entwine its emblem with the thread of your mortal

(1) Mississippi Official And Statistical Register  
1908, Department of Archives and History, 400.

existence .....!"(1)

The brigade seems to have been a permanent organization for in 1839, 1842, and 1845 appear further notices concerning it:

"Brigade Court Martial. Headquarters, Grenada -

"The annual Brigade Court Martial will be convened at Grenada, on Saturday, the 30th day of March next, for the purpose of trying the delinquences of Adjutants, Regimental, and the Field and Staff Officers of the Brigade, and also appeals from Regimental Courts Martial throughout the Brigade. The Officers detailed are Colonel Hawkins and Colonel Staten, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Captain Planter, Captain Sinclair and Captain Ross.

"Appeals and returns of delinquents are hereby ordered to be made twenty-five days before Court at Headquarters.

By order of Brigadier - General Waul,  
A. W. Bartlett, Inspector  
1st Brigade, 4th Division Mississippi Militia," (2)

-----  
"The Sixtieth Regiment of Mississippi Militia will parade at Ingram's six or seven miles east of Grenada, on the Fourth Saturday in October, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of Regimental Review, at 10 o'clock A.M.

By order of the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 60th Regiment M.M.  
T. H. Judson, Adjutant." (3)

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"The Co. 'D', Sixtieth Regiment of Miss. Militia, will PARADE in Grenada, on Levee Street, the SECOND Saturday in October next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., armed and equipped, as the law directs.

By order of the Captain.  
Septimus Caldwell,  
Orderly Sergeant." (4)

(1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 7, 1838.  
(2) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 25, 1839.  
(3) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Oct. 8, 1842.  
(4) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 24, 1842.

In many of the papers of the period following the Seminole War are many indications of discontent with conditions in Texas and Mexico, and a general attitude of a readiness to fight. Four years before war was declared, a notice contains the name of Colonel Carns, already in or near Texas; and later, a Captain Calvin Carns headed Carroll County's Volunteer Company for the conflict with Mexico.

"A party of three gentlemen have arrived from Corpus Christi: They state that some Mexican robbers have been again making attempts to raise men enough to rob rancho Corpus Christi, but have not succeeded. Colonel Carns is in the vicinity with a good company of thirty men, and with those residing at the rancho, they feel able to meet any assault which may be made upon them. ...."(1)

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"War and rumors of war, are constantly coming. The many questions between this country and Great Britain most imminently threaten, perhaps compel it. When it comes it will involve France, Mexico, and Texas immediately. Every energy of the government ought to be directed to preparation for war, and if declared by this country the declaration should be delayed long enough for that purpose. A tariff for revenue ought at once to be imposed to raise means, 2000 Paixhan guns ought to be prepared, muskets, bombs, and ammunition; our forts man'd repaired and provisioned, privateers be commissioned, the regular army increased, proclamation be made for volunteers, and then war may be declared to some purpose, backed by a million soldiers, a thousand privateer vessels, and a thousand steam-boats with each a Paixhan gun on board."(2)

After quoting a Tuscumbia paper on the situation in Mexico, a Grenada editor added, "From all appearances a little spec of war is likely to call us up to action. Fifteen hundred U. S. troops, it would seem however, well armed and well fed, can do the work of Mexico; if they cannot the Grenada Guards may hold themselves in readiness."(3)

In the same year a strange advertisement appeared in Grenada, but whether or not T. K. Nelson had any experience as a Mexican prisoner himself, one can not be sure.

"WHO WILL BUY!"

"A narrative of the capture and SUBSEQUENT SUFFERINGS

- (1) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 12, 1842.
- (2) Ibid., Apr. 9, 1842.
- (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., July 26, 1845.

of the Mier prisoners in Mexico, captured in the cause of Texas, Dec. 26th 1842, and liberated Sept. 16th 1844. By Thos. W. Bell, one of the captives. For sale by T. K. Nelson, Grenada, Mississippi." (1)

By 1845, companies were already being formed for service and some captains were commissioned. Apparently, there was even some impatience in the delay of hostilities, for an old editorial column contains this rather surprising suggestion:

"If the Mexicans cannot declare war against us for the want of means, we would propose that our government should loan them the amount they want and let us go at it. It is no use fooling away time in this way!" (2)

When the WAR WITH MEXICO finally broke out, it had a direct bearing on the county, though few records of the men who fought are obtainable. War was declared in April, 1846, and the last issue of Grenada newspapers on file is for March, 1846. Then, too, Grenada County did not exist but was still the territory of Yalobusha and Carroll counties. Four companies from Carroll County and two from Yalobusha were organized.

Yalobusha County formed:

Coffeerville Guards, Captain Ephraim Fisher, March 31, 1845  
Yalobusha Guards, Captain A. H. Davidson, August, 8, 1846

Carroll County organized:

Carroll County Volunteers, Captain B. D. Howard, May 26, 1846  
Volunteer Company, Captain Calvin Carns, July 3, 1845  
Carroll Guards, Captain J. M. Strang, July 4, 1845  
Carroll Guards (cavalry company at Middleton), Captain William H. Curtis, July 10, 1847. (3)

On June 10, 1846, the Grenada Hornets, under Captain Judson, were taken into a regiment.(4) The dates given refer to the dates on which the captain received his commission. In some cases the company was formed at that time, but in many instances the company had been formed for some time before the commissioning of a captain. Lists of the men who formed these

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Aug. 9, 1845.
- (2) Ibid., Sept. 20, 1845.
- (3) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, Dept. of Archives and History, p. 403.
- (4) Ibid., p. 406.



companies are not to be found, however, except for those in Capt. Bainbridge D. Howard's Carroll County Volunteers (see Addenda), probably because not nearly all the organized companies were needed or accepted for service.

The Carroll County Volunteers formed Company D of the Mississippi regiment of riflemen. Its officers were Captain Bainbridge D. Howard and Lieutenants Daniel R. Russell, Louis T. Howard, E. W. Hollingsworth, Thomas J. Kyle, and Leon Trousdale. (1)

Colonel Jefferson Davis, then in Washington, arranged that this regiment should be armed with rifles instead of the ordinary infantry musket, contending that the Mississippians would have "no confidence in the old flint-lock muskets," although percussion arms had not been thoroughly tested for field service. Because these rifles were first used by the Mississippians, they have since been known as Mississippi rifles, and the regiment equipped with them was called throughout the war the "Mississippi Rifles." (2)

This band of men was assigned to General Taylor's army, Third Brigade of the Second Division with John A. Quitman as commander of the brigade. The command was noted for its gallantry in the severe fighting which led up to the capture of Monterey. Later, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments contested the honor of being the first to enter the Mexican works at that place. After an interval in camp, they were engaged in battle in General Taylor's army against Santa Ana in one of the most famous battles of the war -- the Battle of Buena Vista. The Mississippi troops were cited for special bravery and gallantry in this engagement by Colonel Davis, General Taylor, and by Colonel Lane. (3)

Records in possession of the family of Dr. John Gage show that he served in the Mexican War, though with what regiment or company is not known. (4)

#### WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The War between the States was a far different matter. Men and boys from Grenada County homes left as soldiers; women and children suffered privations; slave owners lost their investments when the slaves were freed; and the dread of raids and battles terrified the populace.

- (1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908, p. 406.
- (2) Ibid., p. 407.
- (3) Ibid., pp. 404-413.
- (4) Mrs. Stella Hudson, Memphis, Tenn.

One of Grenada's citizens had a part in the early events which led up to the hostilities. He was William R. Barke-dale, who had a law office at Grenada prior to the war (see chap. 15, Bar) and was elected, at the age of twenty-six, as a delegate to the memorable convention of January 9, 1861, which passed the Ordinance of Secession for Mississippi. In 1862 he was promoted to position of adjutant-general on the staff of General W. S. Featherston, with the rank of major. He served in this capacity until 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of General Walthall. (1)

After the raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1859, the Legislature appropriated \$150,000 for arming volunteer companies and created a Volunteer Military Board composed of the captains of the four companies of volunteers who qualified in 1858. This was to be supplementary to the militia, and as soon as the passage of the act appropriating money for arms was known throughout the state, military organizations began springing up everywhere and progressed steadily throughout the spring and summer. The Volunteer Military Board met in May, 1860, and adopted a plan by which the state constituted one division of two brigades, each comprising two regiments of two battalions each. The law did not permit the commissioning of commanders as generals, colonels, or majors.

#### Fighting Units

Though there was no actual fighting in Grenada County, Volunteer companies from that territory were formed early in 1861 to join the Confederate soldiery. The first to leave was Company G of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry known as the GRENADA RIFLES, under the command of Walter Scott Statham. (2) They were mustered into service April 19, 1861; first lieutenants were E. R. Armistead and Isaac H. Ayres; second lieutenants, J. H. Ayres and Jonah Drummond; third lieutenant, William L. Grier; and J. Greenhow was killed at Franklin. (For list of privates see Addenda.) Also in the fifteenth regiment were the MCCLUNG RIFLES, of Carroll County, Company E, mustered into service at Duck Hill, April 25, 1861. Its captains were Edgar Sykes, Michael Farrell, elected lieutenant-colonel, later mortally wounded at Franklin, and J. F. Smith, killed at Franklin; first lieutenant, John A. Binford; second lieutenant, Robert A. Shelton; third lieutenant, Thomas W. Allen, killed at Franklin.

- (1) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 1, p. 354., Goodspeed Pub. Co.
- (2) Scrapbook of W. A. Winter, Grenada, Miss.

The YALOBUSHA RIFLES mustered into service April 27, 1861, at Coffeerville, formed Company H of this regiment. The captain was Francis M. Aldridge, killed at Shiloh; first lieutenants, Edward C. Walthall, elected lieutenant colonel, and Whitfield Morton; second lieutenant, George O. Martin; third lieutenant, William A. Riddick.

Walter S. Statham was elected colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, which was ordered to Corinth, then to Union City, Tennessee, and next to Russellville for duty with General Zollicoffer. This regiment fought all through the war-- fighting gallantly through many major engagements and suffering severe losses. In the battle of Fishing Creek, forty-four were killed and one hundred fifty-three wounded, a record that has few parallels in any battle.

Through the Battle of Shiloh, the support of Vicksburg, where Colonel Statham died, the attack on Baton Rouge, the battles at Resaca, Peachtree Creek, New Hope Church, Acworth, Spring Hill, and in the movement against the Carolinas the Fifteenth Regiment was often mentioned for its faithful and brave service. It was surrendered April 26, 1865, at Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro. (1)

STANFORD'S BATTERY was next to leave Grenada, being mustered into service there on November 6, 1861. Thomas J. Stanford was its captain; Hugh R. McSwine, first lieutenant; Ansell A. Hardin, junior first lieutenant; Tillman R. Trotter and James S. McCall, second lieutenants; and James S. McCall and William A. Brown, junior second lieutenants. The muster roll of November 6, 1861, for twelve months, lists eleven officers and seventy men. On June 30, 1862, the roll included twenty-one officers and one hundred seventeen men (see Addenda).

Before leaving Grenada they drilled and went through the forms of firing and charging the enemy without using any ammunition. Until they were actually in battle they had never heard the sound of their own guns, for they could not afford to waste ammunition. The battery went first to Columbus, Kentucky, then to Corinth, where it was fully equipped with two twelve-pounder howitzers, three six-pounders, and one three-inch rifle. They participated in the Battle of Shiloh and Perryville, the Siege of Corinth, the Battle of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and others. Stanford's men were often commended for their readiness to go where they were needed and

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908,  
pp. 614-620.

for their bravery in service. (1)

Since Grenada County did not exist at the time of the conflict, it is difficult to know exactly which of the other regiments from Carroll and Yalobusha counties included men from what was later to be Grenada County. In order that none may be omitted, most of the companies from both Yalobusha and Carroll counties are listed briefly here, and their rosters will be found in the Addenda.

The CARROLL COUNTY RIFLES, Company K Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, were mustered into the State Army at Carrollton on February 26, 1861. Captain Philip Frank Liddell, elected lieutenant colonel May 4; Robert W. Williamson to reorganization, afterward colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment; Pleasant A. Peoples, died of wounds at Gaines' Mill; James S. Stanley, resigned; George W. Bird, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863. First lieutenants: James S. Standley, adjutant, General Bee's brigade, wounded at Seven Pines; William L. Hemmingway, resigned; George W. Bird, promoted; John T. Stanford, wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Second lieutenants: Lewis T. Howard, resigned; William L. Hemmingway, wounded at Gaines' Mill, promoted; George W. Bird, promoted; Basil R. Mayes, resigned; John T. Stanford, promoted; Albert G. Drake, killed at Talley's Mill. Third lieutenants: Thomas J. Booth, elected captain Winona Company; William L. Hemmingway; George W. Bird; Basil R. Mayes; John T. Stanford; Albert G. Drake; William P. McMurry, died of wounds May, 1864. (2)

The FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT contained three companies enlisted at Grenada together with the Carroll Fencibles. Company A, the Carroll Fencibles, was enlisted May 4, 1862. Andrew M. Nelson, who was later promoted to lieutenant colonel, served as captain; Thomas A. Pleasant, who was wounded at Falling Waters, as first lieutenant; William J. West, killed at Wilderness, as second lieutenant; William E. Bamberg, wounded and captured at Wilderness, as third lieutenant; and John W. Taliaferro, killed at Gettysburg, first sergeant. Company C enlisted at Grenada in May of 1861. Its captain was W.P. Smith; first lieutenant, James McNail, killed at Gettysburg; second lieutenant, William H. Wilburn, resigned; and third lieutenant, Oliver H. P. Stevens, promoted.

Company D, enlisted May 14, 1861 at Grenada. Captain

(1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908,  
pp. 876-879.

(2) Ibid., p. 439.

Robert W. Locke was wounded at Gettysburg, promoted to major December 18, 1863; Legrand J. Wilson, first lieutenant, was promoted to assistant surgeon; Matthew Jones, second lieutenant, died of wounds at Bristoe Station; George A. Howze, second lieutenant, was killed at Gettysburg; W. L. Mawkins and George A. Howze, promoted, were third lieutenants; and J. M. Atkins, first sergeant, was killed at Gettysburg.

Company H enlisted May 14, 1862, at Grenada. John Powell was captain; J.F. Ingraham was first lieutenant; J.J. Melton, second lieutenant; Martin H. Davis, third lieutenant. (1)

The DIXIE BOYS, of Yalobusha County, were part of the Second Battalion, Infantry; Levi C. Lee was captain; James M. Creekman, Nimrod P. Davis, and James J. Brett, lieutenants. (2)

The PARIS REBELS, Company D of the Fourth Regiment, Infantry, were mustered into State service at Grenada, August 24, 1861. The captains were George W. P. Paris and L.C. Paris, killed at Franklin. J. T. C. Pittman, Abner Collums, and Samuel Hamlet were lieutenants.

STEPHENS GUARD, COMPANY E of the same regiment, came from Carroll County, being mustered into State service at Winona, August 17, 1861. Captains were Robert D. Palmer, W. H. Adair, killed at Big Creek, and Luther R. Townsend, killed. William H. Adair, Luther R. Townsend, and William J. Parmalee served as lieutenants; T. N. Adair, elected major, as first sergeant.

The CARROLL COUNTY REBELS, Company H, also of the Fourth Regiment, were mustered in at Carrollton, August 24, 1861. Joseph Drake, captain, was elected colonel; Joseph J. Gee, captain, was promoted to major; Peter K. Woods, became captain. Charles J. Liddell, Joseph J. Gee, Peter K. Woods, Thomas A. Elam, and J. E. Carpenter were lieutenants. (3)

The CARROLL GUARDS, Company C of the Twentieth Regiment, Infantry, were mustered into State service at Carrollton, April 19, 1861. Its officers were: captains, Daniel R. Russell, elected colonel, James Z. George, promoted brigadier general State troops, 1863; lieutenants, James A. George, James M. Liddell, F. W. Keyes, William W. Hart, promoted to surgeon, and A. A. Stoddard. (4)

- (1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908,  
pp. 507-9.  
(2) *Ibid.*, p. 516.  
(3) *Ibid.*, p. 544.  
(4) *Ibid.*, p. 621.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, two companies D and E may have included Grenada men. The FISHING CREEK AVENGERS, Company D, of Yalobusha County, had officers commissioned March 1, 1862. Captains were S. B. Herron, resigned; George S. Caldwell; died at Lookout Mountain; Johnson. Lieutenants were G. S. Caldwell, E. W. Smith, Johnson, James Taylor, J. L. Brannon, and John Cox, killed at Franklin.

The OAKLAND REBELS, Company E had as captain William B. Craig, then J. A. Rainwater. Lieutenants were John R. Tolbert, J. A. Rainwater, Franklin Roach, killed at Lookout Mountain, William M. Burdshaw, Adams, resigned, W. A. Carr, and George W. Wright. (1)

Others to enlist were: the Neill Guards, Company A, the Carroll Minute Men, Company H, and the Dixie Boys, Company K, all of the Thirtieth Infantry; the Blythe Rifles, Company E of the Forty-fourth Infantry; Lafayette Sharpshooters, Company A, Second Regiment; Company A & G, Third Regiment; Companies A, B, and F of the Twenty-eighth Cavalry; Companies A, I, and K of Ballentine's Regiment, Cavalry; Companies A, B, C, D, and E of the Third Regiment, Minute Men; the Fourth Regiment Minute Men; Company F, Barksdale Rangers, Third Cavalry; Company E of Ham's Battalion, Cavalry; and the Yalobusha Rangers and Yalobusha Company, State Troops. (2)

#### Skirmishes and Raids

The Kansas Jayhawkers made raids through Grenada County all through the war, and some of their stray bullets found their way into homes, but there is no record of any citizen being killed by them. These marauders burned the bridge across the Yalobusha River and tore up the railroad tracks. The Kimbrough and Rayborn homes still have bullet holes put there by these lawless soldiers.

Kirk Guy, a private in the Confederate army, made a bet of a pint of whiskey with his fellow soldier that he could ride by the camp of the Jayhawkers without getting hurt. He rode right by their headquarters, which was the home of E.C. Owens, five miles west of Grenada, on the old Tuscahoma road, while they shot at him until he was out of sight, but he was never hit. He won the pint of whiskey. This same old home (see chap. 4, Ante-bellum Days) still has stains on the floor

- (1) Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908,  
p. 659.  
(2) *Ibid.*, 1908.

that are traditionally ineradicable blood stains. The story that has been handed down is, that one night, some of the lesser officers, who had been drinking and gambling got into a fight, during which one was killed. The stains are said to be the bloodstains of the slain Yankee.

Augustus Gerard tells of an interesting incident of his boyhood: He and one of his friends, W. C. McLean's son, were playing in the square in Grenada when the Federals began to fire their guns and the bullets started falling all around them. They played on, not noticing. Judge McLean called them to come inside, but they paid no attention. Soon, he came out with a switch, and they hustled inside at once. They were afraid of a switch, but not afraid of the bullets from the Yankees. Mr. Gerard also says that several homes in Grenada have bullet holes which were caused by the cannons of the Union soldiers.(1)

Another story of the Kansas Jayhawkers is told by Miss Lida Owens, Grenada, Mississippi, as told by her mother, Mrs. Lida Lake, who was a girl of fourteen at the time of the occurrence in 1863: Kansas Jayhawkers, under the command of Colonel Hatcher, were looting Grenada, particularly the Lake home. Mrs. Lake, mother of Lida Owens, was engaged in one of her daily chores, churning the milk in a large stone churn. One of the big, husky fellows snatched the churn, turned it up as though it were a goblet, and drank to his heart's content. The churn was then passed to his comrades who followed his example until the milk was all gone. The "Yanks" may have pilfered the Lake home and have taken many valuable things, but this funny and odd incident made the deepest impression on the fourteen-year old girl and, consequently, was her story to later generations regarding the behavior of Colonel Hatcher's Jayhawkers during their visit. Soldiers were, however, at other times, welcome guests at this home, which was on the present site of the Tims boarding house. It was there that refreshments were served to much of the "Army of the West," when President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy reviewed them. (2)

On July 22, 1864, Captain S. S. Angevine was appointed provost marshal at Grenada by General Lee, because he was wounded too severely for further active service. In the old diary of Captain Angevine, which is in the possession of his grandson, John Weir, is a copy of the extract from Special

(1) A. Gerard, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Miss Lida Owens, Grenada, Miss.



STOKES HOME

This house, built in 1852, has a hole  
under the roof made by a cannon ball during the war.

Orders No, 13, wherein he was appointed provost marshal. The diary also contains copies of the reports and orders which Captain Angevine sent to the district provost marshal. In these reports he tells of the number of men in the reserve corps at Grenada, the number on furlough, etc. He tells in one report of the skirmish at Grenada, when the pontoon bridge was destroyed. His men were greatly outnumbered, but they routed the enemy nevertheless.(1)

On January 5, 1865, Grenada was set on fire by the Yankees, but the flames were shortly extinguished by citizens and Negroes. Seven houses were burned, the most important among them being Brown's Hamlet, which was used for Government offices. At this time Captain Angevine's force consisted of but thirty men, while the enemy's force was estimated at 250 men. The invaders remained in Grenada about an hour.(2)

During the war, when a Mrs. Gerard was living in the present Nason home, 401 College Street, where the Baptist Academy was originally located, a French flag was kept flying at the front of the house because her husband was a Frenchman. A Union officer, presumably one of the Jayhawkers, entered with the obvious intention of raiding, but, according to tradition, he saw the flag, saluted it, and assured Mrs. Gerard that no harm would befall her, her family, or her home. The only possible reason given for this is that the Union officer was, himself, of French descent.

General Bedford Forrest, a frequent visitor to Grenada, was one night attending a dance in Miss Lucy Lea's home with some of his soldiers. Union soldiers, suspecting his presence, made a raid. Hearing of their approach, the general had the candles blown out, and he and his men jumped quickly on their horses and rode away. By the time the enemy reached the house and lighted the candles, he and his men were too far away to be caught.

Grenada County did not suffer so much as other sections of the South from actual privation during the war as there was no major engagement in its vicinity. When Van Dorn's southern troops crossed part of the county on a march to intercept Grant at Holly Springs, they did not forage, but paid for provisions they obtained. However, the planters

(1) From an article prepared and read before U.D.C.'s of Grenada by Mrs. T. J. Weir.

(2) Ibid.

patriotically donated supplies heavily without thought of reward.

It was on this march that the fort, three miles from Grenada, was thrown up. Two companies camped in the grove on the George Williamson place, and Williamson's slaves made cider for the soldiers all night. The tree still stands under which the cider-press stood. A number of northern prisoners were kept in the rooms of the old home; Captain Dick Hall had charge of obtaining supplies, and George Williamson barbecued two cattle and several hogs for the soldiers.

Robert W. Williamson, of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, was one of two Grenadian countians to reach the rank of colonel. He fought through the entire war in the western-southern army, was wounded twice, almost killed at Resaca, Georgia, and never recovered from the injury. After the war he became a law partner of Senator J. Z. George, later serving seventeen years as circuit and chancery judge. His sword and uniform are now in a state museum. (1)

Algernon S. Pass was the other Grenada countian who acquired the rank of colonel. He was severely wounded at Shiloh and brought home. After his wounds healed he organized a new company which he led to the front. Colonel Pass was a well-educated man and a lawyer. After the war, he returned to his practice and his big planting interests. He would never accept a Confederate pension, saying that he did not need it and that he felt to accept it would cheapen his services to his state. (2)

More Grenada countians were killed at the battle of Franklin than fell in any other battle.

Personal duels between soldiers of opposing armies were prohibited during the war, but these rules were often disregarded. Captain Jim Crowder and Captain Dick Hale each killed a northern captain in personal combat or duel.

#### The First Raid

Below is an account of the first raid made in Grenada, written by Miss Sallie Moore to her sister, Ludie, who was visiting in Lexington. The place was the old

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Sidney Pass Harrison, Memphis, Tenn.

Moore home, afterwards known as the Powell home, on Margin Street:

\*Sunday Evening, August 23.

Dear Ludie:

"At your request, I seat myself to write all the news, and we have had stirring times since you left. We have seen the elephant at last and, as Dud Gillespie says, 'I never want to smell another one.' "Last Monday, about two o'clock, our men fired the bridges, and in about a quarter of an hour the skirmishing commenced, which lasted until about four o'clock, when our men retreated across the Bogue and the infernal scamps came in. Three of them rode up to the gate and called Pa out to them and asked for something to drink. Pa told them he had nothing but some wine. They came in then and hitched their horses to Ma's window blinds and they drank to the Union and asked Pa to drink. He told them he was not ready for that yet; one said 'Ole Secesh,' and they ordered supper and left. In about five minutes, nineteen or twenty came in to search for arms and soldiers, they said. They went in Ma's room and brother Willie's room, and one rascal came up in my room. He took Tom's fiddle out of the trunk and laid on the table, but took nothing while in Ma's room. The three that ordered supper came in. I went to them and told them they had no right to search our house. He said he would see that they took nothing. We then asked them by whose authority were they searching, they left immediately. We were not troubled that night after we gave those three supper, but we sat up all night looking at the fire.

"They set fire to all of the government buildings and the cars and Colonel Mister's store was burned and the house attached to it, but no other private property was injured; even Ragsdale's mill escaped. The next morning two came in as we were sitting down to eat breakfast; they took all the biscuit out of the plate and went to the kitchen after more; Peggy told them not to take all the biscuit from the white folks. The negroes were perfectly disgusted with them and Jacob hid from them. They tried their best to get Clay Crockett and York to go with them, said they would give them a mule and two pistols if they would go; said they would be back in two weeks and make them go. They got Uncle Archer, but he begged off. A good many of the Negroes that had been run from Memphis went, but very few of the citizen Negroes

left. Old Cindy and her tribe left. On the whole, I was terribly disappointed in the 'Yanks'. They were the dirtiest, most rascally looking crowd of men I ever saw. Our men look like kings in comparison. Pa told them he was born and raised in the South and could be nothing else but a southerner. They told him that he was the most honest man they had seen. He said they were in the habit of burning houses that generals lived in, and if that was so, this one would go, as General Price stayed here, and to burn it if they wanted to. Ma kept blinking and winking at him to hush, but he told it all. They found no sympathy here; even old Sciknesky stood square up to them. During the engagement a ball went through Lee McLean's window.

"The scamps say there are more pretty girls here than any place they have been, but they are the biggest rebels they ever saw - complimentary, don't you think? One of the rascals said I was like his sister, I asked him if she was 'Secesh.' If she wasn't, she was not like me. They took Mrs. Donkin's purse with fifty dollars in it; she told them she was from the North, but they would not believe it, they cursed her, and said, 'We have got you under our feet and intend to keep you there.' They took two watches from Mr. Moody and left in a great hurry Tuesday evening because they were looking for Jackson's cavalry on them. They ordered supper but would not stay to get it, they were frightened. They took old Selam, and that was all we lost except what they ate.

"We have heard from all the boys since you left, but Ma will send the letters so you can read for yourself. Tommy has no notion of coming home, unless he can come honorably.

"Your affectionate sister,

Sallie." (1)

The most acute shortage suffered in this section was salt and coffee. The floors of the smokehouses were dug up, put into hoppers, and water run through to collect salt. Coffee substitutes were parched corn, okra seed, and sorghum seed. Carpets were torn up for blankets for soldiers. At the close of the war, many soldiers had coats made of those carpets.

Many southern families buried their food, jewelry,

(1) Letters (no date), Miss Sallie Moore.

and expensive keepsakes to prevent their being stolen. Oftentimes, supposedly faithful Negroes were instructed with keeping these things secret, but frequently they revealed the hiding places in hopes of remuneration from the Federals - placing promises of the Federals above those of former masters.

#### Letters from Soldiers

The following letter, undated, was written just before the Battle of Franklin by Ed J. BOUSHE, who was twice wounded; his cousin, Frank, mentioned in the letter, was killed:

"Dear Grand Ma:

"I am sorry I had to leave without telling you good-bye, but I received a last-minute notice to report back at once, and I would not risk being classed with deserters. We are camped on the banks of a beautiful stream and have good drinking water; sometimes we don't have that. We have a hard time. We don't have tents nor enough cover to sleep under. Last night it rained on us all night, and we were almost in the open. I am sure we are about to have a battle, as there is undue activity among the officers and we are not far from the Yankees. It looks hard that we have to keep fighting, because the northerners have all the advantages, so many more men and so much better equipped. Also, I hear it whispered that they are fixing to send us to Virginia to aid General Lee. I don't think that fair, either; I think we have been called on too much already. The war ought to be stopped. If it were not for the disgrace to my family, I would not hesitate to desert.

"Tommy and Frank are both well. I send love."

"Affectionately,

Your Grandson,

Ed Jones Boushe."

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The following are copies of letters written by or in interest of ALBERT G. FRASER, whose home was in the northeastern section of Grenada County. He joined the Confederate

cases



army at the beginning of the War between the States, was captured and carried to Camp Chase, and then transferred to prison at Johnson Island, where he died in 1864. This soldier gives an idea of the food furnished the army:

Camp Direction  
Jackson, June 22/63

"Dear Sisters, Emma and Martha,

"I have just eaten dinner and I now take my pen to write you both a letter. I am obliged to write with a pencil having no ink. I made a hearty dinner on boiled peas, meat (bacon), and bread. I had plenty of rice, beef, and sugar - a plenty to eat. Our camp is on Pearl River. My health is a little better than when I wrote father a week or ten days ago. I have not heard from -----retreating from Champion Hill. I was sick and could not keep up with it and had to stop at a private house three weeks till I got able to travel. I then came to Jackson and reported to Com. of the Post, and he directed me into the camp which I am now in. I do not know how long I may be kept here as we are detailed first for one thing and then another.

"About fifty men have been detailed for building pontoon bridges. I should have gone on that detail myself but was too sick. You must not write to me until I write to you again, as I don't know where a letter would reach me. It is now about five months since I saw you all, and I must confess that I am very tired of the war. Poor Judson, how I would like to see him or hear from him. I hope he has gone through the battle in Virginia safely. Every day a portion of our men are detailed for unloading ---- freighter with army stores of all descriptions---and often details are made to take Yankee prisoners off to Atlanta, Georgia. The Yankee army brings desolation on our country where ever they march. This I have witnessed. It is painful to see the destruction which follows them. Should they ever get into Yalobusha, you all had better stay at home, also Tilda and her children, as I find that those who stay at home fare the best. But be not disappointed, they treat all low enough, but I think it best to stay at home from what I have seen.

"I want father and Jasper to take my corn if they want it, and if they don't need it, sell it. Jasper will keep enough for the use of my shoat. How is Jane? Please

tell her I am coming back some of these days. I want her to have me a suit of clothes by the time I get back home and you too, Martha, and I will pay you both for them. So you both may go to spinning. Tell Tilda to tend to the garden and have a plenty of beans and cucumbers; Emma must have a good garden and Jasper a plenty of watermelons. Tell Nettie 'Howdy.' I have got a present for her.

Good bye to you all -----

"A. G. Fraser

"I hope this will reach you all in fine health and spirits--so it be.

Albert G. Fraser."

-----  
"Nov. 14, 1863.

"Camp of the Miss. Regt.

"Near Canton

"Dear Sisters, Martha and Emma;

"I would like to see you all, and I believe could get a six days pass to go home, but I would hate to go and stay so short a time. I am in a mess; that is, Dowe Chamberlain and myself are messing together; we have a pert little boy about fifteen years old messing with us; the Yankees got all my blankets at Baker's Creek. The hospital furnished me bedding at the Springs, and since coming back to the regiment, I avail myself of the bedding possessed by my mess, so I could go to the colonel and tell him my situation and, in all probability, get a pass to go home. My mess has bedding a plenty for us all, but the government ought to furnish such things. I will buy some if I get an opportunity; I have tried but have not met up with any for sale yet. I have got money enough to pay for anything I want.

"I was glad to hear you girls were industriously spinning and weaving, so if I get scarce of clothes, I will send to you, or come home after some. I have got as much as I ought to have at present, but if you think I could get a

blanket or two by coming home, I will try and get a pass. Tell N. J. M. I would like to see him, I hope he may have good luck; I know he hated to leave, and I don't blame him. There are enough in the army without you, N.J., yet if you go, go to the cavalry. Many of them are men who deserted from old regiments in the first instance, and to escape the penalty attached to their crime, have keenly succeeded with different military authorities to get themselves detailed as conscripting officers.

"We have a beautiful type of this kind in our company; he was arrested in Canton, brought back to his company, and got detailed by General Pillow through the influence of the commander of the post at Grenada.

"Tell Hardy I would like to have him here in camp with me to help do things in my mess. I could give him a heap of little things and a plenty to eat, he could make money here, as little as he is. Jane, you and Martha spin and weave all you can.

"Goodbye to you all,

A. G. Fraser."

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 "Camp of 15th Miss.  
 "Canton  
 "Dec. 29/63.

"Dear Sister:

"Martha, you asked me to send you a ring of my own make, so I send you one I made while at the springs. I made it out of a gutta percha comb; I made several of them while at the springs and sold them. I made over \$100 there while trading. I was out of money when I went there, or nearly out, so I was compelled to trade after I began to get well. If you don't hear from me, just go and see my intended--prettiest girl in the Confederacy. I have nothing more to write at present, but you both do as I have requested here, and I will remain,

"Affectionately your

"Brother

"A. G. Fraser"



GRENADA COLLEGE

Used as a hospital during the War between the States.

"Tell Nettie I want to see her, Goodby,"

"Direct here, care of Capt. J. Ravenel McBeth 1st."

-----  
 "Johnson's Island, Sept. 25, 1864.

"Mr. John Fraser:

"Graysport, Miss.

"Sir:

Your son, A. G. Fraser, is here and in hospital, and since doctor advised entire tranquility, both of mind and body, he has asked me to write for him. His disease is diarrhea, which is yielding to treatment. He was brought to this place about a month ago with a hundred other privates from Camp Chase. He was captured, as you perhaps know, on the 9th of last Feb. on the retreat of our army from Morton, and reached Camp Chase on 25th of March. Your son-in-law, Mr. Milam, is here and well. Most of the sick will be sent off in a few days, and he will probably be included in the number. He sends his best love to all and hopes to meet you again in a few months."

"Respectfully your friend

"Jas. B. Clark  
 for A. G. Fraser, 15th Miss."

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 "Johnson's Island, Near Sandusky  
 City, Ohio.

"Oct. 30, 1864.

"Dear Father:

"I have been in bad health for a long time but I am now, I think, recovering. I have had the worse health since I have been a prisoner than I ever had before. Since Jasper and I were captured, we have written you all several times and have not got any answers to our letters yet, nor

have we heard from you. We have been together all the time. Jasper is in good health and has been a very great advantage to me in my sickness, and is yet, for which I shall not forget him soon.

"I have met with several of my old friends since I arrived on Johnson's Island - some of them from Florida, also from Mississippi; Lt. Laurence, of Choctaw Co; Lt. Holley, Yalobusha, who lives near Weavers; Lt. Henderson, 48th Miss. Regt.; Lt. H. has been here for seventeen months. My attending physician is Lt. Col. Maxwell of my old Regt. 1st Florida Cavalry. He is now Col. of the Regt., and attends to me very kindly. I find a great many kind friends here who are strangers to me. Jasper will write soon. I am anxious for exchange. I am anxiously looking for a letter from you all. Capt. Richard, who left here some months ago on exchange, will write to you about me.

"Jasper joins me in sending much love to all.

"I am affectionately your son,

"A. G. Fraser;

"Co. H. 15th Miss. Regt."

In later years, various and scattered newspaper items gave some indication of what had become of some of Grenada's veterans:

A. W. Lake (Augustus W.) enlisted in Grenada Rifles, commanded by Capt. W. S. Statham, the company afterwards becoming Company G, 15th Mississippi Regiment Infantry.

Comrade Lake, or "Little Picket," as he was familiarly known in the regiment, served with conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky., where the regiment lost over half of the men engaged, and again at Shiloh, where the regiment lost 234 out of 500 engaged. In this battle, Comrade Lake was severely wounded. He was born in Grenada, 1837, died in Wynne, Ark., Feb. 1910. (1)

"J. H. Ayers died in St. Louis a few days ago. He was well known by many of the older citizens of Grenada. He was a resident here at the beginning of the Civil War and enlisted in Company G, 15th Regiment." (2)

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., May 20, 1910.  
 (2) Ibid., June 4, 1909.

"Reuben A. Dement, veteran of 15th Reg., lived at Grenada until only a few years before his death in Meridian." (1)

"W. B. Scurr, member of 15th Regiment during War, died at his home near Torrance, at nearly 70 years of age. (2)

"In some papers filed away by the lamented J. W. Griffis, the following lines, written by his own hand, appears upon a large envelope which contains a little book entitled the 'Soldiers Songster':

"When I was wounded in front of Atlanta, Ga., on the 28th day of July, 1863, the enclosed little book was in my pocket. A bullet passed through the book, which it now shows; also shows the blood stains. Jno. W. Griffis." (3)

"Dr. Warner Moore, a member of Stanford's battery, died at Ripley, Tennessee, where he has been a Methodist minister." (4)

"Mr. Johnson Peacock, brother of H. B. Peacock, of Old Spring Hill, Ala., came by from the reunion in Memphis for a visit to Grenada. He is 74 years old. He was in Grenada forty-four years ago. Just after the war he went to Brazil and remained there eight years. He then returned to the United States, since which time he has made his home in Alabama. He did not go on the streets here for the reason he said he did not want to experience the sadness that would come to him in recounting departed friends." (5)

"Capt J. R. Williams, of Williamsville, this county, was in Grenada Wednesday. He had in his possession a commission that was issued to him as second Lieutenant of the Graysport Greys, in which company he had been elected to this position. It was signed by John J. Pettus, Governor of Mississippi, and dated April 27, 1861. It has a cut of an old styled cannon. K. Williams was captain and was killed at Murfreesboro. Only

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Nov. 19, 1909.  
 (2) Ibid., June 4, 1909.  
 (3) Ibid., Aug. 5, 1910.  
 (4) Ibid., March 12, 1909.  
 (5) Ibid., June 25, 1909.

6 members are now living: Gen. R. B. Willis, who was desperately wounded at Gettysburg; R. S. Vanhoozer, of Water Valley, who was wounded seven times at Shiloh; N. B. Criss, of Air Mount; Capt. B. L. Lynn, of Charleston; Capt. J. R. Williams, who was wounded at Fishing Creek and Bolivar, Tenn. and Lewis Majet." (1)

Portions of two letters written by William Dubard in 1938 offer further information:

"I had six brothers in the Confederate army, each of the three earlier companies had in them one or more of these. I belonged to Company K, 3rd regiment of Miss. Cavalry - this being the latest company organized at Grenada. The three early companies being, 'The Grenada Rifles,' -- 15th Reg't, 'Stanford's Battery,' 'Wigfall's Guards' -- 'Rayburn's Battalion' and Company K of the 3rd Miss. Cavalry formed the four companies formed and officered from Grenada.

"The 3rd Miss. Cavalry Reg't was organized in the early months of 1863, made up by very young men -- youths -- and older men, not eligible for enlistment at an earlier date. They were at first State troops, serving under Generals George and Chalmers in North Miss. and the territory of which Memphis was the general basis. In the early months of 1864 it was reorganized and put into the Regular army, was for a while in the Atlantic Section and its activities, later being ordered to the Jackson, Miss., Section and at surrender was paroled in Alabama.

"I was the youngest member of Co. K, and am now the only living member of that fine body of men, a large percent of which became widely known and honored in their after life. One of them became the father of Admiral Richard Leigh of the U. S. Navy. I was in the army only 7 or 8 months, and therefore not fitted to tell much of that awful conflict.

"As to my personal life. I have been just a plain, ordinary citizen, seeking to meet as best I could the duties and obligations of life -- the regret being that the task was not better done. My business in the main farming. Have lived in Grenada for a long while, but my interest has been in farms in the county. As to that picture, I must balk. It should not pass as the last reminder of Co. K.

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Apr. 4, 1903.

.8091 .32 emul .bidI (2)

"Officers of 3rd Miss. Cavalry at time of surrender:

Col. McGuirk  
Lieut. Col. H. H. Barksdale.

"Company K:

Capt. R. H. Turner  
1st. Lieut. Jno. T. Dubard  
2nd Lieut. Jas. Carr.  
3rd. Lieut. Jno. W. Griffis.

At time of surrender attached Wirt Adam's Brigade.

Wm. Dubard."

"The only surviving Confederate Veterans in this county are A. F. Clark, W. P. Blakely and W. M. Dubard. W. P. Blakely is president of the Pension Board of the county. Both he and A. F. Clark live on rural lines -- I do not know the numbers but both are well known and any address to them at Grenada would insure right delivery.

"I add this. Dubard, my former country home is located seven miles west of Grenada on the Y. & M. V. R.R. My two sons W. V. and L. A. Dubard with their families live there, run a supply store, operate and control our scattered farm interests in Grenada, Carroll, Leflore and Sunflower counties. I am here for a day and night visit to them.

Wm. Dubard." (1)

A. F. Clark, another living veteran of Grenada County, is a son of Jesse and Jane Clark who came from North Carolina and settled about three miles southwest of Graysport. Adolphus Fillmore, the youngest of seven children, was born October 9, 1845, in the house later called "The Hurricane" because it was demolished during the tornado of 1846. When the storm came up, Jesse Clark and his older sons were away from home. The mother put the small children in the cellar and ran back for the baby, Adolphus Fillmore. As she was about to enter the cellar with him, the door blew shut. Fortunately the wind blew a puncheon out of the floor so that she was able to crawl through to the cellar, taking the baby with

(1) Letters, Nov. 1938, William Dubard.

her. They were all saved, but their livestock and chickens were killed, and the buildings were blown down.

Their next home was on the Richardson place one mile to the east. In the fall of 1851 they moved to a small house on a piece of land in the northeast corner of what is now Grenada County. It touches Calhoun County on the east and is less than a mile from the Yalobusha County line. By 1855 the new home on this land was completed, and A. F. Clark still resides there.

At the beginning of the War between the States, the older Clark brothers, William, David, and Thomas, enlisted at once, but eager as Adolphus was to join them, he was not yet eighteen. When his birthday did come, his mother had not finished making his clothes and he had to wait a little longer before he could join the army. While he was waiting, a patrol came to him and asked why he had not enlisted. He answered that he was not old enough. One of the men doubted this, and Adolphus suggested that they go into the house and look in the family Bible. Another man remarked that the boy didn't appear to be eighteen, however, and they went on. Adolphus says that within thirty minutes, it would have taken blood hounds to find him.

Mrs. Clark finished the clothes, and her youngest son went to Canton, Mississippi, where he enlisted in Company D, First Mississippi Battalion of Sharpshooters of which Jim Garner was captain. Featherston commanded the brigade. Their first encounter was at Resaca, Georgia. They fought under General Joseph E. Johnston and later under General Hood in battles at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and at Bentonville, North Carolina. Their last encounter was on March 19, 1865, following which they went to Greensboro, North Carolina, and surrendered there in April.

A. F. Clark was never wounded, but once on a skirmish line he had a narrow escape. Some unseen man kept shooting toward him, barely missing him. Trying to see his attacker in order to defend himself, he raised himself higher than he intended and thus provided an excellent target. The man shot at him, but the bullet struck the gun which Clark was holding.

Clark says that during the war he often placed two fence rails together and lay on them to keep himself out



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT



of the mud or snow. One blanket was his only cover. He recalls a forced march when, as he plodded through mud and sleet, his shoe string broke. He could neither stop nor step out of line. A few steps farther on his shoe caught, and as he struggled to pull it loose, his foot pulled out of the shoe and plunged into the freezing mud. Soon after he lost the other shoe in the same way.

He recalls that they were often issued two ears of corn for a meal; he ate a great deal of parched corn, and sometimes had corn dodgers so old they could hardly be broken for the webs of mold.

He came home after the surrender, and in 1869 was married to Tabitha Elizabeth Mouser. Of their seven children, four are still living, - Mrs. Ellen Bates of Jackson, Tennessee, and Anabel Clark, Mrs. W. H. Carter, and Jesse C. Clark, all of Big Creek, Mississippi. One son, Samuel G. Clark of Ector, Texas, died in 1937, and two girls died many years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Clark celebrated their sixty-seventh wedding anniversary in the house where she went as a bride. She died in 1936. Mr. Clark celebrated his ninety-third birthday, October 9, 1938. His health is still good, and he boasts that only once in his life has a doctor been called in to see him. That was when he was seven years old. (1)

In the public square of Grenada stands a monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, unveiled June 3, 1910. The statue is of a young boy in Confederate uniform with the following inscription:

"To the noble men who marched neath the flag of the Stars and Bars and were faithful to the end. Glorious in life; in Death, Sublime."

"To the women of the South who gave their loved ones to the country to conquer or die for truth and right."

"To Jefferson Davis, June 3, 1808 -- Dec. 6, 1889, only President of the Southern Confederacy 1861-1865 -- Soldier, Statesman, Patriot."

"Grenada County's tribute to her Confederate Soldiers and Sailors."

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(1) Mrs. W. H. Carter, Big Creek, Miss.

The Grenada Sentinel in 1908 printed the notice:

"Meeting of Barksdale Camp.

"The W. R. Barksdale Camp of UCV met in the Mayor's office in Grenada, Mississippi, April 4, 1908. Members present were Dr. J. W. Young, commander; J. W. Sharp, adjutant; and J. E. Hughes, A. S. Pass, C. H. Guy, B. F. Thomas, W. H. Johnson, William Rounsaville, H. C. Carpenter, S. N. Elliott, T. J. Bratton, W. E. Smith, A. T. Roane, W. B. Scurr, Louis Heath, J. O. Furgerson, and E. A. Meaders. They proceeded to elect delegates to the reunion to be held at Birmingham in June. J. W. Sharp and A. T. Roane were elected, and C. H. Guy and J. E. Hughes were chosen as alternates.

"The reunion of the 15th Regiment planned by the Camp for the 9th of September was next considered. The following committee chairmen were appointed, -- of the Arrangement committee, S. N. Elliott; of Contributions, B. F. Thomas; of Speaking, A. T. Roane; of Invitation, J. W. Sharp; of Table, C. H. Guy; of Barbecue, J. T. Garner; of Reception, W. E. Smith; and of Music, J. E. Hughes." (1)

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"The following is a list of those who are on the Confederate pension list of this county:

"William Rounsaville, Mrs. Belle Rose, Mrs. S. J. Inman, W. A. Alexander, A. P. Anthony, S. J. Allen, W. E. Anthony, D. S. Amyette, Abe Beatty, R. F. Bowles; L. A. Bowen, J. E. Crowder, Robt. Crawford, J. H. Carter, J. O. Ferguson, J. H. Gray, G. W. Hill, W. W. Harris, T. W. Harper, J. K. P. Hamby, J. A. Holland, A. A. Johnson, H. J. Moore, J. A. Mitchell, J. O. McMahon, G. W. Moore, E. Maynard, E. Neal, W. H. Payne, J. R. W. Roseman, R. Ratcliffe, W. Z. Spruce, J. J. Smith, H. T. Windham, F. A. Martin, W. A. McMath, N. Murff, T. M. Grantham, E. C. Lamb, A. R. Lamon, H. P. Mitchell, John Wright, J. M. Williams.

"Mesdames Mary Bernhardt, F. J. Blackeley, Fanny Bryant, L. V. Butler, Mary Chamberlain, M. P. Caffey, E. A. Collins, E. A. Carpenter, M. A. Carpenter, M. A. Dunn, M. A. Evans, M. J. Green, Eliza Gause, Florina O. Houston, Annie O. Jeffreys, F. A. Mitchell, Narciss

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 11, 1908.

Parham, Amanda Peebles, M. E. Sanders, E. A. Vaner, Mary L. Vance, Fannie S. Wright, Hattie F. Wright, Mollie Wallace, Nannie Starks, Mary H. Rollins.

Colored pensioners: John Bush, Ed Booker, Frank Bland, Robert Dudley, Aaron Forest, Sam Hearne, J. Johnson, Frank Carr, Ed Lewis, Nelson Neal, Fried Perry, J. S. Smith, William Thomas, Burl Talbert, Randall Talbert, Ottoway L. Lee, Lee Williams, Austin Willis, Edmund Willis.

"The warrants will be issued sometime between Nov. 1 and 10. Chancery Clerk King states that if the money has not arrived that he will take care of the warrants." (1)

At the time of the dedication of the Confederate monument, the following information was printed:

"In the cornerstone of the Confederate monument is laid: Names of public school faculty, students, trustees; students in the Hester school; names of volunteer soldiers as far as could be ascertained; a Confederate \$100 bill; a medallion of the Grenada Bank; names of city and county officers, including board of supervisors; a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the board of supervisors of April, 1910; a Bible; names of members of the UDC, Dixie Chapter; names of the members of the W. R. Barksdale camp, UCV; names of resident veterans; a copy of The Grenada Sentinel of the date of May 27, 1910; a copy of The Grenada Optimist of the date of May 27, 1910; copy of The Commercial Appeal, May 29, 1910; and name of builder of monument.

"The following is a list of the names of the veterans whose names went into the corner stone: F. S. Wright, Co. D, 1st Mississippi Battalion; William Bosworth, same; R. F. Bowles, E, 29 Mississippi; T. J. Colvin, E, 15 Mississippi; H. B. Heath, I, Ballentine's Regiment; J. W. Harris, C, 9 Mississippi; J. P. Amdale, A, 26 Alabama; M. W. Rose, K, 15 Mississippi; L. H. Hill, G, 33 Mississippi; Julius Ash, D, 28 Mississippi; U. C. Mitchell, I, 19 Mississippi; T. H. Wier, K, Duff's Battalion; B. C. Adams, Stanford's Battery; I. Owen; Joe Bryant, D, 1 Mississippi Battalion; John Powell, H, 15 Mississippi; W. B. Miller, Forrest's Cavalry; J. H. Gibbs, I, 30 Mississippi; J. W. Young, H, I Mississippi; G. W. Terrell, B, 29; J. H. Dane, I, Ballentine's Regiment; S. N. Elliott, G, 15 Mississippi; L. M. Mays, G, 28; R. M. Chapman, F, Ballentine's Regiment; W. S. Tomlinson, C, 1 Mississippi; J. J. Slack, H, 15; L. C. Dubard, D, 1;

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Oct. 22, 1909.

R. Crawford, F, 40; E. Bardwell, I, 8 Cavalry; J. E. Hughes, G, 15; R. N. Hall, same; W. H. Hartwell, Adam's light Cavalry; S. S. Grace, B, 18; G. W. Trimble, Jackson's Battalion; L. Stevens, K, 30 Mississippi; J. M. Wahl, F, 9; J. J. Williams, I, 9; D. L. Holcomb, E, 31 Texas; D. A. Wilkins, H, 19 Tennessee; A. T. Roane, K, 17 Mississippi; James Welch, C, Arkansas Cavalry; F. M. Tart, G, 4 Mississippi; M. Turner, K, 35; J. W. Thomas, Stanford's Battery; T. W. Wood, K, 2 Missouri Cavalry; J. W. Vance, Stanford's Battery; A. S. Pass; Rube Dement, G, 15 Mississippi; Frank Dement, same; E. W. Curle, B, 44; E. M. Thompson, H, 27 Louisiana; J. B. Wood, E, 15 Mississippi; W. T. McQuiston, E, 15 Mississippi; C. T. Witty, same; J. R. Binford, same; W. M. Beard, G, 15; W. Rose, K, 15; A. K. Turner, G, Ballentine's Regiment; J. T. Mayhew, E, 15; M. C. Tribble; G. W. Harrison, 19 Mississippi Infantry; M. K. Mister, G, 15; J. C. Carothers; Wirt Adams; R. Doak; B. L. H. Wright, H, 1 North Carolina Cavalry; J. T. Moore; J. O. McMullen; W. B. Wright, G, 15 Mississippi; J. T. Bailey, E, 15; T. W. Harper; W. E. Smith, Stanford's Battery; J. W. Berry, 15 Mississippi Regiment; C. Mattox, A, 1; J. M. Liddell; B. J. Wallace, I, 19; A. C. Lake, Stanford's Battery; J. E. Greenhaw, 18, Mississippi Regiment; J. B. Gage; J. M. Beal; W. H. Brown; J. T. Garner, H, 15 Regiment; Moore Moore, D, 15 Cavalry; J. L. Leigh; J. S. King, E, 15; J. J. Williams (honorary member); J. G. Wright; A. A. Johnson, C, 1 Mississippi Battalion; N. C. Koon, I Ballentine's Regiment; E. C. Lamb, K, 15; R. F. Bowles; J. N. Harris; J. F. Arnold; G. W. Jones, Stanford's Battery; W. B. Scurr; R. A. Dowdle; C. Moorman; J. A. Mitchell; G. G. Mitchell, E, 15; J. J. Haywood, same; J. H. Gray, C, 20; John Wright, D, 1 Sharp Shooters; C. T. Ross, F, 15 Alabama; Edward Gibbs; O. F. Bledsoe, ordinance officer, Adam's Brigade; W. D. Salmon, Wall's Legion, Texas troops; Aaron Lott, K, 30 Mississippi; T. H. Stell, B, 43 North Carolina Regiment; J. M. Castle, E, McClurg's Rifles; R. Manderson; J. E. Scrivener, Robinson's Battery; D. L. Haile, 15 Regiment; J. E. Jenkins, K, 14; B. F. Thomas, F, Ballentine's Regiment; J. C. Lake; W. A. Fanner, D, 43; G. A. Gordon, C, 4 Alabama; J. W. McLeod, I, 3 Cavalry; J. B. Jones, Cavalry; J. W. Sharp, I, 19 Mississippi Regiment, assistant surgeon; Jesse Heath, Stanford's Battery; J. W. Griffis, E. A. Meaders, E, 19; J. H. Proudfit, H, 14; W. H. Johnson, I, Mississippi Battalion; J. A. Bull; J. H. Allen; W. T. Windham; J. K. P. Hamby, D, 8 Cavalry; T. M. Granther, G. Pinson's Battery; J. G. Ferguson, E, 44; Wes Peacock, G, 15 Regiment; J. P. Hill, F, 3 Battalion; J. J. Smith, H; B. F.

Rook, 2, H; T. J. Eratton, F, 18 Regiment; J. F. Smith, K, 3 Cavalry; R. T. Knox, G, 15 Regiment; W. E. Anthony, R, 35; A. P. Anthony K, 35; J. W. Young, Com.; and J. W. Sharp, Adjt.

"Officers and Members Dixie Chapter, U.D.C. 1910 President, Mrs. P. S. Dudley; vice-president, Jennie Young; secretary and treasurer, Courtney Tatum; historian, Mrs. Hallie Weir; chaplain, Mrs. J. C. Carothers; honorary members, Mesdames B. C. Adams, John Bull, Martha Chamberlain, and J. Carothers; members, P. S. and B. S. Dudley, W. M. Dubard, Curt Guy, J. E. Hughes, R. Horton, Bella Bailey, Mary Carothers, Berta McLean, Maggie Owens, Courtney Tatum, Sue Williamson, Jennie Young, Lizzie Leigh, Mesdames V. R. and L. B. James, L. H. and R. W. Jones, W. A. Kincaid, Pearl Lickfold, E. A. Meaders, W. C. McLean, McLendon, T. E. Moody, A. T. McElwrath, M. E. Nicholson, Mary Purset, A. T. Roane, Belle Ross, W. E. Smith, J. W. Sharp, Walter Sabin, B. F. Thomas, R. B. Townes, Jerry Talbert, Georgia Talbert, J. T. Thomas, B. R. Winter, Hallie Weir, M. H. Moore, A. C. Leigh, J. C., R. H., A. A., P. D., W. A., and W. C. Turner, Lewis, J. B., P. M., and John Miller, Armstead Fisher, Macon, Algernon, Ed and Ebby Lee, Tom Powell, George Key, F. Dugan, C. C. Pate, Ben Duncan, W. Gates, Nick and Frank Crisswell, J. W. Hayden, Jack Martin, John Crump, Mr. McCalep, M. Robush, Ed, Edgar, Anthony, and Hilly Holt, Tom Terrell, Bob and Billy Barnes, Jo Trimble, J. Guy, Charley and Jo Graves, John and Frank Melton, Ames Tyler, S. and Doc Swearington, Jim Carr, Ned Turner, Jim Colter, Charley Kelley, A. W. Whitaker, A. and W. Rosier, Ed Key, Jim and Tom Yates, John Keivel, M. Powers, Henry Warner, A. L. Bridges, W. B. Winter, Sam Elliott, Louis, John and Jimmy Heath, John Boyd, T. B. Lampkin, Dick Nason, Hugh and Louis Davis, John and Allen Stevens, John Allen, Henry Harris, Wash and Dick Henson, E. S. Fisher, Fed Daily, R. Horton, Dave Horton, Jimmy Smith, Till Rosemond, Wash Long, Dick Holland, L. Ferguson, R. Persons, John Jefferies, Steve Dunlap, W. F. Inman, G. F. Lawrence, Henry Dulin, R. N. and W. S. Hall, Dunlae Gerault, Dan and Sebe Watson, George Lamkin, Mat and George Clark, Prentiss and John Shumake, Dan Hayden, G. W. Critz, Jesse and Henry Hightower, John Vance, A. H. Critz, George Rosemond, Joel Hill, Gus Carroll, Henry Terrell, and Leonard Chriswell.

"Enlisted for Civil War, 1861-65.

Capt. J. G. Gibbs, Co. I, 30 Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's Brigade, Tennessee army, dead; Edward G. Payne,

Co. I, 30 Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's Brigade, Tennessee army, dead; John S. Payne, Sunflower Guards, 21 Mississippi Regiment, Virginia army, dead; Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Barksdale, dead; Capt. R. H. Turner; R. Horton, dead; James Ayers, dead; F. C. Dailey, dead; F. M. Tillman; Allen Gattis, dead; Macon Leigh, dead; Algernon Leigh, dead; Ed Leigh, dead; Elbie Leigh, dead; Lewis Aldridge, killed; Armpie Fisher; Ames Tyler; W. H. Lipe, dead; George Rosamond; Tillman Rosemond, dead; John Griffis, dead; Thomas Powell, dead; James E. Smith; John R. Heath; Lewis C. Heath; John Eubard, dead; Isaac Williamson, dead; James Patterson; William Dubard; F. O. Long, dead; Henry Dulin, dead; and R. C. Weir, dead. Each of the above belonged to Company H, 3 Mississippi Cavalry commanded by Col. John McGuirk.

"John W. Pass, cavalry company, dead; A. S. Pass, Wigfall's Guards, 2nd Confederate Regiment; W. N. Pass, Stanford's Battery, dead; Harry Epperson, Wigfall's Guards, 2nd Confederate Regiment, dead; John Bryant, Wigfall's Guards, 2nd Confederate Regiment, dead; Jake Bryant, same, dead; Morse Tribble, I, 1 Mississippi Battalion, dead; Joe Trimble, 1 Mississippi Battalion; Henry Howard, 1 Mississippi Battalion; Daniel Beck, 1 Mississippi Battalion; John Kingfrill, 1 Mississippi Battalion; George Multon, 1 Mississippi Battalion; Archie Sammons, H, 29 Regiment; Dall Johnson, D, 1 Battalion, dead; Tom Garner, D, 1 Battalion; George Williams, Company and regiment unknown, killed at Gettysburg; A. M. Bowen, 15 Regiment; J. M. Williams, D, 1 Battalion; Flint Williams, 23 Regiment, dead; Richard Tribble, D, 1 Battalion, dead; John Tillman, D, 1 Battalion, dead; John Bryant, 1 Battalion; Henry Epperson, 1 Battalion; James Ables, 1 Battalion; George Moore, same; R. M. Chapman, F, Ballentine's Regiment; Pink Jones, and Dawson Ross, Stanford's Battery; John C. and James C. Leverett, 30 Regiment; C. A. Whitehead, F, Ballentine's Regiment; A. R. Lamor, I, 30 Regiment; William S. Beck, 1 Regiment Cavalry, dead; George W. Beck, same; James Finckney Beck, 3 Battalion Infantry, dead; Frank C. Beck, G, 15 Regiment; W. D. Whitehead, 30 Regiment; J. A. Holland, C, 1 Regiment; C. M. Holland, C, 1 Regiment; W. H. Payne, Ballentine's Regiment; Thomas Lytle; J. K. Thomlinson, Rayburn's Battalion, dead; Robert McSwine, Stanford's Battery, dead; Sterling Bell, Rayburn's Battalion, dead; Billy Bell, same; J. L. Townes, E, 29 Regiment; Jerry Talbert, 18 Regiment, dead; Jesse Heath; Hal Butts; Ben Aldred; William Little, dead; Wesley Heath; Thomas Allen; Dink Butts, dead, Stanford's Battery; Joel Hill, K, 1 Cavalry, dead; Leonidas and Robert McCracken, same; R. F. Bowles, 29 Infantry; David,

Robert, and William Bowles; William and J. Judson Jennings, 1 Battalion; J. W. Harris, 1 Cavalry; Cyrus and Hiram McCracken; Acee Hardnelt, C, 1 Battalion; James B. Talbert, E, 29 Regiment Volunteers; Capt. M. W. Rose, K, 1 Regiment Infantry, dead; Jesse John Hardy, K, 1 Regiment Infantry, dead; and B. C. Adams, Stanford's Battery, dead; O. S. Beck, 3 Battalion Cavalry.

#### "GRAYSPOINT GUARDS

"Capt. K. Williams, G, 29 Regiment, dead; J. R. Williams, G, 29 Regiment; B. Keeton; Rob Miller, H, 42 Regiment; Jack Conley, G, 29 Regiment; Zerah Hawkins; John Parker, dead; Lewis Maget; Will Clark; Lewis Hessar, G, 29 Regiment; Bob and Capt. G. F. Ingram, dead; Lucius Knox, dead; Theodore Knox; John Starks, dead; Turner Starks, Jeff Davis Legion, dead; John Wright; R. R. Perry, dead; Mark Beard; George Beard, dead; Capt. Jim Crowder; Saxton Angevine, dead; Tom Peacock, dead; Bill Cheairs, dead; John Richardson; John Binford; John Hughes; Capt. Jim Binford; Reel Ballard, dead; John Dunnaway; Jim Shropshire, dead; Sam Dunnaway; Tom Weir, dead; Lige Ables, dead; A. S. Pass; Francis Wright, dead; W. A. Rounsaville; Sam Elliott; William Winter; and Tom Jim Bailey, dead.

"List of Confederate Veterans living in Grenada, Miss., May 23, 1910: Levin Lake, J. W. Young, J. C. Carothers, A.T. Roane, R. Crawford, D. S. Armgett, O. F. Bledsoe, L. C. Heath, F. T. Knox, T. G. Freeman, G. W. Terrell, J. T. Garner, W. E. Smith, N. H. Lea, J. W. Sharp, J. E. Greenhaw, Sam Allen, B.F. Thomas, H. P. Mitchell, J. H. Proudfit, John Denley, S. E. Pipkin, J. E. Hughes, E. A. Meaders, L. C. Dubard, R. Doak, J.W. Vance, J.K.P. Hamby, E. C. Lamb, W. H. Johnson, W. S. Hall, Moore Moore, and W. G. Hamilton.

"Yalobusha county, Miss., 1861. Muster roll of Capt. P. Randolph Leigh's company, C.S.A., known as the Oakachickama guards, Oct., 1861. At this date the company had not been assigned to any regiment.

"Officers: P. Randolph Leigh, captain; Rowland W. Jones, 1st lieutenant; B. L. Thompson, 2nd lieutenant; Richard B. Riddick, 3rd lieutenant; Ezra H. Griffis, 1st sergeant; B.R. Boydston, 2nd sergeant; Tom E. Atkinson, 3rd sergeant; J. H. Fly, 4th sergeant; John B. Palmer, 1st corporal; R. C. Wilburn, 2nd corporal; Robert W. Boyston, 3rd corporal; and James W. Cash, 4th corporal.

"PRIVATES: George F. Brock, J. C. Brandon, T. R. Bobbitt,

Ely Brannon, A. K. Barnes, E. E. Cash, McConnell Currey, T. P. Carr, William F. Dodson, J. N. Dollahite, D. W. Dollahite, Thomas Eubanks, F. B. Farley, Joseph Greaves, Young Graves, W. J. Goodman, W. R. Goforth, W. E. Gentry, D.P. Hammond, Asa Hodmitt, D. W. Hodmitt, G. W. Hughes, John L. Holt, C. M. Heard, C. W. Johnson, J. H. Jennings, R. V. Johnson, A. A. Johnson, B. B. Langham, Pat Murphy, J.K.P. Martin, William Morrison, M. W. Mullins, W. H. Mans, W. B. Malene, J. L. Mairs, W. H. Massey, R. Pate, W. C. Pegram, R. F. Rickard, T. J. Roach, J. L. Ragand, J. R. Stephens, Bat Smith, H. L. Tomlinson, W. S. Tomlinson, J. W. Taylor, D. D. Taylor, T. W. Tribble, M. M. Tribble, M. H. Tharp, J. I. Wood, J. C. White, T. H. Williams, S. B. Webb, H. L. White, and J. J. Young.

"List of Stanford's Battery.

"A true copy of muster roll of Stanford Mississippi Battery sent to me by George W. Jones. He has a complete list of members from 1861 to the close of the war. The battery was organized in May, 1861, mustered in the Confederate army Nov. 6, 1861, and left next day (7th) for Columbus, Kentucky, and reported to General Polk. The boys will never forget the battles of Shiloh, New Hope, Resaca, Chicamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Perryville, and Nashville.

"MUSTER ROLL

"Captain, T. J. Stanford, killed at Resaca, Georgia; 1st lieutenant, Hugh McSwine; 2nd lieutenant, Dr. J. Harden, killed at Murfreesboro; 3rd lieutenant, Dr. T. R. Trotter, appointed surgeon of 15 Mississippi; 4th lieutenant, Dr. J. S. McCall, elected captain in 1864; 4th lieutenant, William A. Brown, 1st sergeant, Jackson Marton, elected lieutenant; 2nd sergeant, John T. Watkins; gun sergeants, David T. Owens, B. G. Duncan, George W. Jones, and Paul Penn; corporals, Rev. B. W. L. Butt, J. E. McGee, A. E. Ely, J.W. Mitchell, R. E. Doyle, J. S. McMath, J. W. Mooney, and Simon Wile; buglers, C. H. Lake and E. M. Coe, commissary, J. P. Nowell; artificers, J. D. Beston, J. C. Mattoon, F. D. Loden, T. R. Graham, and S. C. Wilson; guider, S. D. Carroll.

"PRIVATES: Edward Allen, J. H. Allen, William Agnes, C. B. Abbott, B. F. Alduce, R. I. Allen, R. D. Allmond, B.C. Adams, Henry Bailey, J. T. Bew, W. B. Barnes, William Brooks, John Brooks, M. C. Bond, James Burke, H. W. Butt, J. W. Butt,

Ben Butt, V. C. Butt, Robert Butt, West Beard, William Bowen, D. J. Crowder, John Coleman, William H. Crenshaw, James R. Cross, C. Coffman, H. Bingham, John Damish, R. T. Dollar, J. T. Dubard, Fletcher Dubard, S. E. Ebbett, C. E. Ebbett, W. T. Garner, H. W. Gable, John Gable, W. H. Gable, C. T. Graves, Jo T. Graves, G. Galloway, E. W. Hallam, J. R. Heath, J. W. D. Heath, W. H. Heath, H. T. Hemphill, B. M. Hill, D. T. Hill, N. Howard, Edward Haston, A. Jackson, C. N. Jones, William Jones, J. M. Kee, L. Kendall, J. B. Knox, J.M. Knox, T. Koon, F. Kirkpatrick, A. C. Lake, George Lake, G.W. Lake, W. T. Little, D. Lotspick, G. Lampkin, S. P. Laycock, P. McCall, H. McCall, James Maloney, H. C. Maddox, Dr. W.B. May, H. Merty, P. M. McCain, G. W. McMullin, F. H. McLean, J. H. McLean, Robert McLevine, W. Moore, L. Mattock, W. O. Owens, Robert Nason, Richard Nason, W. N. Pass, S. P. Patterson, T. Pearsons, M. J. Patterson, L. P. Peacock, K. Peeble, R. B. Penn, C. Phillips, C. Reynolds, E. W. Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds, W. R. Reeves, R. N. Roberts, Newton Roberts, D.J. Roberts, J. O. Rosemond, J. Ransom, W. S. Rounsaville, G. Simms; R. H. Slaughter, G. W. Sledge, John Sledge, J. Sagles, D. P. Sagles, K. C. Scott, J. L. Shipcock, R. Simmins, T.L. Shumake, E. Sykes, W. E. Smith, T. Sherman, R. P. Tarpley, B. E. Taylor, I. Thomas, J. Thomas, John Vance, James Whittle, John Wood, F. Wiggins, Dabney Weed, and Jesse Heath"(1)

15th Regiment - Company G

Muster roll of Capt. E. R. Armistead, enrolled May 27, 1861, at Corinth by Captain Statham for twelve months.

Armistead, E. R., Capt.	Allen, John M.
Ayres, Isaac H., 1st Lieut.	Adams, Samuel, B.
Drummond, Jonah, 2nd Lieut.	Beard, George W.
Greir, William L., 3rd Lieut.	Browning, Barnwell
Bew, William E., 1st Serg.	Boothe, Henry H.
Beard, W. Marcus, 2nd Serg.	Barnes, John E.
Moore, Frank Marion, 3rd Serg.	Barnes, Robert C.
Archer, William N., 4th Serg.	Brussau, Paul
Peacock, Thomas E., 2nd Corp.	Bowles, Frank M.
Hogshead, John M., 3rd Corp.	Beck, Francis C.
Smith, J. Absalom, 4th Corp.	Barbour, Joseph H.
Burnes, Natc Muscn.	Buffaloe, Samuel C.
Chapman, Robert G., Muscn.	Boatwright, Josiah E.
Privates:	Boushe, Edwin
Alison, William	Bill, Thomas H.
Abbott, James C.	Crawford, George F.
	Clay, Joseph H.
	Cunningham, Thomas H.

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., June 3, 1910.

Curney, James H.	Jones, Joseph T.
Crowder, John R.	Jewell, James
Chairs, William H.	Kelly, Philip
Chairs, Clarence A.	Knox, Lucuis
Carroll, James M.	Lay, James T.
Clay, Samuel E.	Lucas, William O.
Coffman, John R.	Lewis, Charlie H.
Daval, William R.	Lake, Augustus W.
Dement, Ruben	Lawrence, Samuel
Davis, Hugh W.	Land, John M.
Dillard, William P.	McCandless, Samuel
Dubard, Harmon W.	Miller, Philip M.
Elliott, Samuel N.	Miller, Joseph B.
Grenhaw, John V.	Moore, Henry F.
Gage, Mathew W.	Moore, John T.
Guy Joseph S.	Morison, William
Giles, Stephen C.	Morgan, Richard H.
Graham, George F.	McGrath, Moris
Goodrich, John W.	Montgomery, Christopher
Gilespeie, Clarence	Nason, Sylvester L.
Gates, James	Persons, T. Tesner
Hardiman, C. Len	Pumphrey, Rollin
Hartly, Simon B.	Pittman, Irvin C.
Hutchinson, John	Pittman, Virgil A.
Harper, Thomas W.	Rose, Moris Alexis
Hughes, John E.	Ried, Richard B.
Hopkins, Thomas	Ross, Wiley F.
Hankins, Zenah	Rhea, Hiram T.
Hankins, Samuel W.	Richardson, John W.
Hall, William S.	Statham, Thomas B.
Hall, Richard	Stribling, William F.

15th Regiment, Company G, Grenada Rifles.

John J. Gage, Union City, Tennessee, August 4, 1861, enclosed the certificate of his election to the captaincy of Company G, 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. He desired his commission to be sent to him as soon as convenient.

A letter from W. S. Statham to W. H. Brown, Adjutant General at Jackson, Mississippi states:

"A list of the Officers and number of Privates of the Grenada Rifles:

W. S. Statham, Capt.  
E. R. Armistead, 1st Lieut.  
I. H. Ayres, 2nd Lt.

W. L. Grim, 3rd Lt.  
John W. Goodrich, ensign.  
W. E. Bew, Ord. Sergt.

"With a full complement of non-commissioned officers and Eighty Seven Privates.

"We have ninety-six Mississippi Rifles, Sabre Bayonets with Cartridge Boxes, Knap Sacks, Belts, Cap Boxes, Canteens, and Haver Sacks, all of which the company furnished themselves. The state furnished us with four tents, the company furnishing themselves with thirteen additional tents, making in all seventeen tents. I further say that I will furnish to this office a true list of the names of all the members of said company at an early day.

"I further report that we will be ready by Monday evening next to march, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. Statham."

Additional muster roll (returned May 15, 1861)

Privates:

Beck, Franklin C.	Smith, William E.
Clay, Sam E.	Reid, Richard B.
Wortham, E. Cicero	Hogshead, John M.
Pittman, Virgil A.	Lawrence, Samuel
Coffman, John R.	Nason, S. Langston
Allison, William	Thompson, M.
Statham, Thomas B.	Brunson, Paul
Wrather, James D.	Morgan, Richard H.
Richardson, John W.	Miller, Joseph B.
Morrison, William	Dillard, William P.
Barber, Joseph H.	Hartin, or Harden Thos.W.T.
Jewel, James	Smith, Joseph A.
Sykes, William	Hutchinson, John
Booth, Henry H.	

A letter from headquarters at Decatur, Alabama, by L.S. Terry, captain commanding the 15th Regiment on March 20, 1862 stated that William E. Bew was elected 2nd lieutenant of Company G, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William L. Grier.(1)

15th Regiment, Company G.

Memoranda of Robert Dudley (colored servant). The company enlisted from Grenada, and was received by Col. Frank

(1) Muster Rolls, Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Liddell. It was paroled at Saulsbury, North Carolina. The company's commissioned officers were W. S. Statham, captain; Ike Ayres, 2nd lieutenant; E. R. Armistead, 1st lieutenant; and W. L. Greer, 3rd lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers of the company were-- Bill Bew, 1st sergeant; W. M. Beard, 2nd sergeant; F. M. Moore, 3rd sergeant; W. N. Archer, 4th sergeant; Jonah Drummond, 1st corporal; T. E. Peacock, 2nd corporal; J. M. Hogshhead, 3rd corporal; and A. J. Smith, 4th corporal.

Original strength, as remembered:

W. M. Allison	C. B. Gillespie
S. B. Adams	T. Gates
J. C. Abbott	J. Hutchinson
John Allen	T. W. Harper
G. W. Beard	R. Hopkins
B. Browning	J. E. Hughes
H. Booth	Z. Hankins
J. E. Barnes	S. Hankins
R. C. Barnes	W. S. Hall
J. Bristow	T. J. Jones
F. M. Bowles	J. Jewel
F. C. Beck	P. Kelly
J. H. Barber	S. Knox
A. C. Buffaloe	J. T. Loy
J. E. Boatwright	W. O. Lucas
E. Boushe	C. H. Lewis
G. F. Crawford	A. W. Lake
J. H. Clay	I. Lawrence
T. H. Cunningham	J. M. Land
J. R. Crowder	A. McCaules
W. H. Chairs	P. M. Miller
J. W. Carroll	H. F. Moore
S. E. Clay	J. T. Moore
J. R. Coffman	W. Morrison
W. R. Duval	R. H. Morgan
R. Dement	J. B. Miller
H. H. Davis	M. McGrath
W. P. Dillard	F. Montgomery
H. Dubard	A. L. Nason
S. N. Elliott	T. T. Persons
M. W. Gage	R. Humphrey
S. C. Gibbs	J. D. Pittman
J. A. Guy	R. B. Reid
G. A. Graham	W. F. Ross
J. S. G. _____	H. T. Rhea



J. W. Richardson  
 Rose  
 T. B. Statham  
 W. C. Statham  
 W. O. Stribling  
 Benjamin Scurr  
 J. W. Scurr  
 B. Sossman  
 W. Sykes  
 W. B. Scurr

T. C. Thrasher  
 W. A. Turner  
 M. Thompson  
 J. G. Wright  
 R. Waddell  
 W. Walker  
 D. F. Watson  
 J. R. Wilkins  
 E. C. Wortham  
 J. D. Wrather  
 George Whitaker

Battles: Laurel Bridges, Kentucky; Rockcastle, Kentucky; Fishing Creek, Kentucky, killed, John Land, Robert Elack, and Atkins (or Watkins); Shiloh, Sam Hankins, W.P. Dillard, Joe Jones, W. Turner; Corinth, and Bolivar, Tennessee; Jackson, Mississippi; Bakers Creek, and Atlanta, Georgia; Peach Tree Creek, and Nashville, Tennessee; and in fact, most of the battles in the South.

Data prepared by J. T. Garner, Grenada.(1)

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

##### Grenada contingent:

B. E. Moore, captain; W. R. Farrell, George Beck, John T. Caldwell, L. Taylor Collins, A. E. Hood, M. H. Moore, Tilden Pryor, Marvin Thompson, Henry Rhodes, E. W. Wood, G.W. Ward, Joe Quarles, E. D. Solomon, R. L. Metts, W. M. Caldwell, T. F. Alconer, C. G. Garner, L. T. Moore, John Morgan, Charles Pate, A. C. Hanley, Ed Scurr, E. C. White, Wiley Stevens, Frank Harper.

Those now living in this county who served in the Spanish-American War are: Will Jennings, H. W. Baker, and J. D. Crenshaw, who were stationed in reserve May 1, 1898, at Panama Park, Florida, under General Fitzhugh Lee, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Seventh Army Corps. They were sent from there to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, where they were furnished until December 20, 1898, and then mustered out at Columbia, Tennessee.

W. J. Jennings was a commissioned officer, first lieutenant and captain of the Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry and mustered into service at Columbus, Mississippi,

(1) Muster Rolls, Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

June, 1898. He sailed from Savannah, Georgia, August 20, 1898, and landed at Santiago, Cuba, in August. He never participated in active fighting.

#### Flag Presented

An account is given of the presentation of a flag to the Grenada Volunteers:

"On Friday night of last week, the ladies of Grenada entertained the Grenada Volunteers at a reception and banquet, an occasion long to be remembered. During the evening, lovely Ruby Perry presented the company with a beautiful silk flag on behalf of the ladies of the city. Captain Ben Moore received the flag and replied to the presentation speech.

"Hon. W. C. McLean was present and made an address. Afterward a banquet was spread. Nothing occurred to ruffle the serene pleasure of the evening, which, for obvious reasons, is destined to rank among the classic social events of Grenada."

Following is an account of the quartering of soldiers in Grenada County during the Spanish-American War:

"A number of Grenada soldiers, Company K, of a regiment of volunteers, arrived at Elliot and will be detained for ten days under quarantine. They are camped in a church near Elliot and are fairly comfortable. Those now in camp are Lieut. Ben E. Moore, Ed Woods, J. P. Flippin, A. E. Hood, W. E. Moore, George Beck, Thomas Bailey, W. T. Knox, and Will Caldwell."

Mr. Jennings, ex-mayor of Grenada, relates an interesting incident of his service in the Spanish-American War (October, 1898):

Although the Cuban Army stationed at Santiago, Cuba, had surrendered, it had not been disbanded. The Cuban commander, Gomez, stubbornly refused to give up all rights and openly reported his intentions of looting the Santiago Bank. General Woods, commander of the American forces, sent word that designations for commanding officers of the guards be made immediately. Mr. Jennings was given chief command of the division ordered to guard the Santiago theater building. Sentries were placed at both ends of the street, with strict

injunctions to let no one pass. About midnight he heard the officer at the end of the street say, "Halt!" three times in both Spanish and American. The officer called out again, "If you don't halt, I'm going to shoot!" Mr. Jennings, seeing that there was only one person, commanded the guard not to fire. He approached the captive and found that he was a heavily intoxicated American sailor. The sailor staggered along, muttering to himself, "Steady on the port, boys!" Mr. Jennings allowed him to pass through unharmed and says that this remains a memorable incident of his service in Cuba.(1)

### WORLD WAR

#### Army Units

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, First Mississippi Field Artillery, which later became the 140th Field artillery, was organized at Grenada in April, 1917. Men were enlisted from Tallahatchie, Panola, Carroll, and Grenada counties. Officers were: L. L. Hodges, captain; J. A. Blount, first lieutenant; Morrison Thomas, first sergeant; Jim Keeton, supply sergeant; Dave Dogan, and W. L. Webb, color sergeants. The company remained in Grenada from April until August, 1917, at which time it was transferred to Jackson, Mississippi. It remained there two months, went then to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and then to Camp Mills, New York, from which place they sailed to France, September 1, 1918. Landing at Brest, France, they remained about ten days before being sent to Mesac, France, and from there to Calquidan, France, for intensive training. The regiment was ordered to the front and was awaiting transport when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. (2)

Officers of the company during the war were: Captain L.L. Hodges of Grenada County; First Lieutenant J. A. Blount, who was transferred and given command of Battery D, 140th Field Artillery, in 1918, and promoted to captain.

On November 15, 1918, the 140th Field Artillery was sent to Camp Du Valdahan, where the regiment was enrolled in three training schools. The regiment left for Marseilles about May 15, remained in France about ten days, and left on May 23, 1918. They were sent to Camp Shelby about June 27 for special training.

Grenada County added to its exceptional fighting record by furnishing the first military company in Mississippi for

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- (1) W. J. Jennings, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Mrs. Blanche H. Brown, Grenada, Miss.

participation in the World War and had its quota of Gold Star mothers.

The 155th Infantry was not identified with Grenada during this war except through one man, Judson Jennings, a member of that regiment. Jennings, born August 9, 1883, was among the first to volunteer, becoming a member of Company K, 155th Infantry, Mississippi National Guard. He soon became first sergeant of that company and in August, 1917, went with his company to France. While he, like most others who participated in actual hostilities, was loathe to talk of his experiences, it is known that he took an active part in the combatant area. Jennings died August 31, 1933.

#### 155th Regiment

The year before the United States went into the World War, there had been trouble on the Mexican border, and Mississippi had a regiment of soldiers in service there. These soldiers were mustered out in March, 1917, and on the same day were hurriedly called back into camp and mustered into Federal service. Troops from the regiment, known as the FIRST MISSISSIPPI, were sent over the state to guard such places as jails, bridges, railroad bridges, telegraph centers, and telephone exchanges in order to prevent enemy spies from blowing them up or tampering with wires. In August, 1917, this National Guard regiment became the 155th INFANTRY, United States Army.

#### Letter From the Front

Letter from Captain Dinkins, former Grenada County boy.

"Base Hospital, No. 3, France  
"October 10, 1918.

"Mrs. L. L. Scruggs  
"Grenada, Mississippi  
"My dear Aunt Lucy:

"By the time you receive this, you will have received notice that I am in the hospital wounded.

"I wrote you the last letter before we advanced on Sept. 26. Little did I think that the next day I would be wounded. We opened our barrage at 5 A.M. and fired continually, five rounds per gun per minute for three hours, when the infantry went over the top. We advanced five

kilometers (three miles) before we were temporarily halted. I had orders to take my battery up to the previously occupied German first-line trenches and had brought them up to shell some German machine gun nests, when the Germans started shelling us. I'll never forget the scene--shells bursting all around us, horses rearing up, men struggling to control them, carriages and guns rammed together.

"The third shell burst and a fragment struck me in the back, temporarily stunning me, but killing four other men. This fight, in which I was wounded, was truly wonderful. There was a hill and a ridge, "Vanguois," that the French had tried to take for four years. Estimates say that 30,000 men have been lost by the French on this hill, but we took it in three hours fighting, and my battery did one-third of the artillery work.

"My losses were large. We probably lost as many as the Huns, but we captured 4,000 prisoners, and that helps. My division was up against three German divisions, the third and fifth Prussian Guards, and the sixth Bavarian. They are some fighters, and the majority of our prisoners are glad it is over with.

"The hospital service is truly wonderful; Red Cross throughout, which is the salvation of fifty per cent of us. Bandages, bathrobes for the convalescent, books, magazines, nurses, ether, all our comforts from the Red Cross. Truly, it deserves all the support our good people can give it.

"Will write again soon; much love to the family.

"Devotedly yours,

"Wm. F. Dinkins." (1)

#### Veterans

Shortly after JIM TRIMBLE, a Grenada County boy who entered the Navy during the World War, had arrived in France, he was walking across a ravine on a plank walk and encountered an army lieutenant. Jim failed to recognize the officer's rank by a salute; the army officer touched him on the shoulder and inquired, "Do not you navy people recognize an army officer?" Jim's reply was, "I beg your pardon, Sir, I really did not know whether you were a boy scout or a Y.M.C.A. man."

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(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 8, 1918.

EARL R. BROWN, who was chauffeur-wagoner of Battery B, 124th United States Field Artillery at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, was painfully wounded and narrowly escaped death in a trench at his camp. He was assisting in the construction of a pit, fifteen feet deep, when one of the walls caved from the top to the bottom and fell in, filling the pit waist deep with earth. Brown was miraculously saved from instant death by the cry of a comrade who happened to be passing and saw the earth begin to move, giving him time to run to the farther side of the trench before the huge mass broke over him, pinning him to the wall and burying him to the waist. Help was immediately at hand and he was dug out and carried to the hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken, though he was badly bruised. He was rendered helpless for the time and was confined to a hospital for some days. He says he was "not killed in the trenches, but defeated, captured, and wounded."

#### Organizations at home

The people of Grenada County deserve credit for their contributions in money and work, and for their patriotic spirit during the war. Among other things, they bought Liberty bonds to aid the Government.

Much enthusiasm was shown in RED CROSS WORK. Men, women, and school children gave their time and money; bandages were made and socks and sweaters were knitted and sent to the training camps and to France. The directors' room of the Grenada Bank was turned over to Red Cross workers and they carried on there in shifts.

BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS helped by selling Liberty bonds and establishing thrift clubs to save money to buy more war saving stamps, another way the Government had of saving money.

Food was conserved; everyone saved especially on sugar, bread, and meat, and denied themselves candy, especially chocolate. Business men, called "FOUR-MINUTE MEN," gave their services by making four-minute speeches. The speeches, made at churches, picture shows, and clubs, were in the interest of the Liberty Loan drive.

On July 24, 1917, Grenada County's HOME GUARD was organized. Dr. J. W. Young was called to the chair, where he stated the objects of the organization and cited instances, during the War between the States, wherein such organizations had been of great service and protection to the homes, the women, and the children. (For a list of officers and members see Addenda.) (1)

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., July 24, 1917.

Some of the Grenada citizens now living, who took an active part in Red Cross and home work were Mrs. B. C. Duncan, Miss Lida Coffman, W. E. Farr (Baptist minister), R. S. Cunningham (Presbyterian minister), Miss Lynn Dunavant (Red Cross nurse), Miss Robbie Doak, Dr. F. S. Hill, Andrew Carothers, Anne Elise Roane (now Mrs. Dawson Winter), Mrs. E. DeMiller, B. F. Thomas, Mrs. Henry J. Ray, Professor C.S. Bingham, and Dr. J. S. Sharp.

An article in the Grenada Sentinel for February 22, 1918, read:

"A call from the Battleship Mississippi has come to the women of Grenada for supplies needed in the surgical department. At a meeting of the Wednesday Study Club it was decided to confine Grenada's donation to hand towels. Two hundred were requested by the ship's surgeon. The following notice was sent out: 'Will the patriotic women of Grenada respond to this request? This means you. Plain white huck towels (cotton) are desired; Shipments should be made Saturday, the 23rd. Lets make a good showing. Please send towels to Mrs. E. De Miller, Miss Anne Elsie Roane, Committee.'"(1)

A NEGRO THRIFT INSTITUTION was organized in 1917 by Superintendent Boyd Campbell, and Negroes showed much enthusiasm and patriotism. Montgomery and Yalobusha counties joined with Grenada and their meetings proved very inspiring and valuable to Negro members.

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## CHAPTER VIII

## RECONSTRUCTION

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Though more than seventy years have passed since the Reconstruction Period, those who experienced its bitterness have passed on to their descendants a resentment of the injustices they suffered.

In 1865, at the beginning of this period, a force of infantry was stationed in Grenada at a point south of Grenada College, which was used for a hospital and for officers' quarters. In 1866 a cavalry company, led by General Pennypacker, came there. Carpetbaggers began to pour in, but in spite of these factors, Yalobusha County retained its Democratic leaders in all the county government until 1867. Then the suffrage acts, which disqualified almost all the worthy men, were passed, and the struggle of the Reconstruction Period really began.

Economic Adjustment

Returning soldiers made the journey from other states on horseback or trudged wearily along, mile after mile. It was the duty of these tired and wornout men to rebuild ruined farms and estates. Rich fields lay uncultivated, and much of the land was fast growing up into a wilderness. These bedraggled men found many Negro cabins empty, and it was a heartbreaking task to attempt to raise a crop. The war ended in April, but a majority of the soldiers reached home too late to start their crops, and the freed Negro could not be induced to work.

Prices were very high. Cotton sold from forty to sixty-five cents a pound just after the war; then dropped to twenty cents and remained thereabouts for a number of years. Corn brought from a dollar to a dollar and a half a bushel; bread from wheat flour was a rarity; pine knots and home-made tallow candles provided light for dwellings; starch was made from wheat flour when available; and clothing, from homespun cloth. Farming equipment was poor and

unsatisfactory. Confederate money was worthless, and little United States money was in circulation; many farms and other lands were taken for taxes.

#### Educational Adjustments

The educational opportunities of Grenada County during the war and for a number of years thereafter were extremely unsatisfactory. When a land is torn up and deranged economically, very little can be expected along educational lines. Schools were taught by patriotic white women and a few Confederate soldiers who were disabled and had returned from battlefields. A few years after the close of the war, free schools were established, maintained and supported by a common county fund, Grenada City School being the best. County warrants were issued in payment of salaries of free school teachers.

Educational opportunities for the Negroes were the same as the whites, and they first hired white teachers. A Miss Williams, from New England, was the first principal of the school for Negroes at Grenada, but her place was later taken by a Negro principal. (1)

#### Social and Political Adjustment

There was practically no social life for the poor southern families; they were too busy trying to re-establish their homes, farms, and businesses. People were on the verge of starvation; their clothing was old and worn, and no material for new garments was available. Young girls and matrons, accustomed to being waited on by their slaves, were forced to do a man's work, with neither time nor money for social activities.

The Black Codes by southern Legislatures for the purpose of controlling the newly-freed Negroes who were roaming about, demoralized and helpless, compelled the Negro to sign contracts for a year in order to secure work on a farm. He was thus made a "year hand," who received no pay unless he worked out the year. Negroes without work were subject to arrest.

The Republican party was formed in Mississippi in 1868 and was composed of carpetbaggers, scalawags, and Negroes. The carpetbaggers were unscrupulous northern

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(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

men who came to the "conquered" territory for their own personal gain and stirred up discord among the Negroes. They received the name because of the very cheap baggage--carpet sacks--which they were said to carry, so that they would not be heavily burdened in case of haste. They were joined by some southerners, usually men who had fought unwillingly to continue slavery when they themselves owned no slaves, and who now saw an opportunity to be reimbursed by office and patronage. Though the carpetbaggers were annoying, the scalawags really caused more trouble because, being natives, they had more influence over the Negroes. The Government fell into the hands of these politicians through Negro votes, and many of the best official positions were held by Negroes, who were, of course, untrained in governing. Virgil Eggleston, a Grenada County Negro, was on the Board of Supervisors when the present courthouse was built. Negroes controlled everything; they held most of the offices and composed the juries. No Negroes could be convicted of any offense no matter how convincing the evidence. At one time, Grenada County's Board of Supervisors was composed of Negroes, with one exception--a carpetbagger.

The Democratic party was composed chiefly of native whites who had fought for their cause and had returned to bring order out of chaos, and a small number of Negroes who remained loyal to their former masters. These latter are due much credit, for they were besieged on all sides by the Loyal League members and the promises of the carpetbaggers. Even those men who had been staunch Old-Line Whigs before the war joined with the Democrats when it was over. Judge Fisher, Dr. A. D. Statham, father of General Statham, and Sam Hankins, editor of a Grenada paper, were examples of this in Grenada. (1)

A force of infantry was stationed in Grenada from the beginning of the Reconstruction Period. The barracks were a little south of the building now known as Grenada College. It was used as a hospital and for officers' quarters. In 1866 a company of cavalry was sent to Grenada with General Pennypacker at its head. This man was not in sympathy with the methods being used to "subjugate" the South, and, several times, when citizens were to be arrested he dropped them a timely hint so that they might leave. Later, General Rosecrans, also popular with Grenada people, and still later, Major Arthur W. Allyn, most unpopular, took his place. Negro troops, commanded by

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(1) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society,  
Vol. XII, p. 220.

Albert Floyd and Bowery Collins, Negroes, were stationed at Grenada.

One day Jim Patterson, a citizen of Grenada, was walking down one of the main streets of the town with a turkey under his arm. A Negro soldier came up to him, snatched the turkey away, and ran down the street. Some white men on horseback saw the affair, pursued the Negro, and forced him to return the turkey. (1)

The Federal troops often interfered with the civil authorities. For example, on January 10, 1868, Robert Chatham, a well-known citizen and a man of good character, was provoked into a difficulty with a carpetbagger named Tullidge. Tullidge had a bad reputation and was the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Grenada. He had been slandering Chatham. They met on the street. Chatham administered a well-deserved thrashing to Tullidge and then surrendered himself to the civil authorities. But A. W. Allyn, commander of the post, took Chatham out of their hands and had him placed in confinement at the camp, refusing bail and stating he did not recognize the civil authorities.

When there were disturbances in other parts of the county, troops from Grenada were promptly sent to the scene of the trouble. During General Ord's administration there were 256 soldiers stationed at Grenada; and during Ames' administration there were 173.

The commander of the post at Grenada was forbidden to recognize any writ of habeas corpus issued by a Federal court for the release of prisoners in its custody, the purpose being to prevent the testing of the legality of arbitrary arrests by the military authorities.

#### Agencies of Reconstruction

An office of the FREEDMAN'S BUREAU, established at Grenada in the spring of 1865, was not active except in settling disputes between whites and Negroes of the town and immediate vicinity. In rural sections, an appeal was always made to the main office in Vicksburg. (2)

It became an agency for graft and extortion. When a Negro reported on a white man the local agent assessed the latter a few dollars, and the matter was closed. This bureau also provided for the destitute; on

(1) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society,  
Vol. XII, p. 231.

(2) Ibid., p. 232.

June 1, 1867, 500 sacks of flour and 4,000 pounds of pork were issued by A. C. Gillem.

Outstanding events of this period were the assassination, in 1866, of Lieutenant Blooding, head of the bureau; the disappearance of an officer by the name of Tullidge; a near riot caused by James B. Crowder's accidentally injuring a Negro child; Joe Harris' arrest and death in prison for protecting his wife against the abuse of a Negro cook; and the imprisonment of J. O. Q. Smith for three days without food.

This bureau was, perhaps, well enough in its intent, but it was very corrupt, and its leaders had almost arbitrary power. The bureau undertook to place the destitute Negroes where they could find work and make a living. It was conducted in close cooperation with the military administration, and an important ally of the Republican party. Notices were sent through its officers to owners of slaves, ordering that they be freed. Negroes, upon hearing that they were to receive forty acres of land and a mule, flocked from all parts of the country to the town of Grenada, where headquarters of the bureau were established. The Negroes found that this was a false report; but, unwilling to go home--they made a plea that they had been driven from home by their masters. This was done to obtain food and shelter; but the bureau put them to work as soon as possible.

The LOYAL LEAGUE, a secret organization, the purpose of which was to train Negroes to follow Republican leaders in voting and setting up county government, was headed by men named Prince, Lincoln, Kelly, and Colonel Bowery Collins--the latter a Negro--who were pledged to go armed and to exterminate the whites. There is no record, however, of a prominent organization in Grenada County. Political organizers of Negroes drilled them at night. The purpose of the club was to instruct Negroes in regard to voting and train them in Republican principles. Officers included a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and watchman. When a member was initiated he took an oath of secrecy, vowing not to disclose anything. All were told to stick together and vote for the Republicans. Meetings were held twice a month.

Conditions were now intolerable, and at last, in desperation, white Democrats put good Negroes on their tickets; but no real relief came until white people came into control by tampering with the ballots and organized

the Ku Klux Klan. A prominent Republican leader throughout many counties in North Mississippi was Joseph L. Morphis, highly respected by both Republican and Democratic parties. Never known as an office seeker, he yet was appointed United States Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi, which position he held two years. A respected Negro Republican leader was Eugene Peterson.

At this time all public trust positions were held by northern politicians. A Mr. Price, from Massachusetts, was postmaster, with a Negro assistant. His son-in-law, Kelly, was a member of the legislature. At other times, and under different conditions, these men might have made good citizens. Federal Judge Fairfield, from Massachusetts, never returned North, but made his permanent home here and became a highly respected citizen. He was one of the trustees of Grenada city schools when he died, a great advocate of education, and instrumental in uplifting the South in general. (1)

The most important organization during Reconstruction was the KU KLUX KLAN, organized in 1870 by Colonel James B. Fontaine, Sr., from Pontotoc County. Five known dens were in Grenada County, located at Providence, Graysport, Hope, Spring Hill, and Grenada. The Klan, composed of some of the best citizens and property holders, exercised control by intimidating Negroes in order to protect citizens until they could get the reins of government in their hands. The inside history of the Klan will never be fully revealed, although it is known that the organization carried fear to the hearts of marauding Negroes, the scalawags, and carpet-baggers. Members were always disguised in loose-flowing gowns of white domestic long enough to conceal the entire body from the neck down; belts were worn, and the head-gear consisted of cardboard covered with white cloth, with openings for the eyes, nose, and mouth. The Klansmen communicated with each other by whistling and by using signs and watchwords. Their activities were always at night, with meetings usually on Saturday night. (2)

Men who had much to do with social readjustment after the war were: General E. C. Walthall, who became a United States Senator; William Barksdale, an able lawyer and perhaps the foremost man of the county; Max Ginsberger, Fletcher Fitzgerald, Curtis Guy, George Williamson, Herman Kahn, Captain Ingram, Richard Hall, Captain Jim Crowder, Colonel Algernon S. Pass, and Sax Angevine.

- (1) W. E. B. Bushe, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society,  
 Vol. XII, p. 236.

WHITECAPS AND BULLDOZERS were supposedly an aftermath of the Klan. Although they were never a well-organized band, they were responsible for a number of isolated happenings in backwood communities among the very illiterate white families and did cause concern about thirty or forty years ago. Unpopular white citizens and Negroes who had property that was coveted were harassed for a few years, but the wave of outlawry soon passed.

The most outstanding and best remembered case was that of the two Jones brothers, John and Willie. Soon after they began to operate their gin, a notice was found on their door which read, "No ginning until further notice; Whitecaps." They tore this notice from the door, went to the rear of a nearby store, and found the papers that matched this paper in texture and torn places. This evidence was submitted to the sheriff, and on being confronted by it, the perpetrators of the act pleaded for clemency, stating that they did not belong to an organization, and that they would not be guilty of such an act again. They were not prosecuted but were allowed to return to their homes, and they kept their promise.

#### Reminiscences

George Williamson, an ante-bellum planter of Grenada County who owned a great many slaves to whom he was very much attached, faced a difficult task, that of calling in his slaves and telling them of the Emancipation Proclamation and explaining its meaning. He called Joe, the head Negro on the place, and asked him to call the others, who soon came in. Old Isaac, hobbling on his stick; Hannah, who had been the family's cook for many years; Henrietta and Betty, house girls; Old Zac, a much loved slave; also, Cain, Joe, Jim, and John, all heads of families; and many others, including Chloe, who had been crippled from birth. Williamson explained that they were now free to do as they wished, that they could go or stay, that he felt they were all his children, and that he had always tried to do right by them, and the ones who wished to stay and make crops on his place could have the money they rightly earned. The slaves were deeply moved; many shed tears. Joe, the driver, got on his knees, took his master's hand, and said: "Master, this is the only home we ever knew--you are master always."

The Negroes cried in one voice: "Marse George, wese gwinter stay." They turned then and went back to their homes, stunned at their freedom, not knowing which way to

turn. That night all was quiet on the plantation--there was no singing as usual. Next morning when the family arose, not a Negro was on the place! Even old Isaac had hobbled away. Hannah, the cook, was not in the kitchen, and Chloe, the crippled woman, was missing. Williamson visited the slave quarters while his family prepared breakfast, when suddenly he heard a faint wail coming from a well and found hanging, unharmed, a Negro baby named Frank, whose mother, in her haste to get away unimpeded, had thrown him into the well. The ruins of this well are still visible on the old place on Providence road. Frank was rescued and grew to be a good man, respected by both whites and blacks. He turned out to be the main support of the mother who had so heartlessly abandoned him. She died a few years ago.

Ransom Crowder, a neighbor, and another prominent planter of pre-war days had a similar experience. After the Negroes left, Crowder and Williamson decided to go to town. About five miles from home, at a place known as the old Rock Pile (see chap. 1, Formation), they came upon Chloe, the crippled slave, who said that she had "given out" and was preparing to return home. Both men found Grenada full of freed slaves, more Negroes than had ever been in Grenada before. They saw, at a distance, their old slaves, most of them talking to northern soldiers. That afternoon Zac came to Mr. Williamson, took off his hat, and said one word--"Marse." He was given a dollar and a half and told to get some food for his family. Joe, the driver, had fifty dollars which had been given him shortly before the surrender for his heroism in keeping Williamson's oxen from drowning. He was never seen again and was killed a few months later in a brawl. The next day, Zac returned to his old home and was permitted to drive a wagon back to Grenada for the others. Chloe died on the place while working for the Williamsons; her funeral was held in the Williamson home, and she was buried on the place, as were Isaac and some of the others.

The Negroes finished the crop and received their share. In a few years a few had become renters; others had bought small homes of their own. Some went to other farms, but as long as "Marse George" lived, they returned once each year and were always welcome. Zac and Betty clung closest to the family. Zac waited on "Ole Marster" all his days and sat up with him when he died. He, himself, died in the asylum in Jackson a few years later.

There is only one surviving member of the Negroes who took the memorable "hike" seventy-two years ago last April. He lives on the Stokes place now. Many descendants of these old slaves still live on the old place or in the neighborhood, going by the name of Willis, or Williamson. Grenada County did not suffer so much from the War between the States as did other communities and had the carpetbaggers and scalawags not interferred, the people would have quickly adjusted themselves.(1)

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(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

## CHAPTER IX

## THE NEGRO

The Negroes of Grenada County are probably above the average in intelligence, thrift, industry, and respect for law and are developing along educational, social, agricultural, and industrial lines. Many things have contributed to their advancement, perhaps the principal reason being the fact that they have had their training from the white people. While there have been a few exceptions, a majority of the early settlers of Grenada brought with them the traditions of southern seaboard states. Virginia cast her influence over Mississippi. Too, the fact that Grenada was a college town added a cultural and restraining influence over an otherwise exuberant pioneer spirit.

The fact that Grenada Negro leaders have been educated, intelligent, and conservative men and women who understood how to enlist the friendly cooperation of the white people, has made the county a place where there was rare good will and sympathy between the races. These Negroes came, in the main, from Guinea and the Gold Coast, very few coming from the west coast of Africa, as slave-trading nations did not control that part of the continent.

Among these slaves were a few of the most intelligent of the Africans, the SENAGALESE, with an infusion of Arabic blood, who were especially valuable for their work as mechanics and artisans. Then, there were the MADINGOES, who were considered gentle in demeanor but "prone to theft." The COROMANTEES, brought from the Gold Coast, were hearty and stalwart in mind and body, and for that reason were frequently the source of slave insurrections. It was said, however, that the Coromantees were not revengeful when well treated.

"Slavers brought over some WHYDAHA, NAGOES, and PAW PAWS. They were much desired by the planters because they were lusty, industrious, cheerful, and submissive." There came, also, the GABOONS. They were physically weak and, consequently, unsuited for purposes of exploitation; a few



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The Negroes of Grenada County are probably above the average in intelligence, thrift, industry, and respect for law, and are developing along educational, social, agricultural, and industrial lines. Many things have contributed to their advancement, perhaps the principal reason being the fact that they have had their training from the white people. While there have been a few exceptions, a majority of the early settlers of Grenada brought with them the traditions of southern seaboard states. Virginia cast her influence over Mississippi. Too, the fact that Grenada was a college town added a cultural and restraining influence over an otherwise exuberant pioneer spirit.

The fact that Grenada Negro leaders have been educated, intelligent, and conservative men and women who understood how to enlist the friendly cooperation of the white people, has made the county a place where there was rare good will and sympathy between the races. These Negroes came, in the main, from Guinea and the Gold Coast, very few coming from the west coast of Africa, as slave-trading nations did not control that part of the continent.

Among these slaves were a few of the most intelligent of the Africans, the SENAGALESE, with an infusion of Arabic blood, who were especially valuable for their work as mechanics and artisans. Then, there were the MADINGOES, who were considered gentle in demeanor but "prone to theft." The COROMANTEES, brought from the Gold Coast, were hearty and stalwart in mind and body, and for that reason were frequently the source of slave insurrections. It was said, however, that the Coromantees were not revengeful when well treated.

"Slavers brought over some WHYDAHA, NAGOES, and PAW PAWS. They were much desired by the planters because they were lusty, industrious, cheerful, and submissive." There came, also, the GABOONS. They were physically weak and, consequently, unsuited for purposes of exploitation; a few

MOORS and some brown people came from Madagascar; the colonists imported, too, some GAMBIA Negroes, prized for their meekness; EBOES, brought from Calabar, were not desired because they were inclined to commit suicide rather than bear the yoke of slavery; the CONGOES, ANGOLAS, and Eboes gave their masters much trouble by running away. (1)

#### Training Through Slavery

A proper appreciation of the status of the Mississippi Negroes at the time of their emancipation must take into account certain gains that came to them in slavery. They had been closely associated with the families of their masters in most cases, and, from this association, they had secured at least the beginning of social order under the influence of the master's example and tutelage.

In the field of industry, Mississippi Negroes secured in slavery a training of high importance. During this period Mississippi was preeminently an agricultural state and devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton; the necessary tools and methods of cultivation were all simple and easily employed, and Negroes had been well trained in this work. The plantations were nearly independent economic units. The crude furniture in the Negro quarters was mostly of home construction; the plantation blacksmith and carpenters made most of the farm tools. Thus, without design on the part of the slaves or their masters, the Negro had been carried through a long course of mechanical training.

In spite of these advantages, when the Negroes became free, they were poor indeed. They had cultivated the soil, but they owned not an acre; they were surrounded by a populace of landowners, with whom they must enter the struggle for bread. The Mississippi Negroes in 1865 were without capital. The country had been stripped; much of the capital of the state had been invested in slaves, but these were now free. Most of the people in Mississippi possessed little capital, but the Negroes possessed least of all and were ignorant of all means of securing it. They had no business past, hence no credit to take the place of capital; furthermore, they knew no wage system; worse yet, they had no experience in self-direction, for the cultivation, gathering, storing, and

(1) The Negro in Our History, Carter G. Wilson, Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., Sept., 1936.

marketing of crops had been directed by the white people. The freed Negroes had to build up for themselves whatever independent action their circumstances might demand.

Educationally, the Negroes were on the lowest plane; they had almost no learning, because education had practically been denied them. Their religious condition was somewhat better than their educational condition, for they had been allowed to hold membership in white churches and to worship with their masters. Thus they had learned the fundamentals of Christianity.

It is well to emphasize the fact that the economic status finally attained by the Negroes was reached largely by their own efforts. Not that they had no aid in gaining their present economic status, but they gave value received for this aid. Neither can it be said that the native whites were hostile to the Negroes or unduly unfair to them in the economic field, for they knew that the state could be rehabilitated only by the aid of Negro labor. They were ready to use the Negroes and stood ready to pay for their aid.

Booker T. Washington, looking back over a period of forty years, said that the Negro had to learn to till the soil intelligently, to plan and build beautiful homes, to erect school houses, to extend terms, to experiment in methods of instruction and adapt these to their needs, to organize churches and prepare ministries.

The Negroes had also to learn to cooperate with one another and with the white people in general social movements; their marriage relations had to be placed upon a basis both wholesome and enduring; the principles of public sanitation and public health had to be learned and applied; the principles of public morality had to be brought into public esteem; systems of charity had to be developed and made to function; criminality had to be suppressed; and illiteracy had to be removed. Booker T. Washington drew a striking contrast between the Negroes in their early freedom and those of forty years later. Then they felt that work was a degradation; now Negro schools are teaching them to work. Then they had no capital, but now they are landowners, bankers, and business men. They then thought the Government would support and protect them, now they have settled down to build their own fortunes. "It may be added," says Jesse Thomas Wallace, "that they were then without churches, without schools, without benevolent and charitable

institutions, without settled and definite convictions upon moral questions, without selfdirected public opinion as a means of social control; while now they possess all these things." (1)

Until after the war, Negroes had no separate churches but worshipped with the whites, coming in the back door of the building. After the war they organized their own churches, and their preachers were generally their political leaders. Among Negro leaders at this time were Jerry Weathers, William Weathers, George Wright, and John Corley, who founded Bethlehem Baptist Church, and Larry Patterson, who built the first Negro church.

#### Comparative Population

The total population of Grenada County - white, foreign, and Negro - as given by the 1930 census, was 16,855. Among these were 6,811 whites, 57 foreigners, and 9,987 Negroes. Divided according to sex, the population was as follows: white men, 3,424; women, 3,387; foreign men, 35; women, 22; Negro men, 4,886; Negro women, 5,101. (2)

#### Negroes of Today

Negroes of Grenada County are largely engaged in farming and own approximately one-fifth of the county's farms (an average farm is about one hundred acres); others are farm renters or share-croppers, working under the supervision of white owners. One of the pioneer farmers was GUS HENDERSON who, at one time, was principal of the Negro public school in Grenada. He is a Negro with progressive ideas and is today thought of as the greatest Negro educator in Grenada County. He accumulated real estate; his farm, six miles east of Grenada, is one of the largest in the county and is now under the supervision of his daughter, Rosa Henderson.

REUBEN DENLY, who died several years ago, left a large farm unincumbered, which is now managed by his daughters; it is located near Holcomb.

In 1910 a Grenada newspaper commented: "Among the good colored citizens of Grenada county the Sentinel desires to make mention of old Uncle Gum Stinson, 70 years old, who lives about four miles from Grenada on the Graysport road.

- (1) History of the Negroes in Mississippi, Jesse Thomas Wallace.  
 (2) U. S. Census, 1930.



ON THE STREET  
Ed Bradford, chip basket man.

He came to Mississippi with Mr. Sam Elliott in 1866. He followed the destinies of the 'Stars and Bars' for four years as a valet to his young master. Uncle Gum has prospered financially. He owns almost a thousand acres of land unincumbered and is of the opinion that the negro who applies himself industriously in Mississippi will accumulate a competency." (1)

WILLIAM TOUSEND is a successful farmer of today, with a reputation for never having bought a bushel of corn in his life. He has a comfortable home, a large orchard, and his farm is stocked with purebred cattle.

DAVIS WILLIS, owner of a first-class store and mill near Pleasant Grove, is a progressive farmer.

W. L. DUBOIS, bishop of this district, is a Negro of prominence and of great oratorical ability.

Grenada County today has forty-three Negro schools and fifty-seven school teachers. The principal schools are those at Rosenwald, Tie Plant, Hendersonville, Kirkman, and Oxberry. In the latter part of the nineteenth century a two-story frame building was erected in Grenada for the use of the Negroes as a public school. It was located in the southwestern part of the city and was a nice-looking building but was remarkable for the number of times it had been struck by lightning. In 1934, the city provided for a new building with CWA funds; in it are nine large classrooms, principal's office, science laboratory, and a spacious auditorium. The enrollment is 462. Students and the ten teachers are under supervision of Professor J. H. Moseley. (2)

MARY ERVING and ESSIE WILLIAMS operate beauty parlors that can be classed as creditable. They are neatly kept and efficiently operated. Six Negro women in Grenada hold degrees from Fisk, Talmadge, and Rust colleges.

J. H. MOSELEY, graduate of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College and Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Virginia, is principal of the colored city school of Grenada and has had the course of study advanced from a junior to a full senior high school. He has also improved the building with paint, whitewash, shrubbery, and flowers so that it looks like a new place. (3)

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- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 14, 1910.  
 (2) Prof. J. H. Moseley, Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) Ibid.

HATTIE L. MOSELEY, teacher of public school music in the Grenada colored school, a graduate of the Simplex School of Music, Kansas City, and the Chicago Musical College, has raised the standard of music appreciation among the whole colored population of the city. Her high school chorus, glee club, and quartets have rendered programs for the delight and pleasure of both white and Negro citizens of Grenada and many places outside. (1)

LILLIAN BROWN, graduate of Fisk University and a resident of Grenada, is a music teacher of prominence and is frequently employed by groups outside her home town to give instructions in her profession.

There are five creditable dressmakers in the city: PEARLIE ATKINSON, graduate of Natchez College; ANNIE DUNN, LUCILLE MILLER, GEORGIE SEALS, and LUBERTA MATTHEWS. (2)

Of the forty-two Negro schools in the county, Gore Springs, Holcomb, and Grenada High School are accredited high schools, and also the only ones where music, art, manual training, domestic training, and commercial courses are taught. Manie Pendleton Higgins is the supervising agent of the Negro schools.

Other Negro schools are Tie Plant, Leflore, Williamsville, Hanks Miller, Willis, Adams, Oxberry, Dunnaway High, Johnson, Hendersonville, Glenwild, Gordon, Ford, Chamberlain, Graysport, Spring Hill, Darden, Sweet Homes, Martin Line, Dubard, Tuscahoma, Shady Grove, Prospect, Roundsville, Jones Chapel, Jackson Chapel, Horton, Gillon, Pleasant Grove, Riverdale, Providence, McSwine, Hardiman, Convenient, Hardy, Mt. Carmel, Union Hill, and Black Jack.

Grenada County has a supervising agent for colored teachers in the rural schools - MANIE PENDLETON - graduate of Jackson College and Atlanta University. Her duties are to supervise the work done in the colored public schools, to give suggestions to teachers on methods of improving instruction, and to report to the county superintendent.

Other prominent leaders are EDWARD BROOKS and LOWE BROWN, postmen; both are leaders in church and community, who set fine examples. (3)

NEVA B. JACKSON, a graduate nurse and teacher, also

- (1) J. H. Moseley, principal colored school, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Ibid.

does great good as a church and social worker. (1)

DR. W. G. O'NEAL, practicing physician in Grenada, holds a medical certificate from Melaney Medical College of Tennessee and enjoys the confidence of the white physicians. He has a well-equipped office and a good practice; is an enterprising business man and a leader in civic affairs of his race. (2)

DR. ROSS, formerly of Holcomb community, is now practicing in Illinois and has accumulated much property.

REVEREND TITUS, native of Tennessee, now pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, has a liberal education, having attended Horn University and for many years was a professor. In addition to his New Hope pastorate, he has Winona, Spring Hill, West, and Hudson. (3)

ROBERT E. FOX, born in Yalobusha County and reared on a farm, followed railroading for awhile and then became an undertaker. He now owns an undertaking parlor and is a prominent Negro citizen, interested in church and education. (4)

REV. H. H. WILLIAMS, pastor of Vincent M. E. Church, is an outstanding man - one who works constantly for the uplifting of his race. He has the respect of everyone - both white and colored.

R. S. BOSTIC, graduate of Alcorn College and pastor of Vincent Church, is president of Grenada District Association and takes a great interest in education. (5)

REV. W. L. DELBOR, presiding elder of African Methodist Episcopal church, is a prominent Negro citizen who enjoys the respect of the white race as well as that of his own. (6)

Among other Negro preachers of Grenada County of the past and present are Burt, Martin, Merrywether, Weathers, Carew, Forman, and James Topp.

Other outstanding Negroes are Kind Anderson, Allen Milhouse, G. L. Austin, George Will, Percy Carew, Dr. O'Neal, Dr. J. J. Hoover, Terre Haute, Indiana; and Ranson, an attorney who represents Madame Walker's beauty preparation. (7)

- (1) J. H. Moseley, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Ibid.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) Ibid.

Negroes were on the school board in 1887; one of the best-liked was E. E. PETTIBONE, who was for many years dispenser of patronage for the Republican party.(1)

FANNIE MINTER, now ninety-four years old, has always been a friend of the white people. She served four years in the Confederate army as a nurse, and when the war ended in 1865, she was in a hospital in Atlanta, Georgia. She is now on the relief rolls of Grenada County. (2)

Outstanding Negroes of the past were JERRY and WILLIAM WEATHERS, GEORGE WRIGHT, and EUGENE PETERSON, during the Reconstruction Period; LARRY PATTERSON, who built the first Negro church; and JOHN CORLEY, who built Bethlehem Baptist Church.

VIRGIL EGGLESTON was on the Board of Supervisors when the courthouse was built. (3)

CINDY MITCHELL was a former slave of Colonel Hardeman; perhaps no slave owner in Grenada County had higher class slaves than he, but Cindy was the most colorful and influential. Among the things she taught her fellowmen were cleanliness in home and person, thrift, industry, self-respect, and unity among members of the Band. She named their children and was not only their spiritual but their temporal leader.

For many years Cindy had a church known as Cindy's Band on the bank of Bogue Creek. From miles around, white people came to the services and were always welcome to occupy the rear seats, or sit in their buggies by the windows.

In the early 1890's, Cindy moved her band to Vance, and, when she did this, twenty-five families from one farm moved away. At least one hundred families in all must have followed her. Their services were interesting, consisting of singing, dancing, praying, and Cindy's sermon.

Among the Negroes who went to the Delta with Cindy was JANE HARDEMAN, who had been the Hardeman cook; as long as Jane was physically able, she baked a pound-cake every Saturday for members of the family and her colored and white friends. From no other kitchen, whether the owner was white or colored, did a cake of lighter texture

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- (1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Ibid.  
 (3) Ibid.

or more delicious odor come; Aunt Jane was an expert. Her kitchen was spotless, and her clothes always looked as though they had just been taken from the ironing board.

One Negro family that did not leave was BILL HARDEMAN. Bill was the wealthiest Negro in Grenada County; owned cattle, hogs, and broad fields, which he had no inclination to leave; but many years later, his daughter married Warren Hayes and, together, they acquired a big plantation near Sumner, in Tallahatchie County.

#### Churches

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH of Grenada, on Plum Street and once used for school purposes, was organized by D. Z. Green. The pastor is Rev. H. H. Williams, and membership is 158. A Sunday school, morning and evening preaching services, Epworth League, Ladies Aid Society, Home and Foreign Mission Society, and a protracted meeting (held in the fall of the year) are all well attended. The church, built in 1866, was a two-story building. The Baptists used the lower floor, and the Methodists, the upper. They had services at the same hour, causing so much confusion, that the Baptists withdrew and built a church. The upper story has been removed, and the lower made into a modern place of worship, now valued at \$2,000. E. L. Scarborough, of Holly Springs, is district superintendent, and A. P. Shaw, of New Orleans, is bishop. The pastor is paid six hundred dollars a year, and provided a well-furnished parsonage. Outstanding workers are C. G. McCotry, B. Bedford, Will Miller, Peter and Minnie Leneord, and P. T. Fitzgerald. The church now has twelve stewards.(1)

BELL FLOWER BAPTIST CHURCH of Grenada, organized in 1868 by Rev. Larry "Father" Patterson, is located on Water Street. Rev. George Wright was the second pastor, and Rev. Jerry Weathers, who served thirty-two years, was the third pastor. He was followed by Rev. Gus Nabors, serving twelve years; Rev. Joseph Petterson, of Memphis, is the present pastor. The 180 members pay the pastor a salary of six hundred dollars. The church, a one-story frame building, is nicely furnished with piano, pulpit furniture, and baptismal font. The Sunday school has 150 members. Organizations include a Home and Foreign Mission Society, a Young Women's Auxiliary with sixteen members, and Young Matrons' Society, with thirty members. All societies meet once a week, with a full attendance. Some of the outstanding workers are Fannie Wood, Pink Sykes, and Liddie Walston, the latter

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(1) Mrs. Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.



being organist for many years. The women of the church make quilts and sell them to secure money for the church. Protracted meetings are held for ten days in the spring and make many converts.

PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, located eighteen miles east of Grenada, has about two hundred members. Services, held once a month and Sunday school each Sunday, are well attended. The building is a frame structure with home-made benches, which are comfortable. Charles Willis, John Conley, Stran Hankins, Dave Willis, Lizzie Hankins, and Allen Milhouse are outstanding members and workers of the church.(1)

SANCTIFIED CHURCH, located on Pearl Street, Grenada, was organized in 1920 by Paul Brown, with the assistance of Rev. Robert Booker, of Lexington, who comes each third Sunday to hold services. Church services are held morning and evening, and other activities include prayer-meetings, Young People's Willing Workers, Home and Foreign Missions classes, and a graded Sunday school.

In the walk in front of the church are these words: "Church of God in Christ." Thirty-five members attend this church, the most outstanding being Alberta Carter, Callie Murphy, Fannie Golliday, Aaron Bibbina, and Charley Smith.(2)

BRUSHBY FORK CHURCH, near Pearidge, built in 1887, is a frame building, facing the west. Alec Jones, of Tippo, is the pastor, and Clayburn Meek, of Pearidge, is assistant pastor. The church has about two hundred members, and services are held once a month. A Sunday school functions, with all meetings well attended. A revival, held each fall after cotton is picked, lasts one week. (3)

The following Negro spirituals were composed by a Grenada County Negro preacher, "Doc" Williams. They have never been published.

#### LORD REMEMBER ME

The world was wicked and in the dark  
To save his self, Noah built him an ark,  
The waters riz to the mountains high  
The ark was sailing to the sky  
"Lord, Oh Lord," old Noah did pray,  
"Let me land on earth to-day."  
The Lord he set old Noah free,  
Lord, Dear Lord, Remember me.

- (1) Miss Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.  
(2) Ibid.  
(3) Ibid.

Old Moses in a jam by the deep red sea,  
Cried "Lord, Dear Lord, remember me."  
The Lord took Moses by the hand,  
Led him over to the promised land.  
Old King Pharo no more went lost  
The sea done riz and drown his host,  
The Lord he set old Moses free.  
Lord, Dear Lord, remember me.

Says de Lord to Jonah "Go preach my word  
To de po' lost soul what ain't never heard"  
Says Jonah to de Lord, "Them ain't my ways."  
So the whale et him up for three whole days.  
"Lord, Oh Lord," did Jonah cry!  
"Let me out before I die."  
The Lord he set old Jonah free.

Old 'Lijah's life was a hard old bed,  
But he did the things De Good Lord said.  
The wicked King who 'Lijah would save  
Tried to put 'Lijah in his grave.  
The Lord took 'Lijah out of the mire,  
Rid him to heaven in a chariot of fire,  
The Lord he set old 'Lijah free.  
Lord, Dear Lord, remember me. (1)

#### COME AND I WILL SING

Come and I will sing. What will you sing?  
I will sing you one. What is your one?  
One of them is all alone and ever will remain so.  
Come and I will sing you two. What is your two?  
Two of them were strangers.  
One of them was all alone and ever will remain so.  
Come and I will sing. What will you sing?  
I will sing you three. What is your three?  
Three of them were lily white babies all dressed  
in green.  
Two of them were strangers.  
One of them was all alone and ever will remain so.  
Four of them were Gospel preachers.  
Five of them were sin a mens (sinner men) in  
their boat  
Six of them were little arc angels all along the  
way.  
Seven, seven rode to heaven.

- (1) "Doc" Williams, Grenada, Miss.

Eight, eight, the pearly gate.  
 Nine, nine heaven is mine, God's light will  
 ever shine. (With each line repeat all verses  
 back to beginning, just as in the first three  
 verses). (1)

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(1) "Doc" Williams, Grenada, Miss.

## CHAPTER X

### RELIGION

For a county of the size and population of Grenada, comparatively few churches are located within its borders, and the majority are fairly recent organizations. Of the twenty churches here, nine are Baptist, three are Methodist, two Church of God, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, and five Negro (see chap. 9, The Negro).

The first church in the county, something of a union church, organized when Grenada was two towns, Pittsburg and Tullahoma, was a long log structure which stood in Tullahoma on part of lot 186, now owned by Courtney Tatum. It was then a community building, as there were very few white people in either town. As the villages grew, other denominations erected buildings of their own, and this log structure was left for the Baptists only. Built in the 1830's, it was destroyed by a tornado in May, 1846. When the two towns united and became Grenada (see chap. 1, Formation), the street on which this building had stood was called Church Street. (1)

#### Baptist.

The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in Grenada in 1838 with twelve members, the two outstanding ones of this congregation being Rev. William Minter, a missionary from South Carolina, and James D. Hall, whose son, fifty years later, delivered an address at the laying of the cornerstone for another building in June, 1888.

Delegates from Grenada to the sixth annual meeting of the Yalobusha Baptist Association, in 1842, were E. C. Eager, James G. Hall, and John McRae. Those from Troy were W. Minter, E. Minter, and A. Martin. At this meeting, William Minter was chosen moderator and treasurer of the association and John H. McRae, clerk. (2)

The Rev. S. S. Burdett was minister of this church in 1845. (3)

(1) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 26, 1842.  
 (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 4, 1845.

Three locations have served this congregation -- first, a store, then, a building at the corner of Line and Margin streets, and finally, the present house and location. The storm of 1846 blew away a brick church which was nearing completion and was described as one of the most imposing structures of northwest Mississippi. The present building is well constructed, with handsome stained-glass windows, and adequate and modern lighting fixtures, comfortable opera chair seats, which were purchased by each member who was able to buy as many as there were members in his family.

Certain dates stand out in the history of this church:

When the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 was at its height, Reverend Haddick was on vacation, and, upon hearing of the distress of the city, he returned, nursed the sick, and ministered to the dying until his own life was given in service.

The week beginning June 30, 1888, was one of great rejoicing among the Baptist of Grenada, for at that time the cornerstone of a new house of worship was laid, and at this ceremony the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor took part. Rev. E. B. Miller, to whose efforts and inspiration the congregation owed much in the materialization of their long cherished dream of a fitting place of worship, was assisted by Rev. James D. Hall, Dr. J. J. Gage, Rev. T. B. Williams (son of J. J. Williams), and Judge S. S. Fairfield.

The eleven o'clock service was conducted by Rev. J. F. Sproles and the night sermon given by Rev. T. J. Christian of New Orleans. Captain John Powell, a descendant of one of the old Troy families, was the financial genius who guided the congregation in raising funds for the new church by a liberal donation, and he was present on that occasion.

In 1888, the Sunday School had an average attendance of eighty-three members and an enrollment of 144; in January, 1937, the average attendance was 264 and the enrollment, 413.

Dedication services were held in November, 1891, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, Georgia, preaching the sermon. Many able, consecrated men have been in charge of this church, among whom were J. G. Hall, H. F. Sproles, A. E. Taylor, H. J. Haddick, and E. B. Miller.

During the pastorate of Rev. N. W. P. Bacon, the first



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The cornerstone of this building was  
laid in June 1888.

pipe organ in Grenada was installed in this church. It was replaced in 1934 by a new one, one of the best in the city. About ten years ago, under the leadership of Dr. W. E. Farr, a Sunday school building was added, and now (1936) the membership has increased to such an extent that the facilities are inadequate. Church membership has also increased to include between 650 and 700. Rev. C. E. Patch is the pastor (1936). (1)

The BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, organized in 1884, is housed in a frame structure and located in the hills between Oxberry and Holcomb, about a mile from U. S. Highway 51. Reverend Ray, the pastor, conducts two services every fourth Sunday. Sunday school is held every Sunday at ten o'clock, and all services are well attended. The cemetery, on the north and east sides of the building, is cleaned and planted in flowers twice a year by the members. (2)

ENON BAPTIST CHURCH, erected October, 1906, is served by Rev. E. L. Henderson, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Grenada, who conducts services each third Sunday afternoon. Membership is forty. The building is valued at \$1,000. Conducted by a visiting minister, a revival is held every year, beginning on the third Sunday in August and lasting a week. (3)

The HEBRON BAPTIST CHURCH, organized in 1908, occupies a small frame building where services are held by Rev. Hicks McPhail, the pastor, the fourth Sunday in each month. The pastor also conducts revival services every year. The membership is small — only thirty. The cemetery, on the west side of the church, is attended every year by the members who come to clean and plant flowers. Some of the outstanding workers are J. T. Conner, Wick Denley, and Mrs. Martha Ella Tart, the latter being the church clerk. (4)

The ELLIOTT BAPTIST CHURCH, organized July 9, 1916, having been blessed with some good carpenters as members, was soon housed in a comfortable building for their services. Rev. D. A. McCall was the first pastor, and the first revival, conducted by the pastor, with A. J. Urech as director of the choir, was held in July after the church was completed. A hundred Christian workers are now members, and Rev. Beverly Bowen, of Clinton, the pastor, conducts services once a month. Sunday school is largely attended every Sunday at ten o'clock. Some of the outstanding workers of the church are Mrs. M. V. Rose, Mrs. N. B. Saucier, Mrs. L. C. Cohea, Mrs. A. M. Yopp, Mrs. E. T. Hill, and E. C. Bain. The membership has increased

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- (1) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Ibid.  
 (3) Ibid.  
 (4) Ibid.

since the church was built, and preparations to erect a larger and more convenient house of worship are underway. (1)

The CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, a brick veneer structure at the corner of Second and Mound Streets, was erected in 1917. Although the church was organized in 1894, worship was held in a frame house on Line Street until the present church was built. The church and pastor's home are entirely free of debt. While this is not one of the largest churches, it has ample room and equipment for all necessary activities of its loyal congregation. It has had only two pastors, Rev. J. W. Lee and Rev. E. R. Henderson. (2)

HARDY BAPTIST CHURCH, at Hardy, ten miles north of Grenada, on the Memphis Railroad, is convenient for people to reach via automobiles and other vehicles. Rev. Beverly Bowers of Clinton, preaches to the ninety-eight members every third Sunday in the month. Seating capacity of the house is two hundred. A contractor working on U. S. Highway 51 recently donated fifty new song books. The church, lighted with Aladdin lamps, has been remodeled since it was built and is an attractive place of worship. Some of the outstanding workers are Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Goodman, Mrs. Isabel Gattis, and Mrs. M. D. Goodman. (3)

Other Grenada county Baptist churches include those at Providence, Hillside, Grenada, Pleasant Grove, Graysport, Holcomb, Mt. Paran, and Leflore.

Grenada county Baptist pastors from 1921 to 1936 were L. F. Fowler, J. W. Edison, L. J. Lott, W. E. Farr, J. W. Hicks, S. P. Morgan, W. I. Hargis, W. B. Ables, W. O. Geeslin, O. A. Eure, Sidney Carter, R. H. Campbell, J. W. Hicks, J. O. Brodes, H. L. Rushing, Hick McPhail, J. H. Hooks, J. B. Middleton, C. Z. Holland, Harvey Gray, Joseph Woodson, C. H. Ellard, W. B. Storie, W. W. Simpson, Howard Benson, James B. Ray, A. B. Beverly, and C. E. Patch. (4)

Grenada County Baptist 1936-37

Church	Pastor	Address	Value Church Property
Bethel	James B. Ray	Clinton	-----
Elliott	A. B. Beverly	Clinton	\$ 750.00
Graysport	J. B. Ray	Clinton	500.00
Grenada	C. E. Patch	Grenada	35,000.
Hardy	C. H. Ellard	Carrollton	500.00

- (1) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Mrs. Belle R. James, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.
- (4) Ibid.



CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

At the corner of Second and Mound Streets one may see this brick veneer church, erected in 1917.

Church	Pastor	Address	Value Church Property
Hebron	N. H. McPhail	Slate Springs	\$ 800.00
Holcomb	J. B. Ray	Clinton	2,500.
Pleasant Grove	H. H. Benson	Clinton	800.00
Providence	--Huffstatler	Grenada	8,000.

All contributions for all purposes \$838.60.

Program: Southern Baptist Seminary  
Southwestern Baptist School  
Baptist Bible Institute  
W. M. U. Training School  
American Baptist Theological Seminary  
New Orleans Baptist Hospital  
Foreign and Home Missions  
Relief and Annuity (Aged Ministers)  
Christian Education. (1)

#### Methodist

The GRENADA Methodist Church, now located on Methodist Square, South Street, had its beginning in 1838, but as early as 1820 three Methodist men, Smith, Aikon, and Huntley, came here from Massachusetts and a Methodist minister, Abraham L. Lucas, held a ceremony July 4, 1836, uniting the sections then known as Tullahoma and Pittsburg. On October 3, 1836, the first conference was held in the old frame building. Greenwood Leflore, famous Indian chief, was one of the early converts to Methodism. A Sunday school was organized in an old frame building on Line Street.

An early Grenada paper published this announcement:

"The annual Conference of the Methodist denomination has just closed. The following are the appointments for this district. We understand that the appointment for the Grenada Station is a good one. Mr. Davidson's place may be supplied perhaps, but not easily.

Grenada District -- A. Davidson, P. E.  
Grenada station --- R. S. Collins  
Grenada circuit -- Dan'l. Gerard  
Grenada African Mission -- to be supplied." (2)

At the Methodist conference in Memphis in November,

- (1) Minutes Baptist Association, Grenada County, 1936-37.  
(2) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 19, 1842.



1844, A. Davidson was reappointed to Grenada district, L. H. Davis sent to Grenada Station, and S. J. Henderson to Grenada circuit. (1)

The following year, Thomas S. Boswell was sent to Grenada station, James L. Brooks to Grenada station, and A. C. Chisholm to Grenada circuit. (2)

In 1850 James Sims and his wife donated the lot for a new brick church which was completed in 1855, and which still stands. In 1928 the new three and one-half story educational building was begun. The original building was remodeled in 1890 for church educational work. Its basement is a center for church social activities as well as for other club activities. In 1914 a pipe organ was installed, and the organist and choir are well trained musicians. (3)

HOLCOMB METHODIST CHURCH, organized in 1903, is housed in a frame building facing west, with long porch and double doors on the front. Rev. J. W. Gibson, pastor, lives in Holcomb and receives six hundred dollars a year as salary.

A graded Sunday school, with a membership of sixty-five, is held every Sunday. Church services, held twice a month, are well attended.

SPRING HILL METHODIST CHURCH, the fourth built in this community, was first housed in a log building, with Rev. Joe Travis as pastor and school teacher. When the church was ready to build its wood house Rev. Travis was ill, and before he died, he asked to be buried where the pulpit of the new church would be over his grave. The log church was used in slavery time and the back of it was partitioned off with a gate in the aisle, thus enclosing a place for the slaves to sit. The third church was a long frame building facing south, with doors on each side and the pulpit between the doors. Some of the early outstanding workers of this church were members of the Dubard, Miller, Turner, and Heath families, Billie Gibbs, and Ben Morman.

The present building was erected forty-two years ago by the Fielder brothers, whose mother was a Miss Dubard before her marriage. It sits on a hill and faces east.

West of the church is the cemetery, where hundreds of the community are buried. Every May the ladies of the church take basket lunches and spend the day cleaning off the plots and

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- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 27, 1844.  
 (2) *Ibid.*, Dec. 13, 1845.  
 (3) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.



METHODIST CHURCH

On a lot donated by James Sims in 1850 stands  
this brick building.

"Dr. J. S. Sharp is the first to purchase a new automobile in Grenada. Messrs. Cowles Horton, John King and Fred Lickfold each have ordered one." (1)

-----  
An advertisement read:

"Take a spin with your friends in an automobile. They are for rent at Grenada Machine & Foundry Co. J. P. Meek, Prop." (2)

New laws were felt necessary because of the advent of the automobile. The Grenada Sentinel thus called attention to the rules adopted:

"It would be well for automobile owners to remember that the city council at its May meeting fixed the maximum speed limit for automobiles at 10 miles per hour on the streets and 6 miles per hour on the public square and at street corners. A penalty was provided for exceeding the speed limit.

"ORDINANCE REGULATING THE RATE OF TRAVEL ON THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF GRENADA.--BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN of the city of Grenada, that thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to drive, propel or run an automobile or any wheeled vehicle, on along or over any of the streets of the city of Grenada at a greater rate of speed than 10 miles per hour; or turn, at an angle, into any street or alley or the public square, at a greater rate of speed than six miles per hour.

"Section 2. Upon the approach of any horse or team, the chauffeur, driver or person in charge of any automobile shall bring his car to a full stop at the first appearance of fright on the part of the horse or team, or at a signal of the party in control of said horse or team and shall remain at a dead stand until all danger be passed.

"Section 3. No automobile shall be used after dark on the streets of the said city unless the same shall be provided with at least THREE lights, two on the front and one on the rear end of the car. Each car shall be numbered and the number thereof shall be placed where it may be easily seen both night and day. The owner of each automobile shall file the number of his car with the city recorder and take his receipt therefor. Before turning onto any street, where the view is obstructed, or vehicles, horses,

(1) Grenada Sentinel, June 4, 1919.

(2) Ibid., Aug. 19, 1910.

or teams of any kind are in view, the driver shall signal his approach with horn or whistle, and shall slow up to the lowest rate of speed required by this ordinance.

"Section 4. Any person, or persons, violating this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment. This May 9th, 1910.

S. T. Tatum, Mayor  
L. B. James, City Recorder."(1)

The only Federal appropriations for roads are for U. S. HIGHWAY 51, which, at present (1936), is almost entirely graveled, but contracts have been let for hard-surfacing. There is a small stretch of concrete north of Grenada, and soon there will be hard-surfaced roads from Memphis to the Coast.

Grenada, located in the center of the county, just half-way between Memphis and Jackson, is the center of traffic over U. S. HIGHWAY 51 and STATE HIGHWAYS 7 and 8.(2) Secondary roads, narrower than state and national highways, are of gravel and dirt, but are kept in good condition.

A good hard-surfaced road traverses Grenada County north and south, and well-kept graveled roads connect the county seat with towns of the county as well as those of nearby counties.

U. S. Highway 51, connecting Memphis and New Orleans, is paved through Grenada County. On this route leading southward are Tie Plant, Simpson, and Elliott; leading north are Dunnaway, Riverside, and Hardy Station. State Highway 7, passing through Grenada from Greenwood to Holly Springs has the following towns located on it: Leflore, Holcomb, Dubard, Grenada, Kirkman. State Highway 8, connecting Grenada and Aberdeen, has only two towns located along its route--East Grenada and Graysport. Small towns in the county connected with the town of Grenada by unimproved roads are Nason, Kincaid, Susie, Misterton, and Redding.

The modern roads of Grenada County are greatly changed from the old roads, as they have been straightened, graded, and made to follow level stretches instead of crossing the

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., May 20, 1910.  
(2) W. W. Whitaker, editor Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss.

planting flowers on their loved ones' graves. Reverend Gibson, pastor of three other churches, is the present pastor. Services, held once a month, are well attended by the few families that now live in the community. (1)

MINUTES OF THE NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE  
OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH  
NINTH ANNUAL SESSION HELD AT MACON, MISSISSIPPI,  
DECEMBER 11 - 16, 1878

GRENADA DISTRICT  
THOS. Y. RAMSEY, PRESIDING ELDER

Grenada Station -----	A. T. Scruggs; D. D. Moore, Sup.
Grenada Circuit -----	J. P. Dancer
Water Valley -----	Wood Street ----- J. M. Boon
	Wesley Chapel Carl M. Von Buren
Coffeerville -----	J. J. Brooks
Charleston -----	B. F. Phillips
Batesville -----	John Ritchey; J. W. Bates, Sup.
Eureka -----	G. W. Boyle
Oxford Station -----	W. B. Murrah
Oxford Circuit -----	J. T. Cunningham; A. A. Houston, Sup.
Caswell -----	E. A. Tabor
Lafayette Springs, To be supplied	
Banner -----	J. M. Hampton
Pittsboro -----	R. A. Ellis
Benela -----	T. J. Lowry
Springdale, To be supplied by-----	J. H. Hunter
University of Miss. -----	J. J. Wheat, Professor

Church of God

There are two Churches of God in Grenada County (both white), with a total membership of 146. One, located five miles north of Holcomb at the forks of a road called Turkey-foot-fork, has a membership of sixty-seven. Russel Lane, the pastor, preaches twice a month.

Zion Grove, the other, nearby on the Hardy-Rosebloom road, has a membership of seventy-nine. The pastor, W. A. Newsom, is also district overseer, having six counties in his district, which is number eleven. He has one appointment a month at this church. Both churches have tabernacles for worship, and during the winter months they are walled up to be made more comfortable.

(1) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.

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	-----	Wesley Chapel	Carl M. Von Buren
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The pastors do not get a regular salary, being paid eight-tenths of the tithes which the members put into the treasury of the church. Freewill offerings and poundings are frequently given for the pastor's support.

#### Presbyterian

The first Grenada PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, built in 1838, was a two-story frame building, the lower floor being used as a place of worship and the upper as a Masonic lodge. A small vestibule inclosed the entrance, and a stairway on the south side led up to the Masonic Hall. The north side was closed in for fuel, and a rope by which the bell was rung, hung down in this room.

Many pastors, who will always be remembered for their faithfulness, have preached in this church. Rev. John Black was probably the earliest, for this item appeared in a paper of 1838:

"We regret to learn that the health of the Rev. John Black will not permit him longer to continue the ministerial duties... for the Presbyterian Congregation of this place." (1) Rev. John McCampbell, who was pastor during the yellow fever of 1878, refused to desert his post of duty and died while he served. In 1879 Rev. J. C. Carothers, the first regularly installed pastor, who served the church for forty years, assumed the pastorate and found the building draped in mourning on account of the death of the former pastor, Rev. McCampbell, and of many members of the congregation. In 1908, Rev. J. R. Dobyms, moderator of the Central Mississippi Presbytery, was located at Grenada. Other pastors were: Rev. J. R. Cunningham, from 1919 to 1923; Rev. E. S. Campbell from August, 1924, to September, 1927; Rev. R. L. McLeod, January, 1928 to November, 1931. The present pastor is Rev. C. A. Pharr, who came here May 2, 1933. He is a brilliant, Christian worker and is greatly beloved by the entire congregation.

During 1929 this building was completely remodeled and a modern one for educational Sunday school purposes was added. The basement of the Sunday school part is of concrete, with many windows which give light and air. Among organizations are a graded Sunday school with seven departments, a young people's league, women's auxiliary, business women's circle, girl's circle, three adult circles, and a home circle. Young men who have gone into the ministry from this church are J. T. Stevenson, John W. Young, Landern Childers, and Pat Easterling. (2)

(1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 7, 1838.

(2) Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH

All Saints Church, built in 1889, is located on South Main Street in Grenada.

Episcopal

ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on the west side of South Main Street in Grenada, was organized in 1871 by William Mercer Green, first bishop of Mississippi. The present building is a handsome brick structure of the Gothic type of architecture and was erected in 1889. Beautiful memorial windows perpetuate the memory of former members and churchmen.

This church was first called St. Luke's, then Grace Chapel, but for many years it has been known by its present name of All Saints. Its membership is not so large as that of the Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian churches, but the work of the church is well organized and effective. The rectors in charge of this church have been learned and brilliant men. (1) Rev. Charles S. Lyles has been in charge since 1936. Its senior warden (1938) is William Ames; junior warden, E. R. Burkley; clerk, P. T. La Grone; treasurer, William Ames; and superintendent of church school, R. P. Friow.

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Grenada, Miss.

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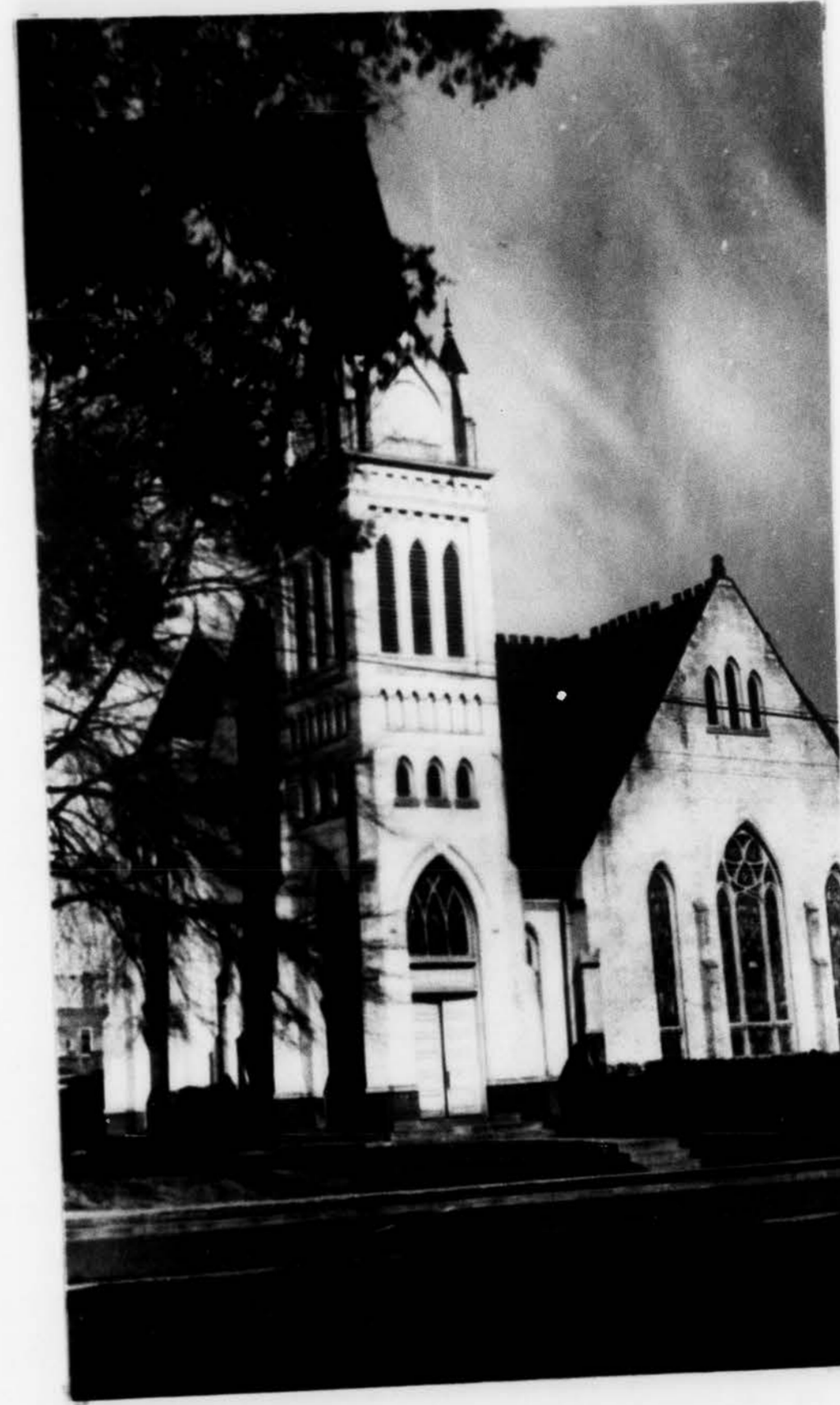
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County, 1936-37.

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Grenada, Miss., Nov. 26,  
1842; Nov. 19, 1842.

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(1) Miss Will Smith, Grenada, Miss.





PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was completely re-  
modeled in 1929.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

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In the early days of Grenada County probably more attention was given to schools and education than to any other public activity. Many of the first schools were hardly more than family instruction groups, but some of these grew into academies and centralized schools, and all were forerunners of the present-day consolidated high school. Many were as well known for their quality of work as are those of the present day.

Pioneer Schools

The schools of yesterday of Grenada County were vastly different from the present school system. Generally speaking, they were "private" or "subscription schools."

ELLIOT MISSION, two miles south of Holcomb, on the Yalobusha River, was the first school in Grenada County. It opened in 1818 under the supervision of Elijah Bardwell, John Smith, Calvin Cushman, and William Hooper, who were sent by the American Board of Missions as teachers and missionaries to the Choctaw Indians. It was named for John Elliot, "The Indian Apostle," who translated the Bible into the language of the Indians of Massachusetts. Indian boys were taught to farm, and the girls were taught the arts of housekeeping and sewing. In 1822 the school had eighty students -- sixty boys and twenty girls -- most of whom boarded at the school. There were seven teachers, and \$1200 was appropriated by the United States Government for the school's support. The total expenditure for the last year of the school was \$9,735.

Besides the routine work, twelve different Indian families were visited by mission teachers and given such religious instruction as they were capable of understanding. The ruins of the old school are still visible, and several marble slabs mark the graves of the teachers.(1)

One of the earliest of which there is record, a school which opened on April 25, 1836, and was taught by Mrs. S.M. Orrell, advertised in The Grenada Bulletin, May 5, 1836.(2)

(1) Blanche Winter, Grenada, Miss.  
(2) Grenada Sentinel, April 18, 1903.

MEMORIAL CHURCH  
This church was completely re-  
modeled in 1899.

Another important pioneer school was the MANNIE SCHOOL, organized in 1836 on the plantation of the same name and owned by Major Mannie, of Murphreesboro, Tennessee. Today it is known as Glenwild Plantation and is owned by John Borden, of Chicago. The first teacher, Mrs. John Yalmon, was a capable instructor, and she and her husband are buried near the site of the crudely constructed old log building. A locust thicket on the old Grenada Hill road marks the location. Mannie School did not operate under the jurisdiction of the public school system but was supported by Major Mannie himself.

It is said that the CROWDER SCHOOL, organized about 1840 by the Crowders and Williamsons, was located on the old Providence road, ten miles east of Grenada. Some of the pupils were Neals, Crowders, Eppersons, and Williamsons, and the first teacher was Joseph Lindsey, of Amherst, Virginia; the last was Miss L. N. Patton, who later became the wife of William Boushe, a pioneer settler. The building was of logs, with a stick-and dirt chimney; the floor of "puncheons" or hand-hewn planks. The school was supported by public subscription. Books studied were Webster's Speller, McGuffey's Reader, Davies' Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Goodrick's History, and a geography, all of which were handed down for generations. No blackboards or writing paper were available, and slates, which were cleaned by wetting and wiping off with the hand, were used. This school, closed during the War between the States, was reorganized later under the name of WILLIAMSON SCHOOL and taught by Miss Sue Williamson, a former student. Still later, it became a county school and was incorporated in the GORE SPRINGS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

HOPE SCHOOL, said to have been organized about 1850, was located near the Middle road at the old Church road place. One of the pioneer teachers was William Williamson, of Milan, Tennessee, who taught until the War between the States. One of his sons is now on the editorial staff of the Commercial Appeal; another is president of a Memphis bank. The school building was later sold to Negroes.

PERRY-JOHNSON SCHOOL, reportedly attended by the Perrys, Johnsons, Williamsons, and Clarks, was organized in 1856 by O. H. Perry and Ben Johnson. It was a log building, located one mile south of Graysport. The first floor was dirt; later, "puncheons" or hand-hewn planks were put in. The first teacher was Ben Morrison, of North Carolina. The school was later moved to Graysport and became a public school.

EBENEZER SCHOOL was supposed to have been organized in 1866 near the Carroll County line. The first building was of logs, although a frame building was later constructed. The school was first taught by a Mrs. Gray from Carroll County; the Gibsons, Dubards, and Dave Beck, a former sheriff, attended it. Long ago discontinued, the children of this community go to Calvary, Holcomb, and Sparta schools.

ROSS SCHOOL, said to have been a subscription school in the Red Grass community, was founded in 1868 by William Ross, who was the first teacher. He was the grandfather of Guy and Mrs. Belle James, and Fayette Ross, still of this community. The school, a crude frame structure with a rock chimney, was located on a cross road between Providence and the Middle roads, one mile south of Wallace James' home; Mr. Ross was deeply interested in the education of his own and other children of the community. The first Latin teacher was Tom Talbert, who for years was a Baptist preacher of that section and walked three miles each morning to teach; the last teacher was Eleanor Boushe. With the shifting of the population, the school was moved to Middle road and called the Dunn School. Later, it became a very important community center for church meetings and public gatherings and finally merged with the Gore Springs School.

OXBERRY COMMUNITY SCHOOL, said to have been founded shortly after the War between the States, was located near a big artesian well on the old Hoffa place. One of the early teachers was Miss Nannie Huffington, a Grenada citizen, who died a few years ago. This school was attended by the Hoffas, Statens, and O. F. Lawrence, later editor of The Grenada Sentinel, and his sisters. The school was discontinued but reopened as Oxberry Free School, to be changed later to Holcomb Consolidated School.

Though not incorporated until 1838, TUSCAHOMA ACADEMY, supposed to have been established in 1835, was located a few hundred yards from where the Holcomb Consolidated School now stands. It was housed in a two-story brick building; the Rev. Francis Rutherford and wife were in charge. The building burned in 1847 while Jack Lamkin, father of T. P. Lamkin, was teaching.

In 1838, William Duncan conducted the first GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, and the same year G. D. Mitchell established the first BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL. (1)

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

According to old newspaper advertisements, principals of the MALE ACADEMIES were: June, 1839, B. J. Mendon and B.S. Hodges; (1) June, 1844, A. J. Lowell; (2) October, 1844, John J. Povall; (3) January, 1845, A. L. Lewis; (4) January, 1846, J. M. Sample. (5)

Because the academies were all well advertised, it is possible to learn something of the conditions of schools of that day, the public examinations held at the end of each session, and sometimes the cost of obtaining instruction.

"Male Academy"

"The winter Session of this Institution will commence January 1st, 1844. The academy will be under the direction of G. B. Clark, assisted by G. Clark. A thorough and systematic course of instruction shall be given to every member of the school, both in the English and in the classical Department. Scholars can be fitted to enter any College, or pursue any of the branches usually taught at College. A correct account of each Scholar's recitations will be kept, which may be seen at any time by the Parents. The School room will be made so comfortable that scholars will not suffer from cold - Scholars are requested to consult one of the instructors, in regard to books, before purchasing. At the close of the Session there will be a public examination and exhibition. Tuition the same as last session." (6)

In his advertisement, A. J. Lowell stated that he was from Waterville, Maine, and would give instruction in English, mathematics, and the classics, and that his prices would conform to those already established.

John P. Povall listed subjects in which he offered instructions to include ancient and modern history, ancient geography, rhetoric, natural philosophy, Latin, and mathematics. The studies included algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Anthony's Caesar, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Juvenal, Terrace, and Tacitus. As references he submitted the names of Seth P. Jones, Esq., and John L. Leigh, Esq., of Yalobusha; Armistead Leigh, Esq., of Coffeenville; and Thomas S. Land, Esq., of Grenada.

In A. L. Lewis' advertisement he stated that he was a graduate of the University of Georgia. After one year, he was followed by John M. Sample, Then the institution seems to have become extinct. (7)

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- (1) Southern Reporter, Grenada, Miss., June 8, 1839.
  - (2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 15, 1844.
  - (3) Ibid. Oct. 26, 1844.
  - (4) Ibid. Jan. 11, 1845.
  - (5) Ibid. Jan. 18, 1846.
  - (6) The Morning Herald, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 2, 1843.
  - (7) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. II, p. 320.



GRENADA COLLEGE

A new building on the campus.

Another school for boys was opened in 1844, bearing the descriptive name --

"AN ENGLISH, A MERCANTILE AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

"Mr. Wallace would respectfully inform the public that he will open a school on the 2nd day of December next, in which will be taught all the branches of a sound English Mercantile and Mathematical education as far as in any of the Colleges of the U.S. All instruction will be imparted by demonstration. Those who send to school to him may rest assured that the children placed under his charge will receive every attention. At the same time Mrs. W. will open a school for the reception of young ladies, in which will be taught all the branches that are taught in the best schools in the country; thirteen years experience and having received an education in the best schools, both in this country and Europe, it is to be hoped that she will give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize her. The rates of tuition will vary from 10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  15 and \$20 per session of five months.

"N. B. -- A pair of Globes and a Philosophical apparatus are expected in the spring. Private instruction would be given in writing to 5 or 6 young ladies. Mrs. W. would receive 3 or 4 young ladies as boarders."(1)

Education of young women was not neglected in Grenada, for the FEMALE ACADEMY was incorporated in 1839 at the same time as the Male Academy. There were apparently, however, at least a few who believed that education did women no good, as expressed by some citizens who sent to the newspaper the following:

"A Short Chapter on Female Education.

"A Wise parent will not send his daughter to a modern boarding school to learn frivolous accomplishments, and make romantic friendships, and have her head filled with the fashions and beaux before any principles for the guidance of her conduct of life or any distinct ideas of what constitutes rational happiness have been conveyed to her. Certain it is that the love of home and the habits of domestic confidence must pervade female education or merely being married will never make a woman fond of domestic pleasures or capable of discharging domestic duties. It is strange that men of sense,

(1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 30, 1844.

learning, and knowledge of the world can believe that a weak-minded, sentimental, frivolous young lady whose whole heart is devoted to dress, amusements and husband hunting, will make a kind, judicious and submissive wife. Such apparently gentle girls are as wives the most unreasonable beings in existence. Men will not believe until they find by conjugal experience that a pretty, soft-spoken sentimental young creature whose deepest learning is a few French phrases, and a few tunes on the piano, can exhibit passions as violent as Queen Elizabeth, or as obstinate as Madam De Stael in an argument. A wife should be chosen for those qualities you would esteem in an intimate friend. If she has not those qualities, though she be beautiful as an houri, love will not last. Beauty is a fascinating object, but who ever selected a friend for beauty?"(1)

Despite a few such protests, the work of the school, begun in 1838, went on successfully as advertisements appearing from time to time would indicate.

"Examination: Grenada Female Seminary. The first examination of the young ladies attached to this institution will take place on Wednesday, the 19th of December. Parents, guardians, and the public, are respectfully solicited to attend. W. Duncan, Principal.

"P. S.: Next Session will commence some time in January, of which due notice will be given." (2)

"Grenada Female Seminary. Second Session.

"The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 14th instant, and close, with a public Examination, on Friday, 31st May.

"Gratified with the success of the labors of the past, the Principal would beg leave to assure the parents and guardians of the young ladies of this town and surrounding country, that no exertions shall be wanting to place this Institution on a footing with the best in the South.

"It has been a source of peculiar satisfaction, that the late Examination exhibited advancement not to have been anticipated on a first experiment.

"The regular study of the science of Vocal Music will, as previously, receive special attention.

- (1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 25, 1839.  
 (2) Ibid., Dec. 7, 1838.

"Mrs. Ball, whose ability and talents eminently qualify her as an Instructress, will continue in the superintendence of her respective departments.

"The pupils on the Piano-Forte will, as heretofore be under the superintendence of Miss Duncan.

Terms:

Primary Department	\$15
Junior "	20
Senior "	25
Extras: Instruction of the Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, each	20
Instruction on the Piano-Forte	30
Use of the Instrument	5
Ornamental Needle-work	10
Drawing and Painting	20
Incidental Expenses	2

"Each pupil will be charged from the time of entrance, to the close of the session.

"By early application, a few young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal.

Wm. Duncan, Principal.

"P. S.: The ladies of Grenada are respectfully informed they have now an opportunity of becoming members of the Music class, which will practice every Friday evening, commencing at 3 o'clock. Terms: \$5." (1)

In 1841 Edward Hughes, Sr., and his wife, were placed in charge of the female department.

By 1842, Grenada boasted two schools for young ladies, an advertisement from each of which is quoted:

"FEMALE ACADEMY

"Mrs. H.B.J. Eager, by the unanimous request of the Board of Trustees, has consented to take charge of the above institution; which will be open for the reception of students, on Monday the twentieth of June, 1842.

(1) The Grenadian, Jan. 11, 1839.

"Young ladies will receive instruction in all the branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries. Public examinations will be held at the close of each session. Parents and others are invited to visit the school frequently, with a view to ascertain the progress of the children, and the condition of the school; by which means a good understanding will be promoted between parents and teachers; and a laudable emulation excited among the students.

Terms

"Spelling, Reading, Writing, or either	10,00
Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geog'phy	12,50
Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Botany and Belles-lettres	15,00
Latin, and Greek Languages, Mathematics and use of the Globes or either of them	20,00

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees.

Col. G. K. Morton, President  
Major J. Y. Bayliss,  
E. P. Stratton, Esq.  
Col. N. Howard  
John Smith, Esq.  
William Lake, Esq.

"Board can be had in respectable families on reasonable terms." (1)

"FEMALE SCHOOL.

"The subscriber will commence the second session of his school in Grenada Monday Jan. 2nd 1843. He will be assisted by his lady and Miss Catherine Sawyer. The qualifications of Miss Sawyer as a teacher, are of the first order; she was educated at Mt. Holyoke Fem. Sem. South Hadley, Mass. and has given the highest satisfaction in her school at Oakachickima, Miss. during the past year. The public may rest assured that the utmost attention will be paid to all the young ladies in this school. The following are the rates of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Parleys Geography	\$10,00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Olney's Geography	12,50
History, Philosophy, Rhetoric Botany &c. &c.	15,00
Five dollars extra will be charged for Languages.	

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., June 25, 1842.

"References may be made to the following gentlemen as patrons of the school: Dr. Snider, Dr. Gillespie, Maj. Whitaker, Col. Morton, Capt. Smith, Col. Howard, Maj. Bullock, A.C. Baine, Esq., Col. Abbott, Dr. Wright, and Messrs. Sims, Choate, Berry, Coffman, Stevens, Neal, I. Melton, J. Melton, M. Melton, Harbin, Haden, Gill, Taylor and Hunley.

JOSEPH A. RANNEY

Principal." (1)

Although these schools were called female schools, an announcement was made by Mrs. Eagers, in 1843, that in the future she would exclude males entirely in order to protect the morals and virtues of the girls. (2) Miss Catherine Sawyer shortly thereafter made a similar statement in regard to the other school. (3)

The Female Academy seems to have died out about this time. Sarah P. Hawkes, of Salem, Massachusetts, came in 1844 to join Catherine Sawyer as an assistant in the primary departments, piano teacher, and as a teacher "in Drawing, Painting and Fancy Work." (4)

In 1845, Mrs. Laura Reed advertised that Miss Jane Lobdin had been engaged as music teacher for the "next session" of her school.

Public examinations were still conducted at the close of each session. They seem to have been enjoyed by the guests, whether or not they were relished by the participants.

"Examination. - On Friday of last week the pupils in Miss Sawyer's Seminary were examined in their several studies. We have had the pleasure of being present at examinations in different parts of the Union, and we must say, that we have never attended one before, with which we have been so much gratified. The peculiar method of Miss Sawyer in imparting instruction, makes its way immediately to the understanding of the pupils and their answers to the different questions showed plainly that they understood the matter. Grenada may well be proud of such an accomplished and popular instructress as Miss Sawyer." (5)

HUGHES SEMINARY was co-educational, offered board to

- (1) The Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 10, 1842.
- (2) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 2, 1843.
- (3) Ibid., June 10, 1843.
- (4) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Aug. 31, 1844.
- (5) Ibid., June 14, 1845.



young women, and was limited to twenty pupils.(1)

GRENADA COLLEGE did not grow out of the union of Bascom Seminary and the Yalobusha Female Institute. These two schools were distinctly Methodist and Baptist institutions and were never, in any sense, united. Prior to the building of either Bascom Seminary or the Baptist Institute, which is now Grenada College, there were Presbyterian and Baptist schools in Grenada. The Presbyterian school building stood where Mrs. John Nason now lives, her home being the schoolhouse remodeled. It was first a hotel, when Grenada was two towns. It is not known where the Baptist school was located, but it was in Grenada at the same time as the other school. Mr. Holly, a Presbyterian minister, was principal of the Presbyterian Seminary, while Mr. Webb, a Baptist minister, taught the Baptist Institute. Both the Seminary and the Institute, as they were generally called, continued for many years as schools, the Seminary having accommodations for fifty boarders, and the Institute for seventy-five.

When the Institute was built it cost \$40,000, but as the Baptists had only \$35,000, they borrowed the needed \$5,000 from John Stokes. In 1861, it closed because of the war, and the Seminary closed a year later. The Institute was used as a hospital during the war.

At the end of the war the debt on the Institute amounted to \$8,000. At that time very few people in Mississippi had any extra money, so the school building was sold to a private owner to take care of the indebtedness. About 1867, a Mr. Ragsdale, who acquired the property, leased it to a Mrs. Holcomb, from Washington. She taught a boarding school three or four years and subleased it to Mr. Irvin, a Presbyterian elder, who continued the boarding school four years more. At the same time that Mrs. Holcomb was teaching at the Institute, Miss Ball, a Presbyterian lady from Ohio, taught at the Seminary. Both Miss Ball and Mrs. Holcomb left Grenada in 1871, and after that the Seminary was never used as a school. Several families rented parts of it and lived there for several years before it was torn down and made into two residences, which are still standing.

In 1875, the Methodists obtained control of the Institute, and a preacher from Murphreesboro, Tennessee, Dr. Moore, was put in charge. The school closed after his administration, and another man, Mr. Armstrong, came in the summer of 1878 to

(1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss. Jan. 4, 1845.



NASON HOME  
College Street received its name from this building,  
originally used for a girl's school in the village of Pittsburg.

reopen it. That was the year of the terrible yellow fever epidemic (see chap. 18, Health), and Armstrong died with it, as did some members of his family and faculty. After this, several families lived in this building. During 1878-79, there were several small private schools in Grenada but no boarding schools. A public school began in Grenada in February, 1871, when Miss Ball's private school was changed into a public school, and she was made principal. In the fall of 1879, the Institute again became an inter-denominational school for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, but the school lasted only two years, and for a year the building was again occupied by several families. In the fall of 1882, the Methodists obtained control of the Institute and made Mr. Newell principal. From that time, it was known as a Methodist Institute, or Collegiate Institute, but for a long time it has been called Grenada College.

In 1850, a Methodist church was built, and the old building was used as a seminary. It was so enlarged that it covered a block, and was called Bascom Seminary, honoring Bishop Bascom. The first president was Professor S. W. Moore. The Bascom Gem, the first school paper, was published in 1852.

In 1851, the BAPTIST YALOBUSHA FEMALE INSTITUTE, competitor of Bascom Seminary, moved into its new four-story, \$50,000 building, the best college structure in the Southwest, and which is still the main building of Grenada College. The basement was used as a primary department, with Miss Howard as teacher. The first annual catalogue of Yalobusha Female Institute was issued in 1852.

During the War between the States both colleges were closed. A primary school taught by Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairfield, northerners, was the only school in Grenada from 1860 to 1862. Wounded soldiers were brought from Shiloh, Tennessee, to Grenada during the battle, and the colleges, as well as the churches, were used as hospitals. In 1863 and 1864, Confederates had a printing press in one college building to make Confederate money.

In 1868, the Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute was called EMMA MERCER INSTITUTE, in honor of Mrs. Mercer, who endowed it. Dr. D. D. Moore, rented the college in 1875 and used it for a private as well as a boarding school. Rev. J. K. Armstrong was to have begun his first year as president in 1878, but, when yellow fever broke out in Grenada, both he and his

son died. No school was held at all that year, because the disease grew worse. In 1879, Dr. T. C. Weir was appointed president and served one term. A Mr. Randle had a mortgage on the college and had offered it for sale. The Negroes of Grenada planned to buy it, but the white people of the town got together and purchased it. The North Mississippi Conference paid two-thirds and the people of Grenada, by the help of the Lake Brothers, paid the other third.

Rev. T. J. Newell opened the Grenada District High School at the college; North Mississippi Conference bought the plant in 1883, and in 1884 it was chartered as Grenada Collegiate Institute; Mr. Newell was continued as its president until 1894, being followed by Dr. J. W. Malone, 1894-98. Rev. W.M. McIntosh was president from 1898 until 1902, followed by W.L. Clifton, 1902-10. In 1904 its name was changed again to Grenada College; in 1910, a new course of study was added.

"It is probable that the chair of Domestic Science will be installed at Grenada College at the beginning of the next session. It would no doubt be gratifying to many parents, who are patrons of Grenada College, to have their daughters taught sewing, cooking, etc. However, the fact that this is necessary would appear to be a severe arraignment of the motherhood of the land. Why haven't the girls been taught this at home? The chair should be well patronized and Prof. Clifton will perform a good service when he installs it."(1)

From 1910-1934, Rev. J. R. Countiss was president. During this period a large addition was made to the campus: an administration building, costing \$150,000; the gymnasium; the "Y" hut; and other buildings were erected. The attendance doubled, the high school department was abolished, and the college was placed on the approved list of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Its graduates were accorded licenses to teach without examination, and many of them proved their standing in graduate study at leading universities.

This progress was made possible by liberal contributions from the North Mississippi Conference. However, since 1932, these contributions have been only one-sixth of what they were in 1929, and it has become impossible for the school to continue as an accredited four-year college. After a careful survey of the entire situation, a commission, consisting of both ministers and laymen from the Methodist conferences in the state, decided that it was best to operate the

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., July 23, 1909.



Y HUT  
The Y Hut at Grenada College.

the school as a junior college under the Millsaps system, with Dr. D. M. Key, of Millsaps, as president; keeping Dr. Countiss as superintendent. In February, 1934, Dr. Countiss resigned, and Rev. W. C. Newman was chosen to take his place. Years later (1937), Grenada College closed its doors and was combined with Millsaps College at Jackson.(1)

#### Present School System

Grenada County schools are financed from county and state taxes and the Equalization Fund, with the proper amount of money distributed to separate school districts and consolidated school districts.(2) Consolidated schools in this section were very unpopular, but people gradually began to see that they were an advantage and permitted better houses, teachers, equipment, and playgrounds for the children.

The GRENADA CITY SCHOOL, although a pioneer school, has continued to grow and serve the entire county for half a century. In 1887, George W. Christian, principal of the Grenada school, had two assistants, Mrs. Ayers and Mrs. Ransome. Christian's salary was fifty dollars a month.

A description of Mr. Christian is interesting, in that it is typical of the man-teacher of that period. As remembered by W. E. Boushe, of Grenada, "He was an awesome and fearsome being; long and awkward in his walk, making me think of the seven-league boots. He wore a long-tailed coat and broad hat; his mustache was almost as long as a walrus' tusks, and he carried a big silver watch with heavy chain, which he twisted with his fingers as he spoke. He often applied the rod."

Regarding the school, Boushe also remembers: "There were one hundred pupils; desks were crude and home-made, three pupils sitting to the desk. The shotgun building, first made for a Masonic lodge, consisted of four rooms, three downstairs and one upstairs. Two strange arrangements were the facts that the youngest children were taught in the upper room and had to go upstairs that were almost as steep as a ladder; all children in going to their rooms had to pass through a room in which the coal was stored, which kept all rooms dirty. A large part of Grenada children, even small boys and girls, went to the college; some went to private schools; some did not go at all.

(1) Rev. W. C. Newman, Grenada, Miss.

(2) O. D. Spratlin, Grenada, Miss.

"An unsightly ditch ran diagonally across the school yard, in which several Negro cabins stood. A high fence was around the back yard of the building; here the girls played. A single plank walk was the sidewalk to the street in front of the school, and a square surface-well furnished water. Once, that gave out, and we were forced to cross Line Street to Judge Wilkins' home for water. The trustees were Alfred Lating, W. E. Smith, and Judge Fairfield." (1)

The present grammar school building at Grenada was erected in 1889. In 1909, the two west wings of this building were constructed, and on the cornerstone in one of these wings appear the names of the board of trustees, serving at that time. They were H. K. Barwick, president; O. F. Lawrence, secretary; T. E. Moody, Dr. T. J. Brown, and W. J. Jennings.

The grammar school is dear to the hearts of many of the older citizens of Grenada. Many doctors, lawyers, merchants, farmers, and other citizens attended school in this building. Miss Lizzie Horn, the principal of the grammar school, was a school girl here many years ago. Beautiful pictures of this building in the classrooms are reminders of other days. Much modern equipment has been added, including the heating plant, sanitation facilities, class room and equipment.

Following S. A. Morrison, an early teacher, other superintendents of the school were: Mrs. Granberry; L. L. Bowman; J. N. Powers, who later became state superintendent of education and chancellor of the University; J. M. Hubbard; J. H. Woodward; R. H. Hester; V. G. Kee; S. Claude Hall; A. B. Campbell, now president of the Mississippi School Supply Company; Mr. Bingham; A. S. McClendon; and John Rundle, who has been in charge of the school since 1920.

The Grenada City School plant now consists of four buildings -- high school, grammar school, primary buildings, and gymnasium. The high school building was built and equipped in the 1920's at a cost of more than \$80,000. A \$5,000 library of 2,500 volumes has been added. The grammar school building, built in 1889, has given good service for almost half a century. The primary building, erected in 1928 at a cost of \$10,000, is equipped for first and second grades, with special lighting, ample floor space, desks, and heating systems. The \$15,000 gymnasium, built by WPA labor, is an attractive well-constructed house, one of the best in this section of the state. John Rundle is superintendent of the school.

(1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

HOLCOMB HIGH SCHOOL has a fine brick building valued at \$24,000. It is an accredited high school and A. T. McBride is superintendent.

GORE SPRINGS has a school building valued at \$12,500. It is on the probationary list of accredited schools and A. Eugene McGahey is superintendent.

Rural grammar schools, with estimated value of buildings, are: Wolf-Hardy, \$300; Kirkman, \$600; Enaw, \$150; Mitchell, \$150; Heath, \$150; Mt. Nebo, \$450; Spears, \$150; Taylor's Chapel, \$300; Calvary Line, \$150; and Cole's Creek, \$450. J. W. Matthews is superintendent of Calvary Line, and C. H. Harding, superintendent of Cole's Creek. (1)

#### Extra - Curricular Activities

The PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION of Grenada is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the state for the size of the town. Mrs. Paul Lagrone is president, and Mrs. J. M. Talbert, secretary. Many contributions have been made to the school through this organization. (2)

The GIRL RESERVE CLUB, with about fifty members, under the leadership of Miss Joyce Matthews, meets about twice a month. (3)

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES, consisting of football, basket ball, volley ball, baseball, and other games, were under the direction of J. C. Hathorn, Miss Constance Moorebrook, and Miss Lizzie Horn. (4)

A large LUNCH ROOM, under the management of Mrs. Nannie Alexander, is located in the basement of the high school. Here, palatable and nutritious lunches are served at a minimum cost to the children. (5)

ADULT EDUCATION is under the direction of Mrs. Henry Willis and several teachers who work with her. They organize classes and follow a state-wide program in this work.

#### Superintendents

R. L. PAYNE, first superintendent of education in Grenada

- (1) O. D. Spratlin, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Mrs. J. M. Talbert, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) Joyce Matthews, Grenada, Miss.
- (4) John Rundle, Grenada, Miss.
- (5) Mrs. Nannie R. Alexander, Grenada, Miss.

County, was appointed by Governor John M. Stone in 1890. Serving until 1896, he received a salary of thirty dollars per month. During his administration he established the following white schools: Mt. Nebo, Spears, Enaw, Hardy, Tatum, Bethel, Valley Hill, Oxberry, Hope, Lutherville, Weir, Graysport, Williamsville, Pleasant Grove, Gore Springs, Lunan, Cold Springs, Williamson, Perry Creek, Peete, Sparta, Hill Side, Soul's Chapel, Holcomb, Elliott, Providence, Chapel Hill, Black Creek, Misterton, Kincannon, Brooks, Heath, and Kirkman.

Superintendent Payne also established a number of Negro schools during his term of office. These were McSwine, Riverdale, Mt. Carmel, Jones Chapel, Ingram, Roundsville, Horton, Kirkman, Spring Hill, Hardy, Hickory Grove, Tuscahoma, Prospect, Pleasant Hill, Dunnaway, Mt. Herman, Graysport, Williams, Pleasant Grove, Providence, Chamberlain, Darden, Union Hill, Williamsville, Sweet Home, Leflore, Miller Junction School, Convenient, and Black Jack.

O. F. LAWRENCE, serving from 1896 to 1900, was the next superintendent. He received fifty dollars per month for his services.

V. R. JAMES, elected in 1900, served as superintendent for sixteen years. During his first term his salary was fifty dollars per month; in his second term it was raised to seventy-five, and in his third term, he received eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents per month. Under his administration, Shaw School was established in 1903; Mitchel, in 1906; Tie Plant, in 1905; and Taylor's Chapel, in 1910. Holcomb was made a consolidated school in 1916.

M. M. McKIBBEN succeeded James and served eight years, beginning with a salary of \$87.50. It was increased in 1924 to \$144 per month. Gore Springs was consolidated in 1917, during his administration.

LAFAYETTE ATKINSON succeeded McKibben and held the office twelve years. During the first eight years he was paid \$208 per month, but during the last term his salary was reduced to \$165 per month. Wolfe-Hardy School was established in 1926, during his term of office.

C. D. SPRATLIN, present superintendent, has been in office since 1936, at a salary of \$165 per month.(1)

(1) Minutes of the School Board, county superintendent's office, Grenada, Miss.

### School Charters

Grenada was interested in education, and, from 1839 to 1861, charters of incorporation were issued to the Grenada College, Grenada Female Academy, Grenada Male Academy (1), Bascom Female Seminary (2), and Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute.(3)

Trustees of Grenada College were: John C. Baker, William Royal, Nathan Howard, G. R. Morton, Jacob Snyder, John S. Topp, William Minter, John L. Irvin, John Smith, John A. Buford, J. N. Harper, W. G. Kendall, and W. T. Willis.

Trustees of Grenada Male Academy were: C. J. Fox Whorton, William Lake, John C. Abbott, William H. Whitaker, A. C. Baine, S. P. Davidson, Henry Allen, James Linims, and Allen Gillespie.

Trustees of Grenada Female Academy were: John Gibbs, J. C. Talbert, J. Y. Blocker, Curtis H. Guy, Ralph Coffman, B. D. Smith, John A. Wilson, John C. Baker, and H. N. Edwards.

Trustees of Grenada Male Academy in 1841 were: Thomas B. Ives, Michael Melton, J. T. Talbert, John J. Choate, A.C. Baine, Jacob Snyder, and T. P. Davidson.

Trustees of Grenada Female Academy in 1841 were: George R. Morton, John Smith, Nathan Howard, John G. Bayless, William Lake, and E. B. Stratton.

Trustees of Bascom Female Seminary were: Alfred S. Brown, M. K. Mister, Levin Lake, William C. Bryarly, Peter W. Gause, George W. Lake, William Lake, James Sims, John A. Wilkings.(4)

Trustees of Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute in February, 1852, were: L. Aldredge, H. Talbert, J. B. Gage, M. Conly, J. C. Stokes, A. Peebles, J. F. Baskins, R. Coffman, E. McMath, Albert McNeil, David Sexton, A. Hicks, A. J. Boon, D. Johnson, J. G. Hall, D. M. Beck, B. Hodges, G. N. Martin, G. W. Williamson, R. D. Crowder, F. Clement, J. Roach, W. S. Webb, T. M. Smith, C. C. Campbell, J. W. Wood, W. Jennings, M. Granberry, H. Loggins, J. H. McRae, H. N. Bingham, H. B. Hatwood, H. L. White, A. Gillespie, and Charles Busby.(5)

(1) Act of the Mississippi Legislature, January 1839.  
 (2) Ibid., March 3, 1852.  
 (3) Ibid., Feb. 5, 1852.  
 (4) Ibid., Mar. 3, 1852.  
 (5) Ibid., Feb. 5, 1852.



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June 1, June 8, 1838; Jan. 18, 1845.



GRENADA HIGH SCHOOL

At the right of the high school building is the gymnasium; at the left, partially hidden by the trees, is the grammar school, which formerly contained all of the public school of the city. At the rear of the grammar school building, and not visible in the picture, is the primary building.

## CHAPTER XII

## THE ARTS

Regarding art, Mrs. Dawson Winter has written:

"Since time immemorial, all races of men have been credited in history as civilized or uncivilized, not - as one might suppose and hope - by their behavior, but in direct ratio to their capability in the appreciation and production of beauty for itself alone, and in combination with utility.

"Every nation's rank has been high or low, according to their imaginative representation; through form, as in pottery, basketry, wood and metal work; texture, as in coarse or intricate weaving of cloth, tapestries and laces; through color, as in dyes, glazes, enamels, mosaic, glass, and painting; through music, as in chants, song, the dance, and instrumental composition and through poetry, which is a moving imagination to express in concise and rhythmical words, the taste, thought and insight of the human soul.

"Those whom the chisel and brush create are caught in one high moment of their fate eternal in its meaning, without change of passion. Those who live in verse may range the gamut of experience and know all hope, all joy, all grief, all fear, and go from birth to death--even to worlds afar beyond the rising of the Morning Star! And that is why poetry has been conceded to be the finest of fine arts.

"There has never been a high degree of civilization without a leisure class. Artists must have time for inspiration, contemplation, and experimentation. The crude and violent efforts of so-called modern art, perpetrated in haste by people with little, or no background of thought, culture or training, prove that horribly. For one can express, by one's inventions or compositions, only what is already a part of one's experience of thought or spirit. Therefore, the artist must be truly educated - in the sense of the word, not necessarily in the academic.

"His contemporaries, as well as the artist himself, must

experience deep appreciation of the beautiful and a strong sense of the value of beauty in order to create that congenial atmosphere, in which the demand for beauty is like unto hunger of the soul.

"The leading people of the southern states have long been members of an educated, leisure class, with a background of high thinking and right living. And by every treasured tradition, they were and are fully appreciative of beautiful surroundings and objects of art. Many precious family treasures came to the shores in the first ships with our cavalier ancestors. Others were sent for later, as prosperity increased.

"Architecturally, lovely homes rose through our land, in natural settings of great charm, and were further enhanced by intricately laid-out gardens and lawns. Numerous handicrafts, as well as painting, sculpture, music, and poetry have reached real heights of attainment in this, our section, which is so blest by nature. Home-making, the most universal of our arts, requires nice balance of decoration in coloring, as well as in suitability and arrangement of rich drapery, soft rugs, furniture, paintings, linens and silver, as well as in the concoction and proper service of delicious foods. Blend these with hospitality, soft voices, laughter and song and a deep feeling for things of the spirit, and there is created an almost perfect harmony of happiness and well-being." (1)

Although Grenada County has not produced artists in great numbers, those of her native sons and daughters who have shown creditable ability in this field are decidedly worthy of recognition.

#### Literature

W. E. BOUSHE, historian, born in Grenada County, January 10, 1879, is a member of the State Historical Society and has written articles on historical research for the Commercial Appeal. He has also written articles on evolution and religion as well as short ones which have appeared in Dr. Dunbar Rowland's "Mississippi, the Heart of the South." He is a farmer. He has served one term in the State Legislature and two as tax-assessor. His father was a graduate of Lexington Military Academy, and his mother a graduate of the Baptist College of Murphreesboro, Tennessee. (2)

MRS. REBECCA STOKES EMBRY, author of "The History of

- 
- (1) Mrs. Dawson Winter, Jackson, Miss.  
 (2) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

Grenada County," on file at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, is a graduate of that college, having first finished at Grenada College. (1)

JOHN RUNDELL, author of "The Mississippi Supplement" to "Civil Government" by Drs. Butts and Lapp, came to Grenada from Louisville, Mississippi, about 1920. He has taught here for the past seventeen years. Born August 20, 1873, in North Adams, Massachusetts, he moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, when a mere youth. Here he was reared, graduating at the age of twenty, and then entering Peabody College, at Memphis. Upon his graduation, he was elected to teach in the school at Walnut Grove, later going to Pelahatchie, still later to Louisville, and thence to Grenada. (2)

MRS. ANNA ELISE ROANE WINTER, poet and author of short stories, newspaper articles, some radio script which is being broadcast, and a book for children, "Kitty with a Tail is a Magic Cat," has also produced a play. Born in Grenada, she was the daughter of Circuit Judge Archibald Thomas Roane. Reared in an environment of culture and refinement, Mrs. Winter's education centered around Grenada College, where she was graduated. A sketch of her life appears in "Who's Who in American Poetry."

One of her poems follows:

#### "A SHRINE

"Within my garden is a holy shrine.  
 Our Lady's Candles blossom whitely there  
 Tall scented tapers to perfume the air.  
 As if to hold communion, half-divine,  
 Madonna Lilies, carven cups for wine,  
 Are grouped, as on the highest altar, where  
 Purely, against a leafy reredos rare,  
 Their chalices of alabaster shine.  
 O Vesper Birds, your dulcet anthems raise,  
 Where thorn-wreathed roses, like atoning blood  
 Pour out their life for me, a carmine flood!  
 God, who created every lovely thing,  
 My spirit kneels, to rise, still worshipping  
 In alleluias of ecstatic praise!" (3)

GUS A. LOOP, writer of poetry, mostly for his own pleasure, produced his first effort at the age of nine when he wrote "Miss Grenada's Birthday," which won the prize in a

- 
- (1) Mrs. Rebecca Stokes Embry, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Prof. John Rundell, Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) Mrs. Anna Elise Roane Winter, Grenada, Miss.

contest sponsored by a newspaper. Most of his poems have a sombre note. Born in Ackley, Hardin County, Iowa, April 30, 1874, he was the son of J. C. Loop, graduate of Naval Academy of Bremen, Germany, who spent twenty-five years at sea, finally resigning as captain of a large passenger vessel to come to America in 1868. In 1880, Gus' parents settled in Clay Center, Kansas, where he spent his boyhood and received his education. He is quite philosophical at times and writes of nature and the simple things. (1)

MRS. GUIDRY, termed a lyric poet by the Mississippi Poetry Society, was born about three miles north of Grenada, in an humble home situated on the banks of the Yalobusha River, where she early learned the happy art of living in a world of dreams. Her mother and sister both write poetry, and they are descendants of Thomas Ellwood, the scribe and friend of John Milton. Most of Mrs. Guidry's writings are humorous and philosophical.

One of her poems follows:

"FRENCH MARIGOLDS

"At last they bloom, in gold and brown array,  
An host of lovely blossoms on display!  
So long I watched for their belated stay,  
Just looking for those flowers day by day.  
And now, with all their yellow wealth in view,  
They seem, to me, a golden dream come true!"

ELVIR WINTER GILMORE, poet, art lecturer, and book analyst, is truly a Grenada County product, for her maternal grandfather, William Lake, and her paternal grandfather, William Winter, were among the county's early pioneers. Born in Grenada in the same house as her mother, she was educated at Grenada High School, Grenada College, Chicago Musical College, and Chicago University. After graduating from Chicago Musical College, she was in charge of the department of music of Grenada High School for two years, resigning to become the bride of Millard Gilmore, of Chicago.

Author of "Home-Made Jingles," a book of verse, two short plays, and a number of short stories, she has been the recipient of many rewards and honors. In 1935, her poem, "Spring Journey," was chosen as text for an international musical contest. She is an active member of the National League of American Pen Women and an honorary member of the Mississippi Poetry Society. At

(1) Gus A. Loop, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Mrs. Edith Guidry, Grenada, Miss.

present her home is in Oak Park, Illinois. One of her efforts is quoted:

"SPRING MUSIC

"At dawn I heard a silver flute  
a-blowing in the hills,  
And as its silken tones rang out,  
I thought of daffodils.

"And then I knew it was the spring  
A-piping to the rills,  
And like an echo, low there came  
The sound of Robin trills.

"New Hope! New Joy! Returning Life!  
Awaking nature thrills,  
And hearts long mute, also sing out  
When spring's soft music spills.

Elvir Winter Gilmore"

Drama

In its amateur form, drama is very popular in Grenada County. The most highly organized amateur dramatic unit is the LITTLE THEATRE, sponsored by Grenada College. Although the school has always offered courses in dramatic art, it was not until 1935 that the Little Theatre, a member of the Little Theatre group with Little Theatres in other cities, was organized. Its membership consists of chosen students and the faculty, the work being under the direction of the officers of the organization who are students of the college. The advisor is the head of the dramatic department, and the other officers - the president, vice-president, secretary, and heads of the various committees - are elected by the student body.

The DRAMATIC CLUB of Grenada High School is another unit, also organized in 1935, averaging about twenty-five members, all active. The officers and faculty advisor, elected by the club, act in these capacities for one school term. One objective is the production of plays in chapel also in the different local clubs. Within the membership, the rudiments of acting, as well as stage construction and technique, are studied. In this way, stage knowledge and training are obtained along with entertainment.

### Music

CLIFFORD PATTERSON, born November 5, 1894, on a farm seven miles west of Grenada, displayed a love for music at an early age. At the age of six, he entered the primary department of Grenada College, shortly afterward began the study of piano and was recognized as a musical prodigy. He continued his study through high school, after which he went to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, where he studied piano, voice, and pipe organ, graduating in 1918. He was then made a member of the faculty but soon enlisted for service in the World War. He saw about two years of active service but was released to the position of third-class radio operator. After returning to civilian life, he went to Chicago, where he studied at the American and Bush conservatories.

Later, he appeared in light opera, musical comedy, vaudeville, and lyceum and had a prominent role in the Broadway show, "My Princess." After this engagement, he returned home on a vacation and, finding his mother in very poor health, decided to open a studio in Grenada, in order to be near her. Shortly after, he was licensed as an accredited life teacher by the state of Mississippi, and for the last ten years he has taught in various schools in the community with great success, at the same time maintaining his private studio. In addition to being an excellent performer, he has that gift of imparting knowledge to others which is so necessary to successful teaching. In 1936 he named his school the Grenada Conservatory. (1)

EMMA KARL JUCHEIM, violinist, although only sixteen years old, is a very talented musician. A graduate of Grenada High School, she is now (1938) attending Grenada College where she is studying music under her aunt, Mrs. Alvin Juchheim. Her father, born in Germany, comes from a family of musicians. (2)

MISS KIETH BLACK, of Oakland, who has organized Glee Clubs in both grammar and high schools, is instructor of music in the Grenada High School.

The only local band is the GRENADA SCHOOL BAND, directed by Roger Dollahide from Greenwood. It has taken a prize in every contest entered, winning first place in the state contest for school bands at Jackson. (3)

NEGRO SPIRITUALS are well known among the colored people of the county. Two unpublished spirituals, once upon a time sung by Cindy's Band and composed by "Doc" Williams, of Grenada County,

- 
- (1) Clifford Patterson, Grenada, Miss.
  - (2) Emma Karl Juchheim, Grenada, Miss.
  - (3) Kieth Black, Oakland, Miss.



A FORMAL GARDEN

This beautiful garden is to be seen  
at the Will Hoffa home.

are "Come and I will Sing," and "Lord Remember me" (see chap. 9. Negro).

PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC is part of the curriculum in Grenada schools, and there is a Glee club in both the high school and the grammar school.

The MACDOWELL MUSICAL CLUB was organized in 1932 to foster the development of music in the county. Its first president was Mrs. R. M. Smith; other charter members were Mesdames Alexander, Black, Haley, Hill, White, Kimbrough, Proby, and Thompson. (1)

#### Art

LOUISE BOUSHE, age 20, an outstanding artist both in painting and drawing, studied art and commercial art at Grenada College under Miss Corinne Griffith, after her graduation from Grenada High School 1937. She is an N. Y. A. worker, employed on the local Recreational Project, WPA; her work on posters and pictures for exhibits has attracted much attention. (2)

JESSE LOWE HENDERSON, especially gifted in wood carving, can carve anything which he attempts. He is unusually gifted with book cases, magazine racks, and toy airplanes. In 1935 he won a prize of \$25 for a coach, having entered the Fisher Craftsman Guild in 1934. Born in Pontotoc County, October 1, 1917, the son of Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Henderson, he was a graduate of Grenada College in the year 1937, and is now a Junior in Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss. (3)

The DEPARTMENT OF ART at Grenada College, under the direction of Miss Corinne Griffith, includes courses in china painting, designing, and other branches included in a regular course of art.

A most attractive OIL PAINTING is in the possession of Mrs. Lewis Willis, who treasures it because of its age - 120 years - and the fact that it is a portrait of her husband's grandmother.

Another old OIL PAINTING is the property of Charles Perry, inherited from his great-uncle, Captain Jack Williams. It is believed to be over a hundred years old, and because of its great age the figure can hardly be discerned. (4)

- 
- (1) Mrs. O. L. Kimbrough, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Louise Boushe, Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) Rev. E. R. Henderson, Grenada, Miss.  
 (4) Edith Harrison, Grenada, Miss.



### Sculpture

Grenada has no sculptors. The one important MONUMENT stands in the public square but was not done by a Mississippi artist. Erected to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, it represents a young soldier in his uniform. Inscriptions appear on four sides of the base. That on the front reads "To the noble men who marched neath the flag of the stars and bars and were faithful to the end. Glorious in Life, in Death Sublime."

On one side is found, "To the noble women of the South who gave their loved ones to the country to conquer or die for truth and right." At the back is inscribed, "To Jefferson Davis, June 3, 1808 - Dec. 6, 1889, duly president of the Southern Confederacy. 1861 - 1865 — Soldier, statesman, patriot." On the remaining side one may read "Grenada County's tribute to her Confederate soldiers and sailors."

### Parks and Gardens

The spacious grounds of the GRENADA HIGH SCHOOL have been carefully landscaped and planted with water oaks, flowering peach, crepe myrtles, bridal wreath, and annual flowers.

The GARDEN CLUB, organized in 1933, holds an annual tour of outstanding gardens, a spring flower show, and an autumn flower show. This group was instrumental in planting one thousand locust trees along the Yalobusha River. Mrs. Will Hill has what is classed as one of the South's prettiest gardens; Mrs. W. E. Jackson and Mrs. Roy Doak have outstanding small gardens; Mrs. Bryan Revell a rose garden worthy of note; and Mrs. E. L. Gerard an old-fashioned garden. (1)

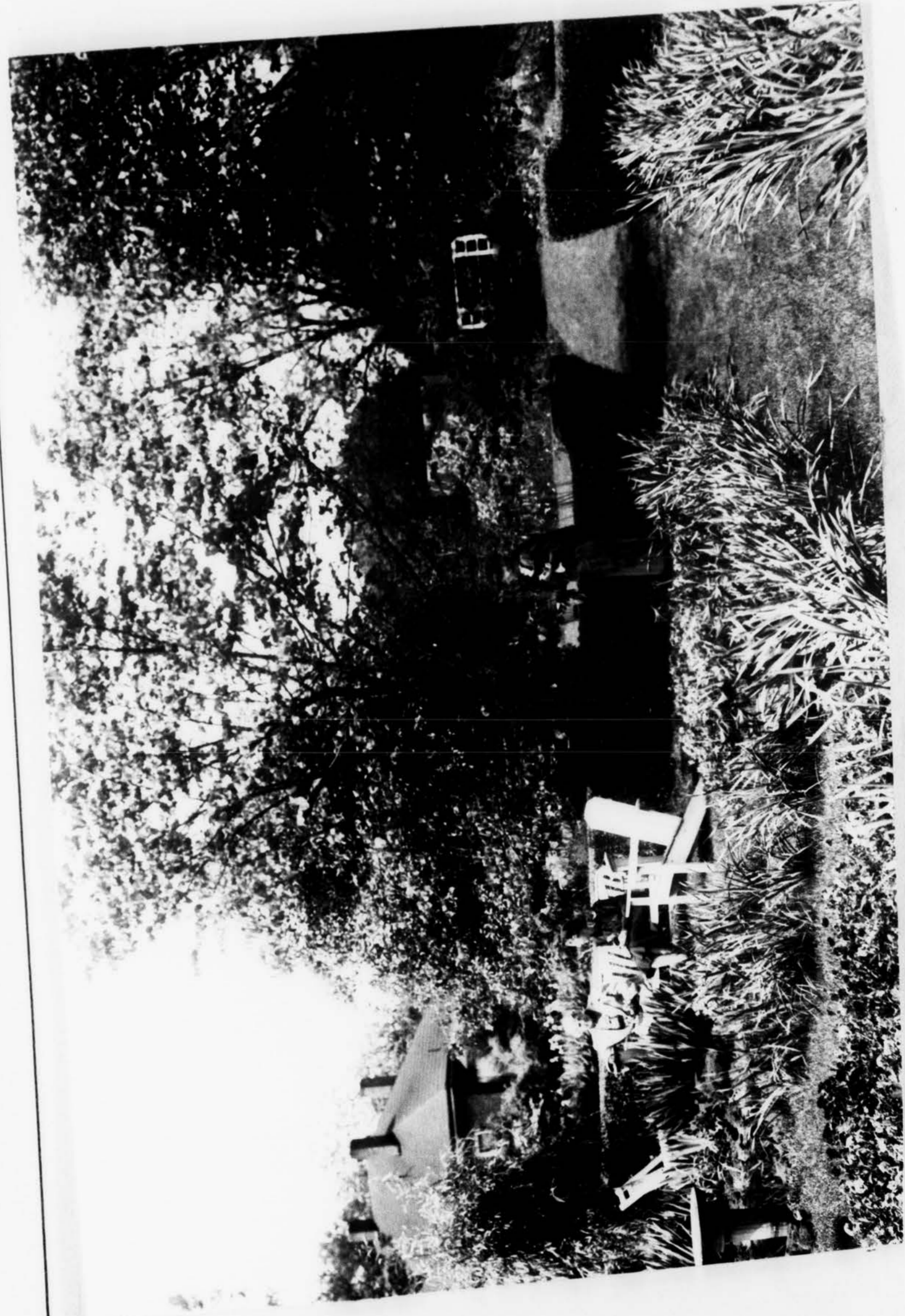
### Ornamental Buildings

The old COLLEGE BUILDING on the Grenada College campus was built long before the War between the States. It is Colonial in style and of white-painted brick, recently repainted red.

Grenada's other ornamental buildings are the POSTOFFICE, COMMUNITY HOUSE, TELEPHONE BUILDING, and the HIGH SCHOOL.

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(1) Mrs. Bryan Revell, Grenada, Miss.



GARDEN IN GRENADA

Mrs. Will Hill's garden in Grenada is a spot where her friends congregate.



## CHAPTER XIII

## AGRICULTURE.

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Grenada County is essentially agricultural. More than half its population live on farms and make a living directly from their farms. People of the urban centers make theirs from the farms, too, but indirectly, — as landowners, as merchants who supply the farmers, and as owners and operators of oil-mills, compresses, and other industries dependent on farm products.

The county has an area of 442 square miles, or 282,800 acres, of which about 196,347 acres may be classified as farm land, although only about 75,000 acres are actually cultivated. There are 2,287 farms, averaging 85.9 acres each. The farm land, including buildings and improvements, is rated at an average price of \$11.84 per acre. (1)

Indians (see chap. 3, Indians), with their crude methods, were the original farmers and usually selected land above overflow with as few trees as possible and burned or girdled standing trees. The land was fertile and loamy enough not to require much preparation. Their tools at first consisted of sharp sticks and stones, but with the coming of white people, they quickly acquired knowledge of the use of better farming implements. Crops were Indian corn and pumpkins. The farming methods of the first settlers, compared with those of modern times, were crude, but they were an advantage over the methods of the Indians. Plowing was done with home-made tools; harrows had teeth of wood; cotton seed and corn were sowed by hand; clumsy hoes were made; and slow-moving oxen pulled plows. Good crops were raised, however, on the fertile land.

In 1845, a Grenada paper, recognizing the predominance of agricultural interests, made the announcement:

"Our subscribers shall henceforth find two columns of the Harry, devoted to agricultural essays; and when our southern contributors do not fill them and more, we shall extract what we think most interesting to the planter. — Let men engage in whatsoever pursuit their wayward fancies

(1) U. S. Bulletin on Agriculture, 1935.

may dictate; let them acquire by speculations, large and extensive estates, and even when wallowing in the lap of wealth, enjoying all the luxuries of life, they become sated, and nothing seems so to refresh them as the sweet invigorating country breeze; nature seems to say to man, 'till the soil,' and men seem far more happy and contented engaged in this grand pursuit and occupation than any other; a spirit of independence seems to grow up with the planter boy; he has no cruel task-master to obey, no master clerk in a dry-goods house, at whose sneer his employer will send him penniless away; no jocund as the gay birds that sing him to repose, he rises from his slumbers, and enjoying the sweet breeze of early day, brightly he starts away to his labors, and in the fullness of health and strength whistles away the hours devoted to his calling and occupation. --Think not, good, honest country boy, when you see the ruffled shirt gentry of the Town, the starched fop, and would-be-swell-head, of a village, that he is one inch above you, for nine times out of ten you are his superior and feel a freedom he has never known." (1)

Even before this time an Agricultural Society had been formed, with John T. Leigh, president; Dr. G. A. Sykes, and Major L. C. Maclin, vice presidents; Dr. H. N. Edmonds and Dr. W. B. Wilbourn, secretaries; and F. A. Tyler, treasurer. Other charter members were: John Smith, Thomas B. Ives, W. M. Hankins, F. J. Smith, J. M. Townes, John M. Futhey, E. P. Stratton, J. A. Wilkings, P. W. Gause, James Sims, W. W. Munford, Jacob Portervint, George W. Martin, A. Gillespie, James G. Hall, William E. Conley, John P. Mitchell, Hugh Kinney, William H. Harris, W. B. Owens, John H. McRae, N. Howard, A. C. Baine, N. S. Neal, E. J. Fitzgerald, and James F. Torrence. The objects of the society were to "improve the condition of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock, Domestic manufacture, and everything in any way connected with the interest of the Planters and Farmers." (2)

COTTON early became one of Grenada's major crops. Many newspaper items of the early 1840's refuted the claim that cotton grown in India might at some time offer competition with that grown in the South. In 1845, appeared the item:

"BRAGG COTTON.

"Two bales of cotton grown in this county and shipped from this place by the Messrs. Ely, were sold in New Orleans for 12½¢. Who can beat this?" (3)

- 
- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 20, 1845.  
 (2) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 9, 1842.  
 (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Apr. 3, 1845.



BARN AT MT. LORE

On the old Baker place stands this barn which houses about forty mules.

Before 1860 much of the work on plantations was done by Negro slaves who had been brought into the county when their masters came or had been purchased from traders. They were used in cottonfields under the direction of the owner or his overseer. The slave population far outnumbered the white, yet only one person in thirteen owned slaves.

On small farms, implements and methods have not changed much since the War between the States. Steel implements have partly taken the place of iron and wooden ones. The main improvement lies in the method of cultivation--from deep to shallow plowing, and a thicker spacing of cotton. The bollweevil appeared about 1916 and caused farmers to plant earlier.

On large farms many changes have been made. Mules and oxen have been largely replaced by tractors, disks, and various harrows and cultivators. The hand-method of gathering is still used, but the old mule-power gins have been replaced by modern steam gins. In 1935, 7,941 bales of cotton were produced; in 1936, the yield was 11,847 bales; in 1937, 15,640 bales was the total production. The average laborer picks about 150 pounds of cotton a day, and harvesting is usually over by the first of November. There are mechanical cotton-pickers on the market (1937), but they have not been successful. When the cotton is ginned and baled, it goes to market for sale.

The bollweevil, common in this county, has influenced farming in general. Farmers are following the practice of planting early and of using fertilizers and early-maturing varieties of seeds. There is a tendency to plant less cotton, and more feed and forage crops. The bollweevil necessitates diversification and is probably a blessing in disguise. Other insects which prey on cotton are the armyworm, the bollworm, and the red spider. Unless the armyworm comes early it is not considered a menace. One preventive method is to burn all wood fiber left from last year's crop.(1)

Next to cotton, CORN is the most important crop. In 1936 the county had about 35,000 acres planted to corn. Few farmers, however, raise more corn than they use at home. In 1934 the yield of corn was approximately 362,354 bushels on 28,079 acres.(2) J. W. Bowen, of Beat 2, won prizes on production of corn; his yield was approximately 129 bushels per acre. In 1934, 4,406 tons of HAY were produced on 4,699

(1) U. S. Farm Bulletin, 1935.

(2) Gene Trotman, Grenada, Miss.

acres.(1) SORGHUM is an important crop, and many hundreds of gallons of syrup are sold to northern markets.(2)

There are no truck-farms of note in this county. A few Italians bring their garden products--greens, beans, peas, potatoes, roasting-ears, tomatoes, lettuce, okra, onions, cucumbers, bell peppers, carrots, eggplants, watermelons, muskmelons, and cantaloupes--to local markets. Vegetables are conserved by canning, preserving, or drying for home use.(3)

#### Pests

The WIREWORM, the slim brown larva of the click or snapping beetle, feeds on peas and other forage crops. It is controlled by sprinkling arsenic on baits of fresh clover or other material, placed about the field under blocks or boards. Plowing infested land early in the fall and employing a system of short rotation of crops will lesson injury from wireworms. The CUTWORM, a soft, brown or gray worm, cuts the young corn plants just above the roots. The BLACK WEEVIL is, perhaps, the most harmful of all corn pests. These weevils frequently destroy whole bins of corn but may be controlled by chemicals.

The ROOT-BORER, a soft, white grub-like larva, bores into vegetable vines, causing rot, thus killing the vine. This is controlled by planting early squashes as traps. When the squashes are gathered, the vines are burned to destroy the eggs. Fall harrowing helps to expose the pupae to the elements. Borers are cut out and burned whenever found. After the vines have grown to some length, the points are covered with earth so that a net root system will develop to sustain the plant in case the main root is injured. The POTATO TUBER WORM, a small caterpillar burrowing into stems and tubers both in field and in storage, is controlled by clean cultivation and by destruction of small potatoes left after digging.

#### Livestock

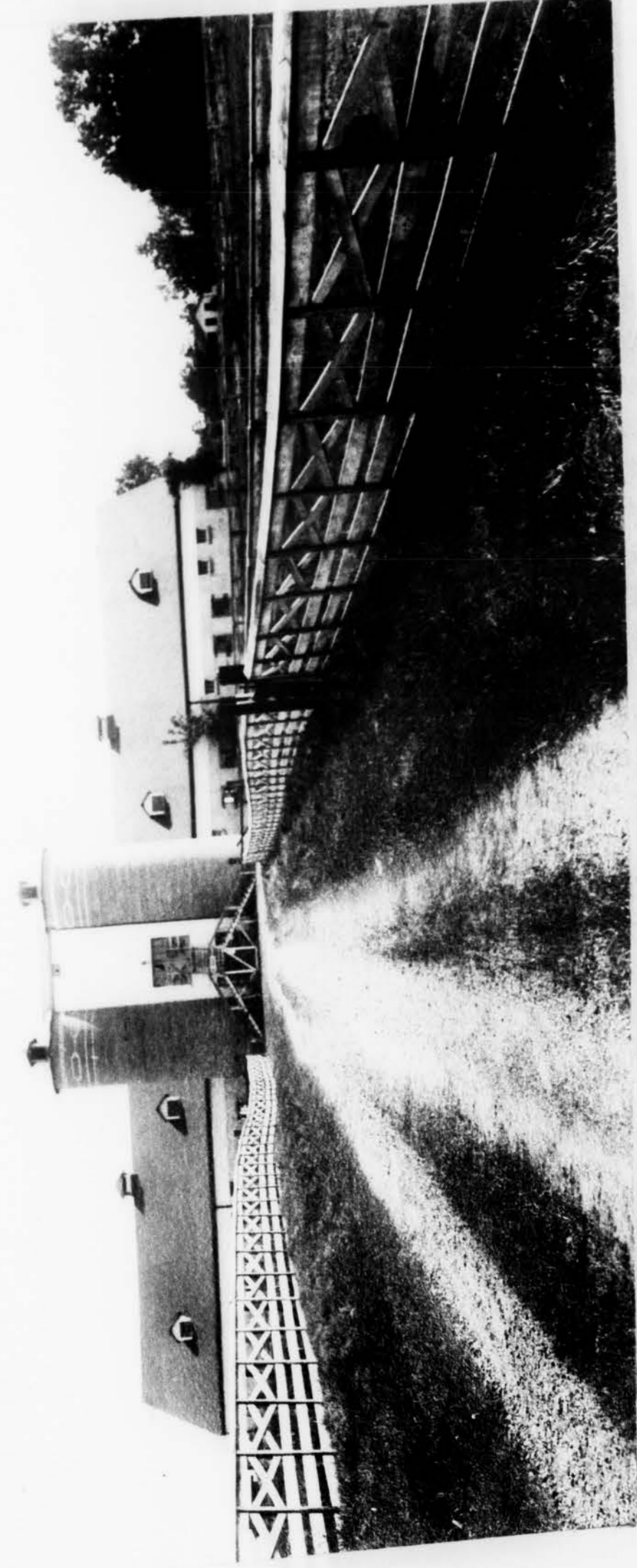
Grenada settlers began early to raise cattle and to improve their breeds. In 1843, advertisements such as the following were appearing in Grenada papers:

\*FOR SALE                      DURHAM CALVES                      BERKSHIRE PIGS

\*Durham Calves. Berkshire Pigs. Southdown, Bakeweel, Saxony and Merino Sheep. By John W. Kendall and Brother, at

- 
- (1) Farm Census, 1935.  
 (2) J. L. Cooley, county agent, Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) Gene Trotman, Grenada, Miss.





BARN AT GLENWILD

On the wide fields of the Borden plantation  
are these substantial barns and silos.

their stock farm in Carroll County, Mississippi. They will exchange  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood Durham Calves for native cattle delivered on fair terms--say, for a  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood calf they will take a common cow and calf; they will also exchange  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood Southdown lambs for common ewes. They will exchange full-blood Berkshire pigs for common cattle or sheep delivered, or they will sell full blooded Berkshire pigs--from imported sires--a pair for a bale of cotton, or the worth of it in cash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood Southdowns or Blakewell bucks for ten dollars cash.

\*This publication is made that the people who are unacquainted with the advantage of mixing fine blood with common stocks of the country may have an easy means of experimenting and judging for themselves. A. S. Brown and Colonel Balfour, near Grenada; Major L. R. Stewart, near Coffeerville; Colonel Hemingway, near Middleton; Dr. Vaiden, Shongalo, Colonel Marsh, and William Ransome, near Carrollton; and Colonel Cook in Lexington, have specimens of our Berkshire stock on their respective farms.\*(1)

DAIRY CATTLE raised are chiefly Jerseys and Holsteins. Chief dairy products are butter, cheese, sweet milk, buttermilk, and cottage cheese.(2)

BEEF CATTLE breeds raised in Grenada are mainly Black Angus, Shorthorn, and Herefords - better known as white-faced Herefords.(3) The farm census, January 1, 1935, showed 10,797 head of cattle in the county; production from 4,184 cows was 1,045,326 gallons of milk, and 238,166 pounds of butter.(4)

Leading breeds of SWINE are: Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Poland China, and a few belted and improved Yorkshire. The farm census of 1935 records 8,152 hogs in the county.

Grenada County farmers raise SHEEP on a small scale for wool and food. A few Southdown and Hampshire rams were brought to the county in an attempt to build up the flocks. The Southdowns are blocky, the Hampshires much larger, and both ewes and rams are hornless.

Though Grenada County is peculiarly favorable to goat-raising, its citizens have not gone into the business to any great extent, chiefly because of the expense for fencing. A number of GOATS are raised, however, and there are some fair-sized flocks. The goats in Grenada County are a small,

(1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 22, 1843.

(2) J. L. Cooley, county agent, Grenada, Miss.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Farm Census, 1935.

hardy breed, brought by early settlers from Europe and closely related to the wild goats of that continent.

The Angora, valuable not only for its flesh but for its long, silky wool, bids fair to become important in the county. There is also one small flock of Toggenburg or dairy-goats, which the owner says are remunerative from milk sales, as they produce from one to two quarts daily, comparing favorably in quality with the milk of the best dairy cows.(1)

During the days when cotton was five cents a pound, and livestock hardly worth the cost of transportation, the state's gross income from livestock, including products sold and used at home, was only \$29,873,000. Gross income from that source approached the fifty-million-dollar mark in 1934 and was estimated at not less than \$53,383,984 in 1936. Thus, livestock and livestock products accounted for more than one-sixth of the state's three hundred million dollar farm income for the year 1936 and was participated in by farmers in every county in the state.

The necessity for more livestock on state farms to supplement income from other sources, and to provide products for a program of balanced farming, is here clearly emphasized, and it is gratifying to know that Mississippi's efforts to institute a better agricultural order is yielding dividends all along the line.(2)

POULTRY is one of the most important side-lines of farming. Hens, with little attention, supply eggs for table use and enable the thrifty housewife to sell enough poultry and eggs to local markets to buy useful necessities. Approximately ninety-eight families in Grenada County have purebred flocks. Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks are breeds used for home flocks.(3) On January 1, 1935, the number of chickens in the county was placed at 50,436, and production of eggs, in 1934, totaled 149,841 dozen.

#### Modern Improvements

Modern farm home-life has undergone many radical changes in the past century. One hundred years ago the average farm home was built of logs, with stick-and-dirt chimneys and dirt floors; the windows were simply pine shutters without glass panes and were unscreened. Toilets caused many diseases, as they stood near the homes and were without waterworks. Water was likely to be impure and a carrier of typhoid fever, as it

- 
- (1) J. L. Cooley, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) J. C. Holton, commissioner of agriculture, Jackson, Miss.  
 (2) J. L. Cooley, Grenada, Miss.



COLD STORAGE PLANT

This building, built of native rock, by the WPA,  
is used by the farmers of Grenada County.

was drawn from an open well or spring. Farming equipment was crude; plows of cast-iron, and harrows of wood were pulled by slow-moving oxen. There were really no conveniences. Matches were conserved by using lamplighters made of rolled strips of paper (a box of matches often lasted a family a year); mail was seldom received oftener than once a week, sometimes only once a month. Transportation was slow, as the roads were muddy and narrow, often impassable, and bridges would wash away with each rain. There were no telephones, radios, or cars. Trains were few, small, and simple, and little traveling was done.

Today many farmers have the conveniences that town people afford, and brick or frame houses with waterworks and screens. Modern farm equipment enables one man to do work which formerly required many. Farms have good barns, silos, and fences; and farmers are interested in terracing, planting trees, and building up the fertility of the soil. (1)

Few homes are without radios and telephones. Roads have been built higher, and are either graveled or paved, with substantial concrete bridges to take the place of old wooden structures. (2)

Agricultural Agencies.

The county agent, J. L. Cooley, a graduate of Mississippi State College, teaches principles of successful farming to county clubs. He is also helpful in the development of new varieties of cotton and better methods of cultivation, instructing farmers in seed selection, terracing, dairying, animal husbandry, controlling injurious insects, and in beekeeping.

Miss Lottie Wood, a graduate of Mississippi State College for Women, is the home demonstration agent, who organizes poultry and canning clubs and advises the women as to their housekeeping and farming problems.

Organizations of 4-H clubs came in 1930; the four H's standing for HEAD, HEART, HANDS, and HEALTH. The members are taught terracing, selection of seed, fertilizing, proper cultivation, harvesting and marketing crops, care of chickens and eggs, care of milk products, sewing, and canning. (3) When a county fair was held in October 1936 for the 4-H clubs, members of different communities

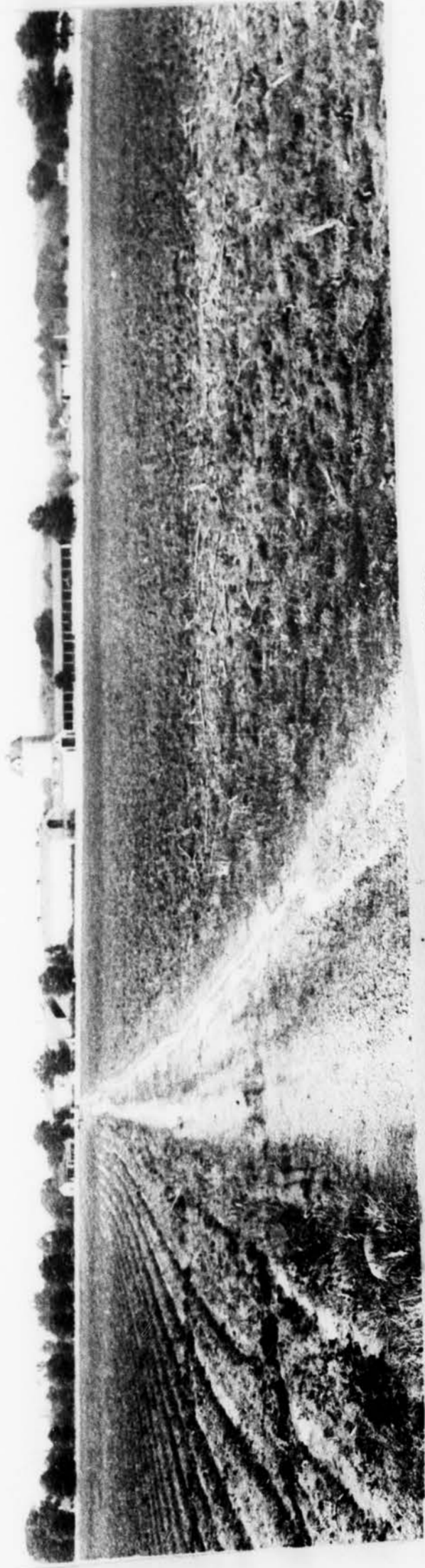
(1) Lottie Wood, home demonstration agent, Grenada, Miss.  
(2) Ibid.  
(3) Ibid.

prepared booths showing work being done in their community. Prizes were offered for the best booth, as well as for individual exhibits, and prize money was given by local clubs and business firms. Much interest was shown, and all indications are that interest will be greater from year to year. (1)

The State Advertising Commission estimated that the output of the farms in Grenada County, including the sale of livestock, for the year 1936, had a market value of \$2,090,570.

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(1) Lottie Wood, home demonstration agent, Grenada, Miss.



BARN AT GLENWILD

On the wide fields of the Borden plantation are these substantial barns and silos.

References

Cooley, J. L. (county agent)	Grenada, Miss.
Holton, J. C. (commissioner of agriculture)	Jackson, Miss.
Trotman, Gene	Grenada, Miss.
Wood, Lottie (county demon- stration agent)	Grenada, Miss.

Bibliography

Farm Census, 1935  
(Washington, D. C.:  
Government Printing  
office).

Harry of the West,  
Grenada, Miss., Dec. 20,  
1845; Apr. 3, 1845.

Herald, Grenada, Miss.,  
Sept. 22, 1843.

Weekly Register, Grenada,  
Miss., July 9, 1842.





The Barwin Hotel, formerly Grenada College.

## CHAPTER XIV

## INDUSTRY

Industry in Grenada County has always been overshadowed by agriculture, but the county must not be classed as backward, industrially. The main industrial plants are located in the city of Grenada, the one exception being the Ayer-Lord Tie Plant, only three miles away.

In the 1840's a program was advocated to balance industry and agriculture; in the files of a newspaper of that period an editor suggests a stamemill and shoe factory.

The editor's point was that these industries would use hardwood timber, hides of cattle, and slave labor, bringing an additional income to planters. Over one hundred years ago, Grenada merchants and industrialists used local newspapers for advertising their wares. Some of the early advertisements furnish information as to firms of the day and their stocks of merchandise:

"William McMahan keeps a House of Entertainment one mile west of the Cold Water Bridge, on the Pigeon Roost Road leading from Grenada to Memphis by Coffeerville, where the traveler can always find the substantial of life for man and horse, and at moderate prices." (1)

"The undersigned still continues the Cabinet business at his old stand in Grenada. He has reduced the price of all work done at his shop one third lower than prices charged last year, which is as low as work can be done or furniture procured in Grenada; and he hopes by his attention to his business to merit a continuance of the patronage, heretofore so liberally bestowed.

A. P. Dunaway." (2)

"Tandler and Roggenburger  
 "Expecting to leave town by the 1st of February next, now offer to sell out their remaining stock of goods at first cost." (3)

- (1) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 7, 1838.  
 (2) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 22, 1842.  
 (3) Ibid.

"Wm. RATHER - house and Sign Painter, Grenada." (1)

"New Firm

"James McConnell and A. S. Brown have entered into partnership, and have established a Commission, Receiving and Forwarding House at Greenwood, Miss., on the Yazoo River, under the name and style of McCONNELL and BROWN, and A. S. BROWN at Grenada alone; and will keep constantly on hand, at both places, Bagging, Rope and Twine, and a general assortment of Groceries and Heavy Goods, Blankets, Shoes, &c., such as will suit the planter. They will also make liberal advances on Cotton in hand, consigned to Messrs. Andrews and Brothers, New Orleans, and will buy Cotton at the highest market prices.

"A. S. Brown has also procured three first rate KEEL BOATS, in charge of the very best of managers, Messrs. White, Jackson and Duberry, which will ply through the boating season in the Yalobusha River, between Grenada and Greenwood. By this arrangement, the several firms will be able to transact their business with neatness and dispatch, and save the planter hundreds that he would otherwise lose.

"It is their intention to put every article that they have, or may have to sell, at the lowest prices; and they hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a reasonable patronage.

A. S. BROWN, Grenada, Miss.  
JAS. McCONNELL, ) Greenwood,  
A. S. BROWN, ) Miss." (2)

"Notice

"The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the name of ELY & BROTHER, for the purpose of doing a general Mercantile business in the town of Grenada, Miss., as successors of Z. S. Ely.

Z. S. Ely  
E. D. Ely" (3)

"MERCANTILE NOTICE

"George K. Morton is now receiving and offers for sale, in the East Ward of Grenada,

A new selection of  
GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which his friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 13, 1842.  
(2) Ibid.  
(3) Ibid.

examine.

"Being of the opinion that the old system of long credit is neither profitable to the seller nor purchaser, he has determined to abandon the credit business and sell for CASH. He therefore invites the dealer, who may visit Grenada, to give him a call, at the house formerly occupied as the Mansion House Hotel." (1)

"Those who may have claims against the late firm of H. S. and W. Lake and Co., are notified to present them forthwith to the subscribers; and those indebted would prompt their own interest by an early liquidation of their several amounts.

Wm. Lake & Co.  
Successors & sur-

viving members of the late firm of H. S. & W. Lake & Co." (2)

"We wish it understood.  
"We take cotton through to New Orleans at \$2.00 per bale.  
We have two first rate Keel Boats.

G. W. Lake & Co." (3)

"COPARTNERSHIP

"We have this day connected ourselves in business, under the name firm and style of WILLIAMSON & CO.: and, we are determined greatly to reduce the price of Goods; we shall be compelled to sell almost exclusively for CASH.

John H. McRae,  
John A. Williamson." (4)

"NEW DRUG STORE

"The subscriber has just received a large and general assortment of all the medicines generally used in this country. Also Drugs, Indigo, Madder, Putty, Alum, Nutmegs, Sporting Powder, Candles, Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish &c. All which is offered on better terms, than in any market in North Mississippi, for Cash.

W. M. Hankins." (5)

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 13, 1842.  
(2) Ibid.  
(3) Ibid.  
(4) Ibid.  
(5) Ibid., Jan. 22, 1842.

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"It is their intention to put every article that they have, or may have to sell, at the lowest prices; and they hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a reasonable patronage.

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 JAS. McCONNELL, ) Greenwood,  
 A. S. BROWN, ) Miss." (2)

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A new selection of  
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Wm. Lake & Co.  
 Successors & sur-

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W. M. Hankins." (5)

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 13, 1842.  
 (2) Ibid.  
 (3) Ibid.  
 (4) Ibid.  
 (5) Ibid., Jan. 22, 1842.

"Grenada Prices, Current. (1842)	Articles	Per	By G. W. Lake and Co.	CTS.
	"Bacon, hog round	lb.		8
	Bagging, Kentucky	yard		28
	Missouri			28
	German			25
	India			25
	Bale Rope, Kentucky	lb.		14
	Manilla			25
	Butter, fresh,			25
	Cotton,			08
	Candles, composition			50
	mould			25
	Candles, sperm			62½
	Coffee, Havana, Green and Rio Java		16 a	17
	Castings			40
	Cheese			18
	Chocolate,			25
	Corn	bushel	1	
	Flour	bbl.	none	00
	Fish, mackerel, No.3		14	00
	Glass 8 by 10	box	4	50
	do 10 by 12		5	00
	Iron, Bar	lb.		10
	Slab			12
	Molasses	gallon		75
	Meal	bushel	1	00
	Nails	lb.		9½
	Oils, Sperm	gallon	2	25
	Linseed		2	00
	Pork	lb.		04
	Powder			50
	Pepper			37
	Rice			10
	Sugars, Brown			10
	Loaf			22
	Soap, Bar			12½
	Spice			37½
	Salt Coarse		3	50
	Fine		4	00
	Whiskey	gallon		40

"Owing to the river keeping down so long, our town is quite scarce of heavy articles. There are large quantities at William's Landing ready for shipment, which, when they arrive, will considerably reduce our quotations." (1)

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 6, 1842.

"PRICES REDUCED !!!

"To suit the Times.

"The subscriber, grateful for the patronage he has received in this place, respectfully informs the Public, that in consequence of the scarcity of money, he has reduced the prices of work at his shop, as follows;

For making a full trimmed frock or dress Coat	\$12,00
For making Plain frock or dress coat	\$10,00
For do Gaiter Pantaloons	3,50
For do Plain do	3,00
For do double breasted vests	4,00
For do Single do do	3,00
For do Jeans Coat	6,00
For do Pants	2,50
For Cutting Coats	1,00
For do Pants or Vest	50

Shop on Main St. East Ward, next door to the Postoffice.

W. H. Stevens." (1)

"NOTICE

"I take pleasure to inform my friends and the public that I am located in Grenada for the purpose of manufacturing Implements of various kinds; amongst other articles is the improved STRAW CUTTER. I also have on hand a small quantity of the Porter ploughs, and 350 Extra plough points and 100 landsides, which I will sell on good terms at Futhey's old stand. N. B. Ploughs made to order.

M. A. Robinson." (2)

"HOURLY EXPECTED

"The fast running, new Keel Boat GEORGEANNA, Edward Kirwan, Master, late from Cincinnati, with freight to owner; among which the following specified articles, together with many others, may be found, viz:

"A large quantity of excellent Yellow CORN in sacks; Superfine Ohio FLOUR Superb Old Rectified WHISKEY, of the famous brand of Jno. Pulbar, Canal Basin, Cincinnati; CIDER; APPLES; POTATOES; Beans, Buckwheat Flour, Corn-meal; dried Fruit; Kanawha Salt; a large lot of superior Dried Beef; and an extensive variety of STONEWARE &c., &c., &c. All of which, after Monday next, may be found in the Store-room lately occupied by Williamson & Co. in Grenada. The

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 12, 1842.

(2) Ibid.

attention of CASH customers is respectfully solicited.

J. M. NEWTON

Grenada, Feb. 12, 1842.

"P. S.: The GEORGEANNA will meet with despatch for Williams Landing, and will take Cotton through to N. Orleans, at \$1.75 per bale; being twelve and a half per cent (or 25 cents per bale) cheaper, than the terms of any other boat in the trade. For Freight, apply on board or to J. M. Newton, Proprietor." (1)

-----  
"DISSOLUTION

"The Copartnership heretofore existing between George W. Lake & Co. was dissolved on the first day of February 1842, by mutual consent. The business, hereafter will be continued by George W. Lake, at the old stand.

GEORGE W. LAKE & CO." (2)

-----  
THE YALOBUSHA HOUSE

"The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of public Entertainment, at that large and commodious house, formerly known as the Mansion House, in the East Ward of Grenada (Mi), on the business square. This house has been undergoing a thorough repairing, and will, in a short time, be entirely comfortable.

"He is determined no pains shall be spared to render all who may favour him with a call thoroughly pleased; and he hopes, from strict attention to business, to share a portion of the public patronage.

-----  
LEVIN LAKE

"P. S. The road leading through the East Ward of Grenada is in first rate order, and at the River, there is one of the best Ferry Boats, and most attentive ferry-man in the country. On the north side of the river two miles from town, take the left hand road. On the south side near the edge of town, take the right hand road." (3)

"NOTICE: The undersigned, having rented out to T. H. Judson his Cabinet-making establishment, takes pleasure in recommending Mr. Judson to his old customers and the public generally as one of the best workmen in the Southern country.

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., March 12, 1842.

(2) Ibid., March 19, 1842.

(3) Ibid., April 9, 1842.

Mr. Judson will continue the Cabinet-making business at my old stand, and will execute all orders with promptness and fidelity.

A. P. Dunaway

"N. B. Engagements, previously made by me, will be complied with in my behalf by Capt. Judson." (1)

-----  
"New Goods.

"Just received from the Northern cities a choice selection of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, which compose a general assortment: Ready made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which are offered cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

M. K. MISTER

East Ward, Grenada

N. B. All persons having Notes and Accounts with me of longer standing then up to Jan'y last are respectively and postively requested to call and settle them forthwith, either by cash or adjustment." (2)

-----  
"COTTON GINS

"The subscriber would inform the planters of this and the adjoining counties that he has commenced the GIN MAKING business in Grenada.

"He will also REPAIR Gins of any description on the shortest notice. And all work executed at his shop, shall be done in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, and at REDUCED PRICES to suit the times. Those who are desirous of having their Gins repaired should make early application, as all work will be executed in the order in which it comes in.

"Shop in the building lately opened by J. M. Futhey on Main street.

JAMES ROSE." (3)

-----  
"NOTICE

"The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues the Tailoring business at his old stand, next door to the Postoffice, on the square in the East Ward of Grenada. All work entrusted to him he pledges himself, shall be faithfully and promptly executed, in the most fashionable style, and at reduced prices.

W. H. STEVENS." (4)

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., April 14, 1842.

(2) Ibid., April 23, 1842.

(3) Ibid., July 16, 1842.

(4) Ibid., Aug. 13, 1842.

"Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Robinson and Carl, exhibited before the members of the Agricultural Society, their improved Corn-sheller and Straw-cutter, which was much admired as a labor saving machine. We hope to see their example imitated by other Mechanics, at the subsequent meetings." (1)

"TO PLANTERS. I have a first rate patent MILL for sale low: the running gear can be had with it if wanted, it can be attached to a gin without any extra expense, it will grind about thirty bushels per day, and makes good meal.

R. L. BINGHAM." (2)

"GEORGE W. BERRY

"Saddler and Harness Maker. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is always ready at his shop on the Square in the East Ward of Grenada to execute, in workmanlike manner, and at low cash prices, all work in the Saddling and Harness making business.

"Repairing done on the shortest notice." (3)

"LATEST NEWS !!! NEW CASH STORE.

"The subscribers would respectfully advertise to their friends and the public, that they have purchased of Messrs. Duncan & Stuart their large and very extensive STOCK of GOODS, consisting of almost every article in the mercantile line; and which is now offered at very reduced prices for Cash, Drafts, or Cotton, only.

E. F. GIBBS & CO.

Successors to Duncan & Stuart." (4)

"Deserted. (editorial comment) -- Our square looks as bare as a poor man's smoke house does of meat in August; the business season is over and the Merchants are loafing extensively; really it is enough to give any one the horrors to see the Dog Fennel rear its worthless, scented blossoms all over the square, Landlord Ragsdale is the only industrious man in the place in the way of improvement, travelers will find it to their interest and comfort to give him a call." (5)

- (1) Weekly Register, Oct. 15, 1842.
- (2) Ibid., Nov. 5, 1842.
- (3) Ibid.
- (4) Ibid., Nov. 26, 1842.
- (5) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 15, 1844.

"DISSOLUTION

"The firm of Harris & Beck is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN HARRIS  
D. M. BECK." (1)

"Carding Machine

"Robinson's Carding Machine is now in successful operation, and those intending to send their Wool must wash it well, and cleanse it of burs and sticks before it is sent to the machine. One pound of Lard is required to eight pounds of Wool. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage from the counties of Yalobusha, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Carroll and Tallahatchie." (2)

Before July, John McRae and John Williamson dissolved partnership, and John H. McRae and R. Coffman formed the firm of MCRAE & COFFMAN, July 4, 1844, "for the transaction of a general Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business in the City of New Orleans." (3)

"Williamson & Beck -- general store." (4)

"William H. Stevens, cotton merchant." (5)

"William H. Stevens, A. Wallace are going into the Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business in Grenada." (6)

"John Duncan has bought out the firm of Duncan, Stewart and Co. and will operate a business of his own." (7)

"GRENADA HOTEL

"The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he has taken charge of the above establishment. It is handsomely situated on the North-east corner of the public square east side of Maine street, and is now undergoing repairs. He flatters himself by integrity, assiduity and strict attention, to merit public patronage. Hopeing the good people of Grenada and vicinity (as well as the public generally,) by their patronage will assist him in his undertaking, as he pledges himself if sustained, to make the house worthy of the name it has; his servants are first rate; his table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, and charges to

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 3, 1844.
- (2) Ibid., July 27, 1844.
- (3) Ibid., Aug. 31, 1844.
- (4) Ibid., Nov. 30, 1844.
- (5) Ibid., Jan. 4, 1845.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) Ibid.

suit the times.

J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Grenada, 10th Jan'y..1845.

"N. B. My old patrons who favored me while in charge of the Eagle Hotel in Tuscahoma Tallahatchie county; also my old acquaintances from Madison and Yazoo counties are respectfully solicited to give me a call.

J. A. W." (1)

"Stevens & Wallace -- Merchant Tailoring, and Clothing establishment." (2)

"Jackson & Oliver, Gin makers, Grenada." (3)

"We hear with great pleasure the fact that our friend John A. Williamson, will still keep the Tavern in Grenada the next year, it has been for some time previous to his becoming proprietor, so badly kept that travellers passed us, scarcely a night now passes that does not bring to him patronage, and none pass who are not willing to call again. Indeed, a good table, bedding and stable, you seldom see passed in this State, when such things are rare." (4)

"NOTICE

"The subscribers have broken up their black-smith shop in Grenada. The books and accounts are in the hands of D. P. Phillips for collection, who alone is authorized to settle them.

D. P. PHILLIPS  
WM. FLOYD." (5)

"Col. O. F. Bledsoe has been very busy of late in attending to the interest of his Montevallo place just west of Grenada and especially to his brick plant on that farm. He has just completed a good burn of a large kiln of dry pressed brick. These brick are harder to burn than the common, soft mud brick and it took nine days and nights to burn the kiln the Colonel personally superintending. The writer has seen and examined a sample of the brick and must say it is very beautiful, smooth and hard and has the true metallic ring of a well burned brick. 75000 for sale at Montevallo clay works at \$10 per M. Kiln run." (6)

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 4, 1845.
- (2) Ibid., April 5, 1845.
- (3) Ibid., Aug. 23, 1845.
- (4) Ibid., Dec. 13, 1845.
- (5) Ibid., Jan. 3, 1846.
- (6) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 12, 1908.

"Martin & Gee, are the most famous and best blacksmiths of Holcomb. They have all the modern improvements in the way of a gasoline engine and other things." (1)

"Holcomb's largest dry goods store is Parker & Williams. B. F. Smith is employed there." (2)

"The Jones Co., Holcomb, Miss., handle a first class line of up-to-date dry goods, notions, and etc. They handle a full line of feed stuffs." (3)

"It will be pleasing news to the traveling public and to north Missisippians generally, to know that Messrs. Rucks and Maas, proprietors, are preparing to add twenty new rooms to the Grenada Hotel. This hostelry is already one of the most popular in the state and when the additions contemplated are completed, it will not have a superior in apartments and arrangements in the state.

"The popularity of this hotel not only grows of the fact of its well kept apartments and its rich and varied and well prepared eatables, but can be still further accounted for by its clever and accomodating manager, J. T. Rucks...." (4)

In 1902, T. E. Heath advertised men's furnishings; Major B. F. Thomas was proprietor of the Grenada Hotel; Kimbrough and Perry had a grocers' firm (5); W. G. Shannon was mentioned as a "prominent business man of Holcomb"; E. A. Meaders and Co. were "House Furnishers and Undertakers" (6); J. L. Tribble was manager of a branch store belonging to T. J. Staten at Oxberry. (7)

The Grenada Oil Mill held a director's meeting in 1908 and elected to the board of directors Dr. J. W. Sharp, James Cuff, A. S. Bell, J. H. Brown, S. T. Tatum, W. F. Martin, D. O. Semmes, B. C. Duncan, J. C. Perry, G. W. Covington, and J. B. Perry; Dr. J. W. Sharp, president; J. C. Perry, vice-president; J. J. Ray, treasurer; and J. B. Perry, secretary and manager.

During the 1907 season the mill paid out for cotton

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., March 5, 1909.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Ibid., April 29, 1910.
- (4) Ibid., May 13, 1910.
- (5) Ibid., Oct. 25, 1902.
- (6) Ibid., Oct. 18, 1902.
- (7) Ibid., Sept. 20, 1902.



seed \$105,000; salaries and wages, over \$13,000; and more than \$1,375 in taxes. It "added to its equipment an artesian well, and put in the most modern sprinkler system of fire protection that is known, thereby reducing insurance rate to a minimum." In 1908 it added to its capacity in order to be able to handle that year's crop. (1)

In 1910, the following list of names was published as a roll of the Merchants' Association:

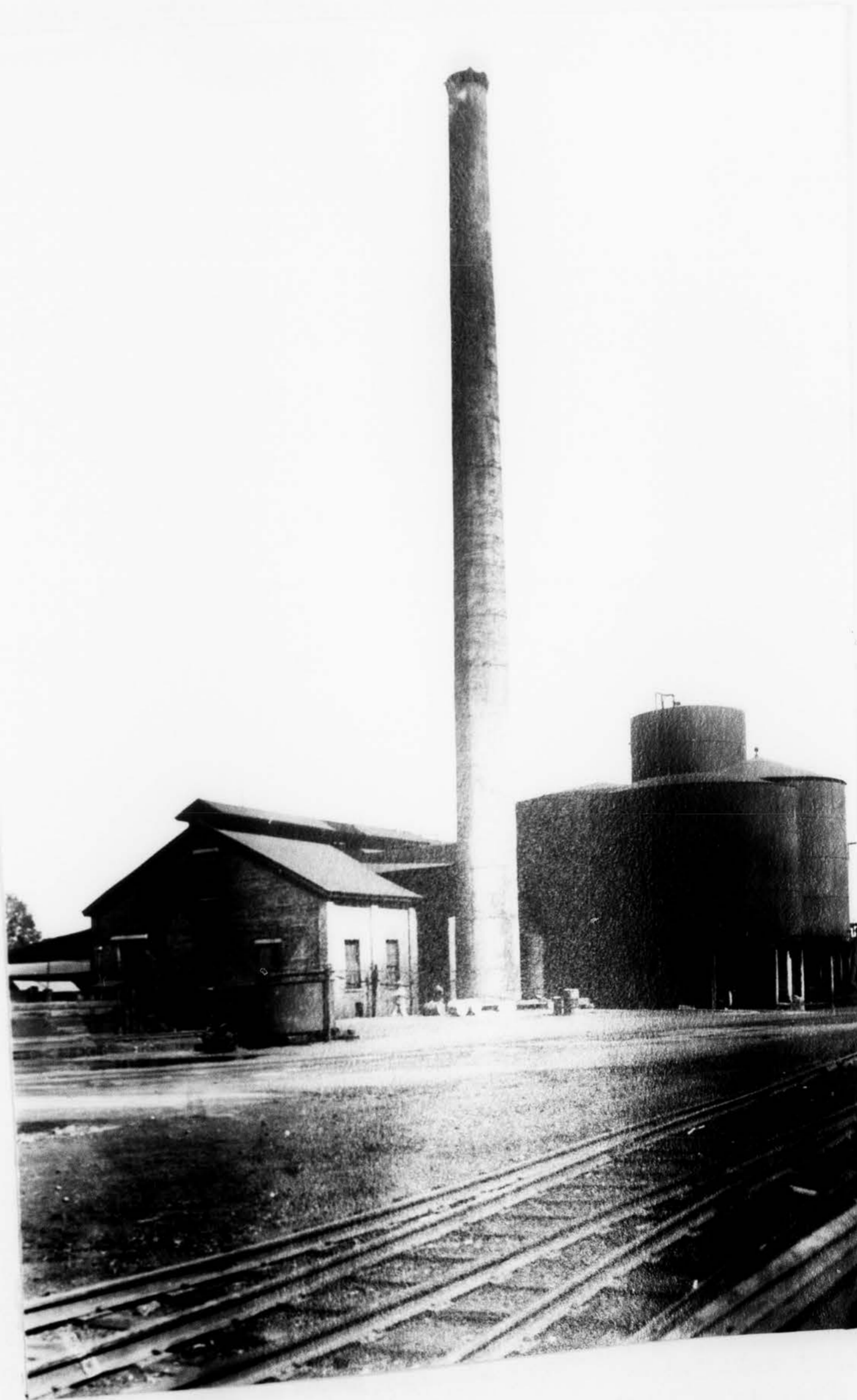
F. Sabin Co., Garner and Sharp, Duncan and Co., S.E. Holland and Co., H. W. Kosminsky, R. Pressgrove and Co., J. Cuff & Son, The Talbert Co., B. E. Moore, Roane and Co., Heath Bros., W. D. Salmon and Co., G. W. Eatman, D. O. Semmes, A. J. McCaslin and Co., C. H. Lickfold, Jeweler, W. E. Smith, W. A. McLeod, Coal, Miss M. E. Gay, John T. Keeton, Max Ginsburger, Hughes' Drug Store, H. B. Jacobs, Grenada Trust and Banking Company, Planters' Hardware Co., Grenada Bank, Dubard and Carpenter, D. S. Watson and Co., Perry-Jones Co., J. E. Greenhaw, Grenada Sentinel, Tatum and Powell, H. K. Barwick, Williams Bros. (2)

#### Present-Day

A local unit of the AYER-LORD TIE PLANT, a wood-preserving corporation which has twenty-one units scattered throughout the United States, is the largest of Grenada County's industries. The personnel of the plant consists of W. A. Armstrong, president, who started as office boy; J. J. Nichols, local superintendent; Ed Lewis, assistant superintendent; Ben McElwrath, cashier; D. L. Wagner, assistant cashier; W. M. Estes, chief engineer; E. L. Shaw, tie yard foreman; Charles Perry, assistant tie yard foreman; W. M. Ames, foreman of training mill; N. J. Estes, foreman of adzing and boring mills; N. J. Estes, J. W. Shults, and A. W. Mitchell, treating engineers; H. D. Hardy, chief mechanic; J. E. Payne, welding foreman; J. L. Goss, J. O. Smith, Cliff Fleming, S. G. Austin, and J. Y. Smith, crane operators. (3)

This unit, a processing plant, takes ties, bridge timbers, and piling for railroads, principally the Illinois Central, and treats these timbers with creosote and holds them in storage subject to shipping orders. They have preserved and supplied a great quantity of creosoted bridge timber and piling to the highway departments of the states

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- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., July 11, 1908.  
 (2) Ibid., Feb. 11, 1910.  
 (3) J. J. Nichols, supt. of Ayer-Lord Tie Plant, Grenada, Miss.



TIE PLANT

Located three miles outside Grenada, this plant is the home of one of the largest industries in the county.

of Mississippi, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

The annual payroll of this plant is about \$100,000 and it employs two hundred men. In better times the amount of the payroll and the number of employees were about fifty per cent greater. It is estimated that the plant has paid out for wages and for Grenada County timber within the past thirty-two years nearly \$10,000,000. It has furnished employment to thousands of people in Grenada County, both white and colored. (1)

"AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IS THE TIE PLANT LOCATED JUST BELOW TOWN.

"How the Timbers Are Treated  
"Not More Than Fifty Such Concerns in the United States. 175  
Men Employed -- Pay Roll of \$1,800. Other Items.

"It affords The Sentinel pleasure to be able to present to its readers this week a little data about the tie plant, situated two miles south of Grenada. Grenada and Grenada County perhaps don't realize that they have one of the largest and most important industries in the South.

"There are less than half hundred such concerns in the United States. The name 'tie plant' does not fully indicate the character of work done. Cross ties, piling, and lumber of all kinds are 'treated' in order to preserve them and prevent decay and rot. The 'treatment' is given by forcing the timbers into four cylinders 126 feet long and six and a half in diameter when the pressure is applied, and the creosote, or chloride of zinc, whichever is to be used, is forced into the pores of the wood. Ties are generally 'treated' from five to six hours. The 'treatment' will prolong the life of timber indefinitely. The process was discovered about forty years ago and was introduced into the United States from Germany. Almost all the timbers are 'treated' with creosote. Chloride of zinc is used to 'treat' red oak, gum, elm, ash, and beech. The plant employs 175 men, 155 negroes, and 20 whites. The payroll is \$1500 per week, and besides this the railroad company has a yard force constantly at work which is paid \$300 per week.

"The tie plant property includes about 500 acres of land, on which are three handsome residences and one hotel, all of which are supplied with water works and electric lights,

(1) J. J. Nichols, supt. of Ayer-Lord Tie Plant, Grenada, Miss.

located three miles outside Grenada, this plant is the home of one of the largest industries in the county.

and 21 cabins. Twenty cabins belonging to Ross & Co. are rented by employees of the plant. The work being done, the perfection of the vast amount of machinery, and the completeness of the arrangement in every detail are almost a revelation, and will furnish hours of pleasant and profitable inspection and study.

"W. A. Campbell, the superintendent, is a most pleasant and obliging gentleman, and is thoroughly alive to his duties and responsibilities.

"C. R. Hoodless, the cashier, is a man of engaging personality, and not only has the affairs of the counting room well in hand, but appears to be acquainted with every detail of the machinery.

"W. A. Prather, who has charge of the yard force, has all the ear marks of a good man and a good citizen and he appears to understand perfectly his duties.

"Mr. Wm. Ames, carpenter foreman, W. A. Shultz, chief engineer.

"Recalling the fact that some complaint had been made by residents below Grenada on Yalobusha and Yazoo rivers about fish being killed by creosote from the plant getting into the waters of the river, The Sentinel man, while out at the plant, took occasion to look into the grounds for the complaint, and he found that an immense reservoir had been constructed, at a cost of \$18,500, to catch the waste oil, and it is scarcely possible for the oil, except in small quantities to reach the river. When the reservoir is nearly full, the oil is pumped out and reused."<sup>(1)</sup>

The GRENADA OILMILL, located between the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and the Yalobusha River, in the northern part of the city of Grenada, is one of the oldest manufacturing industries in this county. The company was founded in June, 1903, by J. C. Longstreet, president; J. B. Perry, vice-president and general manager; and H. J. Ray, secretary and treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of B. C. Duncan, J. C. Longstreet, S. T. Tatum, James Cuff, A. S. Bell, J. B. Perry, D. O. Semmes, B. C. Adams, all of Grenada; and R. W. Foot and G. W. Covington, pioneer oilmill men of South Mississippi.

About \$600,000 has been paid out in wages and salaries

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., April 25, 1908.

since its organization. During normal operation, with two shifts, the oilmill gives employment to at least forty men, white and colored. Its capacity for a twenty-four hour day is sixty tons of seed, which is equivalent to the seed from about 130 bales of cotton; thus the mill can process, in a twenty-four-hour day, the cottonseed produced on about four hundred acres of land. The oilmill has been of great benefit to this community, not only in providing employment to many men but also in providing a ready market for seed and an ample supply of cottonseed products.

The GRENADA GROCERY COMPANY was incorporated in 1907 for \$30,000, which capital has been raised from time to time to \$100,000. Among others, J. T. Thomas, J. B. Perry, W. D. Salmon, W. M. Cook were its first owners or incorporators.

The office and warehouse was originally located on its present site. The building has a thirteen-foot balcony three hundred feet long, as well as solid concrete floor and loading platforms. The Grenada Grocery Company employs at this time (1938) approximately 40 employees, with an approximate \$4,500 monthly pay roll, has assets at this time of well over \$300,000, and has nine delivery trucks and five trailers. It employs all home people, gives regular employment with vacations each year, and seldom changes employees. Some employees have been with the Company from ten to twenty years, and others from the time they were employed.

This company sponsors the Volunteer Food Stores in North Mississippi, including more than 60 of the outstanding merchants in that territory. It is affiliated with Volunteer Headquarters of Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, giving it the combined buying power of many outstanding jobbers throughout the country.

The present board of directors consists of John T. Keeton, Grenada; C. E. Fox, Charleston; Fred C. Dailey, Torrance; G. F. Deaton, secretary, Grenada; B. L. Davis, Jackson; C. H. Russell, vice-president, Hattiesburg; J. H. Oliver, president and manager, Grenada. (1)

The FEDERAL COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, first known as the Grenada Cotton Compress Company, founded in 1885, is Grenada County's oldest industry and is located in the eastern part of Grenada close to the Illinois Central Railroad.

(1) J. H. Oliver, Grenada, Miss.

It was the fifth compress built in the state, and B. F. Nichols and L. C. Wilder were largely responsible for its erection; other founders were Joe Newberger, John Powell, John Griffis, Robert Doak, and W. N. Pass.

Today, this company owns and operates seventy plants in six states, which compress twenty-five per cent of the cotton grown in the South.

In the fifty years of its operation here, the compress has paid out for salaries and wages the estimated sum of \$750,000, which has helped materially to stimulate business. During the past twelve months it has paid out about \$26,000 in salaries and wages. The storage capacity of the plant is now 23,500 bales, as compared to only 2,000 bales at its beginning.

Uncle Tom Smith, a colorful Negro character, is the oldest employee in point of service, having started work with the company in the late 80's. His employers say that his services are invaluable to them, for he is so thoroughly conversant with the many little details that only memory can record.

The compress received 23,000 bales of cotton and shipped 35,000 bales for the year ending May 31, 1936. Often there were only about a hundred bales of cotton stored in the compress, which indicates that the "huge surplus" of cotton, written about in recent years, is being exhausted. (1)

The Grenada branch of the D. L. FAIR LUMBER COMPANY, located on a big tract of land on the southern outskirts of Grenada, east of the Illinois Central Railroad, manufactures the famous "Delfair" brand of yellow pine lumber. Seventy-five men are employed, making the payroll average about three thousand dollars a month. The three mills near Grenada County produce lumber at the rate of about 6,000,000 feet per month and have over 7,000,000 feet in storage. The local plant has enough standing timber to keep it in operation another five years or longer. (2)

W. A. RANSOM LUMBER COMPANY'S mill was built in 1922 and has since that time paid out millions of dollars for labor and material. (3)

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- (1) J. B. Perry, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Files of the Fair Lumber Co., Grenada, Miss.  
 (3) W. M. Ransom, Grenada, Miss.

On December 31, 1936, the BELGRADE LUMBER COMPANY of Memphis, Tennessee, bought out the W. A. Ransom Lumber Company, formerly the Gayoso Lumber Company. The Belgrade Company is one of the South's largest manufacturers of hardwood lumber; T. M. Cathey, president, is its active head. This mill plans to start cutting lumber as soon as a sufficient number of logs are placed on its yard.

The oldest man in Grenada says that he can remember when he was a boy that it was said, "The lumber is all gone," but the growth of the trees contradicts this statement. There seem yet to be sufficient logs within the hauling radius of Grenada to justify continued operation of lumber mills.

The incorporators and founders of GRENADA COCA COLA BOTTLING COMPANY are J. G. Repsher, Frank Kaye, and H. L. Honeycutt; the amount of capital stock is \$75,000; the par value of shares is \$100; the period of existence is not to exceed fifty years; and its purpose is to manufacture, bottle and sell at wholesale and retail, coca cola, soda water, and carbonated beverages of a non-alcoholic nature. This company started operating in Grenada County December 24, 1926, and is still doing a good business, supplying Grenada and nearby counties. (1)

As long ago as July, 1838, banks were operated in Grenada - BANK OF GRENADA and the PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS BANK. How long these banks operated or who owned them, no one now remembers. Later, one known as LAKE BROTHERS' BANK was operated by Walter Scott and Richard Pinckney Lake, who came from Maryland. Following them, N. C. Snider, grandfather of Lieutenant-governor Beuhler Snider, was its head. According to reports, Snider was followed by a man named Nichols, or Wilder, or perhaps, both. McLeod was the only cashier ever employed by the MERCHANTS BANK, which was organized by Captain John Powell. A. C. Leigh and Robert Doak were the last presidents of the Merchants Bank. When it failed, the BANK OF COMMERCE, which shortly failed, came into existence and was operated by O. L. Kimbrough.

It was in 1890 that the present GRENADA BANK was organized, with a capital of \$60,000. At that time, though the town of Grenada had a population of 4500 and the county 16,802, the trade territory consisted of parts of

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- (1) H. L. Honeycutt, Grenada, Miss.

Tallahatchie, Calhoun, Yalobusha, Webster, Montgomery, and Carroll counties, and the business of the town exceeded that of today by one and a quarter million dollars. The volume of business of the few merchants was around \$250,000 each; cotton production averaged 40,000 bales, a number now decreased by 15,000 bales, since a new railroad lessens the territory, and other banks have been established. The building which now houses the bank was erected in 1909 at a cost of \$65,000, including lot, furniture, vaults, fixtures, and accessories. John Griffis remained president until his death in 1906, when J. T. Thomas, who had been cashier, succeeded him.

Joseph Newberger, director, and J. T. Thomas, president, with a view to increasing business, established the following branch banks: Bank of Eupora, Webster County (1898), building and accessories valued at \$14,000 (first branch bank); Bank of Ackerman, Choctaw County (1899), established at a cost of \$10,000 and remodeled in 1914; Bank of Louisville, Winston County (1903), remodeled the same year at a cost of \$22,500; Bank of Belzoni, Humphreys County (1904), new building, including appurtenances with lot (1904), remodeled in 1912 at a cost of \$36,500; Bank of Moorhead, Sunflower County, established the same year (1912) at a cost of \$65,000, including building, all appurtenances and lot; Bank of Oakland, moved to Itta Bena, Leflore County, and designated Bank of Itta Bena; Bank of Charleston, Tallahatchie County (1906), building, lot and accessories valued at \$110,000 (five stores built with and adjoining bank building costing \$50,000); Bank of Noxapater, Winston County, established at a cost of \$8,000; Bank of Vardaman, Calhoun County (1906), moved to Cleveland, Bolivar County, and designated Bank of Cleveland, at a total cost of \$30,000; Calhoun County Bank, located at Calhoun City (1906), valued at \$14,000, including building, lot, etc.; Bank of McCool, moved to Bolivar County and designated Bank of Shaw, value of building, lot, etc., \$21,000. Subsequent to establishment of above branch banks, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the removal of a branch bank to another location, hence the removal of Bank of Woodland to Sumner, Tallahatchie County, was made to save the People's Bank from failure, and it became known as the Bank of Sumner, total value, \$30,000.

The venture under the management of J. T. Thomas has been very successful. The value of the thirteen bank buildings, including the parent bank of Grenada, amounts

to \$486,200; the peak deposits in 1929 were something above \$9,000,000. Always, the policy of the bank has been to foster agriculture and chicken and stock raising, by aiding and encouraging boys and girls and their parents to live at home, profitably and comfortably.

For sometime after the failure of the Merchants Bank, there was only one bank in the city, until the GRENADA TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY was organized, with the names of J. W. Lee, A. S. Bell, A. Gerard, W. F. Martin, D. O. Semmes, G. W. Eatman, and W. P. S. Doty appearing in the charter of incorporation. W. F. Martin was its first president; J. B. Perry, its first vice-president; and H. J. Ray, its first cashier. A number of the oldest and best citizens were among the early directors - R. Doak, J. P. Broadstreet, A. S. Bell, J. S. King, G. B. Jones, B. C. Duncan, and R. H. Stokes.

Since its organization there have been only three presidents - G. B. Jones, W. F. Martin, and H. J. Ray; the latter was raised from the position of cashier and has served as president since January, 1914, about twenty-three years; H. J. Ray has served the bank as either cashier or president since its organization in 1903. During the thirty-four years of its existence the bank has weathered every depression; during the last, it did not borrow a dollar, did not draw on its accumulated surplus at any time, and it paid regular dividends all through that period.

Since its first year, the bank has not missed paying an annual dividend; with the 1937 dividend of 14 per cent it will have paid its shareholders 50 per cent on their holdings - an average annual dividend of over 14 per cent. In addition, it has created a surplus of more than one and one-half times its capital; the stock of the bank today is marketable above two for one. (1)

THE GRENADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (see chap. 19, Organization) has, in its thirty-three years, been influential in bringing a number of industries to Grenada. Among them are The Phoenix Chair Factory, an overall factory, a serum plant, the Gayoso Lumber Company, George C. Brown's business, the Grenada Ply Wood Factory and Cooperage Company, and the Grenada Hosiery Mill, owned by Goodman Brothers of Indianapolis, Indiana. Most or all of these industries are no longer located in Grenada. (2)

(1) Mrs. S. A. Morrison, Grenada, Miss.  
(2) W. B. Hoffa, Grenada, Miss.

### Transportation

The first meeting of the stockholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (see chap. 15 Transportation) was held at Grenada on June 21, 1852. The date on which trains first entered Grenada County is not definitely known but is thought to be 1859. Since that time the railroad has constantly sought to promote the agricultural and industrial development of its territory. At one time the Illinois Central purchased purebred Jersey bulls and lent them free of charge to the farmers of Grenada County to improve the grade of dairy cattle. Soil-building programs have also been encouraged.

The Illinois Central has contributed to the commercial advancement as well as to the industrial advancement of Grenada County. Aside from the day-to-day benefits of good passenger services, freight, express, and mail transportation, it is adding to the prosperity of Grenada through large local expenditures.

In 1935 the railroad distributed \$137,000 in Grenada County in wages and pensions; \$39,000 in taxes for the support of schools, highways, and other public services, and \$4,800 for other items, bringing the railroad's total expenditures up to \$181,000 in that year.

The YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY (see chap. 15 Transportation) known as the "Peavine," was built in 1900. An old copy of the Grenada Sentinel listing the county men who contributed to this fund shows that John W. Griffis headed the list with a contribution of \$1,000. Agitation for the extension of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad from its terminus at Parsons in western Grenada County, to Grenada, was constant just before 1900, and the railroad agreed to extend this line if enough local contributions could be raised. W. B. Hoffa, who insisted "We must give to get," was appointed chairman of the finance committee, and to him goes much of the credit for securing this extension.

Due to the extension of this line, Grenada County has benefited to the extent of millions of dollars and has been further benefited by the removal to Grenada of many of its most substantial citizens. Several industries came to Grenada almost as a direct result of this extension - Ayer-Lord Tie Plant, Dixie-Hardwood Specialty Company,

Phoenix Chair Company, George C. Brown, and Gayoso Lumber Company. All of these companies, except Ayer-Lord Tie Plant, have since been moved from this county. (1) The railroads have never had shops in Grenada.

The NORMIS TRANSPORT COMPANY operates buses between Grenada and Houston daily, charging a fare of two cents per mile plus sales tax; they also handle light freight and express.

The TRI-STATE TRANSIT COMPANY, operating through Grenada County, has an express service that is fast, dependable, and economical. The line goes through Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. (2)

### Private Utilities

About 1888, the first ice factory was built by some enterprising citizens of Grenada; it was known as the GRENADA ICE COMPANY but was not successfully operated and was bought out by Doak and Fairfield. Later, Doak bought Fairfield's interest, and it became known as DOAK'S ICE FACTORY. After it was destroyed by fire, a small ice plant was operated by F. E. Carl for a short time. All of these factories were located in a small building on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad. Gerard & Nason owned an ice factory which was later burned, and then ice was imported from the Great Lakes.

Before 1900 it was difficult for people in Grenada County, outside the city limits, to keep ice. Travel was slow, and the sun, beating down on uncovered wagons and buggies, melted the ice in transit; few people had refrigerators, so they kept their ice either in sacks packed in the sawdust in which they had bought it or in tin tubs covered with papers or blankets. It did not conserve foods and was classed as a luxury, since most people could draw cool water from a deep well and keep milk and butter fresh in the dairy. They had not yet cultivated a taste for iced-tea.

In 1904, Will McLeod had a small ice house at the present location of the Boone Cooperage Company and imported ice from Greenwood and Memphis. Later, Tatum & Powell began to operate in the rear of the present Grenada Wholesale Company in competition with McLeod. An ice-war of short duration ensued, in which ice sold for five cents a hundred pounds or was given away if called for. Ice was delivered

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Centennial Edition, July 16, 1936.
- (2) Manager, Rose Cafe, Grenada, Miss.

twice daily in wagons drawn by horses or mules, and a horn or gong was carried to notify customers that the ice wagon was passing by. Mr. Gerard still has in his possession the gong used by Nason & Gerard Ice Company.

In 1915, Pittman & Cole put in a modern ice factory across the railroad tracks from the power-house, which they sold to H. L. Honeycutt in 1919; Honeycutt's plant, now known as the CITY ICE AND COAL COMPANY, has modern machinery, a commodious brick building, and five trucks, running daily to deliver ice. Coupon books are used with which customers buy ice at the rate of five hundred pounds for \$2.45; 1,000 pounds for \$4.75; 3,000 pounds for \$12.

On Commerce Street, in West Grenada, is an ice house for storage of ice for that section of the city. (1)

#### Public Utilities

The first telephone in Grenada County was put in the home of Dr. T. J. Brown in the year 1894 by a company owned by the City of Grenada and operated by home people, with W. H. Latimer as president. It was later taken over by the SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, which company has recently erected a beautiful building on Depot Street. C. M. Jones is manager; Abe Trotman, head lineman. (2)

Grenada's water system makes a monthly profit of eight or nine hundred dollars for the city. Since 1897 twelve wells have been sunk; at present, two pump wells, furnishing 1500 gallons a minute to a reservoir on Pine Hill, which holds 149,000 gallons, furnish water for the city. The original waterworks, in 1897, formed a part of the Grenada Water & Electric Light Plant. The electricity plant, a power system, was purchased in 1925 by the MISSISSIPPI POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, which still furnishes the electric power. (3)

#### Retail Stores 1935

In 1935 Grenada County had in operation 118 retail stores and the volume of sales for that year was \$1,524,000. The town of Grenada had 93 stores and total sales of \$1,391,000. Connected with these stores was a total of 129 proprietors and 205 employees. (4)

- (1) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Dr. T. J. Brown, Grenada Miss.
- (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Centennial Edition, July 16, 1936.
- (4) United States Census Report, 1934.

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Rose Cafe, Manager	Grenada, Miss.
Morrison, Mrs. S. A.	Grenada, Miss.
Nichols, J. J. (Supt. Ayer-Lord Tie Plant)	Grenada, Miss.
Oliver, J. H., (Pres. Grenada Grocery Co.)	Grenada, Miss.
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4, 1845; April 5, 1845; Aug. 23, 1845;  
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22, 1842; Jan. 13, 1842; Jan. 6, 1842;  
Feb. 12, 1842, Feb. 26, 1842; March 12,  
1842; March 19, 1842; April 9, 1842;  
April 14, 1842; April 23, 1842; July 16,  
1842; Aug. 13, 1842; Oct. 15, 1842;  
Nov. 5, 1842; Nov. 26, 1842.



## CHAPTER XV

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

TRANSPORTATIONRoads and Highways

Roads in Grenada County were originally laid out to follow ridges, and thus until forty years ago travel consisted of toiling up and down the hills. The occupants of carriages often found it necessary to get out and walk up hills, mercifully sparing the horses. Draft-horses were practically unknown, and it was almost beyond the strength of two light-weight horses to draw a heavy carriage with a half dozen occupants up the muddy clay hills of Grenada County. Two hills especially dreaded were Goodram, and an unnamed hill between Elliott Station and the Payne place.

Light-weight carriages or buggies moved the earliest families to Grenada County, but horse-back riding was the favorite mode of travel for short distances. Ladies had riding-skirts and side-saddles. Men on horse-back would start out early for town, go to the house of a near neighbor who, expecting him, would intentionally delay his leaving; then these two would ride on together until they caught up with another, until a dozen or more would reach town together.

In an early paper appeared this item:

"It would be a good thing to advise the people when they ride to town not to tie their HORSES to the fences, as there are some mischievous lads who might cut their bridles, and besides horses sometimes pull fences down, and it is somewhat troublesome to put them to rights." (1)

The following sketch of old times in Grenada was written by L. A. Duncan, for the Meridian Star:

"In the summer of 1838 my father removed, with his family to Grenada, in this state. Of course we came by

(1) The Morning Herald, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 19, 1843.

dirt road; there was no other way. Our progress was slow, and at night we camped out. That was the style in those days. A four-horse wagon, a two-horse wagon and a barouche constituted our train--not to mention a man on horseback and a boy on a pony, and a big dog. On the 6th day of July I remember, we reached our destination, having passed through but one town on our route--Pontotoc.

"Grenada was the new name of a compromise of two towns in very close proximity--'Pittsburg' and 'Tullahoma.' They were separated only by a line street, the former became the west ward, and the latter the east. Pittsburg was noted for its high bridge across the Yalobusha river; but a steamboat, several years after, pulled it down and Tullahoma, or the east ward, finally absorbed the west. Small steamboats came up the river once in a while; but cotton was shipped generally by 'keel boats' to 'Williams Landing,' now Greenwood.

"It not only took days, but weeks, to get freight from New Orleans, and then only when the river was up. In order to get a small box of things in time for use, two boys, one 15 and the other 10, were started from Grenada in the spring of 1839 for 'Manchester,' on the Yazoo--now known as Yazoo City. They made the trip in a 'carry-all'--a vehicle with a top something like the spring wagon of today, but without springs. The mails were carried and travelers in four-horse coaches. Drivers used long tin trumpets to herald their approach to stations, and boys rushed out to meet the stage and swing on to the 'boot' straps for a short ride." (1)

The stagecoach line which passed through Grenada came from Jackson and went on to Memphis, Tennessee. The regular stopping place at Grenada was where the home of J. B. Horn, Sr., now stands. Coaches were slow compared with present-day methods of travel, their usual speed being about four miles an hour. In making a long journey, it was necessary to spend the nights at inns along the route. The first stagecoach to pass through Grenada reached there in January, 1838, just twenty-two years and three months before the first railroad was completed. (2) The old stage line was a common dirt road, and little care was given to its upkeep. (3)

An idea of the fares charged on the stagecoaches may be obtained from the following clipping:

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Mar. 21, 1908.  
 (2) Ibid., Apr. 4, 1903.  
 (3) W. E. Boushe, Grenada, Miss.

#### "TO TRAVELERS

"(Fare Reduced 6½¢ per Mile)

"The Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have reduced the fare on the Stage Lines to 6½¢ per mile and coaches and teams are good and for travelers exceedingly accommodating. A stage leaves Memphis, Tennessee daily except Sunday for Holly Springs, here connection with their tri-weekly line South for Oxford, Coffeerville, Grenada, Carrollton, Lexington, Benton, Yazoo City, and Canton for connecting with B. A. Reshers line to Jackson. At Holly Springs connects with their tri-weekly line East for Salem and Ripley, then connecting with Messrs. Gallahar and Barretts line to Tusculumbia, Alabama, and connecting there with Decatur and the stage line to Huntsville, Alabama, at Decatur connecting with the main Eastern line to Charleston, South Carolina Via Summerville, Warrenton, Jefferson, Alabama, Rome, Cassville, Marietta, Decatur, Covington, and Madison, Georgia. At Holly Springs, also connecting with Mr. Millers Tri-Weekly line to Columbus, Mississippi, Via Pontotoc and Aberdeen. Stage leaves Memphis for the south Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock A. M. and the East on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. Leaves Yazoo City North on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 A. M.

Memphis to Holly Springs	55 miles	\$3.50
Holly Springs to Coffeerville	65 miles	\$4.00
Coffeerville to Lexington	76 miles	\$5.00
Lexington to Yazoo City	38 miles	\$2.50
Lexington to Canton	50 miles	\$4.00

#### INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

Memphis to Germantown	15 miles	\$1.25
Germantown to N. Mt. Pleasant	20	1.50
N. Mt. Pleasant to Holly Springs	15	1.25
Holly Springs to Salem	16	1.25
Salem to Ripley	20	1.25
Holly Springs to Oxford	32	2.00
Oxford to Coffeerville	33	2.00
Coffeerville to Grenada	16	1.00
Grenada to Carrollton	25	1.50
Carrollton to Lexington	33	2.00
Lexington to Benton	28	2.00
Benton to Yazoo	10	.75
Benton to Canton	22	2.00

\*Fare from Memphis to Tuscumbia, Alabama, 10 dollars, Huntsville, \$14.50. Line from Memphis to Huntsville, Alabama, three days, Stage offices, Memphis, at Commercial Hotel, Yazoo City, at Phoenix House.

L. Sims & Brothers." (1)

In the latter part of the 1830's, North Mississippi was dependent in a great measure upon wagons from Tennessee for provisions. Provisions reached Grenada on boats via the Yalobusha River; the first two keel boats up this river landed May 7, 1835, loaded with flour, bacon, plain furniture, and whiskey; cotton was brought in wagons to Grenada from sixty miles in all directions and stored in warehouses along the river front, to be taken on boats and exchanged for dry goods, sugar, coffee, potatoes, and other provisions. Early Grenada was rough, like all frontier towns. James Sims, marshal, controlled this rough element when he made the first arrests early in the 1840's. About this time, John A. Murrell, a noted outlaw, was tried at Grenada (see chap. 6, Outlaw Days). (2)

There were once only three roads leading eastward from Grenada-- The GRAYSPORT ROAD, the MIDDLE ROAD, and the PROVIDENCE ROAD. The section along the latter is one of the most historic in the county. The largest Indian mound in the county (see chap. 3, Indians) is on this road, eight miles from Grenada; the site of Lemmon's store, at which the notorious Mel Cheatham (see chap. 6, Outlaw Days) plotted an infamous murder, can be pointed out from the Providence road, and remains of slave quarters on the Crowder place are also visible. It has lost a great deal of the importance it once held in Grenada County since other roads have been built from that section to Grenada. It runs through the Bogue watershed, and there is no finer land in Grenada County; this land shows less evidence of deterioration than most land in the county, considering the length of time it has been cleared.

Grenada was road-conscious as far back as 1836, for the legislature passed an act in January of that year as follows: "An act to incorporate the Grenada Bridge and Turnpike Company. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, that for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the construction of a bridge and turnpike leading from the town of Grenada, in Yalobusha County, etc." (3) Capital stock was \$20,000 and shares were \$100 each. One half of the purchase price of each share was to be paid at the end of subscribing, one-fourth in six months,

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., June 14, 1845.
- (2) John Rundle, Manuscripts from Files of Grenada High School, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) Acts of Legislature, 1836, Jackson, Miss.

and balance at any time appointed by the directors.

Commissioners were A. C. Baines, N. Howard, John B. Pass, and G. K. Wooton.

Within three years the company was to construct a substantial bridge, which was to be a toll-bridge across Yalobusha River, and a turnpike road not over four miles, or less than two miles long, to cost not less than \$19,000. The toll was to be as follows: Each person on foot, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; man and horse, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; cattle, horses, mules in droves, each, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; sheep and hogs, each, 4c; four-wheel carriages or wagon with team, each, 50c; two-wheel carriages, carts and team, 25c.

It was stipulated that this company was to keep its property in good repair. (1)

Many suggestions for the repair and upkeep of roads were made by citizens of Grenada:

"Mr. Editor: Permit me to call the attention through your paper to the situation of that part of the street, (leading to the ferry on Abeatupon bogue), just beyond the grave yard. It is well known that at times, during high water, it is impassable for vehicles or horsemen. This street is the only one leading to a populous wealthy section, and is traveled more than any others. Why should it be neglected? I am sure a good bridge could be made in two days, that will stand for years, and there is no point in our corporation where the work could be expended more beneficially.

"Let not this good work be delayed any longer.

Citizen." (2)

"The citizens of Grenada and vicinity are requested to meet at Williamson's Hotel at 11 o'clock on Saturday next, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening the roads East of town." (3)

"Mr. Editor:

"Permit me through this medium to call the attention of the town authorities to a well or sink which is on the

- (1) Newspaper Files, Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
- (2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 22, 1845.
- (3) Ibid., May 24, 1845.

right of way leading to the Post Office from the square. Mr. Editor ought this not to be filled up? It is very dangerous and I think that our selectmen ought to blush for the fact that our streets are all in a wretched condition, and especially Main St. I hope that something will be done ere long to remedy these affairs and to have the old wells in town filled up.

A Citizen." (1)

In January, 1852, the Grenada Turnpike and Ferry Company was incorporated, the act reading as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that Joseph Collins, H. Talbert, Wm. Lake, G. W. Conly, John C. Stokes, Levine Lake, G. W. Lake, A. D. Statham and R. Coffman be, and they are hereby incorporated a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Grenada Turnpike and Ferry Company, for the purpose of establishing a ferry across Yalobusha River and across Yalobusha swamp." The landing on the Grenada side was at the end of Main Street. This company's toll fees, slightly less than that of the Grenada Bridge and Turnpike Company, were as follows: single horse, 5¢; man and horse, 10¢; one-horse buggy, 25¢; two-horse buggy, 30¢; carriage, 40¢; wagons from 25¢ to 50¢. (2)

In February, 1856, an act was passed to incorporate the Grenada and Graysport Plank Road Company; this act reads as follows:

"G. T. Aldridge, Wm. C. Chamberlain, Oliver Perry, Geo. W. Conly, A. G. Boone, and Jacob Portevent are hereby created a body corporate and politic for the purpose of constructing a plank road from the town of Grenada to the town of Graysport. The capitol stock to be \$20,000 or more and the shares fifty dollars each." An amendatory act excused the company from building a bridge across the Yalobusha River and said a ferry could be substituted. These privileges were extended to 1870. (3)

Despite this early attention to roads, the 1900's still found complaints of transportation difficulties in the local paper:

"At a meeting of board of mayor and aldermen it was determined to resume the building of granolithic side

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Mar. 29, 1845.
- (2) Acts of the Mississippi State Legislature, 1852.
- (3) Ibid., 1856.

walks and advertisements for bids were ordered." (1)

"Editor Sentinel: How long, oh! how long! is this thing to last, our board met last week, allowed accounts for Mr. So & So, advertised bids for So & So--elected county attorney, drew \$53 for inspecting the public roads, 'drew pay as follows' and adjourned.

"The roads now in places are almost impassable. Last night one of our neighbors had his mule fall through one of the highway bridges and broke its leg. Last week one of our doctors had his buggy broken and people are kept away from church because it is too far to walk and the roads too rough to travel over. The time has come to stop letting out contracts and enforce the ones we have already out. If the contractors can't work the roads, let them give up their jobs. If we are getting all we pay for tell us so that we may hush growling and go on and be ready for the Road Tax.

Tax Payer." (2)

"Editor Sentinel: How long are our city fathers going to remain under the cloud of daily criticism to which they are subjected by reason of the antiquated methods pursued in the working of our streets? The county roads are infinitely superior to our city streets, yet our citizenship are continually crying out for the betterment of our county roads not realizing that they should at least set a good example in road working by making our streets better than the county roads leading from Grenada. Grenada's streets do not compare at all favorably with the streets of our sister towns of Greenwood, Yazoo City, or Clarksdale, although the soil conditions of Grenada's streets are much better for road building than they are in any of the towns mentioned. We appreciate the fact that the city has had to spend a great deal of money for sidewalk grading and crossings, but we have not very much more of that to do for the present and we urge upon our city administration to turn its attention to our streets and their much-needed improvement. What we really need is to have our streets worked by contract, at least until we get them in shape. Let them out to the best road contractor in the county, at so much per mile; or better still, to employ him for the work, paying him fairly for his teams and time thereby getting the best results.

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 22, 1908.
- (2) Ibid., June 20, 1908.

"After the streets are once shaped up our city could with one or two split log drags to run over them after each heavy rain, and a one-horse mower to cut down the unsightly weeds and grass that grow so luxuriantly in all of our streets, add so much to the natural beauty of our town and to the pleasure of those who drive.

"Is it asking too much of those to whom we have entrusted our city government to give us this much needed improvement.

Citizen." (1)

"The Board of Aldermen of this city at their meeting Thursday evening passed a resolution authorizing the working of the streets by contract, and have instructed the Recorder to advertise for bids. This assures us good streets, a subject in which our citizens have shown a lively interest especially of late. Bids were also asked for putting stone or concrete curbing around the Public Square." (2)

About this time, Grenada established a pound and passed an ordinance to prohibit the running at large of livestock within the city limits. (3)

With the coming of the automobile and its growing usage, better roads became imperative. Highways were straightened, hills were evaded or cut down, and the roads were kept in good repair.

The first automobiles attracted a great deal of attention on their appearance in Grenada.

"No surprise was felt when our friend Jim Windham, 'the king of Elliott,' and his handsome son-in-law, Milton Miers, came dashing into Grenada a few evenings ago in an automobile. The lack of surprise grows out of the fact that Mr. Windham's great financial success makes him a leader in the progress of the county. Automobiles mean better attention to roads, and Messrs. Windham and Miers are to be congratulated that they are the first to purchase an automobile in Grenada County." (4)

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., May 20, 1910.

(2) Ibid., June 24, 1910.

(3) Ibid., July 22, 1910.

(4) Ibid., Apr. 23., 1909.

the ridges, as formerly.

Serving this county are the NORMIS AND THE TRI-STATE BUS LINES. There is comfortable bus service on U. S. Highway 51, north to Memphis and south to Jackson, and on State Highway 7, northeast as far as Holly Springs, via the Tri-State Bus line. The Normis line, equally as good as the Tri-State, operates between Grenada and Houston, also between Grenada and Charleston, daily.

#### Railroads

The first incorporated railroad company in Grenada County was the GRENADA RAILROAD COMPANY authorized by the State Legislature May 13, 1837, with a capital of \$800,000; length of the road to be thirty-five miles, extending from Grenada, on the Yalobusha River, to Douglass, on the Yazoo, in Carroll County. James Smith, J. T. Talbert, J. A. Turat, Uriah Tyson, A. C. Campbell, R. S. Pryley, and E. Luter were named commissioners. The panic of 1837 prevented the building of this road.

Keen interest in railroads was displayed among the people of North Mississippi. Nowhere in the state was the need of improved transportation more urgent than in Yalobusha County, of which Grenada was then a part, as planters were compelled to transport cotton and other products down the tortuous Yalobusha River, or over roads which were very unsatisfactory. Enterprising citizens foresaw in the railroad the ultimate solution of transportation problems, and the movement which was ultimately to bring a railroad to Grenada was the Illinois Central Land Grant Bill, introduced in Congress by Senator Stephen A. Douglas in 1849. (1)

G. S. Golliday, Greene Crowder, John C. Stokes, D. Statham, and Aurelius Martin were among the stockholders. The first meeting of stockholders was held at Grenada, June 21, 1852.

In November, 1859, the Grenada, Houston, and Eastern Railroad Company was incorporated, the act reading: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi that R. D. Crowder, G. W. Lake, B. C. Adams, J. J. Gage, A. S. Ross, Nathaniel Howard, J. L. Davis, P. Tilman, John B. Ross, and R. Richardson of the county of Yalobusha, etc." (2) The route was to be from Grenada, through Pittsboro and Houston, to the Alabama line. Capitol stock was not to exceed six million dollars. There were

(1) Railroad Magazine, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

(2) Act of Legislature of the State of Mississippi, 1859.

to be thirteen directors, and share-holders were permitted to work out the price of their shares.

Trains over the ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM (see chap. 14, Industry) entered Grenada County in 1859, but the exact date is not known. Grenada was thus linked with Jackson, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on the south, and on the north, by the great rail network that had spread from the Atlantic Seaboard to Iowa and Missouri.

Other reports say, however, that the first train actually to reach Grenada was that of the MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL, in July, 1860, and the first ticket agent was H. M. Butts. The first locomotives burned wood, and woodyards were located at Torrence, Elliott, and Grenada. These old engines, heavily trimmed in brass, with cabbage-head smokestacks, were always named for prominent people. A. M. Payne, George Brown, and other stockholders in the railroad, had locomotives named for them. Tracks were wider than those of today and were mostly built by slave labor; the average track was four feet, eight inches wide; train fare was then five cents per mile. During the War between the States the railway station, eating-house, and water station at Grenada were destroyed; since that time, Grenada has had uninterrupted passenger, freight, express, and mail service.

In 1901, the Illinois Central extended the Greenwood branch of the YAZOO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY RAILROAD (see chap. 14, Industry) from Parsons to Grenada, thus providing Grenada with a direct route to Greenwood, Yazoo City, and other Delta points. Substantial progress has resulted from the Illinois Central's efforts to promote the agricultural and industrial development of its territory. Total expenditures of this railroad in Grenada County for one year amounted to \$181,000. (1)

#### River Transportation

River transportation, which, up to the time of the building of railroads, was the principal means of handling crops and receiving merchandise, was, as far as Grenada County was concerned, rather uncertain. Although Grenada lay at the head of navigation of the Yalobusha River, the river could only be used in time of high water. On some occasions the water did not rise high enough for boats even during the winter, so that cotton and other supplies had to be transported in ox-wagons to or from either the harbor at Memphis or at Greenwood, which were at all times available.

(1) Railroad Magazine, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Early boats were small, mere tugboats of shallow draught, propelled by stern wheels; their average rate of speed was from eight to ten miles per hour, and they were not extensively used as passenger crafts. Cotton, the principal export commodity, was loaded on flatboats or barges, which were pushed or pulled by small steamers; the river was much deeper than now; but even at high water, boats often ran into shallows. In spite of these disadvantages, river transportation played an important part in the development of Grenada County. Grenada merchants sometimes mentioned in their advertisements that prices would be lower when the boat arrived with more merchandise (see chap. 14, Industry).

Editorial items and advertisements serve to indicate how affairs in Grenada depended on river traffic:

"Our town was visited on Saturday last, by the steam boat Richmond, Capt. SAVAGE. This is the first steam boat that has arrived here this season, and the second that has ever penetrated so far up the Yalobusha river as Pittsburg:-- but surely two experiments are sufficient to test the practicability of navigating the river by steam. The Captain of the Richmond, informs us, that between this place and Tuscahoma, there are fewer obstructions to steam boat navigation, with the exception of projecting trees, than below the latter place, and that with a small expenditure, the navigation of the river to this point, might be rendered excellent. With this fact staring them in the face, will not the citizens of Grenada, Pittsburg and Troy unite their efforts for the accomplishment of an enterprise so beneficial to those towns and their vicinities, as would be the improvement of the navigation of the Yalobusha. We will not insult their intelligence by the expression of a doubt on this subject -- indeed we feel somewhat disposed to express our surprise, that the improvement spoken of has not been attended to previous to this time." (1)

#### ----- "YALOBUSHA PACKET

"The new, light draught, staunch built steamer,

#### YAZOO PLANTER

S. H. HALL, Master, has now commenced her regular trips, and will continue to run as a Weekly Packet, during the season between

(1) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss., Dec. 10, 1835.

Williams Landing and Grenada,

For freight or passage, having very excellent accommodations. Cabin all in state rooms.

Apply to

A. S. Brown Agent." (1)

-----  
"Just arrived, the new and splendid

Keel Boat  
HENRY CLAY.

"From Maysville Ky., with a full cargo of produce, consisting of the following articles, viz:

"Flour, best quality, best rectified Whiskey; Bulk Pork, Lard, Bourbon Whiskey, five years old; assorted Stone ware, Cheese, Wooden Ware, small lot of medicines suitable for families, Window Glass large sizes, blue and black Ink, Tin ware, Books, Cog. Brandy, Pipes, Ploughs, cigars, good quality Chairs, Beef in bbls., a few barrels best Ale, Salt, in bbls; and various other articles, which will be sold low for CASH.

"The planters and citizens are invited to call and examine them. I will also take Freight for New Orleans on low terms, with privilege of reshipping at Williams Landing.

Stephen Lee." (2)

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"The Yalobusha is now impassable, except in skiffs, covering the bottom north of this place to a distance of mile and a half, and still rising." (3)

-----  
"Notice to Travelers. The Ferry which I have been heretofore attending to, will be discontinued on the thirtieth inst. All persons who have paid or subscribed to me at that Ferry for the present year, will find me at what has been heretofore known as the UPPER FERRY, ready and willing to fulfil all my former engagements with them

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss. Jan. 22, 1842.  
(2) Ibid., Jan. 29, 1842.  
(3) Ibid., Feb. 5, 1842.

on the same terms as before. Having made the suitable arrangements, I will have two good and substantial Boats and no exertions will be spared upon my part to facilitate the passage across the river.

"The road is in good order, and immediate steps will be taken for further improvement.

WILLIAM N. SHERMAN." (1)

-----  
"Travelers, Take Notice. The Ferry, formerly kept by Mr. Sherman, on the Yalobusha River at Grenada, is now in the hands of the proprietor. -- The bridges will all be examined, and when found necessary, immediate repairs will be made. The road is considered in good order, yet, the proprietors desirous of making it more substantial, and easy for the passage of carriages, will continue to improve it during the summer.

"This Ferry is on the old and long traveled road leading to the bridge. -- Travelers desiring to cross the river at this point, will when coming from the North, take the right hand road at the two sign posts, when from the South, they will take the left hand road leading directly to the Ferry, where they will find an old experienced ferryman, attentive and accommodating." (2)

-----  
"TO PLANTERS.

"The undersigned will run their good and substantial Keel-Boat 'North Star' between this place and Wm's. Landing the ensuing season, and will be ready to take COTTON, or other Freight, and give Bills of Lading through to New Orleans as soon as the river rises.

"They expect also to have another substantial Keel-Boat in readiness as soon as the season opens.

"Having procured a good Cotton Shed, lately occupied by Col. Morton, and put it in first rate order for the reception and preservation of Cotton, we are prepared to Store any Freight which may be consigned to our care, and will preserve it in good condition, FREE OF CHARGE for Storage, if shipped this season on our boats -- if shipped

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., May 14, 1842.  
(3) Ibid., June 4, 1842.

on any other, the charge being at the usual rates.

"We will take cotton through to N. Orleans at the lowest customary prices.

ABSALOM WHITE  
J. D. JACKSON." (2)

"Freight & Storage. I have a COTTON SHED on each side of the river; and planters and others who may wish to haul cotton to this place can have their cotton Stored on either side of the river, at customary rates. I have also two good KEEL BOATS, 'Henry Clay' and 'Neptune,' that will run between this place and Wm's Landing through the ensuing season, and Freight COTTON and Merchandise at customary rates.

Geo. W. Lake." (2)

"Something New: The Keelboat North Star, started in gallant trim from our wharf on Thursday last with a load of Cotton for New Orleans and a market. Capt. E. Kerwin has the honor of commanding the first boat that ever descended the Yalobusha in the month of October." (3)

"The river is still in good boating order, most of the cotton has been carried off and the boats are returning with rich cargoes to our merchants and others, by the way our friend Munford has some of the finest apples ever brought to this place, only \$1.75 per bbl. Oats, Potatoes, Flour, Onions &c., are plenty in town, and low, for cash." (4)

#### "IMPROVEMENT

"The experience and experiments of the last ten years have demonstrated the practicability of navigating the YALOBUSHA RIVER from Williams' Landing to this place

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 24, 1842.
- (2) Ibid., Nov. 5, 1842.
- (3) The Morning Herald, Grenada, Miss., Oct. 7, 1843.
- (4) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Mar. 11, 1843.

with Steam Boats from four to five months during the business season of the year, with as much regularity and certainty, and with more rapidity and less than half the expense than it is now done with Keel Boats. Then, why not have a regular packet between this place and the YAZOO RIVER? Why do not the Planters and Merchants of this vicinity unite together, as one man and encourage the construction of a Steamboat especially adapted to their wants? The saving to this country in down and up freights in a single season would be greater than the outlay of capital necessary to effect so desirable an object. We are glad to perceive that the public mind is already directed to this subject by our enterprising and public spirited fellow-citizen W. W. Munford, whose proposition to raise one hundred hands for ten days in the month of August next (a season when our planters are generally at leisure) to remove the obstructions on the banks of the river from this place to the mouth of the river. We understand that Maj. Munford, if properly encouraged, will have a regular Steam Boat packet from this to William's Landing the next freighting season. There seems to be a general feeling in favor of the experiment to navigating the Yalobusha with Steam Boats instead of Keel Boats. The only obstacles to the successful consummation of the enterprise is the counteracting interest arising out of the capital already invested in Keel Boats. Some of our most enterprising merchants have withdrawn a portion of their capital from their regular business and invested in Keel Boats in order to prevent extortions in the transportation of their own freights. A merchant in all Cotton-growing regions, must necessarily, have an intimate connexion with the shipment and sale of the Planters' Cotton and in the bringing of his bagging and rope yearly supplies and experience has taught them that stability and uniformity in the price of freights cannot be calculated upon with certainty where the navigating interest of a country is in the hands of transient Keel-boat men. Besides the advantage of uniformity of the prices of exportation and importation which would be guaranteed by a Steamboat of our own, we would have secured to the community a greater convenience in traveling than has or can be enjoyed by this community while we rely exclusively on Keel-boat navigation. We have had demonstration of the necessity of some concert of action upon this subject, from the fact that after the trade is regularly opened with keel boats and the whole summer spent by keel boat owners in engaging freights, that a steamboat of the best character may come to our landing without the meeting with any encouragement. The instances that have occurred in illustration of this position, does not



prove a disinclination to patronize Steamboats or the partiality of our business men to Keel boat navigation, but it proves only that our Merchants and Planters have committed themselves to the Keel boats and that they adhere to their engagements although adverse to their interest. Let the same character of men agree to patronize a regular Steam packet of our own and their enthusiasm and zeal for the steam-packet would be as much greater as the difference between the rate of traveling on the two.

"A regular Steam boat navigation to this place is a matter of interest and importance to the poorer class of the community (who have not much to do with freights) in the regular supplies it would afford of all articles of consumption and the cheaper rate of everything exported to our market.

"A regular steam packet to this place would benefit the merchants by enabling them to sell lower at the same profits and thereby command the business of a greater scope of country. This enterprise would immediately change the business aspect of the town by imparting activity, energy, and vigor to all the branches of trade. Why not, then, encourage the Steamboat enterprise and the preparatory step of clearing out the obstructions in the river? Certainly not for the paltry interest which some of our best men have invested in keel boats will we lose the aid and interest which they uniformly take in commercial importance and prosperity of the country with which they have been so long and so intimately identified. We have a presentiment of zeal and enthusiasm for that quarter instead of opposition. Many of the most influential and wealthy planters of the neighborhood have agreed to spare a liberal share of their force in the month of August next to assist in clearing the way for a regular steamboat packet to Grenada the next season." (1)

"But little if any business is now doing on the Yalobusha River." (2)

"Our River is now in fine order for boating, we may look in a few days for several boats with valuable freights from below." (3)

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., May 27, 1843.  
 (2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Apr. 20, 1844.  
 (3) Ibid., June 3, 1844.

"Steam Boat. -- We are glad to learn that Capt. Munford has a Steam Boat now building at Cincinnati expressly for this river, and will be in the Yazoo in October ready for the first rise to come up to Grenada. There are some little funds yet on hand, and there are several who subscribed last year both in labor and money that have not yet paid. Capt. Munford intends commencing work again on the river on the first of August, and is desirous that all who intend to help him, should come forward with their labor or money early next month. Those who cannot spare their hands and will furnish the value of labor suscribed in cash will still enable him to go on, but labor would be much preferred. As Capt. Munford will be obliged to leave here early in Sept. it is necessary that whatever work is done on the river should be done before he leaves. Those who pay in cash for this noble purpose will please leave it at Wm. Lake's." (1)

"The River. -- We understand that the little company under the direction of Maj. Munford has proceeded as far as Troy, sweeping the river clean as they go. It shows what a little perseverance will do, and how easy the Yalobusha might be put in such order as to become an invaluable auxiliary in the prosperity of this part of our country. Let us all then put our shoulder to the wheel; and NOW is the time.

"P. S. Since writing the above we understand that Maj. Munford has hands sufficient engaged to do the work and that they are rapidly progressing down the river. As the Maj. has become responsible for their pay, the good citizens of Grenada will not be unmindful of their duty. Here is our five dollars and we hope to see others follow suit or trump immediately, or sooner." (2)

#### "STEAM BOAT ARRIVAL

"The fine steam boat ENTERPRISE, Munford Master, arrived here on Thursday last. --- The Enterprise carries 800 bales of cotton and was built especially for the navigation of the Yalobusha River from this place. Captain Munford deserves great credit for his spirited efforts to improve our river and to put in our trade so fine a boat. We hope he will be liberally patronized and amply rewarded for his efforts. The Enterprise left yesterday on her downward trip." (3)

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., July 27, 1844.  
 (2) Ibid., Aug. 17, 1844.  
 (3) Ibid., Dec. 14, 1844.

"Arrival. -- On Sunday last, the steam boat Enterprise, Capt. Munford, 18 hours from the mouth of the river. This is the quickest trip we believe that has ever been made. She brought freight to sundry merchants of this place, but as they don't advertise we shall not name who they were. She may be expected to make trips weekly, as long as the water is sufficient; of which there is an abundance, and more at this time falling." (1)

#### Speaking of Oysters

"Our neighbor J. N. Mitchell presented us a bucket full a day or two ago, of the finest quality, fresh in the shell, alive - Think of it, 1000 miles from the seashore and enjoying fresh oysters. Verily steam has annihilated space. If there is anything good Jim will have it for his friends. If any one doubts it, call at his restaurant. The proof is tasting and seeing." (2)

#### "NEW FERRY AT TROY

"THOMAS W. BEALE takes pleasure in informing the people of Carroll, Yalobusha, Panola, and all travellers, that the much neglected Ferry at Troy is now his property and in full operation. The road and bridges are also in splendid order, and persons may always, now, safely rely on finding his ferryman in place, and the road in good trim." (3)

"The Yazoo River is so low at this time that our merchants cannot procure their goods; some are waggoning from Memphis, some from Yazoo City. Our majestic Yalobusha, is many feet below low water mark; but no danger of starving yet--wild ducks, squirrels, fish, rabbits, in abundance." (4)

Many years later an attempt was made to utilize the Yalobusha for transportation again.

"Grenada Transportation Com. was organized on last Wednesday evening, with the following officers: Messrs. Joe Newburger, president; Robt. Doak, vice-president; J. P.

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 18, 1845.
- (2) Ibid., Feb. 8, 1845.
- (3) Ibid., July 26, 1845.
- (4) Ibid., Nov. 15, 1845.

Broadstreet, secretary; Geo. W. Field, general traffic manager and treasurer; board of directors, Jos. Newburger, Robt. Doak, K. W. Hornsby, D. L. Holcomb, E. L. Gerard....

"The steam tug launch, 'Mollietta' has been purchased from J. W. Stipe... and will tow as many as two barges.... The promoters of this enterprise are determined that they will ply the waters of the Yalobusha river for at least two years." (1)

However, with the building of the railroads, river transportation declined rapidly and was at last abandoned. Clearing the river of driftwood and sandbanks was neglected, and at present boat travel would be almost an impossibility, for the river is filled with drift and silt. (2)

#### Air Service

There are no airports and no airmail service in Grenada County, only a few landing-fields, the largest of which is located at the fairgrounds in Grenada. (3)

#### COMMUNICATION

Grenada County settlers depended upon wagons and boats for their news from the rest of the world, as well as for their material supplies. The irregularity of the service disturbed these pioneers, for in the earliest issues of Grenada papers on file are complaints about the mails.

#### "THE MAILS

"The people hereabout are getting quite out of patience at the indifference manifested by 'the proper authorities' in relation to the transportation of the mails in this quarter of Mississippi.

"Here are three rich, populous, and growing counties: Carroll, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie; the merchants and planters of which are constantly and extensively sending abroad, nearly all having agents or correspondents in the two great commercial cities, New York and New Orleans with whom it is of the highest importance that they should hold constant and speedy communication at all times. -- And yet, we venture to say, that no portion of the Union, possessing the same claims on the post office department, is

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 3, 1903.
- (2) Grenada Sentinel, Centennial Edition, Grenada, Miss., July 16, 1936.
- (3) Ibid.

so much neglected. We have no mail facilities. We are almost completely shut out of the world of letters. We have not received a newspaper or letter by mail, from north, south, east or west, for nearly two months past; and have had to depend for reading material, on the chance-thrown newspapers received by our friends per steamboats &c. Indeed, if the almost daily arrival of vessels from below did not prove the reverse, we should be inclined to imagine ourselves in a far-off world of our own; or that the great comet had 'hit us a nullifying slap with its ponderous tail,' and separated us from the rest of mankind. If the permanency of the Union depended on a constant and speedy means of communication with all parts of it being furnished to every part, we should be as completely nullified as the most hydrophobic disunionist could wish; for, by letter, we are at least twice the distance from New York, that New York is from Liverpool, England! -- and the communication between the last mentioned cities is by far the most certain.

"We are acquainted with several gentlemen, residents here, who are subscribers to a dozen different publications in different parts of the Union, which they receive, sometimes, as early as a month; but, usually, two months after publication. This state of things must not continue. Every part of the United States, should be penetrated by mails. Every village has as indisputable a right to a train of communication with the country at large, at the public expense, as the most populous city. Every citizen bearing his portion of the public burden, is entitled to an equal share of the public benefits. -- We do not mean to be understood that a mail should pass every man's door, but through the township in which he resides; and that at least three times a week.

"The blessings which are created by the people, should be dispensed impartially by their agents." (1)

"We have at last received the official returns of our State election (no thanks to the mail)." (2)

In 1842 John C. Abbott was mentioned as "the Postmaster at Grenada." (3)

When mail arrived once a week, the service seems to have been considered satisfactory.

- (1) Pittsburg Bulletin, Pittsburg, Miss. Oct., Nov., 1835.
- (2) Ibid., Dec. 10, 1835.
- (3) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 13, 1842.

"Mail Arrangements --

"From Grenada to Preston, Oakland, and Ponola.

"Leaves Grenada every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrives at Ponola next day by 5 P. M.

"Leaves Ponola every Friday at 8 A. M. and arrives at Grenada next day by 12, M.

"The Northern Mail closes each day at 12 o'clock A.M. and the Southern at 5 o'clock P. M." (1)

This service, however, seems to have been frequently interrupted.

"The Mails: The rise of waters above and below us have cut off our usual Congressional news, as well as accounts from our State Legislature, since the 26th inst. Not seeing any rainbow, the rush of waters on Wednesday night and Thursday, made us seriously apprehensive of a second deluge. The windows of Heaven were certainly opened, keeping up an unintermitting chain of connexion with these regions of our planet." (2)

"We have had no mail from the north for more than a week. If ordinary efforts had been made we see no reason why it might not have been taken across the river. The contractor should be held to his responsibility of the neglect." (3)

"We have had no mail from Jackson or Vicksburg for a week or more owing to the high waters." (4)

"The Mails, are awfully out of fix. We have received nothing for a long while in the shape of newspapers but a few stragglers, which looked old and care-worn, and were hardly worth opening. We will give news when it comes and trust for the rest to the patience of our readers." (5)

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 29, 1842.
- (2) Ibid., Feb. 5, 1842.
- (3) Ibid., Feb. 12, 1842.
- (4) Ibid., Mar. 5, 1842.
- (5) Ibid., Mar. 12, 1842.

"MAILS. NEW ARRANGEMENT!!!

"The Mail from the North arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Letters going south must be in the office by 3 o'clock.

"The Mail from the South arrives on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, before daylight. Letters going north must be in the office the evening before, by sundown.

"Mail from Troy, Preston, Oakland, and Ponola, arrives on Saturday, at 10 o'clock morning -- departs immediately afterward." (1)

-----  
 "The following Post route was established at the last session of Congress:

"From the town of Grenada, Yalobusha county, to the house of Wm. Denny in said county." (2)

-----  
 "We have no news from the north -- the mail and other steamboats being aground in the Ohio -- only an average of 6 or 8 inches of water on the bars, by which the northern mails are delayed and cut off." (3)

-----  
 "MAIL ARRANGEMENT For the Winter.

"The Mail from the South arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

"The Mail from the North arrives every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock.

"The Mail for the South, closes at 5 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

"The Mail for the North closes every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock, M.

Jno. C. Abbott. P. M." (4)

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 16, 1842.  
 (2) Ibid., Nov. 5, 1842.  
 (3) Ibid., Nov. 5, 1842.  
 (4) Ibid., Nov. 26, 1842.

Early in 1843, James Sims was appointed new postmaster of Grenada. (1) Shortly after that the editor of the Herald wrote:

"There has been a mail established from this place to Graysport, and to intersect the cross mail at Bell-fountain, L. Cleveland, Esq., has been appointed P. M. This will add much to the convenience of those living East of this place. It arrives at and leaves Grenada on Saturdays. If the cross route could be continued on to Charleston, we should have all the mail facilities that we should desire." (2)

In spite of this optimistic statement, the mails continued to arrive at infrequent intervals.

"The Mails. -- Never since our recollection have the mails been so irregular. Our northern papers are more than two weeks behind their time. It has become insufferable. That there is rascality in this matter somewhere there can be no doubt and it is time for the people to prepare a mail for themselves. We get a few democratic papers from the North but no whig papers!" (3)

In 1908, rural delivery service, with one carrier, was established from Holcomb, and in less than a month the second route was announced. (4)

The following year this item appeared in the Grenada Sentinel:

"Commencing July 15 mail service was established between Grenada and Memphis on train 133 better known as 'Old Miss,' arriving from Memphis at 4:50 a.m. and returns as train 134 leaving Grenada 1:15 p.m. Mails for Memphis and local offices close at 12:45. Grenada now receives 15 mails daily." (5)

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 "There are fourteen country postoffices in the county," wrote the same editor in 1910, "a half-dozen rural mail routes and the telephone permeates many neighborhoods." (6)

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 23, 1843.  
 (2) Ibid., Mar. 11, 1843.  
 (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Aug. 31, 1844.  
 (4) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., May 23, 1908.  
 (5) Ibid., July 23, 1909.  
 (6) Ibid., Aug. 12, 1910.

### Radio Station

Grenada has a radio station, WGRM, concerning which we quote:

"We commend WGRM for its outstanding service to North Mississippi. We believe Grenada to be the smallest metropolis in the United States with a radio station rendering a service such as WGRM is doing for its constituents." (1)

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Aug. 19, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XVI

## THE PRESS

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The newspapers of Grenada County have played their part in its growth. They have, from earliest times, presented a week by week account of activities occurring there, advertised the wares of the merchants, promoted the growth of industries, and encouraged progress and growth.

Early Newspapers

X About the name of first paper published in Grenada there is a little doubt. According to some reports, it was called THE BOWIE KNIFE, but the first issue of which there is known record is called THE PITTSBURG BULLETIN, of 1835. John J. Hamilton edited the paper from 1830 to 1836. Early in 1836, even before the union of the towns of Tullahoma and Pittsburg (see chap. 1, Formation) Hamilton changed its name to THE GRENADA BULLETIN. At the top of the sheet appeared the slogan, "No Great Man's Parasite — No Party's Tool." The Bulletin was issued weekly, at a subscription price of four dollars a year.

In 1839 another Grenada paper made the announcement that the Bulletin would be discontinued, and a newspaper called THE BOWIE KNIFE would succeed it. (1) No copies of The Bowie Knife are available, nor is any information as to its editor or policy to be found.

THE WEEKLY MISSISSIPPIAN appeared in 1837. THE GRENADIAN, published by W. F. Hampton, announced in its first issue on Dec. 7, 1838, that its terms were five dollars a year, its policy "One County - One Constitution - One Destiny!" In the editorial column of Volume One, Number One, is the statement:

"We send the first number of our paper to some of our friends and acquaintances who have not yet subscribed for it, with a view of affording them an opportunity of judging, to a certain extent, of its merits. If they shall see fit to patronize us, they will keep the paper; and, if not, they will please return it to us." (2)

(1) The Grenadian, March 2, 1839.

(2) Ibid., Dec. 7, 1838.

W. F. Hampton seems not to have continued as editor for long, for with the issue published on March 2, 1839, N. C. Hampton and J. M. Newton became editors and publishers. By the end of that year, The Grenadian no longer existed.

THE SOUTHERN REPORTER was published from 1839 to 1841, edited by Need and Newton. Because no files of Grenada papers were kept before 1880, and only a few scattered copies of those in the Department of Archives and History at the State Capitol are now available, not much information can be obtained on some of these publications.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER made its first appearance on January 6, 1842. F. A. Tyler, the editor, announced that it would be "Devoted to News, Politics, Scientific, Commercial, and General Information." In this first issue also appeared the notice:

"In the commencement of the publication of a public journal it must take a little time to obtain the necessary list of exchange papers, which will account for the dearth of news in the present number." (1)

THE HERALD began publication September 1, 1842, and, since its editor, J. J. Choate, Jr., was opposed to F. A. Tyler in his political views, these two men often engaged in spirited controversies, not untinged with personal rivalry, through the columns of their papers. The Herald seems to have succeeded The Southern Reporter, for the editor states: "At the request of many friends we have purchased the printing press of the late Mr. Newton." Since, at that time no news gathering agencies were in operation, an editor would reprint news from some other paper, and thus news stories were a long time in reaching the public. The editor of The Herald printed, "We hope to receive some exchange papers before our next number goes to press, our readers then shall have some news — sure." (2)

The name of the paper was twice changed slightly, once in July when it became THE SATURDAY MORNING HERALD, and again in September when it appeared as THE MORNING HERALD. J. J. Choate selected a new slogan for his paper in October, when the line beneath the heading read, "He comes! He comes! The Herald of a Noisy World with News from All Nations Lumbering at His Back."

In 1844 HARRY OF THE WEST, a political sheet, was published, J. J. Choate, Jr., editor. The slogan was "Protection, Home Industry and We Prosper," but its columns were devoted

(1) Weekly Register, Jan. 6, 1842.

(2) The Herald, Sept. 8, 1842.

chiefly to furthering the election of Henry Clay for president, as the title of the paper would indicate. After the defeat of Clay in the election, the editor became discouraged with his publication, and in July, 1845, W. T. Sledge began to publish, and J. E. P. Bacon to edit "Harry." In December of that same year, W. T. Sledge disposed of his interest in the paper, and J. E. P. Bacon carried on only a little longer.

THE GRENADA LOCOMOTIVE was published in 1859; THE SOUTHERN MOTIVE in 1861, but little is now known concerning either of these papers.

THE GRENADA SENTINEL was founded by J. A. Signaigo in 1857 and has continued publication to the present time. J. W. Buchanan was its editor for twenty-five years. After his death in 1904, Brant and Jackson became its publishers, and O. F. Lawrence its editor and manager. W. W. Whitaker was one of its later editors, and at present (1938), Rice Lawrence is in charge.

During the Reconstruction Period THE GRENADA REPUBLICAN was published for a very short time.

#### Later Publications

The MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST, state organ, was published in Grenada in 1857 under the editorial care of Elder J. T. Freeman but was shortly after removed to Jackson. (1)

THE SOUTHERN RURAL GENTLEMEN, published in 1861 by J. T. Davis, was a weekly paper with a subscription price of \$2.50 per year, payable in advance. It was devoted chiefly to agriculture and various problems confronting farmers of that day, and, although it carried less than two columns of local news, it published many advertisements of local business men.

About 1910 THE OPTIMIST appeared.

At present, W. W. Whitaker, former editor of The Grenada Sentinel, is editor of THE GRENADA COUNTY WEEKLY.

A small newspaper, THE GRENADIAN, published in Grenada from 1900 to 1904, was edited by Mayor Ladell, but publication was suspended when Mr. Ladell was appointed

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. 11, p. 373.

governor of the Philippine Islands and left the county.

THE MISSISSIPPI ODD FELLOWS, a small bulletin, the subscription price of which was 25¢ per year, was published here for a short time. The first copy was entered in the Grenada postoffice as second-class matter August 2, 1908. W. S. P. Doty was the only editor of the publication whose motto was "Friendship, Love, and Truth," and whose purpose was to elevate the standards of the Odd Fellow's organization. (1)

Students at Grenada College published a small bulletin in 1936 which they called THE GRENADIAN. The magazine was devoted to news, editorials, and jokes of interest to college students, as well as advertisements of local business houses. Members of the staff were Frances Fant, editor; Cleon Proby, business manager; and Mrs. Thomas A. Jackson and Miss Wilma Baught, faculty advisors.

#### Outstanding Editorials

In one of the very earliest Grenada papers on file, the editorial column consisted of three "editorials" totalling nine and one-half lines. The last of the three referred again to the problem of insufficient mail service. "We have received no official returns since our last publication — but common report says that Judge Lynch is elected Governor by a small majority." (2)

Later papers very often listed all their local news in the editorial column, giving all the rest of the space to stories copied from other papers, and to advertisements. Now and then longer editorials appeared, usually at first on political issues, some of which are still curiously appropriate.

"LEGISLATIVE: - We are tired of wading through the list of trash with which the papers are filled, and undergoing the labor of winnowing, for wheat, the chaff published under the head of legislative proceedings. And we doubt whether our readers will thank us for it, unless something occurs better worth noticing than has yet done. Little of any importance has transpired which we have not previously announced, if we may except the report of a select committee, raised to inquire out means of punishing defaulters, who reported that the law on that subject was already too severe and that there was no necessity for any action! and also the repeal of the Gallon

(1) W. S. P. Doty, Grenada, Miss.

(2) Pittsburg Bulletin, Nov. 19, 1835.

law. Our friend North, of the Raymond Times says, 'I have made a careful estimate of the expense of Legislation, and the result, I find is, \$800 per day.' If we add to this the cost of Legislation, in all its ramifications and consequences, it would be tens of thousands. Every young member must splurge in the way of making speeches and introducing bills, to cover ground, which perhaps, is already legislated to death, and every old one must do something to heal old sores or otherwise propitiate his constituents; and, take it, all in all, the result is, that the people pay vastly dear for their legislative whistle." (1)

#### ----- "Presidents Message

"We give to day a message of President Tyler, sent to Congress on the 25th March ult.

"The public funds to an amount more than sufficient to meet every exigency of this government for war and peace, have been squandered during the two preceding terms of an executive dictatorial rule enforced by bribery and rendered supreme by the successful exercise of the engines of corruption; and now the American President is reduced to the necessity of imploring Congress for the means of keeping the wheels of government in motion, of advising an increase of tariff duties, and the repeal of a law distributing to the States what of right was theirs, and with economical management might safely and prudently have been surrendered. The government and the people together are in a slough of despond, and God only knows how they are to get out of it. The cry for aid, although it must be answered comes with ill grace from a traitor to the reform principle, the triumph of which brought him into power, and presses with too heavy a weight upon a suffering, oppressed and Bankrupt people. But we shall be glad to hear it if it will only open their eyes to a thorough and searching reform, which surrendering all old prejudices and favorite measures shall demand and compel simple integrity in the conduct and character of all public functionaries. Short of this, as things have been, surrendering all party feelings, charging the blame of authorship to no particular quarter, and leaving the reader to put the coat upon the right backs, which certainly must fit somewhere, we say that our government is good only in name, bad only in practice. If this is true it is mortifying, and is not non-resistance degrading? If it is false, has it not so much the

(1) Weekly Register, Feb. 12, 1842.



appearance of reason as to demand the inquiry and the vigilance inculcated in Mr. Jefferson's patriotic but forgotten motto? The great feeling now of the American people is for union & peace. If we cannot unite upon these grounds, the ship of state, which seems already foundered, must inevitably go down into the sea of Anarchy on which she now rides; to rise, if rise she does, to the frown of a Dictator or to salute the pageant of an Imperial Crown." (1)

"Congress is hard at work, and yet doing nothing. The will of the nation is controlled by the will of one man, and that man representing neither great political party, and without even ground enough to furnish a pretext that he represents the will of the people. How will this look in the book of history." (2)

#### "TAXES AND PRINTER'S FEES

"The readers of the Herald will bear in mind that this is the first paper published in this portion of the State which has taken a decided stand against the oppressive charges of Printers, for publishing legal advertisements. We can and will print and give general circulation to all legal advertisements - LANDS FOR TAXES - as well as all others for about one fourth the price demanded of the Tax Collector by the present publishers of all the papers in this vicinity. We are aware of the insidious and unmanly attempts which have been made to prevent us from publishing the Herald and of the efforts to bring it into disrepute, but it all won't do. The more opposition we have the more are we determined to keep it up. We belong to the Working party and therefore do not ask to be enabled to live without work - but we do ask, (and we are daily receiving) a fair hard-times price for our labor. The time when self-styled gentlemen could live by oppressing the people is now gone by. The people begin to understand their rights and privileges and they will not longer suffer under such impositions as have been practised upon them by the Printers. We go for practical retrenchment and reform and we believe the people will sustain us, ---- by forcing their officers to patronize us. We have already a guarantee of support ourselves and our paper - we do not expect to do more than make an honest support, at the prices we demand for our labor." (3)

- (1) Weekly Register, April 18, 1842.
- (2) Ibid, July 30, 1842.
- (3) The Herald, Sept. 15, 1842.

#### "The Year 1845

"The year 1845 will be chronicled by the world as a year of accident and distress. From every part of the Globe the tale of woe is wailed on the Press and fills the minds with gloomy forebodings. Earthquakes, fires, storms, hail, murder, shipwreck, disease, and death, in all its horrible forms like a lowering wave seems to threaten the welfare of the entire human race. The two greatest christian nations of earth are at war. Famine and flood are engaged in the destruction of the whole human family. The ministers of disease and death are waving over our country, our commonwealth. Such is 1845 thus far and the larger part yet to come. God only knows the contents of the cup." (1)

#### Unusual News Items

As already mentioned, the editors of early Grenada papers, having no telegraph, telephone, radio, or regular mail facilities, were forced to depend largely on exchange papers and the reports of travelers for their news. Even in affairs of national importance the stories were slow in reaching the public and very often were published with no real authority, the editor simply telling his neighbors what he had heard.

"The New Orleans Advertiser states that Texas has made a formal application to be admitted into the Union," wrote a Grenada editor, adding no further details on the matter. (2) "The report that Mexico had ceded upper California to the United States is contradicted," is a statement later made by the same editor. (3)

A story of a shipwreck, which occurred in July, 1841, was reported in the paper in February, 1842, with the cheerful note added - "Officers and crew, chronometer charts & c., all saved." (4)

When the river was low and mails did not arrive regularly, the editor was greatly handicapped. "Being still without mails, and without news," he wrote once, "we improve the time by giving up our paper chiefly to correspondents and the city ordinances and State laws." (5)

- (1) Harry of the West, May 31, 1845.
- (2) Weekly Register, Jan. 6, 1842.
- (3) Ibid., Jan. 14, 1843.
- (4) Ibid., Feb. 5, 1842.
- (5) Ibid., Sept. 22, 1842.

Getting news into print as soon as possible did not apparently concern these early editors as much as it does their successors:

"STEAMBOAT SUNK: We neglected to state last week that the steamer 'Crescent,' had sunk in Tchula River, with 600 bales of cotton. The cotton belonged to citizens of this county, and we regret to hear that one or two citizens of the town are heavy losers. The Lexington Union states that the most of the cotton will be a total loss, and that there is danger of her obstructing the navigation of Tchula River, as she lies across the stream, and against two enormous trees with a raft rapidly forming around her, from which place it will be difficult to dislodge her." (1)

Other unusual news items appeared from time to time.

"If the paper is not large enough just read it again, the oftener you read it the better you'll like it." (2)

"The delay in issuing our paper was caused by the accidental melting of our roller. 'Accidents will happen' etc." (3)

"Full reports of the proceedings of the recent interesting 'Temperance meeting' with appendix, and the movements and the maneuver upon the subject of the postoffice at Coffeerville shall not appear in our next. Nothing personal can appear in our columns." (4)

"The temperance society of this place met last Monday evening. An excellent and appropriate address was delivered by Doct. W. M. Hankins. We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish it entire; to make extracts would do great injustice to the happy manner in which the Dr. treated the subject. If our citizens wish to enjoy a treat of this kind hereafter they must attend, and not depend upon the press." (5)

- (1) Weekly Register, March 5, 1842.
- (2) The Herald, Sept. 1, 1842.
- (3) Weekly Register, March 12, 1842.
- (4) The Herald, Sept. 8, 1842.
- (5) The Herald, Sept. 22, 1842.

"We have received a communication from one of our fair friends that deserves the attention of many who call themselves gentlemen. It is respecting an ugly practice of many in standing at church doors both at the commencement, and conclusion of divine service and staring at every lady that comes out or goes into the church, making remarks on their dresses, their shoes, bonnets, or bustles, as their whim may suit them, our correspondent says she is determined not to go to church any more until the gentlemen attend to their own business, keep their eyes more upon the preacher, and quit snoring &c." (1)

"The Anniversary of our National Independence taking place this week must be our apology for the leanness of our columns. Printers like other folks desire a little respite from their labors, although they do not often get it." (2)

"Something Wrong. - Some of our subscribers complain every week of not getting their paper. This, we do not exactly understand, for the papers are placed regularly every Friday, in the postoffice, but to 'keep peace in the family,' those who get our paper at Grenada, will oblige us by calling at the Printing Office for the same, and then it will be O. K." (3)

#### "Grievous Calamity

"The office of this paper was hitherto kept over the store room of Ettinger & Tandler, who had use for the room, and on Saturday as all hands were proceeding with circumspection and care to move the type form, &c: a faithful old servant essayed to bring down our form and miserabile dictu! on the second step 'poor old fellow! his foot slipped, down, down he went, pied the whole form hurt his shoulder and disorganized every thing and every body concerned. Editors did you ever have a form pied? Planters did all your horses ever run away at once in the midst of ploughing season? Housewife did you ever trust your favorite cook to get up a splendid dinner for a select company and find it all spoiled when it came to the table? Doctor did you ever have your patient convalescing finely and by one

- (1) The Herald, March 18, 1843.
- (2) Harry of the West, July 6, 1844.
- (3) Harry of the West, Aug. 23, 1843.

word's being wrongly taken find him dying? Attorney, did you ever find an irreconcilable error in proceedings at the moment you were about to take judgment? If all this has happened to you and more your case was nothing to ours. Don Quixotte never put on such a countenance, but all hands have been hard at work the week out; the form is not only out of pi, but distributed and another week, 'Harry is himself again.'" (1)

Nor did these early papers neglect news of interest to housekeepers. A great variety of information was included for their benefit.

"The Tomato, or Love Apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*), is much cultivated for its fruit in soup and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways, and is considered very wholesome.

"The seed should be sown early in March, in a slight hot-bed, and the plants set out in the open ground, if settled warm weather, in the early part of May. In private gardens it will be necessary to plant them near a fence, or to provide trellises for them to be trained to, in the manner recommended for Nasturtiums; they will however, do very well, if planted out four feet distant from each other every way.

"This fruit may be brought to perfection late in the summer, by sowing the seed in the open ground, the first week in May; these plants will be fit to transplant early in June.

"Tomatoes may be preserved in a stone or glazed earthen pot, for use in the winter, by covering them with water in which a sufficient quantity of salt has been dissolved to make it strong enough to bear an egg. Select perfectly ripe berries, and cover the pot with a plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit without bruising it. Previous to cooking these tomatoes, they should be soaked in fresh water for several hours.

"Besides the various modes of preparing this delicious vegetable for the table, it may, after being deprived of the skin, be preserved in sugar, and used either as a dessert, or on the tea table, as a substitute for peaches or other sweetmeats. It also makes exquisite pies, tarts, and excellent catsup." (2)

(1) Harry of the West, Aug. 23, 1846.

(2) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 9, 1839.

"To Remove Flies from a Room: Take half a teaspoon of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream. Mix them well together, and place in a plate where the flies are troublesome." (1)

#### "RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN

"Plum Pudding: - Take stale loaf bread. Soften it with milk. Mix flour with it till sufficiently stiff. To two quarts take nine eggs. Cut the raisins fine, and take out the seed. Put in a table spoonful of butter. Put it into a bag, and boil it in a pot of water three hours.

"Sauce:-- Sometimes simply of butter and sugar, or to suit the taste, seasoning with wine, nutmeg, &c.

"Good Coffee:-- A great deal depends on the way the berry is toasted.--Have it toasted very gradually, so as to be thoroughly done and brown, without being burned. Then, as you grind for use, mix up with the white of an egg and cold water. Put into your coffee pot and pour on boiling water. Boil for about an hour, and stir often to prevent running over.

"Soda Biscuit:-- To a quart of flour put one third of a tea spoonful of soda. Mix up with buttermilk, and a table spoonful of lard or butter. Shape your biscuit, and bake rapidly.

"Transparent Pudding:-- First make a pie crust to hold it. Then take four eggs, beat up very light. Add half a pound melted butter, half a pound of sugar and half a grated nutmeg. Put your pan on the fire and stir till it thickens. Bake rapidly till a little brown on the top - five minutes is generally sufficient.

"Bed Bugs:-- To get rid or keep rid of these interesting creatures, make a strong decoction of red pepper when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead. --It will kill or drive them away.

"To cure the Scratches in Horses - Wash the parts in soap suds until well cleaned, then before it gets quite dry, grease with a mixture of flower of sulphur and lard

(1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., June 17, 1843.

once every day for 3 or 4 days. We have tried it often and never knew this remedy to fail." (1)

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"USEFUL NOTICES: When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand-paper or emery; it will take off the spots and restore their whiteness.

"When a carpet is faded, I have been told that it may be restored in a great measure, (provided there be no grease on it,) by being dipped into strong salt and water. I never tried this, but I know that silk pocket handkerchiefs, and deep blue factory cotton, will not fade if dipped into salt and water while new.

"Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

"Spots on furniture may usually be cleansed by rubbing them quick and hard with flannel, wet with the same thing which took out the color — if rum, wet the cloth with rum, and etc." (2)

#### Odd Advertisements

Apparently the first schools did not pay for their advertising, for underneath an ad for the Preston Academy, captioned "Tuition Reduced," appeared the sentence:

"Editors friendly to the cause of education and a retrenchment of extravagance in general, we think will give the above a few insertions." (3)

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"Notice. Expecting to leave in few days for Texas, the undersigned takes this method of informing those of his creditors who may feel uneasy or fearful that they will lose by him, that he will return some time next fall, he also assures those who may have an interest in his return and to whom he is indebted, that he will have means sufficient left here to pay them also, if any small debt has not been adjusted that it is not for want of disposition but for time, I say to my creditors don't sell your debts on the undersigned for less than par. I will return if I live, that where I am my creditors may be also." (4)

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., April 14, 1842.
- (2) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 8, 1842.
- (3) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 2, 1842.
- (4) Ibid.

Typical of the advertisements in early Grenada papers is this description of a general merchant's wares:

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES  
ETTINGER AND TANDLER  
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE N. Y. and Philadelphia  
markets a large and well selected stock of seasonable  
DRY GOODS  
purchased for cash.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Among other articles their stock consists of Cloths, fancy and plain Cassimers, Vestings, Pilot Cloths, and plain and Diamond Beaver cloth, Mouseline de Laines, Challoys, French and English Mernoies, Bombazines, Tarletanes, Poult de Soies, Lutstrings and Satin, Kabyle, Cashmere, Thibet, Merino, and Mouseline de Laine Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas; Mohair and Lace Veils, Bonnet Silks, &c &c., &c.,

together with large stock of  
READY-MADE CLOTHING  
and a fine assortment of  
Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, &c.,  
Which they offer at unprecedented LOW PRICES." (1)

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#### "NOTICE THE LAST

To those who owe me on last year account, I want money; SMITH knows I want it; and if my word won't be taken I shall be forced to prove it by J. Nelson.

Wm. M. Hankins." (2)

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#### "REMEMBER YOUR PROMISE.

I have credited several persons with their promise to pay me by the 1st. day of June next. To such I would say (and to all others who are indebted to me) that unless they are punctual to the day they will very much disappoint me, and I shall be compelled to sue them.

W. H. Stevens." (3)

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 1, 1842.
- (2) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., April 1, 1843.
- (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., May 18, 1844.

"Tell a Fool Not to do That Which You Would  
Have Him Do.

SO

DO NOT HAVE

Joe P. Meaders & Co. Press Your Clothes.  
Your Clothes Protected by Insurance  
While in Shop.

Situated between Yearger & Son's Stable and Dubard & Car-  
penter's Meat Market." (1)

"A Content Making. . . . . Suit for \$15.00  
A Shame Defying . . . . . Suit for \$20.00  
A Pride Inspiring . . . . . Suit for \$22.50

Duncan & Co." (2)

"In buying hosiery you should try to buy not only hose  
that will wear, but hose that will not stain the feet. We  
have them. Our hose are fast dye. Duncan & Co." (3)

"Duncan & Co. have underwear palatable to the skin and  
hose so tasty you will roll your trousers up." (4)

The following is an advertisement which appeared in the  
Southern Rural Gentleman, 1860, and is typical of advertising  
of that period:

"Negroes for Sale--I have connected myself with Mr.  
Byrd Hill, of Memphis, Tenn., in opening a regular negro mart  
in Grenada, Mississippi, and will at all times have on hand a  
good lot of young negroes, such as carpenters, blacksmiths,  
cooks, seamstresses and field hands; or we can have them  
ordered through our buyers to suit the purchaser. We warrant  
and guarantee fully; we will sell for cash or good city ac-  
ceptance. We will sell on commission and board negroes." (5)

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., March 12, 1909.  
(2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 26, 1908.  
(3) Ibid., Feb. 22, 1908.  
(4) Ibid.  
(5) Southern Rural Gentleman, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 22, 1860.

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19, 1842; Mar. 12, 1842;  
April 14, 1842.

## CHAPTER XVII

## THE BAR

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Attorneys of the Past

Much has been said about an event which happened in Grenada and whose centennial was celebrated during 1936, but little has been said about the two men who made it possible -- HIRAM G. RUNNELS and FRANKLIN E. PLUMMER. Although neither of the leaders lived in Grenada County at that time they built rival towns, separated by one street; each was a complete municipality, officially and otherwise, even as to schools. After a season of intense rivalry, the two decided it would be better to cease their unpleasantness and agreed to unite. A great feast was arranged, a mock wedding ceremony performed, and the town took the name GRENADA (see chap. 1, Formation).

The rival lawyers, after a time, moved to other countries. Plummer, a native of Massachusetts, came to New Orleans before he was twenty-one, afterwards teaching in Copiah County, where he practiced law for a time. It is supposed that the removal of the Indians attracted him to this new territory. He was a member of the Legislature several times, a member of Congress, a circuit judge, and once a candidate for the United States Senate. He lost in the heated campaign for the Senate in 1835 because of his "aristocratic habits" -- he drove around in great style. Although he had been most successful, from then on he became discouraged, took to drink, lost his following, and died in an obscure cabin in Jackson in 1847. Prior to his campaign for the Senate (1835), he was elected circuit judge, because of his ability to keep cool in the hottest political debate; whereas Runnels lost his temper and the race. (1)

In 1841, Runnels was in the Legislature from Hinds County, having served as governor of the state from 1833 to 1835. (2)

When Plummer announced his withdrawal from the practice of law in Grenada, he referred his clients to General E. L.

- (1) Newspaper files, Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.
- (2) Mrs. S. A. Morrison, Grenada, Miss.
- (3) Newspaper files, Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

ACEE. About this time (1843), D. D. McLean was mayor of Grenada. Other lawyers from 1830 to 1845 were: William C. Robb, of Pittsburg; Baire and McLean (partners); McKernon and Blocker (partners); Gillespie and Kendall (partners); Finley and Smith (partners); George K. Norton, Joseph C. Gray, A. H. White, James E. P. Bacon, H. L. Ward, N. C. Snider, T. N. Waul, and Septimus Caldwell.(1)

From Lexington the following lawyers practiced in Grenada: Robert Cook, Fultz and Land, and Joseph Cardoza; from Carrollton, Caston and McNeil, Jeremiah Cooper, James Willows, W. C. Clark, Gould and Butler, and Marsh and Ayers.

JUDGE GRAY was a prominent attorney from 1855 through 1866 while serving as probate judge and was later appointed chancellor.

Captain W. R. BARKSDALE was at this time a noted orator. In 1866, he was district attorney; in 1876, a member of the Legislature and on the Impeachment Committee in the prosecution of Governor Adelbert Ames.

Another old-time lawyer was Colonel A. S. PASS, district attorney, who was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1854, as first-honor man, and was a man of brilliant mentality.

JUDGE JAMES G. HALL, a native of the county, was the tenth in order of birth of eleven children born to Rev. James G. and Elizabeth (Woods) Hall, who came from North Carolina. The War between the States put an end to his formal education. At the close of the strife, he taught school a while, then began the study of law under Judge E. S. Fisher. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1868, forming a partnership with Colonel W. H. Fitzgerald, of Charleston, Tallahatchie County. He was appointed county attorney but was removed the same year with other civil officers by the military governor, Adelbert Ames. In 1871 he moved to Sardis, forming a partnership with Hon. L. P. Cooper. While a resident of Panola County, he was one of the youngest members of the Legislature of 1875-77 and was appointed chancellor in 1882. At the expiration of his term he moved to Memphis, where he died in 1890.

HON. W. C. McLEAN, born in Grenada, June 10, 1854, on the spot where the courthouse now stands, was a son of Judge R. H. McLean. Reared and educated in his native town, he

(1) Newspaper files, Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

entered the University of Kentucky in Lexington at the age of sixteen and was graduated in June, 1874. On returning to Grenada, he entered the law office of W. R. Barksdale and within a year was admitted to the bar, afterward forming a partnership with Barksdale. For many years after the death of Barksdale, he practiced alone and was most successful. During the administration of Governor E. F. Noel he was appointed associate judge of the State Supreme Court.

COL. THOMAS WALTON, an early Grenada lawyer, died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. (1)

JUDGE A. T. ROANE, for many years the Nestor of the bar, was born in Calhoun County, one of several brothers who, likewise, distinguished themselves as lawyers. He was successful financially and was outstanding in his profession.

One of the staunchest members of the bar was a native son -- HON. ROBERTSON HORTON, who lived in the city of his birth.

JUDGE ROBERT W. WILLIAMSON, born nine miles east of Grenada, laid the foundation for his life work out on his father's farm. At an early date he began a successful career in his chosen profession of law. Practicing for a while in his home town, he later moved to Winona, then to Carrollton, and finally died in Greenwood. During his long and useful life he was circuit judge of his district and a splendid jurist for the sixteen years of his incumbency. While living in Carrollton he was a partner of General J. Z. George, and it was only upon his retirement from active practice that he moved to Greenwood, just over the county line. Judge Williamson was one of the bravest of the "Boys who wore the Grey." He went through the four years of the War between the States and came back, unmaimed, as colonel of the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment.

One of the most unique characters who ever graced the bar of any state was HON. JOE SLACK, brilliant, skilled in legal lore, quick at repartee, keen to see the ludicrous, devoted to such outdoor sports as fox hunting, horse-racing, and the chase generally, rough in speech, yet often keeping a courtroom convulsed with laughter even when trying a serious case. It is said that when trying a case once he was fined fifty dollars by the judge for contempt of court. The story

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 22, 1908.

was told thus: The judge left the chair for a short while, asking Slack to take it during his absence. As soon as Slack was seated, he said to the sheriff, "Mr. Sheriff, remit that fine against Mr. Slack." He was a native of Yalobusha County, moving to Grenada from what is now Scobey in the early 1880's. At the time of his death a Grenada newspaper wrote of him:

"The Grim Reaper Claims Capt. Joe Slack as His Victim.

"At 2 o'clock last Monday morning the Grim Reaper claimed Capt. J. J. Slack as his victim. Mr. Slack's health had been on the decline for several months. He had sought the aid of various physicians and had been told frankly that medicine and surgical skill could not reach his trouble. Only on Friday before his death, the last time he came down town, he saw the undertaker and sought to make arrangement for his burial and gave specified instruction as to the kind of coffin he wished his body placed in.

"Captain Slack was born in the state of Georgia and had he lived until August, next, would have been sixty-five years old. When only two years of age, his parents moved to Mississippi and he grew to manhood in Yalobusha County. When the War between the States came on he was but a mere boy, but he at once shouldered his gun and enlisted with one of the first companies that went out from Coffeetown. In due time he sought a transfer to the cavalry and had the honor of being one of the intrepid, who, under Forrest, threw dismay into the camps of the enemy. He made a good soldier and no one found a greater pleasure than he in reverting to those stirring days and in late years he has been heard to refer to the business of Forrest, Jackson and other heroes on the 'other shore.'

"After the war he hung out his shingle to practice law at Garner station, now Scobey. In 1879 he moved to Grenada where he has since resided. He has succeeded here as a member of the bar. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation that has ever been tried in this court. His addresses to juries were rich with witticisms and humor and he rarely failed to have a house crowded with listeners.

"In 1883 he was elected district attorney, defeating Ira D. Oglesby, one of the best prosecutors the state ever had. Mr. Slack bore the record of making a good prosecuting officer.

"He was a unique character and many of his expressions will no doubt be handed down for generations. He had far more

than a local fame as a 'Reunion' or 'Dedication' orator and was frequently called upon by the ladies in various parts of the state to make addresses on such occasions.

"He was pessimistic as to latter day policies of such men as Bryan and Roosevelt. He thought they would ere long engulf the country in trouble that would perhaps take the life of the Republic.

"He was quaint in his likes and his dislikes and frequently so as to his conclusions. It was part of his creed to be just to friend and foe; to be honest for sake of honesty.

"The funeral services were conducted from the family residence on Tuesday morning by Rev. N. W. P. Bacon of the Baptist church assisted by Rev. J. C. Carothers of the Presbyterian church." (1)

GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL came to Grenada County soon after its formation. At an early age he had begun the practice of law in Coffeetown, the county seat of Yalobusha, but on the formation of the new county he saw new possibilities and moved to Grenada where, in the 1870's, the law firm of Walthall and Slack became a power. General Walthall, a peerless in carriage, magnificent in physique, courtly in appearance, fluent in speech, carried the court and jury with him. In representing the state as United States Senator, he was an honor to his home, his county, and his state. It is said that when he walked down the aisles of the Senate Chamber he was rated the most distinguished looking member of that body of magnificent men.

After the surrender, E. C. Walthall practiced law at Coffeetown until January, 1871, when he removed to Grenada and continued to practice there until March, 1885. He was a delegate at large to the National Democratic Conventions in 1868, 1876, 1880, and 1884; in 1868, he was one of the vice-presidents of the convention and in 1876, 1878, and 1884 was chairman of the Mississippi delegation. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Robert Lowry of Mississippi to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. L.C.Q. Lamar and took his seat there on March 12, 1885. He was elected by the Legislature of Mississippi in January, 1886, for the unexpired term aforesaid and re-elected in January, 1888, and again in 1892, for the terms which expired March, 1895, and March, 1901, respectively.

(1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 15, 1908.



On account of ill health he resigned in January, 1894, and was succeeded for the unexpired term by Hon. A. J. McLaurin, who was elected by the Legislature. On March 4, 1895, Senator Walthall re-entered the Senate for his next term. Before the expiration of this last term, on April 21, 1898, after a protracted illness, General Walthall died at his residence in Washington City.(1)

His portrait hangs in the Hall of Fame, State Capitol, Jackson, Mississippi. It was presented by his adopted daughter, Mrs. John B. Ross, on March 18, 1907, at the invitation of the Hall of Fame.

In the memorial service held in the United States Senate in honor of Senator Walthall, Senator Berry, of Arkansas, closed an eloquent address with the following fitting tribute:

"We all remember his last appearance upon the floor of the Senate. He came here when he was so weak that he was hardly able to walk; he came against the advice of his physician and against the wishes of his family and friends; he came because he believed it to be his duty to come, and standing where I am now standing -- for I am speaking from his desk -- delivered that eloquent eulogy and paid that magnificent tribute to the life and character of his late colleague, Senator George.

"Two weeks from that day, on the evening of the 21st of April, his great spirit crossed over the dark river, and there passed from this earth the truest, the bravest, and the gentlest man I have ever known. We bore his body to the beautiful town of Holly Springs, in Mississippi. Surrounded by many hundreds of the people whom he had served so faithfully, in the cemetery where his footsteps had often strayed in his boyhood days, near the academy where he had received his early education, close by the town where he was admitted to the bar and began the battle of life, we laid him to rest.

"We buried him beneath a multitude of flowers which came as tokens of love from almost every town and village in Mississippi, and mingled with the flowers were the tears of many of the gray-haired and battle-scarred soldiers who had followed him through four years of battle, of bloodshed,

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(1) Colonel E. T. Sykes, Publications of Mississippi Historical Society, Vol. I, pp. 487-8.



WALTHALL HOME

Here lived General E. C. Walthall when he came to Grenada at the close of the War between the States.

and of strife. As I listened on that day to the eloquent words of Bishop Thompson, as he spoke of the pure life and high character of his personal friend, the thought came to me that no man could have been intimately associated with General Walthall without being a better man, that no man could have known him well without having a higher and better opinion of human nature, and that in the mysterious and unknown life beyond the grave the Great Ruler of us all would do most for him there who had done most for his fellow-men here." (1)

Attorneys of a Later Day

HON. JOHN H. BARKSDALE, a native of Hardy Station, who was educated in the county schools and state university, practiced law only a few years and died young.

CECIL SHANDS, a young lawyer, soon after beginning his practice in Grenada took over the legal business of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads, previously looked after by the firm Slack and Shands. In 1908, however, he went to Laurel. (2)

HON. SECREST ANDREW MORRISON came to Grenada in his twenty-third year to take charge of the Grenada public school. He revolutionized things by settling some obstreperous boys who had been giving their teachers much trouble and soon had complete control of the situation, managing both teachers and pupils with a strong, kind hand. In the six years of his superintendency he brought the school up to first rank among the graded schools of the state. He was a graduate of Iuka Normal Institute, Iuka, after previously having had a year each at Southwestern Presbyterian University and the University of Mississippi. Having always had law as his goal, he decided to take the course provided by our state university. This he did, taking the eighteen months' work in seven. On account of the yellow fever epidemic at Oxford that fall, school opened two months late. Before receiving his diploma in law, he was notified that he had been elected city attorney and thus began his legal career. Much of it is history; in his practice as in his school work, he worked whole-heartedly and was soon sent to the state Legislature. His work there was so outstanding that, at the close of his third term, learning that he could not be induced to accept another, his co-workers in the House of Representatives presented him with a loving cup in token of their appreciation of his work. He was called the "Watch Dog of the

- (1) Memorial addresses on the Life and Character of Edward C. Walthall (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1899), pp. 26-27.
- (2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 22, 1908.

Treasury," so faithfully did he guard the interests of the people. This story was told of him: On one occasion a friend said to another, "I wish Morrison were here." It was court week, and the lawyers were supposed to be absent the first day of court to arrange their cases. The other asked, "Why?" His friend said, "I want him to help me with my hospital bill." The answer was, "Do you know him?" He answered, "Yes, he is the best friend I have in the world." The other replied, "Well, you do not know him; that man has no friends when it comes to legislation; he would crucify his wife for what he thinks is right." He fell a victim of the influenza epidemic in 1918. He was born in Panola County, reared in Marshall, adopted by Grenada, and gave his best to his state, his county, and his friends.

#### Attorneys of the Present

Among the more recent bar members is W. W. MITCHELL, one of the finest abstract lawyers in the state and former county attorney. Born just south of town, he still lives in the beautiful old home where he was born.

SAM MIMS came to Grenada from Marshall County and has upheld the reputation of that county for excellence. Prosecuting attorney at the present and formerly county attorney, he has shown great ability in fundamental law.

COWLES HORTON, son of Robertson Horton, succeeded to his father's office and is a leading and prosperous attorney. He was educated in the city schools and had one year of college at the University of Mississippi.

ANDREW M. CAROTHERS, on his return from the University Law School, went into Judge McLean's office as his associate and took over the practice after Judge McLean's removal to Florida. He is the youngest son of Rev. Joe Carothers, who served as pastor of the Grenada Presbyterian Church for forty years.

W. S. P. DOTY, twice mayor of the "City Beautiful," came from Duck Hill, Montgomery County. A speaker of rare ease and charm, he is an asset in our civic and political gatherings.

ARCHIBALD T. ROANE, graduate of the University of Mississippi, the remaining member of the firm of Roane and Roane, carries on his father's office in a manner worthy of the noble old judge, who had a following over many counties.



S. A. MORRISON

He came to Grenada as a school teacher, and  
became the Representative from that district.

Miss BESSIE YOUNG, daughter of John William and Mollie McCain Young, moved with her parents from her native county of Carroll to Grenada when a small child. She was educated in the Grenada public schools and college and later attended college in Indianapolis, Indiana. She was graduated in law from the University of Mississippi and, upon her admittance to the state bar in 1915, opened an office in Grenada and engaged in practice there. In 1917 she went to Washington, D. C., to work, first in the War Risk Department and afterward in the Prohibition Enforcement Unit. Upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, she was transferred to New York City to become an assistant attorney to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

In 1934 she returned to Washington to accept an appointment in the Department of Justice, where she served first as an assistant and afterward as an associate attorney in the Tax and Penalties unit, which place she filled with distinction till the time of her death, March 1, 1938. Miss Young's character, personality, brilliant mind, and legal ability marked her as one of Mississippi's outstanding daughters.

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MORRISON, S. A.  
He came to Grenada as a school teacher and  
became the representative from that district.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## HEALTH

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Grenada County and the city of Grenada have had a yearly report from the State Department of Health which claims for them a low rate of serious illness, except for malaria and typhoid fever. With intelligent control of these diseases, it has a record of good health that is surpassed by only a few counties. (1)

Agencies for Public Health

Grenada County's BOARD OF HEALTH was organized in 1878 with Dr. H. J. Ray as president. Dr. E. W. Hughes was one of the Third District's health officers at the time of his death during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878.

In 1880, Dr. G. W. Trimble became health officer and served for several years. The record is not complete, but Dr. A. C. Kuykendall is named as being in charge in 1893; Dr. G. W. Trimble is listed as officer for the Fourth District in 1894; Dr. J. W. Young served from 1901 to 1917, when Dr. J. B. Middleton took office and served until 1925. He was succeeded by Dr. T. J. Brown, who is still (1936) head of the county health work.

Grenada County had a full health unit for only one year -- January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920. This unit included a director, a child welfare worker, nurse, and microscopist. The latter was discontinued after May 1, 1920, since the hookworm rate was very low. The whole unit was paid by the local Red Cross.

Diphtheria, once the most dreaded of children's diseases, epidemics of which have wiped out whole families of children within a few weeks, is now controlled by inoculation. Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin is given free to children from six to ten years of age by the county board of health.

(1) Records, State Department of Health, Jackson, Miss.

The county unit co-operates with the State Board of Health in every way towards malaria control. It has been found that screening and mosquito-proofing offer the best protection against malaria-carrying insects, and that effective drainage of all ground waters is the surest method of destroying their breeding places.

The county health officer prepares and distributes educational material especially directed to schools for white and colored children and promotes and supervises drainage, screening, and treating of water as mosquito and malarial control measures.

In the last ten years much progress has been made toward tuberculosis control. Mrs. W. H. Baer conducts a clinic each year to ascertain whether or not school children have active cases of tuberculosis, and those who have symptoms are put to bed for a complete rest cure or sent to the Preventorium. At present, there is only one case of tuberculosis from Grenada County at Sanatorium, but there are several arrested cases in the county.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING was a service inaugurated by Miss Doris Carpenter, registered nurse, who supervised the Nursing Project of the Works Progress Administration; and she, with her helpers who were also registered nurses, assisted in vaccination against smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria.

In 1934, Grenada County had eleven cases of typhoid fever but only one death, and 3,000 people were vaccinated for typhoid. In 1936 there was only one case, and that very mild; that same year 250 persons were vaccinated for typhoid; and in June, 1936, the State Board of Health put on a county-wide campaign for free diphtheria toxin-antitoxin to inoculate all children between the ages of six months and ten years. About 450 were vaccinated during March, 1937. During December, 1936, 150 were vaccinated for smallpox, the majority of these being Negroes.

A large proportion of women, who are to become mothers, are not able financially to avail themselves of proper opportunities for safe motherhood. They are cared for, to a certain extent, by the Board of Health which, through this division of its work, endeavors to give all expectant mothers important information in connection with their condition. The board stresses the necessity for repeated examination,

especially of blood pressure and kidneys, and teaches the importance of securing whatever treatment may be necessary. Nurses of the Nursing Project distribute government pamphlets dealing with obstetrics and infant care, and the mortality rate has been lowered in these cases. (1) The decrease in deaths among Negro mothers has kept pace with the decrease among the white mothers, which speaks well for the training now given Negro nurses and midwives.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM, through the teachers, forms a connecting link between the health office and citizens of the district served by each school. Certain health regulations are specific in outlining a teacher's duty with reference to the spread of communicable diseases. Teachers are warned to watch among their pupils for symptoms of skin diseases, fever, colds, eye, nose, and ear diseases, sore throat, earache, swelling in the neck, and similar manifestations. One or more symptoms may mark the beginning of such infection as measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, mumps, whooping-cough, and diphtheria. Grenada city schools are supplied with first aid material, such as aromatic spirits of ammonia, sterile gauze, bandages, adhesive plaster, iodine, mercurochrome, and other materials that may be useful in an emergency.

Mouth hygiene work was started in January, 1923, under a program education in scope, and under supervision of a teacher. Dental hygienists, employed by county health departments for field work in the state, organized and assisted by a mouth hygiene program, examined teeth, cleaned them when time permitted, and gave instructions in the essentials of mouth hygiene, both to children and adults. Drs. C. K. Bailey and F. F. Stacy, in charge of mouth hygiene work, examined every school child's mouth and sent a report to parents. In order to make a one hundred per cent grading, the child was required to have a certificate from a dentist stating that he had no defects.

#### Sanitation

Since many serious diseases are transmitted through contaminated food, milk, water supplies, and the improper disposal of body waste, there is a necessity for strict supervision of such matters to prevent the spread of infection. Grenada County's Board of Health aims to attend

(1) Dr. T. J. Brown, Grenada county health officer, Grenada, Miss.



to this prevention program. Under the heading of food control is included the inspection of bakeries, cold storage plants, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, restaurants, slaughter houses, soda fountains, and all other places where food is prepared, handled, and served. Such places as swimming pools, tourist and scout camps, garbage disposal grounds, and public service places could become sources of infection if not properly cared for. Grenada's public swimming pool is kept sanitary, swimmers being required to take shower baths before and after going into the pool. Bluestone and other disinfectants are used in the water. Grenada also has an excellent garbage disposal service, which helps in fly and mosquito control.

Grenada hospital has thirty rooms, sixty-five beds, a large operating room, and a guest room. A nurses' home is operated in connection with the hospital.

#### Epidemics

Grenada, from earliest times, has boasted an excellent health record. Early editors frequently made such comments as:

"The health of our town is perfectly good and has been all the season - for the past 3 or 4 years ours has been as healthy a village as any under the sun." (1)

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"We understand that there are reports in the country that some contagious disease is prevailing in this town, and that some three or four die daily. We assure the public that this is a mistake; that there are a few cases of scarlet fever we believe to be a fact, but there has been but two deaths of this disease, is also a fact. The pneumonia has also been prevalent, but of a very mild character and but one death by that disease. There is no other disease, and there has been no other deaths than those we have mentioned. There has been more deaths in any portion of the country around us according to the number of inhabitants, than in Grenada. Were there any danger at present, or should there be, we shall be sure to let the country know it." (2)

In spite of its good record, Grenada has suffered

- (1) The Herald, Grenada, Miss., Sept. 29, 1842.
- (2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss.; June 7, 1845.

greatly from the epidemics that did occur. The YELLOW FEVER epidemic of 1878 was the cause of many deaths in Grenada County, and the suffering of Grenada people can never be fully told. The scourge wiped out family after family. Citizens of Grenada, past fifty years of age, remember with affection Mr. Bishop, a local jeweler who, within one week, lost his wife and three children. In the old Wilkins' home, three members of the family lay in coffins at the same time. When caskets gave out and grave diggers could not meet the need of their profession, it is said that a wagon went down the street and called at each house, "Is anybody dead?" If there was no response, they went in to investigate, as there was a possibility that there were no survivors.

There was much looting of houses, since many families left their homes unlocked and fled to the country, where they died in churches and dilapidated houses. Citizens claimed that they could feel a malignant atmosphere as they approached town. Local physicians were unable to cope with this new and strange malady, as there was then no knowledge of how the disease spread. All precautions were useless in halting the march of the disease, and old cemeteries about Grenada are congested with graves of victims. (It was not until later, when the National Government sent yellow fever specialists to Cuba to study the disease, that the danger from epidemics was removed). Neighboring towns, believing they were immune, opened their doors to Grenada refugees, thus spreading the disease widely throughout the state. Doctors and nurses were sent from surrounding towns, and 253 whites and 82 Negroes died during the epidemic.

Following is a list of people who died of yellow fever in Grenada in 1878, according to Miss Blanche Winter's memory:

Rev. James Hall, known as Parson Hall; Charlie Hall; Dr. Wm. Hall, his wife, Mrs. Mollie Hall, and their daughter, Mrs. John Stokes, with her two sons, James and John Stokes, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. Ringold; Dr. E. W. Hughes, for many years the leading physician in Grenada, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Hughes, his mother, Mrs. Catherine Hughes; Mrs. Charlie Coffman and her two sons-in-law, Charlie Coffman and Mr. Knox; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Coffman; Mrs. Lida Coffman Hughes and beautiful Katie Coffman; Mr. and Mrs. George Lake and Mr. Lake's three daughters, Mrs. Helen Belew, Miss Annie Lake, and Delia Lake; Mrs. Ingram, her daughter Florence, and son, Eugene Ingram; Mrs. Williams and her daughter, Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. McLean's daughter, Lula; Tom Peacock

and daughter, Mary; Mrs. Field and her daughter, Mattie; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, who had been teachers in the Emma Mercer Institute, now the oldest building of Grenada College; Rev. Haddick, pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Armstrong, who had recently come to the college to serve as its head; Mr. and Mrs. French; Mr. and Mrs. Poitevant and their daughter, Miss Mollie Poitevant; Dr. Milton and Dr. Wilkins, the two leading dentists; Misses Mary, Sallie, Minnie, and Marion Huffington; Sam Downs; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sounders; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Morrison; Judge and Mrs. Gray and their two sons, Joe and Ed; Mr. Gerard; Mrs. Sadler, Miss Rosa Sadler and Joe Sadler; Tom Powell; Sam Berry; Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp and their son; Mrs. Bishop and Mr. Bishop's three children; Captain Rose; Miss Irene Davidson; Mrs. W. E. Long; Col. Tom Walton; Mr. Dajarnet and little daughter, Sallie; and Tom Barns.

Mrs. Field was the first person to die, before it was known that the disease was actually yellow fever; she had a public funeral at the Presbyterian church, with Dr. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Colonel Howard, was the last Grenada citizen to die, although she died at Como, at the home of Colonel Howard's daughter. She and Colonel Howard left Grenada at the outbreak of the epidemic, and she did not take the fever until after frost when, in November, she opened her trunk to get out some worsted clothes. (1)

The INFLUENZA epidemic in 1918 was so bad that public schools were closed in October, 1918, and pupils forbidden to attend any public gatherings. This disease was called Spanish Influenza, and every precaution was taken by Dr. J. B. Middleton, county health officer, to keep it from spreading. This disease was not only a menace to public health but seriously affected war work in all departments. Dr. T. J. Brown, present health officer, who kept a record for the month of October, 1918, says that sixty per cent of the population of Grenada had influenza. Dr. J. S. Sharp reports that physicians treated from 600 to 1,000 cases of influenza each, and that there were a great many malignant cases of which he kept no official record.

#### Prominent Physicians

For the past one hundred years Grenada County has had

(1) Blanche Winter, Grenada, Miss.

a sufficient number of capable physicians. In 1839 the following doctors practiced here: E. P. PHILLIPS, W. M. HANKINS, H. H. EDMONDS, ALLEN, GILLESPIE, JACOB SNIDER, R. F. PURNELL, JOHN B. SYKES, S. H. WITHERS, and B. L. NABORS. (1)

In 1842, DR. W. C. PAYNE, and DR. J. SNIDER were practicing in Grenada. (2) Two doctors mentioned above were still there, for their advertisements read:

"Doctor

H. N. Edmonds,

"has removed from his late residence to the house formerly occupied by F. A. Tyler, in Grenada. He will continue the practice of medicine, as formerly; and hopes by assiduity and strict attention to the business of his profession, to merit a continuance of the patronage which has, heretofore, been so liberally bestowed." (3)

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"Dr. W. M. Hankins,

"Thankful for past favors, tenders his professional services to the public. He will always be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop, on the square, in the East ward, or at his residence in Grenada." (4)

In 1844, DR. K. P. ALSTON located five miles south of Grenada (5), and the following year DR. J. B. TARPLEY came to Grenada. (6)

The minutes of the Grenada Medical Association, which was organized in 1876, contain names of Grenada County physicians of that period. DR. JOHN COFFMAN, of Grenada, was reported to have died in 1873. The tenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Medical Association was held in Grenada in April, 1877.

The following year the roll included, from Grenada, DRS. T. H. GORDON; E. W. HUGHES, vice-president; W. W. HALL, vice-president; P. F. FITZGERALD, WILLIAM McSWINE, A. J. PULLIAM, H. F. RAY, R. S. RINGOLD, G. W. TRIMBLE, and R.S. TOOMBS, who had but recently removed. Others listed were

- (1) The Grenadian, 1839, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 2, 1842.
- (3) Ibid., Jan. 22, 1842.
- (4) Ibid., July 16, 1842.
- (5) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 30, 1844.
- (6) Ibid., Oct. 7, 1845.

DRS. W. F. BARKSDALE, Hardy Station; L. C. LEE, and L. M. MAYS, Graysport; and R. W. ROWLAND, Oakland.

At the meeting the next year, Dr. H. J. Ray reported on the epidemic of 1878 and listed the Grenada County doctors who had died attending the sick - DRS. E. W. HUGHES, LINDLY, W.B. MAY, G. W. WOOLFOLK, GILLESPIE, HANKINS, J. D. MILTON, W. W. HALL, and P. F. FITZGERALD, all of Grenada, and C. L. LEE, of Graysport.

At the meeting of 1890, more deaths were reported - DRS. WILLIAM POWELL and SID B. SMITH.

In 1891, Dr. G. W. Trimble, of Grenada, was president of the Medical Association. Other Grenada County physicians who were then members include DRS. T. H. GORDON, Oakland; A.C. KUYKENDALL, Grenada; L. M. MAYS, Graysport; WILLIAM McSWINE, Grenada; AURELIUS MARTIN, Hardy Station; S. D. G. SCRUGGS and J. W. YOUNG, Grenada. (1)

The files of the Grenada Sentinel furnish names of other doctors - DRS. E. CAHN and W. H. WHITAKER, in 1902; DR. T. D. HALL, of Elliott, in 1907; DRS. G. W. EATMAN, A. H. BAYS, and J. S. SHARP, of Grenada, in 1908; DR. F. B. COATS, Parsons Station; DR. G. H. HIGHTOWER, Holcomb; DR. H. L. NOEL, Graysport; DR. C. H. TUCKER, Oakland, 1908; DR. W. E. JINKINS, of Scobey, 1909; and DR. G. R. CONNOLLY, of Elliott and Nasons, who in 1909, had practiced for thirty-eight years. (2)

Grenada County now (1937) has eleven doctors - ten white and one Negro - namely: DRS. J. S. SHARP, J. K. AVENT, T.J. BROWN, F. S. HILL, R. A. CLANTON, B. S. CAROTHERS, E. B. PROVIN, all of Grenada; DR. F. B. COATS, Hardy; E. C. ROUSE, Graysport; A. S. HILL, Holcomb; and WILLIAM O'NEAL (Negro), Grenada.

DR. T. J. BROWN, oldest practicing physician in Grenada County, recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday with a dinner party. The guests included nine other Grenada County physicians and his son-in-law; all spoke of the many virtues and fine traits of character which have characterized this veteran physician throughout his long and useful career. Born near Coffeeville in 1862 and having chosen the medical profession as his life's work, Dr. Brown attended the Memphis Medical College, graduating in 1886. He returned to Coffeeville, where he practiced his profession for two years before moving to Grenada. In December, 1887, he married Miss Jimmy Bibby, daughter of Dr. Bibby, an outstanding physician of his

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. II, pp. 256-285.  
 (2) The Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., files.

time, and to this union were born three daughters who, like their parents, have contributed most materially to the civic, social, and religious life of the community.

Dr. Brown writes the following:

"I was licensed to practice in 1886. That was after the major epidemic of yellow fever in this section of Mississippi, so I have little personal experience in its treatment. My efforts have been directed to the prevention and elimination of the disease, which is accomplished by destroying the breeding place of the conveying mosquito and the screening of all houses where people live, sleep, and work. All physicians and medical organizations in the state are diligent and active in co-operation with Health authorities in prevention of all communicable diseases - such as yellow fever and malaria by insect carriers, and other contagious diseases.

"As to the influenza scourge in 1918, there are no definite records for the county, but it is safe to say that sixty-five per cent of the population were affected during the winter of 1918-19. I treated a thousand or more cases, and the other eight or nine physicians, approximately a like number. Our deaths though, were remarkably low, even in pneumonia complications, as compared with some other sections of the state - probably twenty-five per cent here." (1)

"Grenada, Miss. - Dr. Thomas J. Brown of Grenada, died at a local hospital early today after a lengthy illness. He had practiced medicine in Grenada County for almost half a century and was for much of that time county and city health officer, which position he held at the time of his death." (2)

DR. J. W. YOUNG, born October 27, 1846, died February 15, 1933, having spent forty-six years in Grenada where he reared a large family. Reared on a farm, he attended the "Old Field" type of school in Carroll County until he took up arms in defense of the Confederacy. Serving under General Forrest, he was captured with 1,500 others at Selma, Alabama, and sent to Columbus, Georgia, where he was paroled. With two of his old schoolmates, he walked back to Carroll County to find that the Federal army had laid waste his father's farm, leaving his mother, brothers, and sisters almost destitute.

- (1) Dr. T. J. Brown, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1933.

In 1867, he borrowed money from a friend and entered Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, from which school he was graduated in March, 1869.

He did not voluntarily enter the field of politics but, when drafted, accepted as a duty the responsibility thrust upon him. Three times he was a National Democratic committeeman - in 1888, when Cleveland was nominated; in 1916, when Wilson received the nomination; and again in 1924, at the nomination of John W. Davis.

In 1873 Dr. Young was married to Miss Mollie McCain, and in 1889 he moved to Grenada where he formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Trimble. In 1926, he had a stroke of paralysis and later, a broken hip, which caused him to retire from active practice of the profession in which he had been eminently successful, and in which he received statewide recognition. For thirty years he was county health officer, and he served as district surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for a number of years. In 1911, he was elected president of the Mississippi State Medical Association and was twice a delegate to the American Medical Association at Los Angeles, California, in 1912, and at Atlantic City, in 1913. (1)

The Gage family was well represented in the medical profession, as four members, John, James, Matt, and Ben, were physicians. This family, originally from Alabama, settled near Torrance and later moved to Grenada. Their services in defense of their country were outstanding.

DR. JOHN GAGE served as a non-commissioned officer during the Mexican War and in the War between the States until a wound in the chest disqualified him for further duty. DR. JIM GAGE served as surgeon throughout the War between the States, and DR. MATT GAGE, while still a young man, died during this same war. Dr. John Gage was married to Lizzie Perry, of Graysport, and practiced medicine in that community. DR. BEN GAGE, youngest of the four, was married to Miss Lena Crowder and studied medicine after he was married. He had two daughters, Helen and Bennie, the younger deceased. He himself died when very young. (2)

DR. LOCKE C. GLOVER, once a planter and retired physician of Grenada County, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, January 18, 1819, the sixth of thirteen children. His parents, Lancaster and Elizabeth (Locke) Glover, were natives

- (1) The Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss.  
 (2) Mrs. Estelle Hudson, Memphis, Tenn.

of Virginia. Dr. Glover received a classical education in Tennessee and Mississippi and, in 1845-46, attended medical school at Wetumpka, Alabama. He graduated from the Botanical School of Medicine at Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1847 he began the practice of medicine in DeSoto County, continuing for about three years, until he moved to Monroe County. A year later he moved to Columbus, stayed two years, and then went to Aberdeen, where he blended Glover's Bayberry and Liver Medicine until 1862. He then practiced in various parts of Mississippi until the cessation of hostilities. After the War between the States, he engaged in merchandising at West Point and followed the occupation of a planter. He owned 850 acres of land, with more than two hundred of them cleared; he also had 260 acres in Tallahatchie bottom-land. He was married in 1865 to Miss Caroline LaFayette Majet, daughter of Nicholas Majet, who was born about 1837 on the farm where the doctor lived so long.

#### Dentists

There are few available records of the men who have served in Grenada County as dentists. T. B. McHENRY came in 1879 and practiced in Grenada for about fifteen years.

In 1902 J. P. BROADSTREET was located there. B. S. DUDLEY advertised himself as a "Surgical and Mechanical Dentist" in 1908, and two new dentists, THAD HOBBS and M.M. YOUNG, formed a partnership in Grenada the same year.

The year 1909 brought J. A. DELOACH and J. FEDRICK to the town, and the following year, CLYDE HOLCOMB decided to locate at Holcomb. (1)

#### Nurses

Many young women have gone from Grenada to take training in the hospitals of Mississippi and nearby states. Pioneers among these were MISS EFFIE INGRAM and MISS LENA ANGEVINE. These young women, cousins, entered the first accredited school for nurses in the South, studying under Dr. Maury at Memphis, Tennessee, in the late 1880's. Both are still active in their profession, and although home duties kept Miss Ingram from undertaking work that would take her very far away, she is one of the most skilled, best known, and widely loved of the Memphis nurses. Miss Angevine, now Mrs. Warner, of Nashville, Tennessee, served the American Army in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and during the World War she also

- (1) The Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., files.

served her country in many capacities. In time of peace, Mrs. Warner has been active in organization work, promoting the interest of members of her profession. She helped organize the Tennessee Nurses Association and has served as its president.(1)

At present, Grenada County has fourteen registered nurses: Mrs. Etta Dudley, Mrs. William Goza, Mrs. Houston Bowen, Mrs. Archie Mitchell, Mrs. Gordon Bingham, Mrs. R.C. Lott, Mrs. Howard James, Mrs. Irene Lester, Hattie Millen, Little Norris, Doris Carpenter, Myrtle Gray, Irene Hendrix, and Orene Johnston.

(1) Mrs. Lena Warner, Nashville, Tenn.

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## CHAPTER XIX

## ORGANIZATIONS

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Grenada County has practically the same type and kind of organizations as other counties in the state, though hardly as many clubs and agencies function here. Those which are found are alive, wide-awake organizations. In addition to the ones included in this chapter, all the churches sponsor religious organizations, and the schools sponsor a number of clubs and societies of interest to boys and girls of school age.

Fraternal

Grenada Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., probably the oldest in this section of the state, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on May 3, 1938. The matter of commemorating the centennial of this lodge was discussed at the stated communication in March, 1938, and an order entered in the minutes designating May 3, 1938, as the date for observing it with appropriate ceremonies. A centennial committee to arrange for the occasion was appointed, consisting of M. McKibben, chairman; W. W. Garner, and O. D. Spratlin.

On the program, appropriate recognition was given to those who have been leaders in the history of the development of the lodge which, according to the minutes, was organized October 29, 1836, and operated without a charter until May 3, 1838, under a special dispensation of John A. Quitman, grand master. Petitioners for the charter were John W. Wilson, John W. Phillips, John Black, Alexander Barksdale, James Sims, A. W. Campbell, and R. S. Neal. In granting the charter the grand master appointed John W. Wilson, worshipful master; John W. Phillips, senior warden; and John Wright, junior warden.

The following is a list of the charter members of Grenada Lodge No. 31, F. & A.M.:

Alexander Barksdale, J. Y. Blocker, D. M. Beck, W. W. Brown, J. Clark, J. G. Browning, R. T. Bryarly, A. C. Baine,

Green Crowder, William R. Crenshaw, David E. Crylen, Jacob J. Doty, H. N. Edmonds, Joseph W. Elliott, J. W. Green, John Goodrum, Hilary J. Goodon, J. M. Howard, William Hunley, Abraham Hardy, John Miller, R. H. McFarland, M. H. Melton, G.D. Mitchell, J. H. McRea, John W. McLemore, N. S. Neal, John K. Oliver, John W. Phillips, Samuel Pools, James Sims, Samuel Smith, James M. Stanton, Freeman Smith, E. P. Stratton, Samuel E. Tyson, John A. Wilson, John Williams, Allen Walker, John W. Wright, Tobias Wolfe.

From 1838 to 1842, the following were admitted:

1838-1839--John D. Hendricks, George W. Meek, William N. Curtis, William M. Hankins, A. Y. Fay, William Lissma, Thos. B. James, Dabney P. Phillips, Samuel M. Hankins, Thos. Lullawhite, George W. Caffer, Levin Lake, Exume Luter.

1840-1842--J. W. Newton, John Abbott, Benjamin Hinson, Ralph Coffman, F. A. Tyler, John Williamson, Joseph E. Nelson, Septimus Caldwell, Erasmus Acee, R. H. Stokes, Y. W. Stokes.

M. McKibben  
O. D. Spratlin  
W. E. Garner  
Publication Committee. (1)

References to the activity of this lodge frequently appeared in Grenada newspapers.

"Masonic Celebration.

"The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the members of Grenada Lodge No. 31, in this place on Friday 24th ult. There were no public exercises as has usually been the case. The installation of Officers was performed in the Odd Fellows Hall, which was very politely tendered them for that occasion. After marching through the principal streets of our town preceded by the Grenada band, (who by the bye discoursed most excellent music) the Brethren assembled at their Hall where a sumptuous dinner was prepared, to which they did full justice. Nor were the ladies forgotten, as a goodly number honored the feast by their presence and smiling faces. Harmony and unanimity of feeling was manifestly the order of the day. All seemed delighted with the scene around them, with each other and themselves. We cannot close this

(1) Mrs. S. A. Morrison, Grenada, Miss.

paragraph without expressing our warmest admiration of the manner in which our fair townswomen acquitted themselves in preparing the dinner served upon that occasion. The dinner was excellent and abundant, and the relish was increased by the bright eyes & approving smile of the fair donors which graced the festive board. The company dispersed about 4 o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day."(1)

W. H. Stevens, Esq., of Grenada, was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge F. & A.M. at their state convention. (2)

"PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

"On Friday night, Dec. 27th, Masonic Lodge No. 31 of this city had a public installation at Masonic hall of the officers elected to serve during this masonic year. Every member that so desired was privileged to bring a lady with him, so in addition to the members of the craft, there was a goodly number of the fair daughters of Eve on hand to lend charm and inspiration to the occasion and to attest by their presence faith in the principles of Free Masonry as exemplified in the lives and characters of their husbands, fathers, and brothers.

"The installation ceremonies were begun by singing "Nearer My God to Thee" lead by Mrs. R. W. Sharp on the organ then followed a most solemn and impressive service led by Dr. A. H. Bays in which Mr. John W. Vance was made Worshipful Master. After which the new master installed Frank H. Jones, S. W., Chas. Hoodless, J. W., A. H. Bays secretary; H. J. Ray, treasurer; W. H. Whitaker, S. and T. and T. E. Moody and W. J. Jennings S. D. and J. D.

"Short talks were made by the new master, J. W. Vance, and Dr. Whitaker, the new steward and tyler, which evidenced the fact that these men were in Masonry for the good they might do their fellow man.

"Mr. O. C. Leigh, the retiring master, made a very feeling and touching talk....

"Judge A. T. Roane was called upon for a speech and he responded in one very appropriate to the occasion in which he

(1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., July 2, 1842.  
(2) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 21, 1846.

commented on the great work and teachings of masonry. It was an enjoyable evening and one that will no doubt prove profitable to the Masonic Lodge and the citizenship of the town.

"The accidental scalding of Miss Ione Pette with a cup of coffee was the only occurrence to mar the pleasure of the evening and the Sentinel is glad to be able to state that the burn has given her but little trouble." (1)

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"On next Monday, June 28, Yalobusha Commandery No. 28 will confer the orders of the Temple on companions Levin Lake and H. J. Ray. Mr. Lake is 92 years old. Doubtless there was never just such an instance in the history of Masonry. He was made a Mason in this city in 1839. (70 years ago). Eminent Commander, B. F. Thomas, extends an earnest invitation to all Templars to be present." (2)

In 1910, the following lodges had organizations in Grenada: Knights Templar, Blue Lodge Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World. (3)

THE GRENADA LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS is also an old organization. A paper of 1842 contained the notice:

"IOOF

"The Grenada Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will celebrate the anniversary of the order on Tuesday the 26th inst. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend and join the celebration. An address will be delivered on the occasion by W. C. Payne.

By order of the lodge.

S. C. CALDWELL, Sec'y." (4)

Similar notices continued to appear at intervals, although they furnish little information as to the members or their activities.

GRENADA CHAPTER NO. 253 ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR completed ten years of service in January, 1935.

- (1) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 4, 1908.  
 (2) Ibid., June 25, 1909.  
 (3) Ibid., Jan. 28, 1910.  
 (4) Weekly Register, Apr. 9, 1842.

For a number of years Grenada was without a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; one of the oldest chapters in the state surrendered its charter until January 28, 1925, when Grenada Chapter U.D. Order of the Eastern Star was instituted under dispensation by Grand Patron H. S. Stansel as instituting officer; Mrs. Viola Lake, grand matron, as grand chaplain; Mrs. Effie Neal, deputy matron, as grand secretary; Mrs. Ada Ham, deputy matron, as grand marshal; with the following officers and members:

Mrs. Margaret Granberry, worthy matron; Mrs. Dorothy Pressgrove, associate matron; Mr. M. McKibben, worthy patron; Miss Dorothy Ames, treasurer; Miss Tommie Hamilton, associate conductress; Miss Florence Mitchell, conductress; Mrs. Margaret Jackson, marshal; Miss Mary P. Thomas, Adah; Mrs. Lucy Mosely, Esther; Mrs. Kathryn Grant, Electa; Mrs. Pearl Peters, Ruth; Mrs. Lillian Pressgrove, Martha; Miss Sue Peacock, warder; Mrs. Gertrude Keeton, secretary; Mr. E. L. Atkinson, chaplain; Mrs. Josie Hill, organist; R. H. Thompson, sentinel; Mrs. Willie Gum, D. E. Parks, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, P. G. Mosley, Mrs. Maggie Honeycutt, Miss Minnie Lou Thompson, Mrs. Lena Peacock, and J. B. Keeton.

With grand patron as patron, grand matron as matron, Mrs. Mattie Lou Ellis, past matron of Water Valley Chapter No. 5, as associate matron, the members of Duck Hill Chapter No. 201 demonstrated the initiatory work as well as all work of the order. On May 19, 1925, Grenada Chapter No. 253 was constituted by the worthy grand matron, Sister Gussie Evans, who also installed the officers and gave an instructive talk to the chapter regarding instruction in signs, secret work, and the practical workings of the order.

Grenada chapter grew from this time on, and, the first year, under the leadership of worthy matron Margaret Granberry, there were twenty-four members added by initiation, and twenty-two by affiliation, including some citizens who were members of O. L. McKay Chapter No. 28, namely: Dr. W. H. Whitaker, Annie P. Thomas, Olive Jennings, W. J. Jennings, Lida Lake Owens, Lida Owens, Alice Ames, Anna McElwrath, and William Ames.

Under the leadership of the following worthy matrons-- Kathryn Grant, Dell S. Lufkin, Polly Ladd and Colomb Waterman -- the chapter, with a membership of over one hundred, has helped the brother Masons of Grenada Lodge No. 31 F. & A.M. in dedicating and furnishing the new Masonic Temple.



Grenada chapter has been watchful of the sick and distressed, not only those within its own fold but of flood sufferers and needy people elsewhere.

Grenada chapter has been honored by the grand chapter of Mississippi through the appointment of Sister Colomb Waterman, past worthy matron, as grand representative of the state of Illinois on two occasions, and through the appointment of Sister Madge Angevine, past worthy matron, as grand worthy matron, and through the appointment of Sister Ruth Young as grand Electa during her term of office. Sister Angevine is also grand representative of the District of Columbia.

Officers elected for the year beginning June 1, 1938, were: Mrs. Emma Rayburn, worthy matron; Mr. Arthur Jarvis, patron; Mrs. Margaret Davis, associate matron; Mr. Louie Freidman, associate patron; Mrs. Annie Mae Jones, secretary; Mrs. Sallie C. Irby, treasurer; Mrs. Gladys Gaston, conductress; Mrs. Lillian Lott, chaplain; Mrs. Myrtle Thomas, marshal; Mrs. Nannie Alexandria, organist; Mrs. Janie Gum, Adah; Mrs. Bulah Jackson, Ruth; Mrs. Bessie Rouse, Esther; Mrs. Madge Angevine, Martha; Mrs. Ella Theisman, Electa; and Mrs. Mellie Turnbo, warder.(1)

#### Social and Cultural

One of the earliest organizations of which there is record was the YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING SOCIETY. The group met on Saturday evenings. On Jan. 18, 1839, the question for debate was-- "Should the Legislature of Mississippi be petitioned to withhold any further appropriation to the Penitentiary now being built in this state?" (2) On February 9, 1839, the subject to be discussed was "Would it have been politic for the United States to have admitted Texas into the Union, at the time she was petitioned to do so?" (3)

In the early 1840's a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was very active in Grenada. The papers of that time contained a number of items regarding the organization, so we quote:

"There has been a smart Temperance gathering in Grenada temperance addresses given, and an increase of disciples. An address delivered on the occasion of the first meeting by our townsman, A. C. Baine Esq. has been handed us by the Committee of publication." (4)

- (1) Mrs. Hill, Grenada, Miss.
- (2) The Grenadian, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 18, 1839.
- (3) Ibid., Feb. 9, 1839.
- (4) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Feb. 26, 1842.

\*Temperance meeting. The last Regular meeting of the Grenada Temperance association was held on Monday night at the Presbyterian church. An appeal was made in behalf of the cause by W. C. Robb, Esq., and after the delivery of the address some ten or twelve names added, making the society now number about 135 members. The address of Mr. Robb deserves commendation, and was highly creditable to that gentleman, especially when the fact is taken into view, that even here, the temperance argument has become trite and hackneyed to a degree which leaves little of the interest of novelty."(1)

#### ----- "Notice

"The Grenada Temperance Society, according to adjournment, will hold its next regular meeting on Monday night the 21st inst., at the Presbyterian Church.

"The Rev. Rob't. McLain, by special request, will 'deliver a sermon on the subject of Temperance.' It is hoped that all the members and citizens generally will attend.

G. S. Ely Sec'y."(2)

In 1842 a great celebration for July 4th was planned by the Temperance Society (see chap. 5, Folklore). Shortly thereafter an editorial read in part:

"Forty-one persons took the Temperance pledge on the 4th, and we find the names recorded on the Secretary's list add to ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY TWO individuals. We are informed by the Secretary that there are several other names on papers in the hands of the committee not yet handed in. We are inclined to believe, that in the matter of Temperance, Grenada is now the Banner town of the Union."(3)

-----  
"We received a few weeks since, minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the organization of the 'PROVIDENCE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY' in this county, and should have noticed it before, but for having mislaid the communication. A resolution for publication of these proceedings at length, was adopted; but, as they would occupy considerable space, and

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., April 23, 1842.
- (2) Ibid., March 12, 1842.
- (3) Ibid., Grenada, Miss., July 9, 1842.

as we do not see that the publication at this time would materially subserve the cause, they are omitted.

"The address on the occasion by Rev. J. G. Hall is spoken of as highly interesting, a Constitution was adopted, and the Pledges signed by eighty-five persons, among whom we recognize the names of several gentlemen of influence. That is certainly a stout beginning."(1)

A number of organizations have been mentioned in news items, though no further information concerning them is now available.

"Mr. Tyler:

As times are dull, and we want something to keep our eyes open, why would it not be well to establish a debating club, or a LITERARY INSTITUTE, for public lectures? We have plenty of intelligent men in Grenada who would give lectures occasionally if the thing was only once started; and I hope this hint to the wise will be sufficient. If not, with your permission, Mr. Editor,

"MORE ANON." (2)

"We understand that the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY intends giving a concert on Christmas night. The pieces are selected from the most eminent writers, and to all lovers of sacred music, we have no doubt that this will be a treat not often enjoyed. From the array of musical talent that will be called into action on this occasion, we anticipate an enjoyment seldom witnessed in the Southern country. An address on the subject of music will also be delivered by W. C. Duncan, Esq., and an invitation is given to all in town and country."(3)

"Friend Bacon: Permit me through the columns of your journal to call attention to the young men of this place to the LITERARY ASSOCIATION lately formed and now in a prosperous condition. To the young and aspiring this society cannot be too highly prized, nothing tends so much to enlarge and systematize the mind as Public speaking. It inspires confidence, engenders a laudable spirit to excel, and

- (1) Weekly Register, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 14, 1843.
- (2) Ibid., Mar. 5, 1842.
- (3) The Morning Herald, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 15, 1843.

it is to be hoped that the young men of our village will immediately attach themselves to this society which promises so much.

G." (1)

"Quite a representative number of the young men of Grenada met at the dental office of Dr. T. B. Hobbs the early part of the week for the purpose of organizing a club that would promote the social and intellectual advantages of themselves and their friends. It is needless to elaborate upon the meritorious features of such a movement, and the Sentinel entertains the hope that an organization will be perfected that will not only be of lasting good to the whole community, but will perpetuate the names of the promoters for several generations." (2)

"The Grenada Cornet Band is making splendid progress. The services of Prof. T. J. Firth of Memphis, as director and instructor have been secured...it will not be long before Grenada will have a first class band.

"The following is a list of the members: J. S. Kettle, Edward Jones, Irby Fletcher, Herbert Kettle, J. P. Broadstreet, R. Gordon Bingham, E. Juchem, Ben McElwrath, W. E. Gee, J. H. Bryant, George Whitaker, Robert Farrell, Earl Hallam, W. E. Jackson, Whitfield King, John Moore, L. Depratto, ---Farrell, ---Pearson, W. R. McLaw."(3)

"SPRING LAKE CLUB ORGANIZED  
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE SPENT IN IMPROVEMENTS.

"The SPRING LAKE CLUB was recently organized in Grenada. The purpose of the Club is to prepare a delightful resort at Spring Lake, one mile north of Grenada. A club room is to be built, the grounds to be improved and converted into a sort of park, the lake is to be cleared of logs and other impediments, a steam launch is to be built. Indeed the work now planned by the Club contemplates superb quarters and a place to enjoy a few hours rest that might well be envied by the '400' of New York. The charter will be published in a few weeks." (4)

- (1) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Jan. 17, 1846.
- (2) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., March 26, 1909.
- (3) Ibid., Grenada, Miss., Mar. 4, 1910.
- (4) Ibid., Grenada, Miss., Aug. 22, 1908.

The BOY SCOUT movement in Grenada was begun about twenty-three years ago under the auspices of the Grenada Rotary Club. Reverend Campbell, then pastor of the Presbyterian church, was scoutmaster until he left Grenada, two or three years later. Reverend Emerson of the Episcopal church took over the work, and they carried on as an independent troop until Emerson moved to Gulfport. For a year or more, Captain Burris was scoutmaster, then the organization was inactive for several years, except for work done by Donald Ross and F. C. Gerard in maintaining interest.

Early in the 1930's a new scout organization was perfected and made a part of the Delta Council. Two troops were organized, with Nelson Douglas and Frank York, scoutmasters; F. C. Gerard, vice-president; and John Rundle, scout commissioner. With this leadership, several boys became Eagle scouts. At this time there is a large troop of scouts and a large pack of cubs, many of whom will become scouts in the fall, when another troop will be organized under the sponsorship of the Lion's Club. The district vice-president is now O. D. Spratlin; commissioner, John Rundle; scoutmasters are Nelson Douglas and Burnell Walker.

The TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB was organized in 1927 as the Mother's Club; Mrs. Eugene Proudfit was its first president. After five years it became known as the Twentieth Century Club, and its programs continued to be study courses in literature, music, art, travel, and social study. The group chose the Grenada public library as its special project.

Presidents of the club have been: Mrs. Eugene Proudfit, 1926-27; Mrs. E. B. Provine, 1927-28; Mrs. John T. Keeton, 1928-31; Mrs. M. M. Batson, 1933-34; Mrs. Cowles Horton, 1934-35; Mrs. W. H. Kirk, 1935-36; Mrs. R. L. Vandiver, 1936-37; Mrs. R. F. Matthews, 1937-38; Mrs. J. B. Perry, Sr., 1938-39. (1)

#### Civic

Grenada ROTARY CLUB was organized in February, 1924, and was formally presented its charter in April, 1924. First officers were John R. Countiss, president, and Andrew M. Carothers, secretary. Since its organization the following men have served as president: Ben C. Adams, C. Hubert Calhoun, Rowland W. Jones, Andrew M. Carothers, Brannon J. Anderson, John T. Keeton, John Rundle, W. Vassar Dubard,

(1) Mrs. John T. Keeton, Grenada, Miss.

W. E. Jackson, W. D. Boone, Dr. R. A. Clanton, P. T. Lagrone, John P. Pressgrove, and Roy Doak.

The Rotary Club has, since its organization, been identified with every phase of community service and, for years, has sponsored the Boy Scouts and other youth movements. Since 1935 the club has adopted the treatment of crippled children and crippled adults as a community service and has sent number to the hospital at Memphis without cost to the patient.

The LIONS' CLUB in Grenada was begun in June, 1935, and obtained as its members twenty-five civic-minded young men of Grenada. Earl Burkey was president; Knox Pierce first vice-president; Charlie Ransom, second vice-president; T.B. Revell, third vice-president; Fred Lickfold, Jr., secretary; Jack Sanderson, treasurer; Dick Smith, lion tamer; Donald Sharp, tail-twister. The directors were M. L. Branch, Frank Jones, J. H. Stallings, and Floyd Deaton.

The club had no regular place to hold its weekly luncheons and for sometime met in various places about the city. On July 5, 1935, they conceived the idea of building a community house where this club, as well as all others in the city, could have regular meetings. A committee was appointed to secure data necessary to obtaining Federal aid for this project. As a result of their efforts, in conjunction with those of other influential citizens and clubs, Grenada now has a community house of which the whole county is justly proud.

The Lions' Club later disbanded and was reorganized in November, 1937, with Dick Smith as president; Rogers Burt, secretary-treasurer; L. C. Proby, first vice-president; Joe Neely, second vice-president; E. R. Trotman, third vice-president; Fish Oltenburg, lion tamer; and Knox Pierce, tail-twister. The directors are D. D. Smith, Fred White, Richard Gilliam, Frank Jones, J. C. Hathorn, and Walter V. Davis.

The members are thirty-seven young business and professional men of the city. Their slogan is Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety.

In the early 1900's the GRENADA BUSINESS LEAGUE and the GRENADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE were organized. In both instances W. B. Hoffa was made president. Four years ago the Chamber of Commerce was reorganized with W. B. Stark as president and W. B. Hoffa as vice-president. J. B. Perry, Jr., followed as

president of the organization.

During the last three years efforts of the organization have secured for Grenada a large gymnasium, an agricultural building (the only one in the state), and a cold-storage building; two large enterprises have been induced to locate in Grenada - the Grenada Plywood and Cooperage Company and the Grenada Hosiery Mill, owned by Goodman Bros. of Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Grenada CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE was organized in 1911 with Mrs. Henry Ray as the first president. In 1919 Mrs. S. A. Morrison was asked to take charge of it. She was elected president and told them that she would undertake the job provided she was allowed to have the secretary she wanted. They gave her permission to go ahead and make her plans with their full cooperation; and, as a result of her efforts, the city of Grenada awarded the League the prize for the greatest improvement. It had looked after the cleaning up of the town and Grenada was voted one of the cleanest cities in the state.

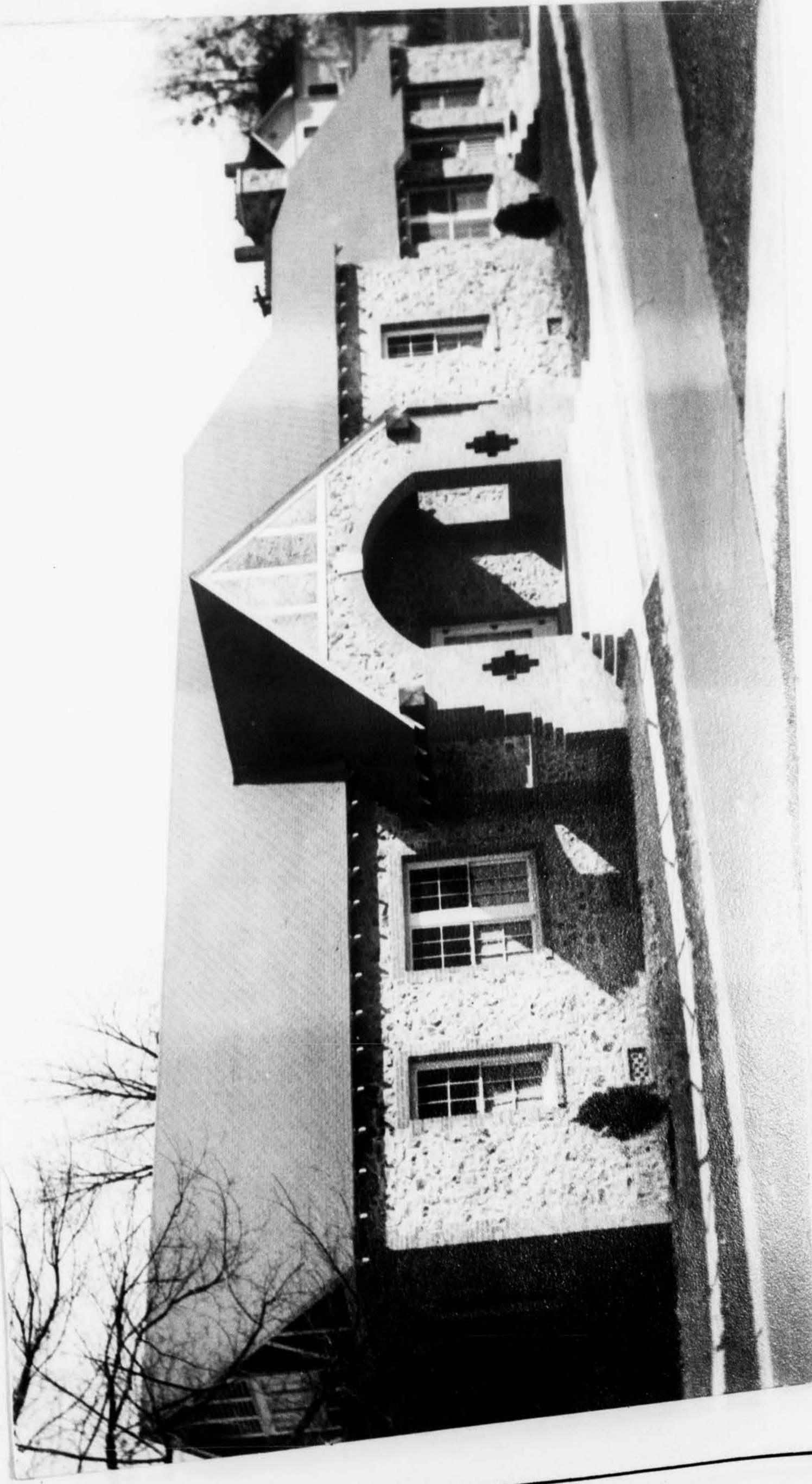
#### Patriotic

The Grenada County AMERICAN LEGION POST was organized in 1920 with L. J. Doak as commander; William Wright as adjutant; and fifteen charter members. At present there are 102 members, the second largest membership in the history of the post. The present officers are: H. C. Wilson, commander; J. L. O'dom, vice commander; E. E. Turnipseed, adjutant; and L. O. Burris, service officer.

The post has sponsored a Boy Scout troop for several years, has played Santa Claus to poor families each Christmas, sponsored safety movements for public schools, and assisted in child welfare work in the county and state.

In the early history of Grenada County a chapter of the UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, called the Dixie Chapter, U.D.C., was organized, but interest in it lagged and finally the charter was surrendered. Mrs. S. A. Morrison, in May, 1936, assembled a group of eleven women and the Grenada Chapter U.D.C. came into being with the following officers: Mrs. J. W. Jordon, president; Mrs. G. D. Thomason, recording secretary; Mrs. John T. Keeton, corresponding secretary; Miss Clyde Parker, treasurer; Mrs. S. A. Morrison, registrar.

At the annual convention of the Mississippi division, held in Biloxi shortly thereafter, the papers were submitted to the state registrar. As it was the first new chapter



COMMUNITY HOUSE  
This beautiful building, built as a WPA project, furnishes a community center and a meeting place for Grenada Countians.

in three years, it was at once called the "Baby Chapter."

Though it began with only eleven members, its membership has increased to eighteen, with several prospective members. The Grenada chapter is participating in the building of a monument to the heroes of the Battle of Shiloh at the state University, and in the erecting of a statue to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Alabama.(1)

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9, 1842; Jan. 14, 1842; Mar. 5, 1842.

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(1) Mrs. Edith Harrison, Grenada, Miss.

## CHAPTER XX

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

No story of Grenada County would be complete without a consideration of the citizens who, throughout the years, have lived and worked for the betterment of their community, county, and state. Some of the names, such as those of Gen. E. C. Walthell and W. S. Statham, are justly famous throughout the state, but there are many less well known who made a contribution to the life of Grenada County that cannot be forgotten.

JESSE R. BAKER, an early settler, came to what is now Grenada County in 1835, and became an influential planter, owning at one time four thousand acres. He was married to Miss Martha Talbert, daughter of Pinckney Talbert, an early planter of Yalobusha County, in 1839, and to them were born fourteen children. The eldest, Andrew Jackson Baker, who was attending the University of Mississippi at the outbreak of the War between the States, joined the University Grays and served with them as captain of the regiment until he was taken prisoner at Fort Delaware and held until after the surrender. Three other sons, W. R. Clifton, and E. R., joined in a stock farming enterprise on the home place and became successful planters and breeders. (1)

Another early settler was Col. H. H. BARKSDALE, son of Alexander Barksdale, who came from Alabama. After the death of his father in 1850, H. H. Barksdale took charge of the home place. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sallie Aldridge, daughter of Lewis and Louisa (Collins) Aldridge, who had come to Grenada County in 1845, clearing a large tract of unbroken and unimproved land to build a home. In 1862, Barksdale served for a time in a company of state troops, later forming a regiment, the Third Mississippi Cavalry, near his home. He was made its colonel, succeeding James Barksdale, who was for a time lieutenant colonel, but afterward colonel of a Georgia regiment. Colonel Barksdale participated in the battles of Collierville, Jackson, Harrisburg, Atlanta, in the fight from Pollard to Pensacola, and in the battles of Jonesboro and Peach Tree Creek,

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I.

where he lost nearly all his men. When the war was over, he returned to his planting interests. (1)

JOSEPH COLLINS, who came to Mississippi from North Carolina in 1835, was one of the builders and founders of Antioch Church, the oldest organization in Yalobusha County (see chap. 10, Religion). He acquired considerable tracts of land in Coahoma and Yalobusha counties and some real estate in Grenada. Because he so much admired Franklin Pierce, he named one son, who later became a merchant at Hardy Station, for that man. (2)

ROBERT DOAK, born in Grenada County in 1838, was a son of Boyd Doak, at whose stand, in Madison County in 1820, the Choctaws signed a treaty relinquishing five and a half million acres of land. In 1830, after helping to move the Indians to the West, Doak settled on the Yalobusha River and engaged in planting. When the Mexican War broke out he served under Sims and, because he was a good judge of stock, was retained as government contractor to supply the army with mules, wagons, and supplies until the war was over. He died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. His son, Robert, learned the tinner's trade, but entered the Confederate army, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Moore, at the beginning of the war. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and kept confined at Fort Delaware until after the surrender. He returned then to Grenada and opened a tinshop, gradually extending his business until he became a wholesale and retail merchant in crockery, paints, oil, and general hardware, with a two-story brick building for his headquarters. He also had a general hardware store at Eupora, was president of the Grenada ice factory and creamery, a director of the Merchants Bank, and an alderman of Grenada. (3)

JAMES M. DUNCAN, planter, first came to Mississippi from Alabama in 1838 to administer the estate of George Dillard. He liked the country he saw and, in the fall of 1840, moved to what is now Grenada County and began farming. On part of the land he acquired there once took place the fight between two Indian tribes, in which the Chocchumas were exterminated, all but two girls who were picking berries. These girls, who were adopted by the Choctaw tribe, handed down the traditions of their tribe and one of them, Peggy Trihan, was awarded the land which was to become part of Grenada (see chap. 1, Formation). Although the War

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I, pp. 340-41.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. I, p. 575.  
 (3) Ibid., Vol. I, p. 651.

between the States hurt Duncan financially, as it did nearly every southern planter, he regained land after the conflict and was able to continue his farming. His oldest son, Benjamin, served as a member of Stanford's battery and was wounded in the Battle of Murfreesboro, though his death did not occur until 1880. Duncan's first wife was Mary H. Gamble, of Alabama, who died in 1840. Some years later he married Mrs. Susan Sykes, widow of Dr. J. B. Sykes, and a daughter of James A. Girault, prominent early settler. One of their sons, Blanton C. Duncan, became a merchant in Grenada. (1)

JAMES A. GIRAULT settled at old Elliot, the Indian mission school, at a very early date, having previously lived at Retreat plantation at Natchez. A copy of a commission signed by David Holmes, governor of the Mississippi Territory, issued at Washington, Mississippi, December 7, 1814, making James A. Girault clerk of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, is still in existence. (2) When Girault left Elliot he lived on what was known as Bellevue place, and became much interested in building up the town of Tuscahoma (see chap. 1, Formation). He left that place about 1845, for in a newspaper of that date appears this notice:

"BELLEVUE PLANTATION FOR SALE!

"A part of the above plantation, lately owned and occupied by Maj. Jas. A. Girault, being the north half of section 22, township 22, range 3 East -- containing 320 acres, more or less, and situated in a very desirable neighborhood between Grenada and Chochuma -- about 11 miles west of the former place, and but half-mile from a good landing on the Yalobusha River. Also for sale, the entire stock of Cattle, Hogs, Mules, implements of husbandry, &c. On the premises are a good

GIN AND GIN-HOUSE -- A MILL,  
 AND COMFORTABLE DWELL-  
 ING HOUSE AND  
 CABINS,

and other improvements suitable for a large plantation. There are never-failing springs of water on the above property, and any additional quantity of land can be bought or leased from adjoining proprietors.

JNO. DUNCAN.  
 Grenada, Miss." (3)

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I.  
 (2) Ibid.  
 (3) Harry of the West, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 22, 1845.



Girault was also registrar of the Land Office while it was located at Chocchuma, and also after it was moved to Grenada.

CURTIS H. GUY, planter, was born on the plantation, eleven miles west of Grenada, which had been settled by his father, Major Guy, in 1834. Major Guy served as a representative from Yalobusha County for eight years. One of his sons, Leander, joined Ballentine's regiment, Armstrong's brigade, and was killed at Atlanta. Harriet, a daughter, was married to Dr. Benjamin Drane, of Grenada. Joseph was a soldier in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment and died shortly after the war. Curtis H. Guy, the youngest child, was married to Miss Ione Thomas, of Grenada. He entered the Confederate service in the Fifteenth Mississippi Cavalry, served throughout the war, and was paroled at Grenada. He was one of the nine soldiers who, when the Federal troops were taking Memphis, rode their horses into the lobby of the old Gayoso Hotel and captured forty-four Union officers. During a skirmish at Grenada early in 1865, his horse was shot from under him, but he escaped unharmed. After the war, and until 1870, he managed the old Guy place; he then moved to a new location. During the Reconstruction era Curtis H. Guy was most influential in Grenada. (1)

ALEXANDER FRASER, Canadian by birth, was educated in his native country and, after 1859, came to Mississippi as timber contractor for the Mississippi Central, now part of the Illinois Central Railroad. Except for about three years during the war, when he ran the blockade between Greenville and St. Louis, he continued this work for ten years. In 1869 he was married to Miss Margaret Crowder, native of Grenada County and a daughter of Dr. Green and Mary Crowder. From 1872 to 1897 the Frasers lived on a plantation near Elliott station, and their two daughters were born there. Fraser died in 1897. (2)

MAX GINSEBURGER, Grenada merchant, came to the town in 1865 to be a salesman in Wile's store. In 1875 the firm of Ginsburger & Wile was formed, and Ginsburger also became president of the compress company, a director of the Merchants Bank, and a planter. In 1887 and 1890 he served as a member of Governor Lowry's staff. For four years he was chairman of the county democratic committee, member of the congressional committee, and member of Grenada's board of aldermen. (3)

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I., p. 832.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. I.  
 (3) Ibid., Vol. I, p. 795.

JOHN W. GRIFFIS was the son of Jesse Griffis, who came to Yalobusha, later Grenada County, in 1837. As John was about to enter college, the War between the States began, and he enlisted in Company K of the Third Mississippi Cavalry, becoming its third lieutenant. He was wounded at Atlanta and confined to a hospital at Eufaula, Alabama, for several months, finally rejoining his command at Milledgeville, Georgia. He participated in the battle of Salem, Mississippi, the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Wyatt and Clinton, Mississippi, and Jonesboro, Alabama. After his parole at Livingston, Alabama, in 1865, he engaged in planting on his home place and then went to Hardy Station as a merchant. He remained there until 1872, when he went to Grenada as a salesman, first for Robert Mullin, then for Lake Bros. In 1879 he entered business for himself as a general merchant. In 1890 he became president of the Grenada Bank. He was married in 1876 to Cora Mullin, of Grenada. (1)

GEORGE B. JONES, born in Grenada County about 1848, was a son of John E. Jones, who came there about 1835 from Tennessee. John Jones was a planter, merchant, ginner, and miller. With him when he came to Mississippi was his father, Capt. Thomas Jones, English-born, who had served as a captain in the Revolutionary War, but who died before George was born. George began farming for himself when only sixteen years old, and at twenty-one was made a justice of the peace, later serving as sheriff and tax collector of Grenada County, continuing his planting interests all the while. He was married in 1869 to Ann Eliza Creekmore. (2)

GEORGE W. JONES, of Baltimore, came to Grenada about 1863, induced by Levin Lake, a Grenada pioneer who was visiting in Baltimore, to come as a clerk in Lake's store. When the war began, Jones joined Stanford's battery, Cheatham's division, fighting at Columbus, Kentucky, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Chickamauga, and all through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns. At New Hope Church he was wounded but came on the field with his arm in a sling. He went back from Atlanta with General Hood, seeing active service at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, going thence to Mobile, and back to Cuba Station, near Meridian, where he was located at the time of the surrender. He worked in Grenada until 1873 and then opened a store for himself. The following year he was married to Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins, who built the three-story brick Collins Hotel in Grenada prior to the war. (3)

- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. I.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. I, p.1051.  
 (3) Ibid., Vol. I, p.1052.

DAVID L. HOLCOMB came from Texas in 1867, settling near Bellevue place, once the home of James A. Girault, and which he purchased in 1885. He acquired a large tract of land and became established as a successful planter. He was married to Molly Turner, daughter of Robert Turner, in 1868. After her death in 1878 he was married to Georgia Williams, daughter of Dr. J. M. Williams, of Grenada. (1)

In 1854 CAPT. G. F. INGRAM, born in South Carolina, came to Graysport and set himself up as a merchant. In 1851 he was married to Rebecca D. Perry, daughter of Zadock Perry, also a native of South Carolina, who had moved to Grenada County in 1848. Mrs. Ingram died in South Carolina in 1864. In 1866 Ingram was married to Mrs. Sarah Raiford, who had also come to Mississippi from South Carolina. When the War between the States began, he joined Company H of the Forty-second Mississippi Infantry and served until 1864, taking part in the Battle of Gettysburg, among others. Upon his return to Graysport he resumed his business as planter and merchant. (2)

JOHN C. JAMES came with his parents from North Carolina to the wilds of what is now Grenada County in 1833. They camped in the woods on Horsepen Creek, eighteen miles east of Grenada. They cleared the forests and built a home, living among the Indians in the woods where wild animals abounded, and eighteen miles from a postoffice or a trading post. John was educated in the meagre country schools of the day, but as may be imagined, he received most of his training at home, where he and his brothers took turns watching through the night to keep wolves or other wild animals from carrying off the young pigs and lambs, carrying a pineknot torch for his father when they went deer hunting at night, or grinding the wheat and corn for the family's use in a steel mill turned by hand. About 1837 the Baptists built a log church known as Pleasant Grove Church on the James place, and people came from a radius of ten or twelve miles to attend its services. The first time John went to Grenada with his father they rode their horses to the east bank of Bogue Creek, tied them, and crossed on a foot log, for the creek was not fordable, and there was as yet no bridge across it. On Sundays nearly everyone went hunting or fishing, and, in his boyhood, they often went ten miles to raise a house or roll logs (see chap. 5, Folklore).

In 1840 John James was married to Laura Davis,

(1) *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Goodspeed, Vol. I., p. 938.

(2) *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 1002.

native of South Carolina, who had come in early childhood to Grenada County. She died in 1849. Later, John was married to Lucinda Edmondson, who died in 1860. In 1864 he was married to Mrs. Margaret Ware, daughter of James and Susannah Crocker and a native of South Carolina. John James lived to be one of the oldest settlers of Williamsville where he was born. (1)

RICHARD H. HARDY, born, reared, and married in South Carolina, traveled to Mississippi in 1844, being a month on his journey. In 1850 he settled at what was later called Hardy Station, named for him (see chap. 1, Formation), since he was its first settler and the founder of the town. The station was established in 1861, incorporated in 1872, and Hardy was its first postmaster. (2)

R. B. WILLIS was born in Grenada County in 1836, was educated in Grenada County, at Union College at Murfreesboro, and at the University of Mississippi at Oxford. He was looking after his mother's estate at the beginning of the war, but enlisted at once with the Mobile Cadets, Third Alabama Regiment. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment, Company H, and remained with the Virginia army until he was disabled at Gettysburg. In 1870 he was married to his cousin, Rosalie Willis, and continued to live on the farm six miles east of Graysport where he was born. He acquired more land and engaged in merchandizing, first on his plantation, later, for a time, in Graysport. (3)

ROBERT H. TURNER, of South Carolina, came to Tuscahoma on horseback when a young single man, remaining there until 1880, when he moved to Grenada. He was married to Martha S. Miller. In 1862, Turner entered Gwaltney's company, Brumley's regiment, and when the Third Mississippi Cavalry was formed he became a member of it, in Col. Barksdale's company, of which he was elected captain. Besides numerous skirmishes, he was in the battles of Collierville, where he was wounded, Jackson, Harrisburg, Atlanta, and Jonesboro. From Pollard, Alabama, to Pensacola, his regiment had a running fight with the Union soldiers. Captain Turner was paroled at Ramsey, Alabama, and returned to his home to resume his planting. He was for a time manager of Captain Mister's plantation, trustee of Tuscahoma schools, and treasurer of Grenada County. (4)

HENRY TINDALL was the son of James and Sarah Tindall, who came to Grenada County in 1849. Henry had completed his

(1) *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Goodspeed, Vol. I, p. 1012.

(2) *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 861.

(3) *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 1054.

(4) *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 930.

education and had begun work as an overseer when the War between the States broke out. He worked a few months on the fortifications at Fort Pillow, supervising a group of 163 Negroes. Soon after, he joined Company E, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, Tennessee army, and engaged at Corinth and the Siege of Vicksburg as commissarian. He was captured and held in parole camp, then ordered to rejoin his command at New Hope Church. He participated in the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, went back to Tennessee with Hood to Tusculum, and was at home on a furlough at the time of the surrender. He then began to farm in Carroll County, established a sawmill at Duck Hill, and acquired a good deal of land. In 1870 he was married to Josephine Neal, and they reared a family of twelve children. Tindall had a store at Misterton, and when a postoffice was established at that place it was located in his store and he was made postmaster. (1)

JAMES TALBERT THOMAS, who became cashier of the Grenada Bank, chancery clerk of the county, and secretary of the Central Fair and Livestock Association, was a grandson of Morrison Thomas, who came to Mississippi from North Carolina in 1849. Because of his political views, the island in the Yalobusha River on which he settled became known as Whig Island. Adrian V. Thomas, Morrison's oldest son and the father of J. T. Thomas, served in Ballentine's regiment, Armstrong's brigade, Jackson's division of Mississippi cavalry. He was wounded at Selma, a wound from which he never fully recovered. Afterward, he settled at Grenada as a merchant, was elected chancery clerk, owned an interest in the Chamberlain Hotel, and was a director of the Merchants Bank. He was married to Mary E. Nason, of Grenada County. J. T. Thomas, their second son, began work at sixteen as a clerk in a store. A year later he was made deputy chancery clerk, and at twenty-one became circuit clerk, and in 1887 chancery clerk. In 1890, when the Grenada Bank was organized, he was made its cashier. His marriage to Ruth A. Jones, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Jones, took place in 1891. For a half century Mr. Thomas has been one of the state's most outstanding and progressive bankers (see chap. 15 Industry). (2)

B. F. THOMAS, another son of Morrison and Patience Thomas, was born in 1846 in Alabama. Three years later they came overland to Mississippi, settling about eight miles west of Grenada. B. F. Thomas supplemented his common school education by attending a Masonic academy, and then joined Ballentine's regiment, Armstrong's brigade, Jackson's division for the last eighteen months of the war, participating

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 912.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. I.

in all the battles fought by this regiment from that time until the retreat from Resaca to Atlanta.

After the war he farmed his home-place for six years then removed to Grenada, where he was a clerk for Lake Bros. until 1876. From that year until 1879 he was deputy sheriff under Capt. R. N. Hall. In 1882 he and his brother, A. V. B. Thomas, went into the grocery business and took over the Chamberlain Hotel in 1889. B. F. Thomas was first married to Flora Lewis, who died in 1869, and later to Annie Poston, of Tennessee. (1)

C. C. PEETE, of Parsons Station, married Rebecca F. Thomas, sister of B. F. and Adrian V. Thomas. Peete was a very early settler of Grenada County, having located and settled a place near what is now Parsons Station, which was named Peete postoffice for him. (2)

GEORGE W. RAGSDALE came to Grenada from Alabama in 1841 and started a flour mill which he continued until after the War between the States, when he became more interested in saw mills. As his lumber industry over the state increased, he left Grenada. William A. Ragsdale, one of his sons, was born, reared, and educated in Grenada, and was married there to Mary Wright, daughter of F. S. Wright. (3)

WILLIAM A. RAGSDALE specialized in the study of chemistry and made some worthwhile discoveries and inventions. During the World War, he rendered fine service to the government as an expert chemist. He died in Jackson in 1927.

CAPTAIN JOHN POWELL, a native son of Virginia, came to Yalobusha County with his mother in 1836 after the death of his father. His brother, Thomas, who came with them, served in the Confederate cavalry and later died of yellow fever when the plague swept Grenada in 1878, after having pursued the occupation of planter. Another brother, William, was a prominent physician; he died in Grenada in 1890. John Powell was educated at Grenada and at Preston, Mississippi. At the age of twenty he began work as a clerk in Troy. In 1855 the mercantile firm of Conley & Powell was formed in Grenada, only to be burned out two years later. Powell then served two years as station agent for the Mississippi Central Railroad. In 1860 he was elected to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of Yalobusha County, was re-elected, and served about two and a half years in that capacity. At the outbreak of the war he joined Company H of the Fifteenth

(1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 893.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. II, p. 893.  
 (3) Ibid., Vol. II, p. 635.

Mississippi Infantry, serving in eastern Tennessee and in the battles of Rock Castle and Fishing Creek. After about six months he had to return home to fill his official duty as sheriff by collecting taxes. Early in 1862 he organized Company E, which he commanded, and joined the Forty-second Mississippi Infantry. He served in the Virginia army, fighting at Cold Harbor, Hagertown, and Drewrey's Bluff, at which place he was wounded so severely as to be disabled. When he could leave the hospital he returned home, later being employed as traveling agent for some commission houses in New Orleans. The wound he received in the war troubled him so much that, in 1866, he was forced to give up his position as treasurer of the Mississippi Central Railroad and submit to an operation. This relieved him, and he established himself as a planter, owning a plantation in the Yazoo Delta and another in Tallahatchie County.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Winnie Lea, daughter of Dr. Willis and Sarah Lea, of Marshall County. That same year he founded the cotton commission house of Chaffe, Hamilton & Powell, of New Orleans. In the course of time, this became Chaffe & Powell, and still later, Chaffe, Powell & West. (1)

J. C. PERRY was the son of Col. Oliver H. Perry who came when young to Grenada County and was married there to Elizabeth Williamson. Col. Oliver Perry was a son of Zadock Perry, of South Carolina, who settled in Grenada County about 1842. Elizabeth Williamson's father, Major Jack Williamson, came from South Carolina about 1835 or 1836 and was one of the very earliest settlers. He assisted in opening the road east of Grenada when that country was a vast wilderness. He was a planter, merchant, trader, and a boatman on the Yalobusha River.

To Oliver H. and Elizabeth Perry was born, in 1851, a son, J. C., who was educated in Grenada, and who began to farm for himself in 1868 when he was seventeen. In 1873 he was married to Nannie Johnson, of Grenada. About 1880 he became a merchant at Graysport, discontinuing this when, in 1887, he was elected circuit clerk of Grenada County, and later deputy chancery clerk. Following that, the firm of Kimbrough & Perry was established to do a mercantile business in Grenada. (2)

JOHN B. PASS came with his wife to Grenada in 1832. Major Pass, as he was known, is credited with erecting the

(1) *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 606.  
 (2) *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 588.

first brick building there and with being one of the town's first merchants. Later he moved to the country and became a planter, living at his farm until his death in 1865, after he had lost his land and slaves in the war. W. N. Pass, his third son, grew up in Grenada County and continued to own the land on which he was born. During the war he served as a private in Stanford's battery, operating in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. At the close of the war he became a merchant, first in Providence, next in Duck Hill, and then in Grenada in 1868. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mollie Ragsdale, of Grenada. (1)

ROBERT MULLIN, Irish-born, located in old Troy in 1838 and engaged first in shipping cotton, then kept a small store which steadily grew more profitable. Among the tracts of land which he purchased from time to time was Evergreen, which he bought in 1850. This plantation consisted of twenty-two hundred acres, on which he erected a two-story brick house. In 1843 he was married to Mary Walton, whose parents had come to Yalobusha County about 1838. To them were born nine children. After years of thrift and industry, Mullin retired from business and made Evergreen his home, intending to spend the rest of his days in quiet. The war changed his plans, for he lost most of his wealth, and began once more as a merchant in Grenada, continuing to work vigorously until 1884. He died the following year. (2)

CAPTAIN MATTHEW K. MISTER, son of Matthew K. Mister, of Baltimore, came to Grenada in 1840 with his parents, but five years later they all went back to Maryland, only to return again in 1850. M. K. Mister, Sr., became a merchant and planter in Grenada until 1873. He was a member of the Legislature in 1870, when Grenada County was formed; in Reconstruction times he was judge of the county court of Yalobusha County. M. K. Mister, Jr., was the third of nine children. He left school at the age of twelve and clerked in his father's store, but joined the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment at the opening of hostilities, was assigned staff duty in the first division of General Forrest's cavalry, acting as assistant adjutant general throughout the war. After he returned home he was in partnership with his father until 1873, and then became engaged in planting. He was married to Jennie Topp of Nashville, Tennessee in 1878, became a director in the Grenada Creamery and Cold Storage Company and also a director of the Alliance Warehouse Company. From 1882 to 1885 he served as postmaster at Grenada, being re-appointed to this position in 1890. (3)

(1) *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 557.  
 (2) *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 483.  
 (3) *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 447.

JAMES A. MARTIN, son of Aurelius Martin, who came to Yalobusha County in the 1840's, was born in South Carolina, coming to Mississippi with his father. He was married to Martha Hill, also formerly of South Carolina, who had been educated in Grenada, and who had taught in the academy there. After her death, Martin was married to Frances Griffis. They settled in Hardy Station in 1862, where he entered the merchandising business, continuing this until his death in 1889.

The firm of Martin Bros. at Hardy Station, which succeeded his business, was composed of his three sons -- Dr. Aurelius, James A., Jr., and William F. Dr. Aurelius Martin, oldest member of the firm, began practice in Hardy Station in partnership with Dr. Barksdale (see chap. 18, Health); James was educated near Hardy Station, married to May Smith, and became a merchant about 1884, though the firm was not established until a little later; William was educated at Oxford, and he became depot and express agent and postmaster at Hardy Station. (1)

JOHN T. PARKER, merchant of Graysport, was the oldest child of William Parker, who came to Mississippi from North Carolina. He was educated in Carroll County and began as a clerk at Graysport for B. F. Johnson when he was eighteen. In 1861 he joined Company E of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry, participating first of all in the Battle of Fishing Creek, Kentucky. Early in 1862 he was captured and imprisoned for almost a year. When he was exchanged, his health was so bad that he returned home. Just after the fall of Vicksburg, he joined Company E of the Forty-eighth Mississippi and fought with the Virginia army. In 1866, after he returned home, the firm of Badeheimer & Parker was established at Graysport and continued for ten years. In 1880 Parker went into business for himself, and six years later his brother, William J., joined him and the firm became known as Parker Bros. He was married in 1866 to Martha Clark, born in Grenada County, who died in 1884. Later, Parker was married to Laura Clark, his first wife's sister. (2)

ADLEY COHEA came to Young's neighborhood in Grenada County in 1848 and established a home where he resided until past ninety years of age. (3)

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- (1) Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed, Vol. II, p. 409.  
 (2) Ibid., Vol. II, p. 552.  
 (3) Grenada Sentinel, Grenada, Miss., Dec. 10, 1909.

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ADDENDA

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## MISSISSIPPI GOVERNORS IN SUCCESSION

## Governors of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817

Winthrop Sargent	May 7, 1798 to May 25, 1801
Wm. C. C. Claiborne	May 25, 1801 to Mar. 1, 1805
Robert Williams	March 1, 1805 to March 7, 1809
David Holmes	March 7, 1809 to Oct. 7, 1817

## Governors of the State of Mississippi

David Holmes	Oct. 7, 1817 to Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter	Jan. 5, 1820 to Jan. 7, 1822
Walter Leake	Jan. 7, 1822 to Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon	Nov. 17, 1825 to Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes	Jan. 7, 1826 to July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon	July 25, 1826 to Jan. 9, 1832
Abram M. Scott	Jan. 9, 1832 to June 12, 1833
Charles Lynch	June 12, 1833 to Nov. 20, 1833
Hiram G. Runnels	Nov. 20, 1833 to Nov. 20, 1835
John A. Quitman	Dec. 3, 1835 to Jan. 7, 1836
Charles Lynch	Jan. 7, 1836 to Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander <sup>U</sup> . McNutt	Jan. 8, 1838 to Jan. 10, 1842
Tilghmen M. Tucker	Jan. 10, 1842 to Jan. 10, 1844
Albert G. Brown	Jan. 10, 1844 to Jan. 10, 1848
Joseph W. Matthews	Jan. 10, 1848 to Jan. 10, 1850
John A. Quitman	Jan. 10, 1850 to Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion	Feb. 3, 1851 to Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield	Nov. 24, 1851 to Jan. 10, 1852
Henry S. Foote	Jan. 10, 1852 to Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus	Jan. 5, 1854 to Jan. 10, 1854
John J. McRae	Jan. 10, 1854 to Nov. 16, 1857
Wm. McWillie	Nov. 16, 1857 to Nov. 21, 1859
John J. Pettus	Nov. 21, 1859 to Nov. 16, 1863
Charles Clark	Nov. 16, 1863 to May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey	June, 1865 to Oct. 16, 1865
Benj. G. Humphreys	Oct. 16, 1865 to June 15, 1868
Adelbert Ames	June 15, 1868 to March 10, 1870
James L. Alcorn	March 10, 1870 to Nov. 30, 1871
Ridgley C. Powers	Nov. 30, 1871 to Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames	Jan. 4, 1874 to March 29, 1876
John M. Stone	March 29, 1876 to Jan. 9, 1882
Robert Lowry	Jan. 9, 1882 to Jan. 13, 1890
John M. Stone	Jan. 13, 1890 to Jan. 20, 1896
Anslem J. McLaurin	Jan. 20, 1896 to Jan. 16, 1900
Andrew H. Longino	Jan. 16, 1900 to Jan. 19, 1904

James K. Vardaman  
Edmond Favor Noel  
Earl LeRoy Brewer  
Theodore G. Bilbo  
Lee Maurice Russell  
Henry L. Whitfield  
Dennis Murphree  
Theodore Bilbo  
Sennett Conner  
Hugh L. White

Jan.19,1904 to Jan.21,1908  
Jan.21,1908 to Jan.16,1912  
Jan.16,1912 to Jan.18,1916  
Jan.18,1916 to Jan.20,1920  
Jan.20,1920 to Jan.22,1924  
Jan.22,1924 to March 18,1927  
March 18,1927 to Jan.17,1928  
Jan.17,1928 to Jan.19,1932  
Jan.19,1932 to Jan.19,1936  
Jan.19,1936, to -----

1877

## COUNTY OFFICERS

R. N. Hall, sheriff; B. S. Moorman, treasurer; T. W. Phillips, assessor; G.S.Payne, surveyor; D. C. Bristol, coroner and ranger.

## SUPERVISORS

A. K. Turner, 1st; Henry Trussel, 2nd; T. A. Horton, 3rd; W. H. Powell, 4th; P. M. Miller, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Grenada County not given.

## CONSTABLES

Grenada County not given.

1878-1879

R. N. Hall, sheriff; A. V. B. Thomas, chancery clerk; Geo. W. Beard, circuit clerk; B.S. Morrison, treasurer; R.H. Hardy, assessor; W. B. Davis, surveyor; Henry Cooley, coroner and ranger.

## SUPERVISORS

R. P. Lake, 1st; Henry Trussell, 2nd; James H. Miller, 3rd; W. H. Powell, 4th; J. M. Williams, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

John Wright, J. B. Wilson, 1st; John W. Oliver, W. W. Trussell, 2nd; John B. Townes, Sam. L. Davis, 3rd; W. W. Holly, C. W. Linsey, 4th; John Vance, 5th.

## CONSTABLES

J. W. Heath, 1st; J. C. Perry, 2nd; Isaac Love, 3rd; Wiley Powell, 4th; J. Duggin, 5th.

1880-1881

## COUNTY OFFICERS

R. N. Hall, sheriff; Ben. S. Moorman, treasurer; John C. Windham, assessor; W. B. Davis, surveyor; James W. Golden, coroner and ranger.

## SUPERVISOR

John Wright, 1st; H. Trussel, 2nd; Virgil Eggleston, 3rd; W. H. Powell, 4th; L. C. Hightower, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J. Lane Leigh, N. C. Koon, 1st; J.J.E. Lamon, John T. And, 2nd; Chas. Ferrell, Joe Hardy, 3rd; C. W. Lindsay, W. W. Holly, 4th; W. Rosier, B. C. Miller, 5th.

## CONSTABLES

W. G. Penn, 1st; Henry Caffey, 2nd; W. R. Yeager, 3rd; T. M. Webster, 4th; Chas. Nall, 5th.

1882-83

## COUNTY OFFICERS

John Wright, sheriff; L. R. Turner, chancery clerk; W. B. Davis, circuit clerk; B. H. Gordon, treasurer, J. C. Windham, assessor.

## SUPERVISORS

J. W. Golden, coroner and ranger; J. R. Heath, 1st; W. M. Beard, 2nd; Virgil Eggleston, 3rd; W. H. Powell, 4th; G. F. Laurence, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

W. G. Penn, J. F. Turnipseed, 1st; O. H. Perry, S. H. Roberts, 2nd; J. D. Crawford, Ellis Nelson, 3rd; W. W. Holly,



Townes Booker, 4th; H. Pullam, E. L. Adkerson, 5th.

CONSTABLES

D. W. Beck, 1st; W. H. Epperson, 2nd; Isaac Love, 3rd;  
S. T. Tatum, 4th; Bill Persons, 5th.

1884-85

COUNTY OFFICERS

James C. Longstreet, representative; George B. Jones,  
sheriff; B. H. Gordon, treasurer; F. A. Martin, assessor;  
J. G. Gibbs, surveyor; J. M. Golden, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

Jas. R. Heath, 1st; Benj. Williams, 2nd; Virgil Eggleston,  
3rd; A. L. Bridges, 4th; C. C. Peete, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

L. Lane Leigh, O. F. Bledsoe, 1st; O. H. Perry, S. H.  
Roberts, 2nd; W. H. McCarmack, T. J. Wright, 3rd; W. W.  
Holly, 4th; E. L. Atkinson, Jno. Tapley, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J. T. Odom, 1st; T. J. Coffey, 2nd; W. D. Merritt,  
3rd; S. T. Tatum, 4th; Joe Duggin, 5th.

1886-87 (Lacking)

1888-89

COUNTY OFFICERS

G. B. Jones, Sheriff; R. H. Turner, treasurer; C. C.  
James, assessor; J. G. Gibbs, surveyor; R. W. Jones, cor-  
oner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

A. C. Leigh, 1st; W. W. Trussell, 2nd, L. B. Yeager,  
3rd; W. R. Baker, 4th; E. L. Atkinson, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J. Lane Leigh, W. G. Penn, 1st; D. L. Haile, A. C. James,

2nd; G. W. Evans, J. M. Sibley, 3rd; S. T. Tatum, L.  
McRachen, 4th; W. H. Whitaker, P. M. Elmore, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J. A. Wilson, 1st; Isaac James, 2nd; J. M. Farrell,  
3rd; L. Powell, 4th; J. W. Woods, 5th.

1890-91

COUNTY OFFICERS

J. C. Perry, chancery clerk; W. B. Barnes, circuit  
clerk; E. L. Saunders, sheriff; R. H. Turner, treasurer;  
C. C. James, assessor; J. G. Gibbs, surveyor; W. S. Tom-  
linson, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

O. L. Kimbrough, 1st; S. H. Roberts, 2nd; L. B. Yeager,  
3rd; W. B. Baker, 4th; R. H. Mason, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J. Lane Leigh, D. W. Beck, 1st; T. A. Coffey, O. H.  
Perry, 2nd; J. W. Traylor, Will Clark, 3rd; S. J. Baker,  
J. A. Caldwell, 4th; G. W. Woods, W. R. Mullins, 5th.

CONSTABLES

F. M. Wright, 1st; W. G. Richardson, 2nd; Joe Williams,  
3rd; Sam Allen, 4th; C. D. Gibson, 5th.

1894-95

COUNTY OFFICERS

Same as 1890 - 91 except - W. F. Martin, sheriff; J. J.  
Criss, treasurer; D. A. Williams, assessor; W. B. T. Wright,  
coroner.

SUPERVISORS

J. T. Moore, 1st; O. H. Perry, 2nd; L. B. Yeager, 3rd;  
W. R. Baker, 4th; John Gibson, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

D. W. Beck, W. G. Penn, 1st; J. H. James, Ben. Williams, 2nd; S. R. Lee, W. J. Clark, 3rd; J. C. Caldwell, W. D. Salman, 4th; G. W. Wood, L. A. Haden, 5th.

## CONSTABLES

E. M. Ransom, 1st; W. H. Epperson, 2nd; T. H. Aven, 3rd; I. G. Rounsoville, 4th; C. W. Lott, 5th.

1896-99

## COUNTY OFFICERS

J. C. Perry, chancery clerk; W. B. Barnes, circuit clerk; W. F. Martin, sheriff; J. J. Criss, treasurer; D. A. Williams, assessor; O. F. Lawrence, supt. of education.

## SUPERVISORS

J. T. Moore, 1st; O. H. Perry, 2nd; L. B. Yeager, 3rd; W. R. Baker, 4th; John Gibson, 5th.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

D. W. Beck, W. G. Penn, 1st; J. H. James, Houston Roberts, 2nd; S. R. Lee, W. J. Clark, 3rd; J. C. Caldwell, W. D. Salmon, 4th; G. W. Wood, L. A. Haden, 5th.

## CONSTABLES

E. M. Ransom, 1st; W. H. Epperson, 2nd; T. H. Aven, 3rd; I. G. Rounsoville, 4th; C. W. Lott, 5th.

1900-03

## COUNTY OFFICERS

D. W. Beck, circuit clerk; J. S. King, chancery clerk; G. B. Jones, sheriff; W. B. T. Wright, coroner; T. H. Weir, treasurer; D. A. Williams, assessor; S. S. Rayburn, surveyor; Virgil R. James, supt. of education.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, S. T. Tatum; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, R. M. Anderson;

4th, W. R. Baker; 5th G. W. Wood.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W. G. Penn; R. Crawford; 2nd, Wm. Fenner, A. F. Daniels; 3rd, W. J. Clark, W. C. Farrell; 4th, Robt. McCracken, W. W. Hally; 5th, C. M. Nalls, W. P. Mullin.

## CONSTABLES

1st, Jas. Morgan Jr.; 2nd, J. P. Able; 3rd, J. W. Gray; 4th, A. J. Thomason; 5th, C. W. Lott.

1901-03

## COUNTY OFFICERS

V. R. James, supt. of education; E. M. Ransom, circuit clerk; J. S. King, chancery clerk; W. H. Crowder, sheriff; J. W. Rhodes, coroner; J. W. Vance, treasurer; H. F. Simpson, assessor; S. D. Rayburn, surveyor.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, A. Olson; 2nd, J. E. Shaw; 3rd, J. N. Roberts; 4th, J. P. Hill; 5th, E. L. Atkinson.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, W. G. Penn, Robert Crawford; 2nd, G. E. Peacock, A. F. Daniels; 3rd, W. J. Clark, W. D. Merritt; 4th, W. W. Holly, R. McCracken; 5th, B. L. Harris, Acee Dunn.

## CONSTABLES

1st, Archie Thompson; 2nd, W. R. James; 3rd, T. H. Aven; 4th, Walthall Wright; 5th, Charles Lott.

1908-9-10-11

## COUNTY OFFICIALS

V. R. James, supt. of education; E. M. Ransom, circuit clerk; John S. King, chancery clerk; D. A. Williams, sheriff; F. S. Wright, treasurer; L. B. Yeager, assessor.

## SUPERVISORS

Same as above for years 1901-1903 except 4th, W. R. Baker; 5th, J. A. Gibson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (not listed)

CONSTABLES (not listed)  
(Probably same as Book 1905-07)

1908-9-10-11

COUNTY OFFICIALS

## SUPERVISORS

1st, A. Olson; 2nd, J. E. Shaw; 3rd, J. N. Roberts;  
4th, W. R. Baker; 5th, J. A. Gibson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, Robt. Crawford, W. G. Penn; 2nd, Wm. Fenner, G. L. Polland; 3rd, W. J. Clark; 4th, W. S. Bailey, G. E. Thomas;  
5th, B. L. Harris, W. E. Eubanks.

## CONSTABLES

1st, W. A. Odom, 2nd, W. R. A. James; 3rd, C. L. Clark; 4th, A. J. Thomerson; 5th, C. A. Carpenter.

1912-13-14-15

COUNTY OFFICERS

V. R. James, Supt. of education; E. M. Ransom, circuit clerk; John S. King, chancery clerk; Robert West, sheriff, G. E. Peacock, treasurer; L. B. Yearger, assessor.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, A. T. McElwrath; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, W. V. Horton; 4th, Ira G. Rannsville; 5th, E. L. Atkinson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, John Owens; & A. L. Colvin; 2nd, Wm. Fenner, G.L.

Polland; 3rd, G. E. Trusty, John Gray; 4th, Talmage Curry;  
5th, B. L. Harris, W. E. Eubanks.

## CONSTABLES

1st, J. F. Gibbs; 2nd, Wm. Trussell; 3rd, J. T. Spears;  
4th, J. W. Mitchell; 5th, Ernest Carpenter.

1911-13

SUPERVISORS (same as 1909-11)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (not given)

CONSTABLES (not given)

1912-13-14-15

COUNTY OFFICERS

Supt. of education, V. R. James; Circuit Clerk, Whitfield King; chancery clerk, John S. King; Sheriff, Robert West; treasurer, G. E. Peacock; assessor, L. B. Yearger.

1913-15

COUNTY OFFICERS (not given)

## SUPERVISORS

1st, W. A. Odom; 2nd, J. E. Carpenter; 3rd, W. V. Horton;  
4th, D. R. Childress; 5th, L. T. Hayden.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. H. Owens, B. F. Turner; 2nd, W. E. Tillman, B. F. Powell; 3rd, J. H. Gray, E. C. Hayward; 4th, T. J. Curry, Jr., S. A. Dubois; 5th, B. L. Harris, W. T. Turner.

## CONSTABLES

1st, Geo. Kilgore; 2nd, W. L. Caffey; 3rd, J. T. Harris;  
4th, John Thomas; 5th, C. A. Carpenter.

1920-21-22-23

## COUNTY OFFICERS

J. M. McKibben, supt. of education; W. B. Barnes, circuit clerk; Jim B. Keeton, chancery clerk; D. W. Beck, sheriff; Albert Long, treasurer; Gross Carver, assessor.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, Kemp Mattingly; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, Frank Anderson; 4th, I. G. Rounseville; 5th, G. P. Cunningham.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. H. Owens; 2nd, O. H. Perry; 3rd, A. M. Howell; 4th, B.L. Harris; 5th, W. T. Turner.

## CONSTABLES

1st, W. H. Williams; 5th, W. S. Lowery.

1924-25-26-27

COUNTY OFFICERS (same as 1923-25)

## SUPERVISORS

1st, K. Mattingly; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, W. V. Horton; 4th, Jesse Whitten; 5th, L. T. Hayden.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. H. Owens; & J. A. Gibson; 2nd, Wm. Fenner; 3rd, S. J. Simpson, M. Q. McCormick; 5th, J. D. Fissackerly, & B. L. Harris. Nothing listed for number 4 district.

## CONSTABLES

1st, R. M. Woods; 2nd, T. J. Middleton; 3rd, W. J. Jennings, Jr.; 5th, C. D. Gibson.

1924-25-26-27

## COUNTY OFFICERS

Lafayette Atkinson, supt. of education; V. R. James, circuit clerk; G. D. Thomason, chancery clerk; D. W. Doggan, sheriff;

Lawrence N. Yeager, assessor; S. D. Rayborn, surveyor.

1928-29-30-31

## COUNTY OFFICERS

Same as Book 1923 to 1925 except for sheriff Fred S. Nason; W. H. Crowder, assessor.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, K. Mattingly; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, W. V. Horton; 4th, B. W. Smith; 5th, W. W. Whitaker; 1st, J. A. Gibson; & W. P. Hamsley; 2nd, R. J. Rayburn, J.E. Phillips; 5th, B. L. Harris, W. K. Gray.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (not given)

## CONSTABLES

1st, Miles Smith.

1928-29-30-31

## COUNTY OFFICERS

Same as Book 1925 to 1927 except Chancery clerk is Mrs. Jesse Thomason.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, K. Mattingly; 2nd, J. H. James; 3rd, W. V. Horton; 4th, B. W. Smith; 5th, W. W. Whitaker.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. A. Gibson; 2nd, R. J. Rayburn, J. E. Phillips; 3rd, W. D. Merritt; 5th, B. L. Harris, W. K. Gray.

## CONSTABLES

1st, Miles Smith, A. C. Gregory; 3rd, C. L. Clark; 5th, Chas. W. Lott.

1932-33-34-35

## COUNTY OFFICERS

J. E. Carpenter, sheriff; John P. Presgrove, chancery clerk; H. D. Horn, circuit clerk; E. L. Atkinson, Jr., supt. of education; W. E. Boushe, Assessor.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. A. Gibson, C. D. Boushe; 2nd, R. J. Rayburn; 3rd, M. O. Gray; 5th, G. L. Cunningham, J. A. Steel.

## SUPERVISORS

1st, Eugene Davis; 2nd, G. E. Chamberlain; 3rd, W. V. Horton; 4th, W. O. Geeslin; 5th, C. V. Gibson.

## CONSTABLES

1st, J. H. Smith; 2nd, J. T. Morman, 3rd, C. L. Clark; 5th, Walter Carpenter.

## LEGISLATORS

Those who have represented Grenada County in the Legislature, House and Senate since the formation of the county in 1870 are as follows:

## Senators.

1872-73-74 Wm. Price  
1875 Wm. Price  
1876-77 W. H. FitzGerald  
1878 W. H. FitzGerald  
1880 W. H. FitzGerald  
1882 W. H. FitzGerald  
1884 Jno. J. Gage  
1886 Jno. J. Gage  
1888 J. N. McLeod  
1890 J. N. McLeod  
1892 A. T. Roane

1896 Earl Brewer  
1900 B. C. Adams  
1904 James Moore  
1908 Frank H. Harper  
1912 J. W. Brown

## Representatives.

David S. Green  
David S. Green  
Wm. R. Barksdale  
Wm. McSwine  
J. J. Williams  
Wm. McSwine  
J. J. Williams  
J. C. Longstreet  
J. C. Longstreet  
Wm. McSwine  
Wm. McSwine  
J. R. Binford  
Wm. McSwine, W. S. P. Doty  
R. W. McAfee, J. B. Evans  
S. A. Morrison, W. S. P. Doty  
S. A. Morrison, M. H. Allen  
Edwin Boushe, S. A. Morrison

1916 J. A. Blount	W. A. Winter, W. H. Dyre
1920 J. P. Stone	W. A. Winter, B. S. Elliott
1924 W. A. Winter	Carl White, C. H. Aldridge
1928 G. E. Denley	J. N. Provine, E. G. McCormick
1932 W. A. Winter	E. G. McCormick, C. E. Sykes
1936 Mansard Bulloch	H. J. William, Jas. H. Bull

POPULATION

TOTAL ( U.S.Census 1930)	<u>16,802</u>
MALE	<u>8,314</u>
FEMALE	<u>8,488</u>
WHITE (TOTAL)	<u>6,811</u>
MALE	<u>3,424</u>
FEMALE	<u>3,387</u>
NATIVE BORN WHITE (TOTAL)	<u>6,754</u>
MALE	<u>3,389</u>
FEMALE	<u>3,365</u>
FOREIGN BORN (TOTAL)	<u>57</u>
MALE	<u>35</u>
FEMALE	<u>22</u>
NEGRO (TOTAL)	<u>9,987</u>
MALE	<u>4,886</u>
FEMALE	<u>5,101</u>

Nomenclature

<u>Name</u>	<u>For whom or what named</u>	<u>Significance or Meaning.</u>
Grenada	Granada, a Spanish province.	
Elliott	John Elliot, the "Indian apostle."	
Graysport	The Gray family, and the river port	
Chocchuma	Indian tribe of that name which once lived in the vicinity	"Red Crawfish People"- Indian.
Tuscahoma		"red warrior"- Indian.
Yalobusha		"tadpole place"- Indian.
Abatupon Bogue		"kiss of the rivers"-Indian.
Loosa Scoona		"black entrails"- Indian.
Tie Plant	The commercial plant which creosotes railroad ties.	
Hardy Station	Richard Hardy	
Dubard	Dubard family.	
Leflore	Greenwood Leflore	
Crowder school	the Crowder family	
Williamson school	first taught by Sue Williamson	
Perry-Johnson school	organized by O. H. Perry and Ben Johnson	
Ross school	founded by William Ross	
Emma Mercer Institute	Mrs. Mercer, who endowed the school.	

## GRENADA COLLEGE

## AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRENADA COLLEGE:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that a College be, and the same is hereby, established, in the town of Grenada, in this State, to be known and be called the Grenada College.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following persons to wit: John C. Baker, William Royal, Nathan Howard, G. R. Morton, Jacob Snyder, John S. Topp, William Minter, John L. Irwin, John Smith, John A. Binford, J. N. Harper, W. G. Kendall, and W. T. Willis, be and they are hereby, appointed trustees of the said college, and that they and their successors in office shall be a body corporate, by the name and style of the Grenada College; and by such name they shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all Courts of law and equity, have perpetual succession, a common seal and to have and do all and everything for the benefit of said College, which are incident to a body corporate.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first meeting of the trustees shall be held at Grenada, on the first Monday of April, in the year 1839, at which time they shall elect a president and vice-president out of their own body; the president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings of the trustees, on giving five days public notice of the time and place of said meeting; the ordinary meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on their own adjournments and seven members shall constitute a quorum to do business, and at all meetings the president, and in his absence the vice-president, shall preside; or in case of the absence of both, any member chosen by a majority of the members present, shall preside.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty, to fix on some point in or near Grenada, as a site for the building of said college, and they may contract at any time for the speedy erection of the same; and they likewise have power to engage a president and other professors, a treasurer and all necessary officers for conducting the civil and literary concerns of said college, and to displace and supersede them at pleasure; they also shall have authority and it

shall be their duty, to examine the proficiencies of the students and to confer the degree of bachelor and master of arts; they shall make any by-laws they may deem necessary for the good government of the college, and to promote morality and virtue among the students; and they shall take care that all students shall have equal advantages of a liberal education, and receive kind treatment during their stay.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, removal from the state, resignation or refusal of any of the trustees to act, the board may at any of their meetings appoint a successor.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said trustees may receive any donations, bequests, devises, gifts or legacies of either real or personal estate, that may be given devised or bequeathed, to said college, and shall hold, use or dispose of, the same, as to the trustees may seem best for the interest of the college.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the lands, buildings, and all other property, of said College, be, and the same is hereby, forever exempted from all taxes whatever, so long as the same shall belong to said college.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that, if any trustee shall fail to attend four consecutive ordinary meetings of the board of trustees, the same shall be deemed a refusal on his part to act: Provided, however, that this shall not extend to any trustee who is sick and unable to attend therefrom, or who is temporarily absent from the state.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that the number of trustees of said college shall at no time exceed the number of thirteen.

Approved February 15, 1839

Ref. Laws of Mississippi, 1839.

## CITY ORDINANCES

An act to repeal former Ordinances, to regulate meetings of the Board, etc.

Section 1. Be it ordained that all bylaws and ordinances of the corporation be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following ordained in the lien and affirmance thereof, to wit:

Section 2. Be it ordained that the meetings of the board shall be quarterly on the first Saturday's in March, June, September & December. And further that any member of the board failing to attend shall be fined \$2,00 for which an execution shall issue if the defendant do not give a good excuse to the next regular meeting of the board. And further, the Mayor may call the board together by summons monthly or oftener if the business of the corporation require it.

An act to divide the town into four wards.

The dividing line running North and South shall be line street. And the street leading from Abeatupen bogue, by the Presbyterian Church, to T. N. Wauls, shall be the East and West line.

The North East shall be the first ward.  
The South East the 2nd ward.  
The South West the 3rd ward.  
The North West the 4th ward.

An act relative to the Mayor and his duties.

It shall be the duty of the Mayor to preside at all meetings of the board, and on all questions where there is a tie to give the casting vote. But not to vote on any other occasion. It shall be his duty also wherever a violation of the ordinances of the Corporation shall come to his knowledge either from his observation or otherwise to issue a warrant in the name of the Corporation against the offender returnable to himself. And if the party be found guilty on trial the Mayor shall assess the fine hereafter specified, and all cost. But if the accused shall be acquitted, the corporation shall pay the cost.

An act concerning the Town Constable and his duties.

Be it ordained, that it shall be the duty of the town constable, to assess and collect, once in each year, the number of dollars worth of property, consisting of Merchandise, Groceries, Drugs, Liquors, Negroes, carriages, and such other property as may be at the time, taxable, and report to the mayor the names

of individuals subject to poll tax, and a separate list of such as are liable to work on the streets. He shall assess in May, and make his returns in June in each and every year.

That every person, liable to work on the streets refusing to work, or to send a substitute, a good and sufficient hand in the stead, shall be fined One Dollar and fifty cents, for each days refusal; and the Mayor shall issue process for collecting the same immediately. And the town constable shall be allowed one dollar a day for each day he oversees the streets.

It is further ordained that in all prosecutions state or corporation the town constable shall be paid his full cost out of the town treasury when the accused is acquitted or unable to pay the sum. And he is hereby appointed and made assessor, collector, treasurer and recorder of the board, and he shall make quarterly returns of all his actings and doings in the premises to the board at each regular meeting.

An act for the election of a clerk and his duties.

Be it enacted, That the board shall elect annually a suitable person to act as clerk of the corporation. He shall attend all meetings of the board, record all acts, resolutions, orders &c. in a well bound book, to be by him provided at the expense of the corporation. He shall also record the amount of property assessed in the month of June.

He shall also record the quarterly returns of the town constable, for which he shall receive one dollar for every regular meeting, and one dollar for every called meeting. And shall annually in the last week in April submit his account of extra services to the board who shall make him a reasonable compensation for the same.

An act in relation to Shows, Theatrical exhibitions &c.

Be it ordained, that each person, or company of persons, exhibiting any kind of shows or theatrical exhibitions, shall before exhibiting, apply to the Mayor for a license; for which he or they shall pay the sum of five dollars. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined double the amount of the tax; and the Mayor shall issue process for the recovery of the same immediately.



An act concerning Nuisances &c.

It shall be the duty of the town constable, upon information received by him of any nuisance, to proceed immediately to find the owner or author of it, notify him or her to have it removed to some place where it will not be offensive to any citizen of town. But if no owner or author can be found, the constable to have it removed at the expense of the corporation.

A discharge of a gun or a pistol is declared a nuisance, and any one offending herein, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offense recoverable with cost, and every person permitting the discharge of any fire arms on his or her lot, shall pay a like fine with cost; provided that any one may use fire arms, North of 2 street from William P. Bryans, and East of the street East of James M. Newton's.

Any person cursing, and swearing in a loud and boisterous, and vociferous angry, or abusive manner, shall be fined as much as the law of the state will allow, to be recovered with cost.

Any Negro caught drunk at any time or at any breach of the law shall be taken into the custody of the town constable and be by him kept safe at labor or otherwise at his discretion, untill a fine of one dollar be paid for the offense with all costs and expenses of the same.

An act in relation to Dogs &c.

Be it ordained; That all Dogs caught out of their owners yards in any manner of mischief, may be killed by any person cognizant of the fact, and this may be done by fire arms. Any one is hereby authorized to use fire arms against any animal breaking over legal fences or palings. It shall be lawful for any one cognizant of the fact to kill by fire arms any Hog that will break off palings, or will destroy any domestic animal or fowl. Any straining or galloping through the streets may be fined from one to fifteen dollars.

Any person or persons found Gambling, contrary to law, may be arrested and fined from one to ten dollars.

Any person, or persons concerned in any Riot, Rout, unlawful assembly, Affray, or noise, or that may engage in any fight, may be arrested and fined from one to fifteen dollars and costs.

For all offences against this Act or any other law of the corporation, the Mayor shall issue all proper and legal process for the person or persons offending, and all subpoena's for any and all persons, by whom it is possible the offence or offences can be established.

Any person summoned as a posse, or assistant, to aid the town Constable to arrest any offender, who will refuse to assist, when summoned, shall be returned to the Mayor, who shall issue his warrant, returnable according to law, for the person so offending; and upon proof of the wilful refusal to assist the Constable, as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be fined from five to ten dollars for each offence.

Any person or persons who shall sell any negro or negroes any spirituous liquors, contrary to law, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the peace and order of the Corporation, and may be fined from five to fifteen dollars, upon conviction before the Mayor.

An act granting license to all wheeled vehicles, for hauling in the Corporation.

Be it ordained; That wheeled vehicles engaged in hauling or transporting goods, wares and merchandise for pay or profit, not transporting the goods of the owners within the corporation, shall take out a license as follows to wit:

- A one horse dray, five dollars a year.
- Any vehicle with two horses or oxen, \$7,50.
- A four horse or ox team \$10.
- All teams with more than four animals, \$12.

Which carriages shall be numbered; and if any person shall presume to haul for pay or hire without taking out license they shall pay five dollars per day for a dray.

For a vehicle drawn by two horses or animals, \$7,50.

And \$10, per day for any vehicle drawn by four or more animals; provided, that any one may take out a license for a period less than a year, but not less than four months.

An act for the protection of shade trees.

Be it ordained, that any one who shall hitch or tie any horse or mule to any shade tree in the town, may be fined one

dollar for each offence; provided, the owner or lessee of the property, on which the trees may be, or stand in front of the street, shall keep up as an advertisement this act, in front of his house, lot, or place of business; provided further, that if such owner or lessee be a merchant he shall have at least three hitching places before his store, before any one shall incur the penalty of the ordinance; and the penalty of this act may be recovered with costs, for the use of the owner or lessee, if he shall first sue out process. If not, in the name and for the benefit of the corporation, if it shall first sue out process.

Be it ordained; that any one may close any street not in common use, upon producing a certificate of license from the Mayor and Aldermen authorizing them to do so.

An act regulating patrols, &c.

Be it ordained; That all persons liable to patrol by the laws of the State shall do patrol duty in the town at least once in each week, and oftener if the town Constable deem it necessary. The town Constable shall supervise all patrols, and he may divide the town into patrol districts to suit his convenience, provided, that he shall so manage his levies of patrol by Alphabetical lists or otherwise, so that no citizen shall be bound to do more than his equal portion of duty as a patrol, and the town Constable shall be allowed one dollar for each night he supervises the patrol or patrols he orders out. Every person refusing to patrol when duly notified by the Constable to do so, shall be fined one dollar, recoverable with costs upon summons before the Mayor.

An act to prevent unlawful trading with negroes.

Be it ordained; That no person shall sell to, or buy from any negro, slave or slaves, on the Sabbath day, or at any other time, any articles or things forbidden by the laws of this State. Nor shall any person permit his, her or their slaves to go at large, or to hire out their time, contrary to the laws of this State. And for every offence against either branch of this ordinance, the Mayor shall issue his warrants, and upon trial and proof of the offence, the offenders shall be fined and dealt with according to the Statutes of the State to the extent of the jurisdiction of the corporation, for the satisfaction of the fine. And the Mayor may in his discretion, then proceed as Justice of the peace of the County against the

offender under the laws of the State for the offence against the laws of the State.

Be it ordained; That all the foregoing laws shall be in force from and after their publication. And in the same manner shall be all further laws.

R. D. McLEAN Mayor.

Weekly Reg., March 19, 1842.

## MEXICAN WAR

## Carroll County Volunteers - Co. D, 1st Miss. Infantry.

Adair, F. M.	P. Hollingsworth, E.	2nd Lt.
Adair, I. G.	Sgt. Hood, J. P.	P.
Adkinson, Pinkney G.	P. Howard, B. D.	Capt.
Applegate, Richard	P. Howard, L. T.	2nd Lt.
Beard, Harrison B.	P. Hudson, Alfred	P.
Bell, Egbert F.	Sgt. Jefferson, D. W.	P.
Benthal, John C.	P. Johnson, James	P.
Blake, James W.	P. Jones, William H.	Drummer..
Brown, Thomas	P. Jones, O. W.	P.
Buckholts, John A.	P. Kyle, Thomas I.	2nd Lt.
Burrell, James H.	P. Lewis, Robert A.	Sgt.
Capshaw, Daniel	P. Lott, William	P.
Carr, Young	P. Love, David E.	3rd Sgt.
Clark, Robert	P. Martin, Richard	P.
Cobb, Alpheus	P. Martin, W. D.	P.
Cocke, Daniel P.	P. McAlister, Neal	P.
Cokely, John	Corp. McCaully, John	P.
Colburn, Samuel	P. McClendon, Andrew J.	P.
Creamer, Henry	P. McCoy, James A.	P.
Davidson, Thomas	P. Munday, Samuel S.	P.
Doyle, David R.	P. Nixon, Ceasar L.	Sgt.
Durham, W.T.S.	P. Norman, Benjamin F.	P.
Durden, J.	3rd Corp. Norman, Hiram G.	P.
Elliott, John G.	P. Orr, William	P.
Erwin, John W.	P. Pleasants, Frank T.	P.
Ewing, Andrew	P. Powell, A. S.	P.
Fields, R.	P. Ramsey, George W.	P.
Forbes, Joel	P. Ramsey, James M.	4th Sgt.
Forster, Charles A.	Musc. Reynolds, Hugh A.	Corp.
Gage, J. D. M.	P. Reynolds, John C.	P.
George, James	P. Reynolds, Sherod	P.
Gray, William P.	P. Rhodes, Benjamin B.	P.
Gunter, William M.	P. Rowe, A. Foran	Corp.
Hall, Harmon Y.	P. Russell, Daniel R.	1st Lt.
Hanks, Marion	P. Russell, L. H.	Sgt.
Hanks, T.	P. Shooke, John	P.
Harper, John R.	P. Somerville, James	P.
Harrell, Wells C.	1st Sgt. Strickland, Jesse	Fifer.
Heath, J. B.	P. Taylor, Benjamin F.	Corp.
Hodge, Benjamin L.	2nd Lt. Taylor, Memory	P.
Hoffman, Warren	P. Trousdale, Leon	2nd Lt.
Ferguson, Samuel	P.	

Vance, George W.  
 Vance, John B.  
 Waganon, Daniel  
 Wellons, Marcus C.  
 Wilgus, David  
 Williams, Richard

P. Williamson, John N.B. P.  
 P. Wills, George P.  
 P. Wynns, Robert P. Corp.  
 Sgt. Young, Albert P.  
 P. Young, Samuel A. 1st Sgt.  
 P. Young, Jacob T. P.

Confederate War Roster

Since Grenada County had not yet been formed at the time of the War between the States, it is difficult to determine which regiments from Carroll and Yalobusha counties included men from what is now Grenada County. Many regiments here included were added in an effort to prevent the omission of any who deserve to be listed, although some from other counties are probably included also.

Vance, George W.	P.	Williamson, John N.B.	P.
Vance, John B.	P.	Wills, George	P.
Waganon, Daniel	P.	Wynns, Robert P.	Corp.
Wellons, Marcus C.	Sgt.	Young, Albert	P.
Wilgus, David	P.	Young, Samuel A.	1st Sgt.
Williams, Richard	P.	Young, Jacob T.	P.

Confederate War Roster

Since Grenada County had not yet been formed at the time of the War between the States, it is difficult to determine which regiments from Carroll and Yalobusha counties included men from what is now Grenada County. Many regiments here included were added in an effort to prevent the omission of any who deserve to be listed, although some from other counties are probably included also.

Stanford's Battery

Abbott, Charles B.	P. Golladay, George	P.
Adams, B. C.	P. Graham, John A.	P.
Adams, W. N.	P. Graham, Thomas A.	P.
Aldred, Benjamin F.	P. Granberry, James	P.
Allen, Robert J.	P. Graves, C. G.	P.
Allen, William V.	P. Graves, J. T.	P.
Almond, R. D.	P. Greenhaw, B. H.	P.
Ayres, W. J.	P. Haden, I. T.	P.
Bayley, H. F.	P. Hallen, H. M.	P.
Beard, J. W.	P. Hardin, Ancil A.	1st Lt.
Bell, S. H.	P. Hartfield, Malcolm	P.
Beston, J. D.	P. Heath, James R.	P.
Bew, A. F.	P. Heath, Jesse	P.
Bew, John T.	P. Heath, John W. D.	P.
Bingham, H. N.	1st Sgt. Heath, W. H.	P.
Boatright, C. W.	P. Hemphill, H. T.	P.
Boatright, F. A.	P. Hill, B. M.	P.
Bond, M. C.	P. Hill, D. T.	P.
Bower, G. L.	P. Holland, I. W.	P.
Bowen, John J.	P. Holliday, E. B.	P.
Brocke, Martin	P. Howard, Nathan	P.
Brooks, John	P. Hustace, Ed	P.
Brooks, Robert P.	P. Jackson, Andrew	P.
Brooks, W. C.	P. Jackson, Martin	Q.M.S.
Brown, H. D.	P. Johnston, B. F.	P.
Brown, W. A.	2nd Lt. Jolly, John B. M.	P.
Brown, W. L.	P. Jones, C. N.	P.
Burke, James	P. Jones, G. W.	Sgt.
Burke, John	P. Jones, Wiley B.	P.
Burt, Fletcher B.	P. Jones, W. O.	Sgt.
Burt, Robert F.	P. Kee, John M.	P.
Butt, Benjamin W. I.	Corp. Kendel, Lewis H.	P.
Butt, Henry W.	P. Kirkpatrick, H. C.	P.
Butt, V. C.	P. Kittrell, Jos. C.	P.
Capps, Alexander W.	P. Knox, James M.	P.
Carroll, S. D.	Sgt. Knox, John B.	P.
Chatham, W. C.	P. Koon, G. T.	Corp.
Clinton, W. S.	P. Lacock, S. P.	P.
Closson, H. H.	P. Lake, Albert C.	P.
Coe, Edwin M.	Bugler. Lake, Charles H.	Bugler.
Coffman, C. M.	P. Lake, George	P.
Coleman, John	P. Lampkin, G. S.	P.
Connally, R. T.	P. Lightfoot, J. C.	P.
Crenshaw, W. H.	P. Little, W. T.	P.

Loden, F. D.	P. Pumphrey, Rollin	P.
Maddox, H. C.	P. Ramsey, J. S.	P.
Magee, J. E.	Corp. Reaves, N. R.	P.
Maloney, James	P. Reynolds, C. H.	P.
Martin, Jackson	2nd Lt. Reynolds, E. W.	P.
Martin, W. L.	P. Reynolds, Thomas	P.
Mason, R. L. M.	P. Reynolds, W. R.	P.
Mattoon, J. C.	P. Rhodes, I. N.	P.
May, W. B.	Corp. Roberts, Charles	Corp.
McCain, John	P. Roberts, D. Jasper	P.
McCain, P. M.	P. Roberts, Elias E.	P.
McCall, Calvin P.	P. Roberts, J. F.	P.
McCall, James S.	P. Roberts, R. N.	P.
McCall, John H.	P. Rondeau, W. A. S.	Corp.
McDonald, M. J.	P. Rosamond, T. C.	P.
McKibben, H.	P. Rose, W. B.	P.
McLean, F. H.	P. Roycroft, John C.	P.
McMath, John S.	Corp. Russell, W. H.	P.
McMillion, George W.	P. Sanders, W. B.	P.
McNeill, J. H.	P. Sayle, D. P.	P.
McSwine, Hugh R.	P. Sayle, Jesse T.	Corp.
McSwine, Robert M.	P. Scott, R. C.	Corp.
Mertz, Henry F.	P. Sherman, T. H.	P.
Miller, T. K.	P. Shimpock, J. L.	P.
Mitchell, J. W.	Corp. Shumate, J. E.	P.
Mooney, John	Corp. Shumate, P. L.	P.
Moore, J. T.	Corp. Simmons, I. M. R.	P.
Moore, Warner	Corp. Singleton, J. B.	P.
Morris, J. M.	P. Singleton, L.	P.
Morrison, I. P.	P. Slaughter, Richard H.	P.
Nason, R. J.	P. Sledge, G. W.	P.
Nowell, John P.	P. Sledge, J. H.	P.
Owens, D. T.	Sgt. Smith, A. J.	P.
Owens, Richard N.	P. Smith, G. W. B.	P.
Owens, W.O.	P. Smith, W. E.	P.
Pass, W. N.	P. Stanford, T. J.	Capt.
Patterson, S. P.	P. Stanton, J. B.	P.
Pattison, I. M.	P. Strickland, W. J.	P.
Peacock, F. F.	P. Sullivan, P.	P.
Peacock, Lovie P.	P. Sykes, Edgar	P.
Peeples, Kendrick	P. Tarpley, R. P.	P.
Penn, Paul	Sgt. Taylor, B. E.	P.
Penn, R. B.	P. Thomas, Isham W.	P.
Persons, T. T.	P. Thomas, John	P.
Phillips, C. A.	P. Thompson, Meggs	P.
Pickett, J. H.	P. Trotter, T. B.	2nd Lt.

Vance, John W.	P. Wile, Simon	Corp.
Wakefield, J. W.	P. Wilson, S. C.	P.
Watkins, J. T.	Q.M.S. Wood, John W.	P.
Whittle, J. M.	P.	

"Grenada Rifles." - Co. G, 15th Miss. Infantry

Abbott, J. C.	P. Clay, J. H.	P.
Adams, S. B.	P. Clay, S. E.	P.
Allen, John	P. Coffman, J. R.	P.
Allen, William V.	P. Crawford, G. F.	P.
Allison, V. M.	P. Cross, Joseph R.	P.
Allison, William	P. Crowder, George G.	P.
Arch, U. N.	4th Sgt. Crowder, J. R.	P.
Archer, William N.	P. Cunningham, T. H.	P.
Armistead, E. R.	1st Lt. Curlin, W. M.	P.
Ayres, Isaac H.	2nd Lt. Curry, James H.	P.
Barber, J. H.	P. Davis, H. W.	P.
Barnes, J. E.	P. Davol, W. R.	P.
Barnes, R. C.	P. Dement, E.	P.
Bates, Lewis B.	P. Dement, R.	P.
Beard, G. W.	P. Dement, W. F.	P.
Beard, John W.	1st Sgt. Dickey, John L. W.	P.
	1st Lt. Dillard, W. P.	P.
Beard, W. M.	2nd Sgt. Drummond, J.	1st Corp.
Beck, F. C.	P. Drummond, Jonah	P-Capt.
Bill, Thomas Huff	P. Dubard, H.	P.
Black, Robert F.	P. Dwyer, Patrick	P.
Boatwright, J. E.	P. Elliott, S. N.	P.
Booth, H.	P. Gage, John J.	Capt.
Boroff, Cornelius C.	P. Gage, M. W.	P.
Boushe, E.	1st Corp. Gates, James	P.
Bowles, Frank M.	P. Gates, T.	P.
Boyd, John W.	P. Gates, Thomas W.	P-Corp.
Breer, W. E.	O. S. Gibbs, S. C.	P.
Browning, B.	P. Giles, Stephen C.	P-Sgt.
Brussaw, Paul	P. Gillespie, C. B.	P.
Brussoer, J.	P. Goodrich, John	ensign
Buffaloe, S. C.	P. Goodrich, John W.	P.
Burnes, Matthew C. musc. Fifer.	Graham, G. A.	P.
Carl, Rius	P. Greenhaw, J. L.	P.
Carroll, James M.	P. Greer, W. L.	3rd Lt.
Chairs, Clarence A.	P. Guy, Curtis H.	Corp.
Chairs, W. H.	3rd Sgt. Guy, J. S.	P.
Chapman, Robert G.	Musc. Guy, Joseph S.	P.
	Drummer. Guy, Leander R.	P.

Hall, R. N.	1st Lt.	Morgan, Richard	P.
Hall, W. S.	P.	Morrison, W.	P.
Hankins, Samuel W.	P.	Nason, George	P.
Hankins, Z.	P.	Newton, George W.	P-Corp.
Hardiman, C. L.	P.	Newton, James T.	P.
Harper, Edward K.	P.	Newton, Leo W.	Corp.
Harper, Frank	P.	Peacock, Thomas E.	1st Sgt.
Harper, R. G.	P.	Perry, Reuben R.	P.
Harper, T. W.	2nd Sgt.	Persons, Thomas T.	P.
Hartley, S. B.	P.	Pittman, C. C.	P.
Hartley, Joseph C.	P.	Pittman, I. C.	P.
Hartley, Simon B.	P.	Pittman, V. A.	P.
Hazzlerigg, George W.	P.	Pumphrey, Rollin	P.
Heath, John R.	P.	Reid, R. B.	P.
Heath, Louis C.	P.	Rhea, H. T.	P.
Hogshead, John M.	3 Corp.Sgt.	Richardson, J. W.	P.
Hopkins, T.	P.	Robison, William	P.
Hughes, J. C.	P.	Rose, Maurice Alexander	P.
Humphrey, R.	P.	Ross, W. F.	P.
Hutchinson, J.	P.	Scurr, Benjamin	P.
Jewel, J.	P.	Scurr, J. W.	P.
Jones, J. T.	P-Sgt.	Scurr, Thomas	P.
Kelly, P.	P.	Scurr, W. B.	P.
Knox, L.	P.	Shankle, William A.	P.
Knox, Theophilus	P.	Shropshire, James J.	P.
Krosler, T. C.	P.	Smith, Absalom J.	4th Corp.
Lake, A. W.	P.	Smith, William E.	P.
Land, J. M.	P.	Sossaman, B.	P.
Lawrence, S.	P.	Sossaman, Wilburn C.	P.
Lay, J. T.	P.	Statham, T. B.	P.
Lewis, Alonzo C.	P.	Statham, William C.	P.
Lewis, Andrew	P.	Statham, W. S.	Capt.Col.
Lucas, John W.	P.	Stribling, W. F.	P.
Lucas, W. O.	P.	Sykes, W. H.	P.
McGrath, M.	P.	Thaxton, James L.	P.
McCandless, Samuel	P.	Thockston, J. T.	P.
Melton, William J.	P.	Thompson, M.	P.
Miller, Joseph B.	P.	Thrasher, Thomas C.	P.
Miller, R. M.	P.	Turner, W. A.	P.
Mister, William Fisk	P-Chap.	Turner, Wesley C.	P.
Monroe, James	P.	Waddell, R.	P.
Montgomery, Christopher	P.	Walker, William	P.
Montgomery, F.	P.	Watson, D. F.	P.
Moore, F. M.	3rd Sgt.	Watson, Seaborn E.	P.
Moore, H. F.	P.	Wilkins, J. R.	P.
Moore, J. T.	P.	Wilson, John M.	P.

Wortham, E. C.	P.	Wright, J. G.	P.
Wrather, J. E.	P.	Wright, William B	P.

Captain Gage's Company  
(Wigfall Guards - Rayburn's Battalion)  
(Infantry, State Troops).

Abel, Joseph	P.	Martin, John R.	P.
Arnold, Thomas J.	P.	Mayhew, James T.	3rd Lt.
Austin, Thomas A.	P.	Mayhew, John R.	P.
Belknap, James	P.	McDarett, James	P.
Bill, Nelson A.	P.	McDonald, Mike	P.
Burdin, Albert T.	P.	McDonald, Pat	P.
Collins, James J.	P.	McDonald, Randal	P.
Cowan, Jeremiah	P.	Munroe, James	P.
Crawley, John	P.	Newton, George W.	P.
Cunningham, Edward	P.	Norwood, Stephen C.	P.
Davidson, David	P.	Paschal, Daniel W.	P.
Dickson, John	P.	Pass, Algernon S.	P.
Doyle, Robert J.	P.	Patterson, William Guy	P.
Drummond, James M.	P.	Patton, Augustus C.	P.
Ellson, Julius	P.	Pewry, Reuben R.	P.
Faughaman, Hugh	P.	Rayburn, William A.	2nd Lt.
Flynn, John	P.	Roman, William	P.
Foster, Joseph H.	P.	Sausaman, George	P.
Gage, John J.	Capt.	Scurr, Benjamin	P.
Garner, James B.	P.	Shirlock, Edward	P.
Grace, William A.	P.	Shopshire, James J.	P.
Han, John	P.	Stark, John D.	P.
Harper, Thomas L.	P.	Stark, Turner	1st Lt.
Hawkins, Samuel	P.	Trimbel, Green W.	P.
Hawkins, Zero	P.	Walters, George P.	P.
Hodge, Thomas P.	P.	Walton, William R.	P.
Holder, Joseph W.	P.	West, John F.	P.
Holliday, David S.	P.	Whitaker, George W.	P.
Holliday, Dewit C.	P.	Williams, Edward P.	P.
Ingram, Robert	P.	Williams, Thomas H.	P.
Lewis, Martin	P.	Wilson, John G.	P.
Lyon, Mike	P.		

28th Mississippi Cavalry, Company F.

Allen, R. S.	Wagonmaster.	Barnard, W. H.	P.
Alston, P. S.	Corp.	Barry, M. A.	P.
Alston, W. H.	P.	Bates, R. J.	P.
Appleton, J. B.	P.	Baxley, A. P.	P.



Bayles, F.	P.	Fields, J. S.	P.
Beasley, Thomas	P.	Fitts, W. L.	P.
Beaty, A.	P.	Flanagan, J. S.	P.
Beaty, Charles	P.	Flautt, J. S.	P.
Beaty, G.	P.	Freeman, J.Q.A.	Sgt.
Black, A. J.	Sgt.	Futrell, William E.	2nd Lt.
Bobbit, W. D.	P.	Ganaway, C. C.	P.
Bobo, Barham	1st Sgt.	Gibson, W. H.	Wagoner.
Bowling, J. A.	P.	Gillespie, R.	P.
Bridges, H. O.	P.	Gillum, D. H.	P.
Brock, Charles P.	P.	Goff, F. G.	P.
Brooks, J. M.	Wagoner	Goley, G. B.	Corp.
Brown, J.	P.	Goss, F. W.	P.
Bruton, G. W.	P.	Goss, John	P.
Carmichael, William	P.	Graves, Daniel	P.
Chapman, William	P.	Gray, James	Corp.
Clanton, B. J.	Bugler.	Griffin, J.B.	P.
Clanton, J. W.	Capt.	Griffin, W. S.	P.
Clanton, R. T.	P.	Gwinner, Henry	Chf. Bugler.
Clark, J. R.	P.	Hall, J.B.	P.
Clements, H.H.	P.	Hamilton, John	P.
Clough, G. H.	Corp.	Hamilton, R. C.	P.
Cofer, A.	P.	Hargroves, B. F.	P.
Cofeman, A. G.	P.	Hargroves, R. C.	P.
Coleman, J. D.	P.	Harper, F. M.	P.
Coleman, J. H.	P.	Harris, A.	P.
Coleman, William C.	P.	Harris, A. G.	P.
Collier, T. H.	P.	Haylett, James	A.C.S.
Conner, W. E.	Sgt.	Helm, W. B.	P.
Cook, J.	P.	Herndon, S. H.	P.
Corder, M.	P.	Herring, J. L.	P.
Corder, William	P.	Hibler, R. T.	Lt.
Counts, A. S.	P.	Hilliard, James	P.
Counts, C. M.	P.	Hoffman, F.	P.
Crail, James M.	P.	Holland, J. B.	P.
Daniels, C. C.	P.	Howard, L. H.	P.
Davis, P. A.	Corp.	Hughes, C. J.	P.
Deason, A. J.	P.	Hurt, C. L.	P.
Dennis, Thomas	P.	Jackson, J.	P.
Diggs, J. R.	P.	Jefferson, D.	P.
Dussick, D. W.	P.	Jennings, G. A.	P.
Edwards, E. A.	P.	Jennings, R. H.	P.
England, Lycurgus	Q.M.S.	Johns, Dave	P.
Farley, E. A.	P.	Johnson, C. L.	Major.
Farrar, C.	P.	Johnson, G. R.	P.
Ferguson, S. W.	Lt.Col.	Johnson, J. H.	P.

Jones, A. D.	P.	Mitchell, B. H.	1st Lt.
Jones, Edward P.	Lt.Col.	Mitchell, G. W.	P.
Jones, J. B.	P.	Moreland, J. M.	P.
Jones, S. E.	P.	Morris, F. M.	P.
Jones, S. G.	P.	Morris, J. F.	P.
Jordan, P. L.	P.	Morris, M. D.	P.
Keith, M. D.	Capt.	Morriss, C. H. W.	P.
Keith, W. W.	Capt.	Nickel, R. J.	P.
Kelly, C.	P.	Nickle, J. T.	P.
Keys, James	P.	Nickle, W. L.	P.
Kintchloe, W. B.	P.	Norrell, A. G.	P.
Lane, P. S.	P.	Norwood, J. E.	P.
Lee, D. C.	P.	Partee, J. K. P.	P.
Leffingwell, C. A.	Corp.	Paul, M.	P.
Leland, C. Q.	P.	Payne, T. B.	Asst. Surg.
Light, G. S.	P.	Penticost, R.	P.
Light, J. R.	P.	Perry, E. G.	P.
Light, R. W.	P.	Pickett, Thomas	P.
Lindsay, B. G.	1st Sgt.	Pickett, W. A.	Corp.
Littleton, Charles	P.	Pope, Elias F.	P.
Looney, A. R.	P.	Porter, W. L., Jr.	P.
Lorance, M.	P.	Potts, M. J.	P.
Loveshky, S. K.	P.	Prince, B.	P.
Loveshkey, T. F.	P.	Rachel, _____	P.
Luster, Samuel	P.	Randolph, F.	P.
Mabry, J. J.	P.	Randolph, M. W.	P.
Matthews, E.	P.	Randolph, T. D.	Sgt.
Matthews, J. L.	P.	Randolph, W. S., Jr.	P.
Maury, R. B.	Surg.	Ricks, Benjamin S., Jr.	1st Lt.
McCalep, L. H.	P.	Ritch, W. P.	Corp.
McDaniel, J. A.	P.	Rivnac, P.	Musc.
McDowell, T. N.	Corp.	Robertson, W. D.	P.
McDuran, J. H.	P.	Robinson, J.	Musc.
McGill, H. C.	P.	Russell, D. L.	P.
McGill, James H.	P.	Russell, R. B.	P.
McGill, Joseph C.	P.	Russell, W. D.	P.
McNeil, M. M.	P.	Saxby, W. W.	Bugler.
McNeil, T. B.	P.	Schierholtz, Charles	Musc.
Melchoir, A. D.	P.	Scott, A. J.	P.
Mercer, J. C.	P.	Semmes, J. M.	P.
Mercer, J. T.	P.	Sharkey, G. L.	P.
Merrick, J. H.	P.	Simmons, J.	P.
Miles, A. A.	P.	Simpson, D. H.	P.
Miller, H. D.	P.	Sledge, Norfleet R.	1st Lt.
Miller, W. D.	Corp.	Sledge, R. M.	P.
Minor, W. J.	P.	Sledge, W. D.	P.

Slider, John	P.	Ward, W. T.	Asst. Surg.
Smith, Robert H.	Capt. A.Q.M.	Warner, Austin	Comsy. Sgt.
Smith, W. A.	P.	Waterman, Leopold	Bugler.
Smith, W. B.	Capt.	Waters, R. L. B.	P.
Sorsby, S. K.	P.	Watts, W. A.	P.
Sorsby, T. T.	P.	Wehmeyer, August	P.
Spears, S. H.	P.	Wells, M. M.	Saddler.
Spivey, W. D.	Sgt.	West, J. N.	Sgt.
Stainer, Samuel	P.	West, John	P.
Starke, Peter P.	Col.	White, James	P.
Starke, Samuel H.	Adjt.	White, William	P.
Stout, William	P.	Wilkins, M. G.	P.
Suggs, J. W.	P.	Williams, J. M.	P.
Tate, James	P.	Williams, S.	P.
Tate, Thomas	P.	Williams, W. W.	P.
Taylor, N. B.	P.	Wilson, J.	P.
Thompson, G. E.	P.	Womack, H. W.	P.
Turney, A. D.	P.	Wortham, James	P.
Tustin, Samuel	P.	Wright, J. M.	P.
Verdel, William	P.	Wright, John W.	P.
Walker, F. M.	P.	Wright, L. B.	P.
Walker, J. W.	P.		

Company K - Third Miss. Cavalry.

Adams, James	P.	Casey, W. P.	P.
Adkins, A. J.	P.	Cato, M. B.	P.
Ayers, J. E.	P.	Chapman, W.	P.
Ayres, James	P.	Coker, J. A.	P.
Barksdale, H. H.	F. & S.	Coulter, J. R.	P.
Bell, J. E.	P.	Cox, P. H.	P.
Berry, T. J.	P.	Craft, William	P.
Bogard, J. H.	P.	Crawford, J. T.	P.
Bogard, L. C.	P.	Crenshaw, J. D.	P.
Bogard, T. M.	P.	Daily, F. C.	Corp.
Bondurant, W. A.	P.	Dawkins, J. W.	P.
Bowen, M. A.	P.	Diggs, J. W.	P.
Bowser, James A.	P.	Dill, D. M.	P.
Brooks, T.	P.	Dubard, John T.	1st Lt.
Brown, S.	P.	Dubard, W. M.	P.
Burns, T. M.	P.	Duke, F. M.	P.
Callahan, J. W.	P.	Dulin, J. H.	P.
Carithers, James	P.	Evans, J.	P.
Carr, James H.	2nd Lt.	Farrel, G. W.	P.
Carroll, A. C.	P.	Fewell, E. M.	1st Lt.
Carter, J. T.	P.	Fisher, A. S.	P.

Fly, J. T.	P.	McElroy, J. I.	Corp.
Foust, E. M.	Corp.	McGinnis, J.	P.
Fox, William H.	P.	McGuire, A.	P.
Furgerson, W. A.	P.	McPhail, W. L.	2nd Lt.
Gattis, A. H.	P.	Melton, J.	P.
Gentry, T. J.	P.	Metcalf, W. S.	P.
Gibbs, T.	P.	Moley, J. K.	P.
Gibbs, W. K.	P.	Montgomery, F.	P.
Golding, A. F.	P.	Moore, B. Y.	P.
Griffis, John H.	2nd Lt.	Moore, T. H.	P.
Hamer, J. L.	P.	Moorehead, J. P.	P.
Hamilton, J.	P.	Murphy, C. J. W.	1st Sgt.
Hampton, M. H.	P.	Newman, M. N.	P.
Harden, Elija J.	1st Lt.	Norwood, S. R.	P.
Hardin, W. B.	P.	Pate, R.	P.
Hardy, J. H.	P.	Patterson, J. S.	P.
Hartgraves, William	P.	Perkins, J.	P.
Heath, J.	P.	Persons, W. C.	Corp.
Heath, L.	P.	Pipkins, M.	P.
Hill, J.	P.	Pipkins, S.	K.
Holland, E.	Sgt.	Pipkins, S.	P.
Holland, R.	P.	Pollard, C. P.	P.
Holley, J. E.	2nd Lt.	Postin, W. H. H.	1st Sgt.
Holloway, Q. T.	P.	Powell, T.	Sgt.
Horton, D. R.	P.	Putman, E. R.	P.
Horton, R.	P.	Robertson, W. D.	P.
Howard, W. W.	P.	Rodgers, W. B.	P.
Hubbard, E. A.	Corp.	Rosewood, G. W.	P.
Hubert, Robert F.	O. S.	Rosewood, T.	P.
Hunt, J. J.	P.	Rosser, J.	P.
Jeffrery, J. J.	P.	Rowland, J. R.	Corp.
Johnson, W.	P.	Rupe, M. C.	Sgt.
Johnson, Z. N.	P.	Rushing, E. T.	P.
Kelly, C. A.	P.	Sanders, A. R.	P.
Kilgo, R. H.	P.	Sanders, D. L.	P.
King, J. K.P.	P.	Sharp, W. W.	P.
Leigh, A. H.	P.	Shaw, J. E.	Corp.
Leigh, E. G.	Corp.	Ship, R. S.	P.
Leigh, M. A.	P.	Sibley, W. C.	P.
Long, T. W.	P.	Smith, J. F.	P.
Martin, W.	P.	Smith, J. I.	P.
McCloud, G. W.	P.	Smith, L. A.	P.
McCracken, L.	P.	Smith, P. S.	P.
McCracken, L. G.	P.	Smith, W.	P.
McCracken, R.	P.	Spencer, H. E.	P.
		Stout, W. M.	P.

Strain, J. M.	P.	Vance, A. B.	P.
Swearingen, G. W.	P.	Vance, G. M.	P.
Swearingen, S.	P.	Vance, R. M.	P.
Terry, W. C.	P.	Williams, S. T.	Sgt.
Tilghman, M. L.	P.	Williamson, J.	Corp.
Tribble, W.	P.	Willingham, J. W.	P.
Turner, L. E.	P.	Wiltshire, P.	P.
Turner, N.	P.	Woods, W. L.	P.
Turner, Robert H.	Capt.	Young, C. L.	Sgt.
Tyler, F. A.	P.		

Company D - 4th Mississippi Infantry, Rebels

Ade, B.	P.	Conner, John	P.
Babb, Joseph B.	P.	Cooper, W. H.	P-Sgt.
Babb, S.	P.	Cosey, F. Van	P.
Ball, B. J.	P.	Costner, Asa	P.
Barton, James	P.	Counts, Henry	Sgt.-P
Bland, Charles	O.S.-P.	Counts, William	P.
Bollinger, J. F.	P.	Coysdale, M. B.	P.
Bragin, E. B.	P.	Daniels, Alexander	P.
Bragin, J.	P.	Daniels, Joseph	P.
Bragin, W.	P.	Daniels, Thomas	P.
Brasher, E. B.	P.	Davis, A. H.	Corp.-P.
Brasher, John T.	P.	Dodd, W. D. P.	P.
Brasher, William E.	P.	Easley, D. C.	P.
Brasher, Wyatt	P. Sgt.	Eastep, R. D.	P.
Bratton, Samuel	P.	Edwards, I. M.	P.
Bratton, Thomas	P.	Fawn, W. H.	P.
Brents, James F.	P-Sgt.	Flanagan, Michael	P.
Buston, W.	P.	Flanigan, H.	P.
Camp, Benjamin F.	P.	Gardner, J. F.	P.
Cannon, C. C.	Corp.	Gibson, Asbury	P.
Cannon, J. L.	P.	Gober, William P.	P.
Carmichael, James	P.	Gorden, Thomas	P.
Carmichael, John	P.	Gordon, William G.	P.
Carmichael, R. M.	P.	Green, N. B.	P.
Clements, James	P.	Green, W. P.	P.
Clements, John C.	P.	Greenshaw, R. C.	P.
Coker, J. L.	P-Sgt.	Greenlee, A. N.	P.
Collums, A.	2nd Lt.	Hamblet, S. F.	3rd Lt.
Collums, G. D.	P.	Harding, J. T.	P.
Collums, H. G.	P.	Hendricks, E. F.	P.
Collums, J. P.	P.	Hendricks, F. M.	P.

Hendricks, T. P.	P.	Pierce, William	P.
Higgins, W. N.	Sgt. Musc.	Pittman, J. H.	1st Lt.
Hodge, Samuel F.	P-2nd Lt.	Prichett, L. G.	P-Corp.
House, E. J.	P.	Sartain, Carter	P.
Hyde, W. F.	P.	Sartain, Joel	P-Corp.
James, W.	P.	Sartain, Lindsey	P-O.S.
James, William H.	P.	Sartain, W. H.	P.
Jeffreys, J. J.	P.	Screws, James W.	P.
Johnson, Wilson	P.	Shields, Andrew	P.
Kamp, John	P.	Shine, E. C.	P.
King, G. B.	P.	Sparks, S. F.	P.
Lyles, S. F.	P.	Spence, J. W.	P.
Mauldin, Alfred	--	Staton, D. W.	P.
McCain, C. W.	P.	Stephens, J. W.	P.
McCain, R. M.	P.	Stephens, M. W.	P.
McCain, William E.	Corp.-P.	Sutton, J.	P.
McDavid, Lunsford B.	P.	Tart, F. M.	P.
McKain, William C.	Corp.-P.	Thomason, L. C.	P.
McSwain, Jonathan	P.	Timmons, Mike	P.
Milam, M. R.	--	Trusty, John	P.
Moore, J. J.	P.	Ward, Francis	P.
Moore, P. L.	P.	West, John M.	P-Sgt.
Murphy, P.	P.	Williams, Jasper E.	P.
Music, Charles H.	P.	Williams, S. M.	P.
Nations, F. M.	Sgt.	Winterton, Thomas	P-Adj.
Odle, Beverly	P.	Wright, F.	P.
Odle, W.	P.	Wright, Joshua	P.
Paris, G. W.	Capt.	Wright, Josiah	P.
Paris, L. O.	P-Capt.	Wright, J. W.	P.
Patten, J. L.	P.	Wright, Walsh	P.
Patton, James R.	P-Corp.	Wright, W. R.	P.
Patton, W. H.	P.		

Stephens Guards - Co. E., 4th Infantry (Organized at Grenada).

Adair, William H.	1 Lt.-Capt.	Ballard, D. C.	P.
(1)		Barnes, J.	P.
Adair, F. M.	(2)	Boland, John	P.
Adair, J. C.		Bowen, E. M.	P.
Adair, John I.	(3)	Britt, Evin	P.
Aldridge, John H.		Brown, Joseph (5)	P.
Aldridge, J. W.	(4)	Burton, B. W.	P.
Bailey, William F.		Burton, J. P.	P.
Beker, S. P.		Campbell, Alex B.	P.

(1) See W. H. Adair 15th Miss. Inf.  
 (2) Served in Co. E & H  
 (3) Served in Co. C & E.  
 (4) See John H. Aldridge  
 (5) See 2nd Miss Cav.

Carroll, John C.	P.	Lamb, Davis (7)	—
Coleman, R. H. (1)	Corp.	Lamb, M.	P.
Collins, A. A. (1)	P.	Leadwell, J. H.	Corp.
Collins, G. W.	Corp.	Levi, L.	P.
Collins, W. S.	P.	Long, C. R.	P.
Conley, M. O. (1)	P.	Long, J. C.	P.
Curtis, B. E.	P.	Lowrinore, W. H.	P.
Curtis, W. H.	P.	Martin, T. R.	P.
Davis, F. D.	P.	Matkins, A. A.	P.
Edwards, Knight	P.	Matthews, J. Z. F.	P.
Ferguson, J. N.	P.	McCarroll, John	P.
Fisacerly, A. C.	P.	McCarrell, John H. (8)	P.
Flippen, R. H.	P.	McFatler, A. (1)	—
Ford, J. P.	P.	McFulter, A.	P.
Forehand, H. L.	P.	McNair, W. D. (9)	—
Forhand, H. L. (2)	P.	McNeal, W. A. (1)	—
Franklin, E. (3)	P.	Meedy, L.	P.
Franklin, Ephraim (4)	—	Merritt, James H.	P.
Frazer, J. H.	P.	Montgomery, J. W.	P.
Goude, A. B.	P.	Moore, H. J.	Sgt.
Gray, Jabez (1)	—	Moore, L. R.	P.
Gray, R. (1)	—	Moss, L. D.	P.
Hanks, Henry W.	P.	Moss, Lorenzo D. (10)	P.
Harris, Alonzo	P.	Nabors, D. H.	P.
Harris, J. L.	P.	Nabors, James M. (11)	P.
Harris, J. N.	P.	Nabors, J. N. (1)	—
Harris, W. J.	P.	Nabors, W. M.	Pol. Sgt.
Harvey, G. W.	P.	Pace, B. C.	P.
Herring, W. J.	P.	Palmer, J. W. (12)	Musc-P.
Hill, H. H.	P.	Palmer, R. D.	Capt.
Hill, John W.	P.	Pernell, W. J.	3rd Lt.
Holmes, A. B.	P.	Patton, Robert	P.
Holmes, E. P.	Pol.Sgt.	Penn, Thomas I.	P.
Holmes, J. G.	P.	Pittman, J. W.	P.
Holmes, P. E.	Musc-P.	Pitt, Robert G.	P.
Ingram, S.K.	O.S.-1st Lt.	Pitt, W. E. (Pittman)	—
Jones, J. B.	P.	Pitts, J. C.	P.
Kemper, Jno. (5)	—	Powell, T. D.	P.
Kennedy, J. W.	Corp.	Pyron, J. H.	P.
King, F. L.	P.	Race, B. C.	P.
King, John E.	P.	Ratcliffe, Y. R.	P.
King, S. W.	Corp.	Roberson, G.	P.
King, T. J. (6)	P.	Roberts, Edward	P.
King, W. H.	P.	Rogers, W. H. (13)	—
Lamb, David, (1)	—	Rowland, A. S. E. (14)	—
		McNutt, S.R.	P.

(1)See 15th Miss. Inf.  
 (2)See H.L.Forehand  
 (3)Served in Co. E & C  
 (4)See E.Franklin  
 (5)See Jno. Kemp, 2nd Miss. Cav.  
 (6)Served in Co. E & B

(7)See David Lamb  
 (8)See John McCarroll  
 (9)See D.W.McNair, 15th Miss. Inf.  
 (10)See L. D. Moss  
 (11)See J. N. Nabors  
 (12)See 28th Miss. Starks'  
 (13)See 4th Miss. Cav.  
 (14)Served in Co. E & G

Rowland, John	P.	Townsend, O.E.	3rd Lt.
Rowland, John S.	P.	Townsend, Ozias E. (6)	—
Rushing, H. (1)	—	Townson, Robert	P.
Rye, J. N. (2)	—	Trainer, G. W.	P.
Sandedge, T. J.	P.	Treadwell, J. H.	Corp.
Shamburger, W. L.	Corp. 3rd Lt.	Tucker, J. N. (3)	—
Simmons, George E.	P.	Tyson, G. G.	Musc.
Smith, Obadiah	P.	Vance, Thomas J.	P.
Spivy, John G.	Corp. Sgt.	Vance, T. J.	P.
Spivy, M. R. (3)	—	Ward, William	P.
Stafford, D. S.	P.	Webb, H. H.	P.
Stafford, John	P.	Webb, J. B.	P.
Stafford, M.	P.	Webb, P. S.	P.
Stafford, W. N.	P.	Webb, W. F.	P.
Stafford, William A. (4)	—	Webb, W. H.	P.
Stokes, E. T.	P.	Weissenger, A.J. (7)	1st Sgt.
Stovall, B. J. (3)	—	Wheat, David	P.
Stovall, G. J. (3)	—	Whitley, E. H. (8)	—
Stovall, J. T. (5)	Q.M.S.	Wray, A. M.	Corp.
Stovall, W. L.	Sgt-1st Sgt.	Wray, W. L.	P-1st Lt.
Stovall, W. P. (3)	—	Wright, C. J. (3)	—
Thompson, W. C.	P.	Wright, E. J.	P.
Townsend, D. J.	P.	Yelvington, I. S.	P.
Townsend, Allen	P.	Yerby, J. H.	P.
Townsend, A. P.	P.	Yerby, J. T.	P.
Townsend, L.R.	2nd Lt-Capt.		

Company C, 42nd Mississippi Infantry

Anderson, George H.	P.	Cobb, Richard H.	1st Sgt.
Anderson, Samuel	P.	Collins, Bashford J.	P.
Bailey, Samuel	P.	Cooper, Lunsford P.	A.Q.M.
Baker, Felix W.	P.	Craft, Jacob W.	P.
Black, John A.	P.	Crumpler, Hiram	P.
Blann, John C.	P.	Crumpler, Robert	P.
Boggan, Paul	P.	Danner, William E.	P.
Boyd, Thomas J.	P.	Davis, Ebenezer	P.
Buchanan, Benjamin F.	P.	Davis, Hezekiah	P.
Burrows, Jacob W.	P.	Dennis, Robert J.	Sgt.
Carar, M.	P.	Devinney, Joseph	P.
Carlton, Frederick L.	Corp.	Dye, James M.	P.
Castleberry, Sidney J.	P.	Everton, Charles R.	P.
Clifton, Thomas L.	Corp.	Farley, Robert J.	P.

(1)See 20th Miss. Reg.  
 (2)See Miss. State Cav.  
 (3)See 15th Miss. Reg.  
 (4)See W.A.Stafford  
 (5)Served in Co. E F & S

(6)See O. E. Townsend  
 (7)Served in Co. E F & S  
 (8)See Stark's Cav.

Frisbee, Thomas	P.	Newberry, Calvin T.	P.
Gaddy, James A.	P.	Norris, James H.	P.
Glover, William D.	P.	Pardue, Sidney J.	P.
Gray, Edward L.	Sgt.	Payne, Americus H.	1st Sgt.
Gunter, S.H.	Comsy.Sgt.	Payne, Jordan A.	Sgt.
Gunter, William T.	P.	Phillips, James D.	P.
Hall, Samuel W.	P.	Pounders, Albert H.	P.
Ham, Gabriel M.	P.	Pounders, William W.	P.
Ham, George W.	P.	Powers, Lewis	P.
Ham, Stephen	P.	Powers, Stephen C.	Corp.
Ham, Stephen H.	P.	Pryor, John R.	P.
Ham, Thomas M.	P.	Rainey, William S.	P.
Hawkins, Lucius L.	P.	Redding, George W.	P.
Henley, Thomas F.	P.	Reed, Pleasant	P.
Hester, Jerome B.	1st Sgt.	Reed, Zalmon	P.
Holderby, Robert M.	P.	Riggs, George W.	P.
Hope, William K.	P.	Rines, William	P.
Howard, James L.	P.	Rossel, Marion J.	Surg.
Howard, Robert C.	P.	Ryan, James	P.
Howard, James	P.	Saunders, Joseph B.	P.
Humphries, James M.	P.	Smith, Nathan I.	Sgt.
Humphries, Jesse H.	P.	Smith, Wiley P.	Capt.
Hutchinson, Samuel	P.	Solomon, Augustus M.	P.
Jackson, Mitchell D.	P.	Scott, James D.	Corp.
Jones, Stephen, Jr.	P.	Sharp, Daniel J.	P.
Jones, Thomas B.	P.	Stephens, Alexander A.	P.
Lack, Joseph L.	P.	Stepp, Thomas C.	P.
Lusk, Samuel H.	P.	Stevens, John W.	P.
Manning, Christopher C.	P.	Stevens, Oliver H.P.	1st Lt.
Marr, William H.	P.	Stevens, Thomas L.	P.
Marshall, Thomas J.	P.	Sturdivant, Francis M.	P.
Mason, Joseph	P.	Teague, Joshua F.	P.
McCall, Marion L.	P.	Wheeler, Joseph B.	P.
McElroy, William A.	P.	White, Richard	P.
McNeel, John W.	P.	Whitley, Needham M.	P.
McNeely, Moses D.	ensign.	Whitley, William R.	Sgt.
Morgan, Charles G.	P.	Whitley, Addison R.	P.
Morgan, John L.	P.	Wilburn, John J.	2nd Lt.
Nail, James M.	1st Lt.	Wilburn, W. H.	2nd Lt.

## Company D, 42nd Infantry

Adkins, Joshua M.	1st Sgt.	Bowdon, John W.	P.
Adkins, Luther	Corp.	Boyd, John M.	Sgt.
Anderson, John G.	2nd Lt.	Brown, Robert P.	P.
Blackwell, B. M.	P.	Burford, Mitchell M.	P.

Buzbee, James	P.	Logan, Marcellus	Corp.
Caison, Robert E.	Corp.	Martin, Thomas	Sgt.
Caison, William M.	Corp.	McCall, William A.	P.
Cannon, William H.	P.	McCauley, William A.	P.
Carmichael, John	P.	McClain, Joseph W.	P.
Carton, Whitson	Corp.	McCurry, John H.	P.
Cole, William H.	P.	Merideth, William B.	P.
Crawford, James	P.	Miner, John P.	P.
Dalton, D. C.	P.	Moore, John W.	P.
Dean, Andrew J.	P.	Moore, Thomas J.	P.
Dean, David L.	Corp.	Morgan, Lafayette	Sgt.
Duncan, William N.	P.	Norfleet, Albert A.	P.
Eavenson, George M.	P.	Perry, George W.	P.
English, John P.	P.	Poag, William J.	P.
Everson, John M.	P.	Richards, William J.	P.
Everson, Thomas M.	P.	Rodgers, Benjamin R.	P.
Farrow, James M.	P.	Ruby, Charles W.	P.
Fielder, Stephen M.	P.	Sansom, Jacob	P.
Finly, John T.	P.	Sansom, John	P.
Finly, Samuel B.	P.	Smith, David	P.
Galloway, William T.	P.	Smith, Davidson R.	P.
Gossett, William	P.	Smith, William H.	1st Sgt.
Green, John B.	P.	Sowell, Henderson	P.
Green, Washington C.	P.	Strickland, Brant S.	P.
Haines, Thomas J.	P.	Sullivan, Willis C.	P.
Hancock, Thomas P.	P.	Thompson, John P.	P.
Hancock, William L.	P.	Thompson, Massellon W.	2nd Lt.
Hanks, George W.	P.	Walker, Perry H.	P.
Harris, Cicero	P.	Wall, James M.	P.
Harris, Felix	P.	Wall, M. Henry	P.
Harris, Henry M.	P.	White, Alexander N.	P.
Harris, Joseph M.	P.	White, D. T.	P.
Hawkins, William L.	2nd Lt.	White, Philemon	P.
Howze, George A.	2nd Lt.	White, R. M.	P.
Ingram, Ebenezer W.	P.	White, William A.	P.
Ingram, Lovett	P.	Williams, Thomas R.	P.
Kerr, William L.	1st Sgt.	Wilson, James L.	Asst.Surg.
Kersey, Richard I.	P.	Wilson, R. J. F.	P.
Kersey, R. D.	P.	Wilson, W. Frank	P.
King, Frank R.	P.	Wolfe, James M.	P.
King, James R.	P.	Yocum, Dan C.	P.
Lee, G. Atlas	P.	Yocum, George R.	Sgt.
Locke, Robert W.	Major.	Yocum, Thomas M.	P.

Company H, 42nd Miss. Infantry

Abbott, John G.	P. Herron, James M.	P.
Adams, William B.	P. Herron, Samuel H.	P.
Adams, William G.	P. Hickey, Benjamin W.	P.
Baker, George W.	P. Hickey, James M.	P.
Branagin, Arthur	P. Hight, Calvin G.	1st Sgt.
Brewer, John L.	P. Hooper, William B.	P.
Broom, David P.	P. Hyde, William P.	P.
Broom, Ebenezer	P. Ingram, Frank G.	1st Lt.
Brower, John S.	P. Jackson, Avner L.	P.
Buford, Albert R.	P. Langham, Amos W.	P.
Burgess, Harvey D.	P. Leggitt, Erasmus D.	P.
Campbell, Adam J.	P. Love, William H.	P.
Cannon, James H.	P. Meaders, Joseph P.	1st Sgt.
Charter, Alfred H.	P. Melton, Isham	P.
Cofer, Chalmers B.	P. Miller, Charles S.	P.
Cooper, H.	Corp. Milton, John J.	2nd Lt.
Countiss, Hosea W.	P. Milton, William J.	P.
Cowan, William T.	P. Moore, James M.	P.
Craven, Henry H.	P. Mullins, James M.	P.
Criss, James J.	P. Mullins, James R.	P.
Davis, Martin H.	2nd Lt. Mullins, Samuel W.	P.
Denly, George W.	P. Murphree, Benjamin T.	Sgt.
Dickerson, Caleb J.	P. Murphree, David M.	P.
Due, Luico M.	P. Murphree, Thomas	P.
Dunn, David	P. Neely, William H.	P.
Earle, George W.	P. Page, William D.	P.
Eskew, James M.	P. Penley, C.	P.
Eskew, John	P. Perry, Reuben R.	Sgt.
Flanagin, James J.	P. Phillips, Jeremiah	P.
Flanagin, John D.	P. Polk, H. C.	P.
Flanagin, William H.	P. Powell, John	Capt.
Flynn, John	P. Rees, James M.	P.
French, Burgess	P. Rees, Marion M.	Corp.
Gage, James B.	2nd Lt. Rees, Martin V.	P.
Gattis, Thomas B.	P. Rees, Matthew C.	P.
Goforth, Andrew J.	P. Reese, Andrew J.	P.
Grizzard, William H.	P. Reynold, Charles D.	P.
Hall, Oliver R.	P. Rogers, John	P.
Hanks, James H.	P. Sanderson, Daniel B.	P.
Hartley, Thomas	P. Sanderson, James T.	P.
Hendricks, James R.	P. Sartin, Henry	P.
Hendricks, Seborn W.	P. Sartin, Russell	P.
Herron, George W.	P. Simmons, William	P.

Simpson, William O.	P. Taylor, William M.	Sgt.
Smith, Jacob O.	P. Terry, Curtis	P.
Smith, Joshua J.	P. Tharpe, James S.	P.
Schmitz, James H.	P. Vann, William W.	P.
Shaw, Archibald	P. Vernon, Christopher C.	P.
Southern, James T.	P. Walters, Green H.	P.
Spearman, William Y.	P. Weir, John F.	Corp.
Spears, Eli C.	Sgt. White, W. L.	P.
Speir, Thomas	P. Williams, Samuel L.	P.
Spier, George W.	P. Willis, R. B.	P.
Spier, Henry H.	P. Womack, John A.	Corp.
Spradley, George W.	P. Womack, William E.	P.
Springer, William N.	P. Woodall, Elisha	P.
Stout, L. S.	P. Woodall, John	P.
Stuckey, William E.	P. Woodall, Jonathan	P.
Taylor, Robert K.	Sgt. Wright, Francis M.	P.
Taylor, Stewart	P.	

2nd Mississippi Partisan Rangers  
Company F, Ballentine's Regiment, Cavalry.

Acee, Marshal S.	2nd Lt. Cain, Johnson W.	P.
Adams, Iverson G.	Sgt. Caraway, Laban C.	P.
Adams, William A.	P. Carr, William	P.
Allen, Monticue C.	P. Cawker, William	P.
Atkins, Adolphus G.	P. Chapman, Robert	P.
Bagwell, John D.	P. Coleman, William L.	P.
Baker, William T.	Act. Surg. Cook, James V.	P.
Ballentine, John G.	Col. Cooke, John M.	1st Sgt.
Barton, Albert G.	P. Cozzart, David	P.
Barton, John	P. Cozzart, William	P.
Barton, Merrit M.	P. Crowder, George G.	P.
Baughus, Thomas	P. Crowder, James B.	1st Lt.
Benoit, Cornelius J.	P. Crowder, John R.	P.
Boothe, John J. W.	P. Crowell, Robert J.	P.
Boyer, Andrew B.	P. Cruthirds, Alexander	P.
Brogden, Arthur	Surg. Cruthirds, Bartholomew	Corp.
Brown, John R.	P. Cruthirds, Robert	P.
Buchanan, A. B.	Act. Asst. Surg. Davis, Absalom	P.
Bullock, Charles F.	Sgt. Maj. Davis, Levi J.	P.
Burchfield, Sampson	P. Dill, Elijah	P.
Burlison, William H.	P. Edmonson, David	P.
Burton, Frank L.	Comsy. Sgt. Fleitas, William A.	P.
Burton, John W.	Comsy. Sgt. Flowers, Thomas J.	P.
Byrd, George	P. Ford, William H.	Maj.
Cahill, Perry	P. Forshee, Nathaniel	P.

Fox, Jesse H.	2nd Lt.	Lewelling, William	P.
Fox, William H.		P. Maginnis, James M.	P.
Futhey, Samuel W.		P. Martin, Robert E.	P.
Gable, Joseph		P. Massey, James	P.
Gamble, Hiram H.		P. Maxey, Robert B.	1stSgt.
Geesling, Benjamin F.		P. Maxwell, Robert H.	P.
Gillespie, John D.		P. Maxwell, William L.	Lt.Col.
Goodwin, Crawford	Sgt.	May, Thomas	P.
Green, D.L.V.		P. Maybane, James	P.
Gwin, William M.		P. McCord, James M.	Corp.
Hammack, Charles		P. McCord, Robert B.	P.
Hammack, John		P. McCoy, John	1st Lt.
Harden, Jacob		P. McDougal, W. G.	P.
Harden, John T.		P. McGinnis, James M.	P.
Harden Joseph B.		P. McKinney, Andrew J.	Sgt.
Harden, Lewis G.		P. Moore, Robert M.	Sgt.
Harden, Solomon B.		P. Moore, Virgil V.	Adjt.
Hardy, John		P. Moore, William A.	P.
Hazzard, Alfred		P. Morgan, Dewit C.	P.
Heath, David J.		P. Murphree, David	P.
Heflin, William D.	Capt. & Q.M.	Murphree, Roland J.	P.
Henderson, R.H.C.		P. Nations, James C.	P.
Herring, Elijah A.		P. Nations, William A.	P.
Hicks, James		P. Neil, Albert	P.
Hitt, Washington		P. Niles, G. N.	Asst.Surg.
Hogg, William R.		P. Nunn, James D.	P.
Horton, Hiram Cozzart		P. Nunn, James R.	P.
Hubbard, Elijah		P. Nunn, Samuel	P.
Huddleston, Alonzo W.		P. Payne, William	Sgt.
Hughes, Francis M.		P. Payne, William H.	P.
Hunt, James A.	Q.M.S.	Pendergrass, John R.	Corp.
Hyde, James M.		P. Pendergrass, William L.	P.
Jackson, James L.		P. Phillips, Levi	P.
Johns, David F.		P. Philpot, Francis M.	P.
Johnson, Thomas		P. Philpot, James M.	P.
Johnson, William H.		P. Philpot, Reuben J.	P.
Kilgore, George		P. Philpot, Sebron J.	P.
Kilgore, Joseph		P. Philpot, Thomas	P.
Lamar, Edward P.	Sgt.	Philpot, William	P.
Lamar, James H. C.		P. Pittman, Noel	P.
Lamar, Taylor	Corp.	Proctor, Joseph C.	P.
Lamar, Thomas C.		P. Randolph, George W.P., 2nd Lt.	
Langley, Henry M.		P. Reasons, Allen M.	Capt.
Lay, John E.	Corp.	Reid, William N.	P.
Lay, William B.		P. Richey, Alexander M.	P.
Lewelling, Benjamin		P. Shaw, Charner M.	P.

Sheffield, Frierson	P.	Taylor, William	P.
Sheffield, Joel A.	Corp.	Tharpe, William C.	P.
Sheffield, Tillman D.	Corp.	Thomason, Columbus H.	P.
Shepherd, Leonidas	P.	Thomason, James M.	Corp.
Sherley, Newton L.	P.	Thornton, David T.	P.
Simons, Allerd B.	P.	Turner, Hamilton	P.
Smith, Fleet	P.	Turner, James E.	P.
Smith, Giles	P.	Vaughan, Jerome B.	P.
Spears, Thomas W.	P.	Walker, Thomas W.	P.
Steele, Ira M.	Sgt.	Ward, James C.	P.
Steele, Isaac C.	1st Lt.	Warner, George W.	P.
Stevens, Elhanan D.	P.	Washington, George	Sgt.
Stevens, Thomas M.	Corp.	Wells, John W.	P.
Stoddard, Thadiaz J.	P.	White, Joseph J.	P.
Stone, James P.	P.	Whitehead, Cullen A.	P.
Stubblefield, Robert C.	P.	Williams, John	P.
Sumner, William A.	1st Lt.	Williams, Richard	P.
Tankersley, Grief J.	Corp.	Williams, Thomas N.	P.
Tankersley, Isaac	P.	Wilson, John J.	O.S.
Tankersley, Merrill	P.	Wortham, William T.	P.
Taylor, John	P.	Yarborough, James R.	P.
Taylor, Richard L.	P.	Yarborough, William M.	P.

## Company A, 28th Mississippi Cavalry.

Adams, George W.	P.	Brock, A. B.	P.
Alexander, George W.	P.	Brock, E. R.	P.
Alexander, L. F.	P.	Brock, W. D.	P.
Anderson, David	Corp.	Brough, George	P.
Anderson, George	P.	Brown, L. D.	P.
Anderson Levi	1stSgt.	Brown, S. F.	P.
Arnold, John	P.	Bunch, H. H.	P.
Austin, H. P.	P.	Burt, J. H.	P.
Baker, J. M.	P.	Burt, T. J.	P.
Batters, John	P.	Burt, William M.	P.
Baughn, R. F.	P.	Butler, W. R.	Sgt.
Baughn, R. H.	P.	Capshaw, C. C.	P.
Boatright, G. W.	P.	Carothers, S. B.	P.
Boland, J. C.	P.	Carter, W. N.	P.
Boling, B. H.	P.	Cartwright, William H.	P.
Boone, J. F.	P.	Collins, Joshua H.	P.
Boswell, James	P.	Corrigan, P. J.	P.
Boswell, Thomas J.	P.	Crawley, John	P.
Botters, John	P.	Crowder, C. A.	P.
Boyle, William	P.	Darnell, A. A.	P.
Branch, S. T.	P.	Darnell, Joseph A.	P.

Davis, John	P. Holt, William	P.
Donovan, P. H.	P. Hooker, A. C.	Sgt.
Eakin, Frank W.	P. Houston, W. H.	3rd Lt.
Eakin, Thomas	P. Howard, W. A.	P.
Eakin, Thomas R.	P. Huffman, T. H.	P.
England, Lycurgus	Q.M.S. Jackson, J. F.	Corp.
England, Martin	P. Jackson, W. P.	P.
Evans, James M.	P. Johnson, Amos	P.
Evans, John C.	P. Johnson, C. L.	Maj.
Fahey, John	P. Johnson, J. E.	P.
Fondrew, R. S.	P. Johnson, M. L.	P.
Fryer, George G.	Corp. Johnson, William P.	P.
Garrett, Pinckney	Sgt. Jones, E. W.	P.
Garvin, James R.	P. Jones, J. H.	P.
Gilliam, T. W.	Corp. Jones, Robert B.	P.
Gilliam, William	P. Jones, Virginius E.	P.
Gomillion, A. H.	P. Jordan, F. A.	P.
Gore, Frank	P. Jordan, J. D.	P.
Goss, Hiram	P. Jordan, J. H.	P.
Goss, John W.	P. Jordan, William	P.
Grace, J. W.	P. Kennedy, P. C.	P.
Graham, J. J.	P. Kimbro, James A.	1st Lt.
Graham, R.	P. King, Thomas H.	P.
Graham, Thomas	P. Land, A. D.	P.
Gray, J. F.	P. Land, C. A.	P.
Griffin, B. F.	Sgt. Land, Thomas B.	P.
Gwinn, William	P. Land, Thomas T., Jr.	P.
Hale, William	P. Leary, Florence	P.
Hardin, Sims	P. Leyens, L.	P.
Hargraves, Thomas	P. Love, J. K. P.	P.
Harper, Richard G.	P. Lowe, L. D.	P.
Harrowitz, Jacob	P. Lowe, S. H.	P.
Heard, S. M.	P. Lowe, W. C.	P.
Helmer, Joseph	P. Lunsford, T. A.	Corp.
Helmer, X.	P. Mapp, L. F.	P.
Herndon, William	P. McAllister, J. F.	P.
Hewlett, R. G.	P. McBee, J. T.	Col.
Higgenbotham, J. V.	P. McCarty, John	P.
Higgenbotham, J. W.	P. McClurg, Y. C.	P.
Hignight, C. R.	P. McDonald, A. W.	1st Lt.
Holcomb, W. H.	P. McGuire, M. H.	P.
Holcomb, T. W.	P. McKinnis, T.	P.
Holley, W. W.	Corp. Mercer, H. C.	P.
Holmes, A. M.	P. Milner, William H.	P.
Holmes, W. J.	P. Mitchell, George W.	P.
	P. Mitchell, S. W.	P.

Montgomery, J.G.	Capt. Simmons, Benjamin F.	P.
Morrison, A. J.	P. Smith, Ray C.	P.
Morrison, M.	P. Sorrells, F. M.	P.
Neal, William	P. Spellman, Daniel	P.
Nesbitt, R. M.	Sgt. Stafford, Peter	P.
Patterson, Bivin	P. Stockwell, J. B.	Farrier.
Perry, George W.	P. Street, M.	P.
Phillips, W. T.	P. Thomas, W. G.	P.
Pickens, Samuel A.	P. Trainer, Thomas	P.
Proctor, J. M.	P. Tyson, W. V.	P.
Quimby, Robert	P. Vanderburg, C. G.	P.
Ray, W. C.	P. Wall, A. P. E.	P.
Ray, W. H.	Capt. Walton, A. P.	P.
Ray, W. H.	P. Walton, J. P.	P.
Reed, T. C.	P. Warfield, L.	P.
Reid, J. D.	P. West, Anderson	1st Lt.
Richardson, Louis	P. West, William A.	P.
Richardson, P. C.	1st Lt. Weston, Albert C.	P.
Rockett, W. H.	P. Whittington, J. W.	P.
Rowe, A. V.	P. Whittington, Wesley	P.
Royal, D.	P. Williams, M. J. C.	P.
Salmanowitz, A.	P. Wilson, Baxter	P.
Saxby, W. W.	Bugler. Wilson, James G.	P.
Scarsbrough, William	Sgt. Wyatt, F. A.	P.
Shipp, J. M.	P. Wyatt, W. W.	1st Lt.
Shipp, William	P.	

## Names Omitted from Stanford's Battery

Cross, Joseph R.	P. Dumas, L. J.	P.
Crowder, Daniel J.	P. Duncan, Benjamin G.	Sgt.
Crowder, J. W.	P. Duren, W. T.	P.
Crowder Levi O.	P. Ebbert, S. E.	P.
Danish, John	P. Edwards, E. A.	P.
Davis, Levi J.	P. Ellett, C. E.	P.
Dawkins, H. S.	P. Elliott, R. H.	Corp.
Delvin, Francis	P. Ely, Abner H.	P.
Dollar, Rubin T.	P. Eskridge, Thomas	P.
Doyle, R. E.	Corp. Gabel, Harmon W.	P.
Dubard, A. G.	P. Gabel, Warren W.	P.
Dubard, J. F.	P. Gable, John J.	P.
Dubard, W. F.	Corp. Garner, W. T.	P.
Dumas, John P.	P. Gillespie, C.	P.



## SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Aycock, Joe C.	Reg. 1, Co. K
Aycock, Matt	Reg. 1, Co. K.
Bailey, Monroe	Reg. 1, Co. E
Beck, George W.	Reg. 2, Co. K.
Caldwell, John T.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Caldwell, William M.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Carroll, Joe J.	Reg. 2, Co. L
Dunlap, Alfonso M.	Reg. 2, Co. M
Estes, Thomas H.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Fielder, Sam S.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Flanagan, Homer H.	Reg. 1, Co. K
Flippin, Powell	Reg. 2, Co. K
Hall, William E.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Hood, Albert E.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Knox, William I.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Moore, Benjamin F.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Moore, Linus T.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Moore, Masters H.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Moore, William E.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Morgan, John W.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Parker, William B.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Pryor, Tilden	Reg. 2, Co. K
Rhodes, Henry P.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Soloman, Edward D.	Reg. 2, F & S
Thompson, Marion H.	Reg. 2, Co. K
Wood, Edward	Reg. 2, Co. K
Wright, James P.	Reg. 2, Co. K

## MARINES

	RANK	ENLISTMENT date	DISCHARGE date
Aldridge, Eugene T.	Ensign	8/14/16	
Atkinson, Walter B.	Pharmsts. Mate 2cl	1/24/18	7/7/19
Bailey, Earl W.	Seaman	5/12/17	8/9/19
Barksdale, William R.	Seaman 2cl	11/3/17	12/4/18
Barwick, Henry K., Jr.	Electrn. 2cl A.	5/6/17	12/16/18
Bingham, James G.	Seaman	3/12/17	7/29/19
Burt, William H.	Corp. M. C.	6/26/16	8/13/19
Caffey, Charlie H.	Seaman	5/15/17	1/17/19
Carl, William A.	Seaman	4/ 9/17	6/12/19
Costilow, Taylor J.	Blacksmith 1cl	12/11/17	7/31/20
Dear, Edgar L.	Yeoman 1cl	3/ 5/17	7/22/20
Doak, LeRoy J.	Yeoman 2cl	12/11/17	1/28/19
Estes, Bedford M.	Seaman	3/12/17	8/ 7/19
Fielder, Spencer M.	Fireman 2cl	12/11/17	9/20/19
Harper, Buck Dale	Seaman	11/13/17	9/13/19
Harris, Frank L.	Fireman 2cl	3/19/18	8/20/19
Head, George D.	Seaman 2cl	4/25/17	9/25/18
Horton, David B.	Pvt. 1cl M.C.	7/26/18	7/ 5/19
Hughes, Harper J.	Aprnts Seaman	7/25/18	3/14/19
Hughes, John E.	Qtmster. 2cl	4/25/18	1/21/19
Irby, Samuel L.	Coxswain	4/12/17	6/18/19
Jones, Roland W.	Ensign	12/ 4/17	
Keeton, Laurence P.	Lndsmn for Electrns.	12/31/17	8/ 2/19
Lemon, Jack	Aprnts Seaman	5/30/18	2/28/19
Leigh, Richard H.	Capt. M. C.	9/ 6/17	
Long, Harry W.	Machnst Mate 2cl	12/12/17	2/21/19
Mitchell, Burton M.	Enginman 1cl	1/ 4/15	1/ 3/19
Moore, Lewis M.	Lndsmn for Electn-C	12/14/17	1/21/19
Moore, William B.	Seaman 2cl	12/10/17	8/18/19
Neal, Charles R.	Fireman 3cl	12/ 7/17	1/16/19

## MARINES

	RANK	ENLISTMENT date	DISCHARGE date
Patterson, John E. C.	Electn 3cl R.	12/13/17	3/17/19
Perry, McKinnie	Chf.Mach. Mate	12/ 9/15	9/15/18
Quiggings, Coman		4/ 3/18	8/11/19
Rayburn, John R.	Aprnts Seaman	8/18/18	1/17/19
Rogers, James C.	Pvt.lcl M.C.	7/24/18	11/18/19
Sneed, George W.	Pvt. lcl M. C.	6/26/18	8/13/19
Thomas, Wilmer J.	Asst.Paymstr	3/25/17	
Townsend, William H.		8/17/18	2/20/19
Trussell, Earnest W.	Qmstr. 2cl A.	3/22/18	2/18/19
Weir, John M.	Seaman 2cl	1/ 3/18	8/ 3/18
Whitaker, Eli M.	Seaman 2cl	5/ 1/18	1/ 2/19
Willis, Philip H.	Seaman 2cl	12/15/17	3/27/19
Wright, Charles E.	Seaman 2cl	5/31/18	2/ 4/19
Wright, Donald S.	Gunr.Sgt.M.C.	7/ 1/18	
Wright, John	Seaman 2cl	12/12/17	12/21/18

## EX-SERVICE MEN

	RANK	ENLISTMENT date	DISCHARGE date
Acee, Dewitt T.*	Pvt.	5- 6-18	3-28-19
Adams, L. D.*	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-10-19
Alexander, Charley*	Pvt.	9-14-18	12-24-18
Allbritton, Bryan L.	Pvt.	5- 4-17	3-13-19
Allen, John H.	Pvt.	10-29-17	3-26-18
Allen, John H.	Pvt.	10-29-17	3-26-18
Anthony, Joseph L.	Pvt.	5- 4-17	8- 6-17
Applewhite, Raymond C.	2nd Lt.	8- 1-18	1-31-19
Atkinson, Edward L.*	Corp.	5-16-18	8- 4-19
Avant, Andy E.L. *	Pvt.	8- 8-18	3-13-19
Aven, Claude E.	Pvt.	9- 4-17	1- 3-18
Babb, John*	Pvt lst cl	3- 5-18	6-23-19
Bailey, Charlie B.*	Pvt.	3-16-18	8-13-19
Bailey, James S.	Pvt.	4- 2-18	5-23-19
Baker, Andrew J.	Pvt.	2-19-18	5-28-18
Baker, Bryan	Pvt.	10- 5-18	12-10-18
Barnes, Willie*	Pvt.	8-22-18	4-18-19
Bell, Wilson	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-21-18
Bennett, Jim *	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-22-19
Binford, Tom *	Pvt.	2-19-18	7-15-19
Bingham, Bayard B.*	Sgt.	5- 4-17	7-17-19
Black, Will*	Pvt.	9- 5-17	3-14-19
Blakely, Arthur*	Pvt.	8- 9-18	4- 4-19
Blanch, Tom	Pvt.	8- 7-17	6-14-19
Bland, John *	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-22-19
Blaylock, Ralph D.*	Corp.	4-23-17	8-28-19
Blaylock, William O.	Mec.	4-21-16	7- 2-20
Blocker, Willie G.*	Corp.	5- 4-17	1-31-19
Booker, Albert	Pvt.	10-28-18	5-23-19
Booker, Ashford *	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-24-19
Bowen, Walter E.	Pvt.	5-27-18	9- 9-18
Bradberry, John *	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-21-19
Bray, Jim *	Pvt.	10- 3-17	6-18-19
Brewer, Berry Nall	Saddler	5- 4-17	3- 2-18
Bridgers, James*	Pvt. lcl	8-22-18	7-30-19
Britt, Charlie *	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-21-19
Brown, Clarence	Pvt. lcl	10- 6-17	5-13-19
Brown, David*	Pvt.	8-22-18	2-15-19
Brown, Earl R.*	Hs.	6-24-16	6- 5-19
Browne, Paul Zolligoffer*	1 Lt.	9-19-17	8-17-19
Bryant, Ottis	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-16-18

\* Indicates service overseas.

Bull, John E. Jr.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 9-18
Butts, Shelby	Pvt.	9-25-18	12-17-18
Byeras, Silvan*	Pvt.	5-27-17	5-26-19
Campbell, Joe*	Pvt.	2-19-18	8- 1-19
Campbell, Major W.*	Pvt. lcl	7-16-18	8-14-19
Capers, Ernest*	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-28-19
Carroll, Grady	Pvt.	5-26-18	12-24-18
Carter, Charlie*	Pvt.	8-22-18	7-30-19
Childs, Gifford C.	Pvt. lcl	5-24-18	12- 9-18
Clanton, Cleveland*	Pvt.	2-19-18	11- 5-18
Clark, Cornelius C.*	Pvt.	9- 4-17	4- 4-19
Clark, Knight E. *	Wag	5- 4-17	6-17-19
Clemons, Phillip O.*	Pvt.	7- 3-17	6- 7-19
Coats, Filo B.	Capt.	4-15-18	3-12-19
Cohea, James Loyd	Pvt.	5- 8-18	11-19-18
Coleman, Ison *	Pvt. lcl	5- 2-18	7-26-19
Collins, Joseph Johnson	2nd Lt.	8-17-18	1- 9-19
Collins, Wesley Gaines	Pvt. lcl	7-28-18	1- 2-19
Conner, Ben *	Pvt.	4- 2-18	4- 5-19
Cooley, Frank *	Corp.	5-27-18	11-14-19
Cooper, Ed*	Pvt.	7-16-18	1-12-19
Corder, William W.*	Pvt. lcl	5-24-18	5-20-19
Corliss, John J.	Pvt.	9-19-18	12- 6-18
Covington, Wesley*	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-16-18
Creswell, Wallace E.*	Pvt.	5- 8-18	7-21-19
Crowder, Walter	Pvt.	5- 3-18	12-15-18
Crump, William B.	Sgt.	2-19-18	1-25-19
Cummings, Tom*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3- 4-19
Curry, Orman	Pvt.	5- 3-18	4-14-19
Daniel, Fred Dewitt	Pvt.	4-30-18	12-27-18
Davis, John A. Jr.*	Pvt. lcl	4- 1-18	4- 3-19
De Loach, Frank Wilburn*	Pvt.	7-16-18	5-24-19
Dickerson, Joe	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-18-18
Dinkins, William Tunstall*	1 Lt.	11-27-17	1-15-19
Dobbs, Grover C.*	Sgt.	7-18-18	7-18-19
Dobbs, Junior P.	Ck.	2-19-18	12-17-19
Dogan, Dave W. *	Color Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-19-19
Dogan, Harry H.*	Pvt. lcl	6-29-17	6-19-19
Dollahite, Dewitt T.*	Pvt. lcl	8-17-17	8-16-19
Doty, Roland W.	2 Lt.	8-15-17	12-14-18
Du Bard, Walter*	1 Lt.	8-29-17	2-28-19
Duggins, Hugh E.*	Sgt. lcl	12- 8-17	7-20-19
Duggins, Percy Elisha*	Maj.Med. Corps		
Dunn, Hugheston*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3- 4-19
Durham, James M. *	Corp.	12- 6-16	12-19-19

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Echols, Albert L.*	Sgt.	5-16-18	7- 3-19
Edwards, Frank A.*	Pvt.	4- 3-18	6-15-18
Elliott, Anthony	Pvt.	7-17-18	1- 6-19
Ely, Fred*	Pvt.	9- 1-18	8-11-19
Emmons, Otto*	Pvt.	4-28-17	5-13-19
Enderlin, Willie E.	Pvt.	5- 3-18	12-23-18
Eskridge, Abe	Pvt.	5- 3-18	12-11-18
Farr, Barton J.	1 Lt.	1-23-18	2-13-19
Farrell, Robert T.*	Mus 3 cl	5- 4-17	6-19-19
Fatheree, Thomas J. Jr.	Sgt. lcl	12- 9-17	3-22-19
Fisher, Benjamin F.	Pvt.	8- 1-18	12-14-18
Fishe, Lamar	Pvt.	10-14-18	12- 3-18
Fletcher, John	Pvt.	9-24-18	3-10-19
Ford, John*	Pvt.	7-15-18	7-26-19
Fullove, Mack	Pvt.	7-28-17	9-10-18
Futhey, John E.	Pvt.	10- 3-16	4-18-17
Futhey, Malcolm R.*	Pvt.	5- 4-17	5-26-19
Gallagher, Will *	Pvt. lcl	3-26-17	7-23-20
Dumas, William*	Pvt.	6-20-18	8- 9-19
Edwards, Minott E.	Sgt.	12-20-17	5-24-19
Galleday, Wash	Pvt.	7-29-18	4-14-19
Garner, John C.*	Stab Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-19-19
Garner, Sam H.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 9-18
Gerard, Ernest L.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12-11-18
Gerard, Paul N.*	Corp	6- 4-17	6-19-19
Goins, Aurista*	Pvt. lcl	7-28-18	7-23-19
Goins, Handy*	Pvt. lcl	7-15-18	8- 7-19
Goins, R. D.*	Pvt. lcl	2-11-18	7-18-19
Golden, Mallalien*	Pvt. lcl	7-16-18	7-15-19
Golladay, Burrell *	Pvt. lcl	2-19-18	7-11-19
Golliday, Herman	Pvt.	8-15-18	1-15-19
Goza, William L.	Pvt.	5-14-18	1-20-19
Grant, Charles A.*	Wag.	6-16-17	6-19-19
Grant, Dewitt	Pvt.	6-20-18	1-29-19
Grant, William C.*	Wag	9- 5-17	6-19-19
Grantham, Francis W.	Pvt. lcl	5-27-17	5-26-19
Green, Isaiah	Pvt.	8-22-18	3-26-19
Hallam, Earl R.*	Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-19-19
Hamby, Clifton C.*	Pvt. lcl	5- 4-17	6-19-19
Hamby, Granvel L.*	Pvt.	5- 4-17	5- 2-19
Hamsley, William P.	Pvt.	5- 4-17	3- 9-18
Hardiman, Bill*	Pvt.	6-20-18	7- 7-19
Hargis, Arthur Chandler	2 Lt.	8-13-18	1- 6-19

Died

Died

Harper, Handy Jr.*	Pvt. lcl	5- 3-18	7-18-19	
Harris, Percy*	Pvt.	2-19-18	2-17-19	died
Harris, Sam	Corp.	7-16-18	12-18-18	
Harris, Will*	Pvt.	2-19-18	9-29-18	Killed
Harrison, Bartha W.*	Pvt.	7-27-17	5-26-19	
Harrison, Fred Newton*	Corp.	6- 7-17	5-20-19	
Harrison, Willie E.*	Pvt.	7-27-17	6-19-19	
Harroll, Willie	Pvt.	7-16-18	11-13-18	
Hayes, John *	Pvt.	6- 1-18	7-18-19	
Hays, Sylvester*	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-15-19	
Heath, Walton L.*	Wag.	5-31-17	7- 2-19	
Hemphill, Charles	Pvt. lcl	9- 1-18	6- 6-19	
Henderson, Dennis Irwin*	Sgt.	6-20-18	8-23-19	
Henderson, Dumas T	Pvt.	5- 3-18	5-27-18	
Henderson, Jennings	Pvt.	6-30-18	12-15-18	
Henson, Warner L.*	Farrier Selt	12- 1-17	7-30-19	
Hert, Fred*	Pvt.	5- 6-18	6-24-19	
Hill, Francis Small	1 Lt.	2- 9-18	7-23-18	
Hill, Joe Gaston	Corp.	6-25-18	1-27-19	
Hill, Lester Nathan	2nd Lt.	10-15-18	12-14-18	
Hodges, LaFayette Ligon	Capt	8- 5-17	2-27-18	
Holiday, Ernia V.*	Pvt.lcl	10- 3-17	7-18-19	
Holland, Guy M.*	Pvt.	5- 4-17	6-19-19	
Holman, Will	Pvt.	3- 5-18	12-31-18	
Honey, John	Pvt.	7-18-18	11-27-18	
Hooper, Rufus	Pvt.	9- 1-18	2-18-19	
Horn, James B.*	Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-19-19	
Horton, John L.	Sgt.	4- 2-18	12-24-18	
Hoskins, Wallace	Pvt.	4-24-17	4-25-19	
Hubbard, James	Pvt.	7-30-18	12-11-18	
Hudson James A.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12- 7-18	
Huffington, John E. Jr.*		5- 4-17	6-19-19	
Hurd, Booker	Pvt.	6-20-18	1-14-19	
Hurd, William	Pvt.	8-22-18	4-16-19	
Irby, Tom L.*	Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-20-19	
Jacks, William C.*	Pvt. lcl	7-27-17	4-17-19	
Jackson, Dewitt L.	Pvt.	10- 1-17	5-29-19	
Jackson, John William	Pvt.	9- 2-18	12-12-18	
Jackson, Lacey *	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-11-19	
Jackson, Newberger	Pvt.	2-19-18	12-23-18	
Jackson, Willie	Pvt.	6-20-18	1-24-19	
James, Henry I*	Pvt.	5-16-18	3- 8-19	
James, Thomas Y.	Pvt.	7-22-18	12-31-18	
Jefferson, Emit	Pvt.	7-28-18	11-26-18	
Jefferson, Sam *	Pvt. lcl	6-20-18	5-12-19	
Jennings, Henry	Pvt.	9-27-18	12-21-18	

Jennings, William J.*	1st Sgt.	7-13-16	3-15-19	
Johnson, Clinton*	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-15-19	
Johnson, Houston*	Wag.	2-19-18	3- 4-19	
Johnson, Jesse *	Pvt. lcl	2-19-18	7-26-19	
Johnson, Money*	Pvt. lcl	8-22-18	7-30-19	
Johnson, Oliver*	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-15-19	
Jones, Clarence *	Reg.Sgt.Maj.	5- 4-17	6-20-19	
Jones, Eugene H.	Pvt.	6- 1-17	11-21-17	
Jones, George *	Pvt.	8-15-18	1- 8-19	
Jones, Jesse F.	Pvt.	10-14-18	12-11-18	
Jones, King Exol *	Pvt. lcl	5-21-18	7-14-19	
Jones, Phil *	Pvt.	7-16-18	7-12-19	
Jones, Quince Robert	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-29-19	
Jones, Robert *	Pvt. lcl	2-19-18	3-21-19	
Jones, William	Pvt.	8- 5-18	12-24-18	
Jones, William Ruble*	Pvt. lcl	8- 9-18	6-14-19	
Jurard, James	Pvt.	9-25-18	12-11-18	
Johnson, Frank	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-16-19	
Kagler, John *	Pvt.	2-19-18	8- 1-19	
Keeton, James B.	Sup. Sgt.	5- 6-17	6-20-19	
Keinbrough, John S.	Corp.	5-11-18	1-16-19	
Kelley, Ernest J.	Corp.	5- 3-18	12-27-18	
Kershaw, Dave*	Pvt.	8-22-18	7-15-19	
Kershaw, Joe	Pvt. lcl	10- 3-17	7-19-19	
Kettle, Herbert	Sgt.	3-12-17	8-11-20	
Kimbrough, Orman L. Jr.	Pvt.	8- 2-18	1-14-19	
Knight, Ellie M. *	Cpl.	9- 1-16	7-29-19	
Knight, Felix D.	Pvt. lcl	10-1-17	2- 3-19	
Lamon, Hubert *	Pvt. lcl	1- 9-18	4-17-19	
Latham, Green *	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-21-19	
Latham, Silas B.*	Pvt.	9- 2-18	2-11-19	
Latt, Jim	Pvt.	6-20-18	12-30-18	
Lawrence, George M.	Pvt.	8- 2-18	1- 7-19	
Lawton, Frederick G.				
Leonard, Octa*	Pvt.	3-30-18	4-21-19	
Leverette, James C.	Mec.	9- 4-17	1-31-19	
Lewis, Leslie	Pvt.	10- 3-17	3-12-18	
Lickfolk, George D.	Student	3-19-17	12-18-18	
Liddell, William	Pvt.	8-22-18	12-10-18	
Locke, James L.*	Pvt. lcl	6-28-17	7-25-19	
Long, Robert E.	Pvt.	2-19-18	12-30-18	
Lott, Douglas *	Pvt.	5-24-18	6- 7-19	
Lucius, Robert A. *	Pvt. lcl	6-20-18	7- 7-19	
Magett, Jessie	Pvt.	7-16-18	12-16-18	
Marshall, Joe *	Corp.	6-21-18	7-18-19	
Martin, David H.	Pvt.	5-14-18	2-22-19	

Martin, John	Sgt.	6-20-18	2-25-19	
Martin, William B.*	Pvt.	6-4-17	4-4-19	
Massey, Francis Marion	Pvt.	5-14-18	7-16-18	
Massey, Oscar C.*	Pvt. lcl	5-4-17	3-3-19	
Mathis, Mote *	Pvt.	2-19-18	2-6-19	
Matthews, Ned *	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-24-19	
Maxey, Vernon O.*	Pvt. Lcl	4-21-18	8-17-20	
Mayfield, John Wesley*	Pvt.	6-20-18	7-18-19	
Meade, Lee *	Pvt.	6-20-18	7-7-19	
Middleton, Glynn B.	Pvt.	9-5-18	1-4-19	
Miller, James	Pvt.	8-22-18	2-20-19	
Miller, Willie *	Pvt.	2-19-18	7-25-19	
Mills, Perry Owen	Pvt.	10-1-18	12-14-18	
Mims, William D.*	Pvt.	7-15-18	1-27-19	Died
Mister, Mack *	Pvt.lcl	8-22-18	7-15-19	
Mitchell, Jim *	Pvt.lcl	5-3-18	7-23-19	
Mitchell, Louis B.*	Pvt.	7-7-17	6-19-19	
Mitchell, Luster	Pvt.	8-23-17	4-15-19	
Mitchell, Roy S. *	Wag.	5-4-17	6-20-19	
Monday, Bruce *	Pvt.	8-22-18	7-16-19	
Montgomery, Gilmore*	Pvt.	7-16-18	3-18-19	
Montgomery, Lonnie *	Ck.	6-20-18	7-7-19	
Moore, Willie	Pvt.	8-22-18	2-20-19	
Morgan, Jess E.	Pvt.	8-20-18	1-20-19	
Moss, Clyde C.	Pvt.	5-27-17	3-31-19	
Moss, Willie	Pvt. lcl	9-6-18	3-12-19	
Mullen, Robert R.*	Pvt.	4-2-18	7-25-19	
Mullin, Charlie Jr.*	Pvt.	2-19-18	9-30-19	
Mullin, Randolph *	Pvt.	8-22-18	1-8-19	
Murphey, Allen *	Pvt.	5-3-18	3-4-19	
Myers, Andrew *	Pvt.	7-28-18	1-8-19	
McCormich, Andrew B.*	Corp.	9-4-17	8-20-19	
McCracklin, Jossie A.*	Wag.	5-28-17	6-20-19	
McElwrath, Ben W. *	Sgt.	7-7-17	6-19-19	
McFarland, Edgar	Pvt. lcl	9-25-15	11-7-19	
McKinley, John *	Pvt.	8-3-18	8-4-19	
McLean, Lewis Jr.	Ck.	4-24-17	4-15-19	
McLean, William C.	Pvt.	7-29-18	1-23-19	
McLeod, William McD.*	Corp.	5-4-17	6-20-19	
McNeil, Edward	Pvt.	2-19-18	5-18-18	Died
McRee, Richard A. Jr.	Pvt.	10-1-18	12-11-18	
Nall, Edgar *	Mec.	9-22-17	6-25-19	
Nason, Fredrick S.*	Corp.	5-4-17	6-20-19	
Nason, Richard H.	2nd Lt.	8-31-18	12-7-18	
Neal, Bennie	Pvt.	9-1-18	10-17-18	
Neal, Otto M. *	Pvt.	5-25-18	10-18-18	
Neely, Sandy Lee *	Pvt.	9-1-18	8-11-19	
Neely, Thomas E.	Pvt.	8-31-18	2-26-19	
Noel, Lee *	Pvt.	3-5-18	7-29-19	

Odom, John L.*	Corp.	5-4-17	6-20-19	
O'Neal, Shelby L.*	Pvt. lcl	8-22-18	7-15-19	
Organ, Thomas F.*	Corp.	9-22-17	5-20-19	
Overby, Earl M. *	Pvt.	5-28-18	8-12-19	
Parker, Henry Mos	Sgt.	9-3-18	4-12-19	
Parker, John R.	Pvt.	9-19-18	12-9-18	
Parker, Richard D.	Pvt.	6-24-18	12-24-18	
Payne, Sidney Johnathan	Pvt.	8-8-18	2-1-19	
Pearson, Thomas	2nd Lt.	8-17-18	12-19-18	
Peeples, Chester W.	Pvt.	6-14-17	2-8-19	
Perry, Elzy	Pvt.	5-27-18	12-11-18	
Perry, Henry R.	Pvt.	10-10-18	12-10-18	
Perry, John E.*	Corp.	3-4-17	6-20-19	
Phillips, Jeff S.	Pvt.	5-27-17	6-19-19	
Phillips, Osburn E.*	Sgt.lcl	3-5-18	6-25-19	
Phillips, Sherman	Pvt.	2-19-18	2-26-18	
Polk, Zenkett*	Pvt.	7-17-18	7-9-19	
Powell, James Henry*	Pvt.lcl	9-22-17	5-20-19	
Powell, Rufus F.*	Pvt.lcl	9-3-18	7-25-19	
Prather, Orrin L.	Pvt.	10-1-18	12-10-18	
Pratt, William	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	3-29-19	
Pressgrove, John P.	Pvt.	10-5-18	12-10-18	
Price, Henry	Pvt.	7-16-18	9-19-18	
Priddy, Charles S.*	Corp.	7-25-17	6-20-19	
Pryor, James	Pvt.	7-16-18	8-21-18	
Rampy, Walter V.	Pvt.lcl	5-5-17	6-30-18	
Randolph, Tommy*	Pvt.	7-16-18	8-18-19	
Ratliff, Jim	Pvt.	5-13-18	12-18-18	
Ray, Harry H.*	Pvt.	5-5-17	6-20-19	
Ray, Julius M.	Pvt.	8-27-18	12-24-18	
Ray, Willie N.*	Pvt.	9-21-18	3-10-18	
Reece, Ulysses	Pvt.	2-19-18	11-6-18	
Reed, Alfred	Pvt.	9-3-18	12-21-18	
Reed, Tom	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-19-18	
Reese, Winfield	Pvt.	8-20-18	12-30-18	
Richardson, James L.*	1st Sgt.	6-4-17	6-20-19	
Rimmer, Antnie *	Pvt.	7-15-18	3-14-19	
Rimmer, Henry	Pvt.	7-16-18	1-8-19	
Ringold, John	Pvt.	7-16-18	12-16-18	
Rockett, Byrle Longfellow	Pvt.	10-1-18	12-13-18	
Rogers, Hollis G.*	Sgt.lcl	12-15-17	8-6-19	
Rook, Finley L.	Sgt.	3-5-18	2-28-19	
Rosamund, Hooper	Pvt.	9-2-18	12-11-18	
Roseman, John W.*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-4-19	
Ross, Andrew*	Pvt.lcl	5-3-18	7-18-19	
Ross, Nels Jr.*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-4-19	

Ross, Rowland*	Pvt.lcl	4- 5-16	10-28-19
Round, Carroll	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-28-19
Russell, James*	Pvt.lcl	7-29-18	7-15-19
Sabin, Jesse E.*	CK	5-29-17	4-12-19
Sanders, Ross	Pvt.	4-23-17	11-20-19
Sanderson, Jack*	Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-20-19
Scott, Jack L.*	Pvt.	6-27-17	4-12-19
Seabrook, William Henry	2 Lt.	11-27-17	4-26-18
Seldon, Braxton R.	Pvt.	10- 7-18	12-19-18
Sellers, George E.*	Sgt;	10-31-14	6- 3-19
Semmes, Zac*	Pvt.	5- 4-17	5-26-19
Shackelford, Granvill*	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	8-27-19
Sharp, Robert D.	Corp.	5- 4-17	12-18-18
Shaw, Sylvester	Corp.	6-16-18	12-13-18
Shelby, James*	Pvt.	7-16-18	8-27-19
Simmons, Reubin H.	Pvt.	5-11-18	2-22-19
Sizemore, Charles S.*	Sgt.Maj.	5-27-17	6-20-19
Sledge, Winston P.*	Pvt.	6-20-18	3-18-19
Smith, Chester A.*	Hs	5- 4-17	6-20-19
Smith, Robert F.	Pvt.	11- 2-18	1- 4-19
Smith, Wormack E.*	Sgt.	5- 6-17	6-20-19
Spencer, Eugene	Pvt.	5- 3-18	12-21-18
Spencer, John	Pvt.	10- 7-17	12-20-18
Starks, George*	Pvt.	8-23-18	8- 2-19
Staten, Hebron*	Pvt.	2-19-18	6-28-19
Stigler, Johnie*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-24-19
Stinson, Benjamin*	Pvt.	9- 1-18	7-23-19
Stokes, Henry*	Pvt.	7-28-18	7-23-19
Stokes, Jerry*	Pvt.	2-19-18	2-28-19
Strickland, Evie Lee*	Pvt.lcl	8- 2-18	7-15-19
Sykes, John Wesley*	Pvt.lcl	7-18-18	1- 5-19
Sykes, Lloyd	Pvt.	5-14-18	2-22-19
Sykes, Marion Y.	Pvt.	5-27-18	6- 6-19
Sykes, Robert J.*	Pvt.	9-19-18	12- 9-18
Sykes, Willie L.	Pvt.	9-19-18	12- 9-18
Tate, Robert F.	Capt.	-	-
Taylor, Martin*	Pvt.	5- 3-18	3-18-19
Taylor, Samuel*	Pvt.	8-22-18	1- 8-19
Thigpen, William L.	Pvt.	5- 8-18	4- 9-19
Thomas, Aron *	Pvt.	5- 3-18	7-26-19
Thomas, George E.*	Mec.	5- 4-17	6-20-19
Thomas, John R.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 9-18
Thomas, Morrison	Pvt.lcl	5- 4-17	2-14-19
Thompson, Robert H.	Pvt.	11- 7-18	12-10-18
Thompson, Sammie	Pvt.	3-23-18	11- 3-18
Thompson, Thomas W.	Pvt.	11- 7-18	12-10-18
Thompson, Will Ed*	Pvt.	9- 1-18	10- 2-18

Tidwell, Mathew	Pvt.	9- 1-18	11-15-18
Tolbert, Claude*	Corp.	6- 5-18	7-15-19
Townes, Robert B.	Pvt.	10- 1-18	12- 9-18
Townsend, Jesse E.*	Corp.	3- 4-17	6-20-19
Trotter, Charles B.*	Pvt.lcl	2-19-18	5-12-19
Trussell, Colman	Pvt.	8-15-18	1-15-19
Trussell, Emanuel*	Mess Sgt.Mch	2-19-18	7-26-19
Trussell, James W.*	Pvt.lcl	12- 8-17	5-31-19
Tucker, Augustus	Pvt.	7-23-18	12-27-18
Tucker, Sell	Pvt.	10- 9-18	12-15-18
Vady, Strickland*	Pvt.	2-19-18	5-29-19
Van Buren, John*	Corp.	10- 6-17	7-14-19
Vanco, Ernest A*	Sgt.	9-18-17	8- 4-19
Walker, Blane*	Pvt.lcl	7-16-18	9- 3-19
Walston, Alfred	Pvt.	2-19-18	3-16-19
Washington, Will*	Pvt.	2-19-18	7-19-19
Watt, George W.	Pvt.	3- 5-18	6-17-18
Webb, Hernando D.	Pvt.	3-24-18	11-27-18
Webb, Wilse L.*	Color Sgt.	5- 4-17	6-20-19
West, Robert P.	Pvt.	3- 6-17	8- 7-17
West, William R.*	Corp.	5- 4-17	6-20-19
Whitaker, George W.*	Muxc.	5- 4-17	6-20-19
Whitaker, William W.*	Regt.Sgt.Maj	5-27-17	4-19-19
White, Robert W.*	Ck	5- 4-17	5-31-19
White, William T.	Pvt.	9- 5-18	12-19-18
Wilder, Hoyt B.*	Sgt.lcl	6- 1-17	7- 7-19
Wiley, Gary	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-28-18
Williams, Anderson*	Sgt.	7-28-18	8- 2-19
Williams, Anthony	Pvt.	9- 1-18	12-18-18
Williams, Charles*	Pvt.	5-27-17	6-20-19
Williams, Gean*	Pvt.	9- 1-18	8-12-19
Williams, Henry G.*	Mec.	9-22-17	6-23-19
Williams, Hudie	Pvt.	6-20-18	11- 6-18
Williams, Ivory*	Pvt.	2-19-18	2- 6-19
Williams, John	Pvt.	10- 6-17	12-14-17 (Died)
Williams, John L.*	Pvt.	11- 5-17	5-26-19
Williams, Levie*	Pvt.	6-20-18	8- 2-19
Williams, Maker	Pvt.	7-16-18	12-18-18
Williams, Robert*	Pvt.	2-19-18	3- 4-19
Williams, Will M.	Pvt.	7-16-18	12-13-18
Williams, William	Sgt.	5- 4-17	3-15-18
Williamson, Lane	Pvt.	6-20-18	2- 6-19
Willis, Byrd*	Pvt.lcl	6-21-18	7- 7-19
Willis, Guss*	C Corp.	8-22-18	7-15-19
Wilson, Edmond	Pvt.	10- 9-18	7-22-19
Wilson, John H.	Pvt.	4-28-18	8-21-19
Wiltshire, Jule	Sgt.	5- 4-18	1-28-19
Windham, Jesse Madison	2 Lt.	7-22-18	5-31-19

Wood, Robert M.	Corp.	5- 8-15	6-23-19
Wright, Eddie*	Pvt.	9- 1-18	7-23-19
Wright, Francis S.	Ck.	3- 5-18	5-29-19
Wright, Louis	Pvt.	10-29-17	-
Wright, Nathaniel	Pvt.	2-19-18	6-27-18
Wright, Walthall	Pvt.	8-22-18	12-10-18
Wright, William D.*	Sgt. Maj.	5- 4-17	8- 4-19
Yorks, Frank S.	Pvt.	10- 7-18	12-11-18

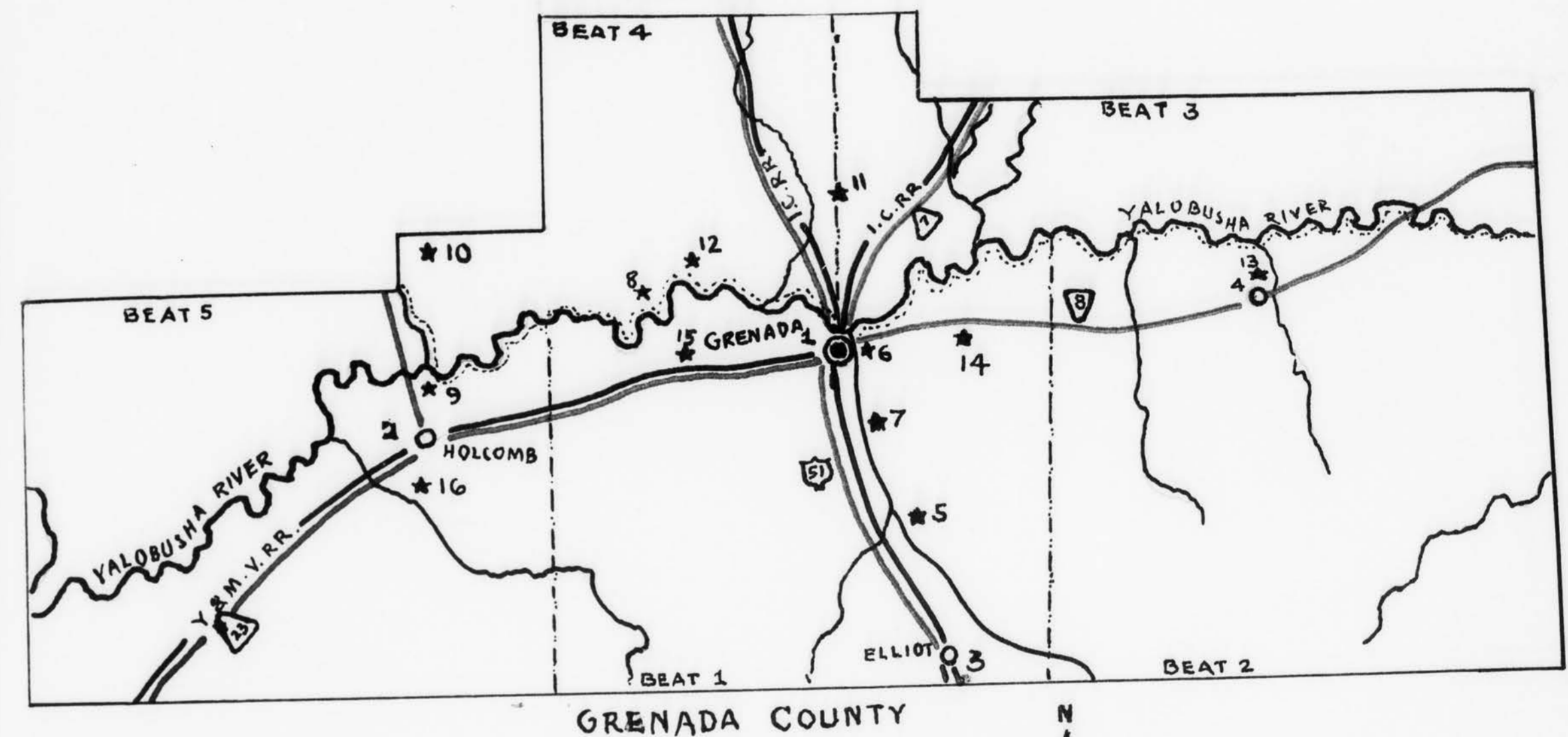
Below is a list of names of World War Veterans whose names do not appear on list from Adjutant General's office:

Allread, L. E.	Massey, J. C.
Armstrong, Clifford	Mohead, Frank
Arnold, S. W.	Mullen, G. M.
Blount, J. A.	McCrary, T.
Brewer, Jack	Nason, R. W.
Brown, Blake	Pate, C. O.
Bradford, J. C.	Phillips, J. D.
Clark, R. E.	Perry, Harris
Campbell, C. D.	Polk, S. L.
Collins, Neal	Quarles, S. L.
Delap, Edgar	Reed, Jim
Ethridge, Dupree	Romberger, F. C.
Embry, F. E.	Sayle, W. B.
Galloway, Burrel	Sykes, Scott
Gordon, C. L.	Ware, J. A.
Harris, T. H.	Whitten, R. W.
Kiker, Alexander	Williams, Primus
Lawrence, Jesse	Wright, W. C.
Malone, W. R.	



The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 introduction to the subject of the history of the  
 world. The author discusses the various theories  
 of the origin of life and the development of  
 the human race. He also touches upon the  
 progress of civilization and the influence of  
 religion and philosophy on the course of  
 human history. The second part of the book  
 is a detailed account of the various  
 empires and nations that have ruled the  
 world from ancient times to the present.





GRENADA COUNTY

LEGEND

- 1 - GRENADA - COUNTY SEAT
  - 2 - HOLCOMB
  - 3 - ELLIOT
  - 4 - GRAYSPORT
  - 5 - GLENWILD PLANTATION
  - 6 - GRENADA COLLEGE
  - 7 - TIE PLANT
  - 8 - OLD TROY - APPROXIMATE SITE
  - 9 - OLD CHOCCHUMA - APPROXIMATE SITE
  - 10 - FT. TUSCAHOMA - APPROXIMATE SITE
  - 11 - EVERGREEN - ANTE-BELLUM HOME
  - 12 - TROY PLANTATION
  - 13 - W.L. PARKER HOME
  - 14 - FORT HILL - APPROXIMATE LOCATION
  - 15 - E.C. OWEN HOME
  - 16 - ELLIOT MISSION - SITE OF FIRST SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY.
- BLUE LINES INDICATE RAILROADS  
 — RED LINES " HIGHWAYS    ▽ designates State Roads    ◻ designates U.S. Highways.