

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



An historical perspective of Itawamba County
from the 1850s to 1967

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene

Compiled by Nancy DuPriest Owsley

With biographical introduction by Linda A. DuPriest

Indexed by surname for researchers

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Miss Zereda Green. Picture was probably
taken in the early 1930s

MISS ZEREDA GREEN
1930-1931
1932-1933
1934-1935
1936-1937

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Begins on Page

Mindy Dufford Owsley

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Acknowledgements

This project was begun as a labor of love, as a tribute to my great-aunt, Miss Zereda Greene. I had hoped that I might preserve her columns by publishing them together in one collection and that the indexing might unlock their potential for the valuable genealogical information they contain. But as with any labor of love, the project seemed to take a life of its own and before long outgrew my time and resources. For this reason, I am grateful to many people who shared my enthusiasm.

I am very grateful to my sister, Linda A DuPriest, whose biography brought life to the collection of facts I knew about my great-aunt. She, more than almost any of Zereda's great-nieces and great-nephews, had incite into "Auntie's" personality, and reading the biography made me wish I had taken the time in my teenage life to get to know her.

My father, John F DuPriest, and friend, Joseph Clark, provided assistance with typesetting and graphics design.

I would like to thank Maxine Roberts Smith, my cousin, who first made available to me the collection of columns, and who cheerfully provided clarification and last-minute layout assistance.

I am especially indebted to Rubye Dell Harden, editor of the Itawamba County Times for granting her permission and enthusiastic support for the republishing of the columns. I would like to thank the members of her staff at the Times, Lori Sizemore and Nellie Kelly for their compilation assistance.

Lastly, I owe very special thanks to my mother and Miss Zereda's niece, Joyce Gray DuPriest, who remounted every column and was by my side during those final hectic days assisting in any way she could whether it be page numbering or helping with my family duties. Without her support, patience and committment, it would not have been possible for me to finish.

Nancy DuPriest Owsley



Miss Zereda Green upon her graduation from
Wheeler Business College in Birmingham,
Alabama, September 1922.

**Miss Zereda Greene
(1897 - 1989)**

by Linda DuPriest

This collection of columns, "These Things I Remember....." printed in The Itawamba County Times between January 1965 and January 1967, was written by my great-aunt Miss Zereda Greene. They present not only a broad sweep of local history of the town of Fulton, Mississippi, but also details of her life. The author was not a historian, but she was someone who loved her town and wanted to share her interest and knowledge with those of her generation and with younger people. She was a school teacher and principal, court clerk, civil servant, devoted member of her church and friend to many. And to us, she was "Aintie."

Zereda Greene was born on December 15, 1897, near Mooreville, in Lee County. Her only sibling, my grandmother Ouida Greene Gray, was born two years later on October 29, 1899. Their parents were James Alfred Howard Greene, born in 1850 and Martha Jane Ward, born in 1862. They married relatively late in life for that time, James at age 46 and Martha at 35. Martha ran a millinery business with her sister, Willie, before her marriage, and re-established it after a 1901 accident rendered James unable to work. After James healed and opened a blacksmith shop and coffin-making business, Martha continued to operate her millinery shop until 1934. We like to think that Auntie inherited some of her independence and self-reliance from Martha.

Zereda gives us many wonderful details of her upbringing through the columns, describing the spontaneous "got-up" parties, working in her mother's store and father's shop, tending the garden, household chores and visits to relatives. In 1915, she began teaching school at Sandy Springs and later became principal of Pleasant Site School where she served until 1919. Sadness entered her life in October 1919, when her fiance, Cortis Elbert Wheeler, passed away at the age of 25 (Zereda placed fresh flowers on his grave throughout her entire life, even continuing to have someone do it for her when she grew too old to make the trip to the cemetery herself).

In October 1921, Zereda enrolled in Wheeler Business College in Birmingham, Alabama to study "commercial and stenographic work", receiving her diploma in September 1922. She served as Deputy Circuit Clerk from 1924 to 1928. In 1935, Zereda left Fulton to take a Civil Service position as a clerk/stenographer in Little Rock, Arkansas. She would spend many years away from Fulton, working for the government in Arkansas, Texas and several towns in Mississippi, until her retirement in 1962. She began writing "These Things I Remember..." for the Itawamba County Times in January 1965.

These columns were her gift to the community at the time she wrote them and now are a precious gift to us, her family. We see through her eyes not only a way of life in another era and the larger historic events that affected her time, but also the vivid details

of how she saw certain things in her world. We learn that she never decorated a Christmas tree with the typical ornaments, because she was attached to the way the community trees were decorated when she was a child, with popcorn and candles only. She tells us how she cooked her favorite foods, and of watching for Haley's comet in 1910 with the former slave couple who lived with her family. My favorite tale describes Zereda walking home from her teaching job one frigid winter day over two miles of icy roads, then crossing creeks by "cooning it" across log bridges. This image makes me smile, imagining my quite prim and proper great-aunt crawling on all fours across a log (even though at the time she was all of 20 years old).

I feel fortunate to learn more about her through her writing. It adds more layers to the person I knew as a child and young adult and about whom I wish I knew more. I wish I had listened more attentively to her that one time we went to the cemetery together in 1980 and she had something to say about nearly every person buried there, her connections to them or some relative or friend of theirs going way back into her past.

She cared deeply for all the members of her family, which must have taken a lot of energy, for our family is large. She had seven nieces and nephews, the youngest of which is my mother, Joyce Gray DuPriest. Mom has said that Auntie treated them as if they were her own, and in fact it always seemed that I had three grandmothers. She took a keen interest in our lives, even though in my generation of 18 great nieces and nephews, I don't know how she could keep track of all of us. In the summer after I graduated from high school in California, we came to Fulton for a visit. Auntie knew of my interest in weaving and had sent me a newspaper clipping about a local woman who'd become an expert on Bolivian weaving while living in Bolivia with her missionary husband. Auntie didn't know this woman from Adam, but she wanted me to meet her. Auntie called her up, we drove down to the woman's house, where she gave me an autographed copy of her book on weaving. This book is still so special to me, not because I even care about weaving anymore, but because it is a souvenir, if you will, of how much Auntie cared, of how she showed interest in the smallest details of our lives.

Mom has told me how Auntie cared for her elderly relatives when they could no longer care for themselves, such as her Aunt Willie and Aunt Betty. She also gave to her community, volunteering at the hospital one year when the severe cold prevented some of the staff from getting to work and how she grew flowers for altar displays for several churches in town.

We knew her at be all these things - caring, giving, attentive and we also knew her to be adventurous, observant and funny. We miss her very much and feel fortunate to be able to re-visit her life through these writings. We hope you enjoy them as much as we do

Instructions for Researchers

Miss Zereda Greene's collection of columns is a rich source for anyone interested in the details of everyday life in any rural community during the late 1800's and early 1900's. In addition, the collection is rife with the names of individuals who lived in Itawamba County during that time frame. As a general rule, you may consider any references to Miss Zereda's childhood and youth as having occurred during the very early 1900's, until about 1919.

Historical and genealogical researchers alike may find that the column summaries spark an interest in other topics to "flesh out" their research. You may also be reminded of other materials and sources to investigate.

A word about the surname indexes.

Individual names are recorded faithfully and, for the most part, without spelling corrections or embellishment. The rare exception concerns individuals in the compiler's direct ancestry for whom she has personal knowledge.

Genealogical researchers are often reminded to investigate different spellings of the same surname. This is because of the misunderstandings between individuals about spellings due to varying levels of literacy and preferences between related branches of the same family. These columns are no different - for more reasons than the usual. Please bear in mind that the columns were written over a period of two years, and misspellings discovered subsequently would probably go uncorrected in the interest of continuity. By way of example, the surname 'Waldrop' is variously spelled: Waldrop, Waldrip and Waldrep.

If the columns mention a maiden name, the maiden name was incorporated into the index. If a maiden name was not mentioned, that field in the index was left blank. For this reason, when investigating a female, be sure to search both the regular "Index by Surname" and the "Index by Maiden Surname".

I strongly encourage you, if time allows, to read the biography of Miss Zereda Greene and as many of the columns as you can. You will find the columns on woman's work, travel, southern cooking, and those related to some of Miss Zereda's family especially entertaining. I hope the summaries and indexes prove useful to you in your research.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
January 14, 1965	Get-togethers or parties among young people were often spontaneous and informal. R E L Gillentine was one of the best ones to get up a party. He enjoyed the company of young people and could be depended upon to bring the girls home if there was any drinking. Some of the games that were played include "snipe hunting" and one "snipe hunt" in particular is recounted. There is also a brief discussion of other excuses for socializing such as nut-hunting expeditions, "pound suppers", ice cream suppers, and candy pullings.
January 21, 1965	Minutes of the 1865 Board of Police, Part I -- The following issues were discussed: An election to replace a deceased sherrif-elect, measures to take to relieve the destitute soldiers and their families and the appointment of school commissioners.
January 28, 1965	Minutes of the 1865 Board of Police, Part II -- The following issues were discussed: Treasurer's report for the school fund, road overseer appointments, contracts awarded to ferrymen, various petitions associated with the sale of liquor, "Presidential" vs "Congressional" plan to re-admit Mississippi to the Union, new board members, and renewal of the Charter for the Town of Verona.
February 4, 1965	The Old Fulton School -- The column includes a photo of the school building and describes the conditions of attending school there including lunch arrangements, coping with the cold, games, courting policy, etc.
February 11, 1965	Elementary school in the early 1900's -- Names of some of the teachers, subjects and methods studied, weekly routines of study, practical jokes.
February 18, 1965	Taking the teachers examinations -- Teachers examinations were given twice a year in Fulton. This column goes into the subjects tested, testing methods, arrangements for room and board and partying while in town taking the examination.
February 25, 1965	Circuit Court Week in Fulton -- Circuit Court Week occurred twice a year and had quite an impact on the community. The town's capacity for out-of-town guests was exhausted and the residents would take boarders in the form of attorneys, witnessess, jurors and the occasional horsetrader. Housewives would stock up well in advance in order to avoid having to venture downtown with the kids during the week. School was usually closed because it was generally regarded as unsafe for the kids to be on the street because the horsetraders would run their horses up and down the street and there were no sidewalks.
March 4, 1965	Miss Zereda Greene, Deputy Circuit Clerk 1924 - 1928 -- This column contains miscellaneous notes from Miss Greene's term as Deputy Circuit Clerk, particularly the court habit of Judge Charlie P Long

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
March 11, 1965	Miss Zereda's teaching career, Part I (1915 - 1917) -- Names of principals, assistants, and those with whom she boarded.
March 18, 1965	Miss Zereda's teaching career, Part II (1917 - 1920) -- Names of the schools, principals, assistants, those with whom she boarded and some students.
March 25, 1965	Hauling goods from Tupelo to Fulton -- Names of individuals who did hauling for a living -- rates charged for hauling certain goods, trials of hauling during bad weather, "wax mud" and routes taken to avoid it, building of first gravel road in 1911 and the Bankhead Highway in 1919.
April 1, 1965	Going to Grandma's -- staying warm on the wagon trip, memories of both grandparent's house, foods, etc.
April 8, 1965	Malachi Crawford Cummings, Part I -- Partial biography of one of Fulton's best-loved pioneers: Malachi Crawford Cummings 1810 - 1895
April 15, 1965	Malachi Crawford Cummings, Part II -- Partial biography of Malachi Crawford Cummings as taken from an article by Col W L Clayton.
April 22, 1965	Malachi Crawford Cummings, Part III -- More about Malachi Crawford Cummings -- specifically the 28 orphaned children he and his wife were said to have raised.
April 29, 1965	"Sacred Harp" singings -- The all day singings were a social as well as a religious occasion. They usually lasted from mid-morning to late afternoon, dinner (often "on the ground") was hosted by the church giving the singing. Young people used going after water as an excuse to visit with members of the opposite sex. Reasons are given for the decline in frequency of the all-day singings.
May 6, 1965	Pioneer homes -- Styles of houses, especially those of the first homes in Fulton. A detailed description of the typical pioneer home, part log, part framed with a large breezeway-style hall joining the kitchen with the rest of the house. Mention of some of the hall-less homes in Fulton and their owners and occupants over the years.
May 13, 1965	A discussion of the large community picnics during early 1900's. Three of these were the 4th of July picnics at Mattox Springs and White Springs and the Sunday School in Fulton. In 1901, there were about 32 families in town, the population having remained stable for the previous 20 years, and most of them attended the Methodist Church. The column describes the process of getting to the picnic, some of the activities while there and the fun on the trip home.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
May 20, 1965	Itawamba County Jail, Part I -- The Itawamba County Fulton courthouse was built about 1856 and the jail at the same time. Miss Zereda's mother operated a store that backed up to the jail and she would play with the children of the jail cook while there. She describes the "dungeon" cell and recounts two incidents related to prisoners in the jail.
May 27, 1965	Itawamba County Jail, Part I -- Some time prior to 1914, the jail cells were moved downstairs, which resulted in more jailbreaks than in the old jail because the cell doors could be pried up causing the locks to spring. Two humorous stories related to jailbreaks during the periods 1924-1928 and 1932-1935. The jail burned in May 1942, and the re-building contract let in August 1942 to J E Staub Co. Unfortunately, the new design also allowed jailbreaks because weapons and saws could be passed to the prisoners. In 1953, the County deeded land on the front of the jail to the City of Fulton, and it was used for the City Hall. In 1963, the jail remodeling resulted in fewer jailbreaks.
June 3, 1965	The Millinery Shop - Part I -- Before her marriage in 1896, Miss Zereda Greene's mother, Martha Ward Greene and her sister, Willie Ward Jones operated a millinery shop near the courthouse. An acquaintance of her mother's told Miss Greene a funny story about how Martha Ward handled the town "self-appointed Emily Post". After Mr Greene broke his leg, Mrs Greene reopened the millinery shop and continued its operation until 1934. The remainder of the column is an interesting discussion of millinery styles, and methods of construction.
June 10, 1965	The Millinery Shop - Part II -- This column continues the previous discussion of millinery styles and hair styles. It seems bad weather would force the men out of the fields and into town. Their wives would come in with them and on those days there would be more customers in the hat shop. This would cause them to remark: "When it rains, it rains women." The decline of fancy hats followed the advent of the Model T and especially the rumble seat. There are two funny stories connected with the millinery shop.
June 17, 1965	Motels in the 1800's: Taverns and Livery Stables -- In the 1860's and 1870's a tavern was a place where man and beast could get food, water, and lodging, but not necessarily alcoholic beverages as the word would now imply. This column mentions a taven license being awarded in 1865 and the rates allowed to be charged. There are notes from an advertisement for a livery stable and the rates charged for equipment together with rates charged for equipment. Notes from actual livery stables operated in Okolona and the Dozier Livery Stable in Fulton.

Summary of Columns

Column Summary

Column Date

June 24, 1965

Carrying the Mail - Part I -- Before 1905, the mail between Fulton and Tupelo was carried over what was known as the Star Route. The carrier left Fulton at about 6:30 am, traveled to Tupelo and returned at about 6:30 in the evening. In July 1905, a second route was added, at the same times, but in the reverse direction. This allowed the delivery of two Memphis newspapers to the community served through Tupelo on the day of publication. The names are given of some mail carriers and the dates they carried as well as the number of routes in the County are given. Other topics discussed are: route conditions, bee's wax making which was a trial in the winter and sand, a trial in the summer. In addition to the mail, carriers also took passengers and laundry to Tupelo.

July 1, 1965

Carrying the Mail - Part II -- In 1906, the "hollers" in the roads were "cross-layed" with poles and the poles covered with dirt. This was a great improvement for the mail carriers. In April 1907, the iron bridge across the Tombigbee River was completed. Until that time, crossings were by ferry and the mail always had the right-of-way. In 1912, Lee County put their "good" road up to the county line, but, at that time, Itawamba County had not improved their roads to connect to the Lee County road. the names of those who helped carry the mail during Jabe Gassaway's contract from 1904 - 1908 are given. Two incidents are related which occurred during that contract: one regarding finishing the route after losing a horse and another after having the horses back the buggy off the bridge. Mr Gassaway was very accommodating, he would often run a personal errand for someone while stopped in Tupelo, never charging for his time.

July 8, 1965

Carrying the Mail - Part III -- This column gives the names of some mail carriers on the Star Route from 1908 - 1916. Goebel Weaver, carrier during part of the contract from 1916 - 1920 was the first carrier to use a car all the time. He would often fill the car with so many passengers that he had to sit on the door to drive. Several incidents which occurred on the route are related. Following the column is a photo of a mail car during 1920.

July 15, 1965

Carrying the Mail - Part IV -- The Bankhead Highway was under construction during the mail contract which began in 1915 and until the latter part of 1921 the Bankhead Highway was being built. The roads were often torn up during the construction, and the mail carriers were constantly having to deal with alternate routes and road conditions that were worse than the ones before. "Mail cars" were the principal source of transportation for passengers between Fulton and Tupelo until the advent of "jitneys", hired cars solely for the transport of passengers. Once the busline secured a franchise for passengers over the mail route, the mail cars no longer had a franchise to carry passengers. There follows a short discussion of changes to the mail route and the volume of mail since 1944.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
July 22, 1965	<p>Cemetery Memorial Day -- Many early settlers established family cemeteries on their own land, but eventually others would become buried there until some became public cemeteries. Names of the some of the family cemeteries in the county are given. In some communities, people were buried near the church instead of in the families cemeteries and a number of these church cemeteries are also listed by name. In the early days, members of the community would gather at the cemetery on a certain day to tend the graves, place flowers and visit while sharing a basket dinner and sometimes hear a sermon. This gathering was often referred to as a "graveyard working". When people began working in industry and did not have the time for the "workings", hired maintenance was used and the annual gathering reserved for placing flowers and for simple fellowship. These gatherings have come to be known as Cemetery Memorial Day.</p>
July 29, 1965	<p>Crossing the Tombigbee River -- This column contains a description of the ferry landing on the Tombigbee River just west of Fulton. Mr Billy Walton was the ferryman there for 22 years and prior to that carried the mail between Fulton and Tupelo for 8 years when the service was three times a week. He would go to work at the ferry before sunup and wait until the mail had returned from Tupelo before retiring. He once remarked he had not seen his home in daylight for several years. The ferry was owned by the county and license let for \$40 per year. Itawamba County residents were not charged for the use of the ferry, but non-residents paid a fee. The ferry business was apparently lucrative during court sessions, without which it would not have survived. Passengers would often have to share the river with logs being floated from the Houston Brothers timber north of the crossing to the mill in Amory. Notes from the Minutes of the Board of Police indicate that a particular ferry lasted about 15 years. The specifications for the building of the 1879 ferry are given.</p>
August 5, 1965	<p>Woman's Work - Part I -- This column and the next contain a description of the household chores that fell to the woman of the house and how each was more difficult and time-consuming before modern conveniences: making breakfast, getting the kids ready for school, dishwashing, feeding the livestock, bringing in the wood and water, churning butter, checking the oil lamps and doing the laundry over a fire outside or on the back porch. The column ends with a brief discussion of the various types of lye soaps available at the time</p>

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
August 12, 1965	<p>Woman's Work - Part II -- Ironing was a difficult chore, especially in the heat the summer. There were three types of irons: black irons heated in the wood fire, charcoal irons which were heated with coals in a chamber inside the iron, and gasoline irons which depended on a mixture of gasoline and air under pressure. There were outdoor chores like tending the garden and berry picking, a process complicated by the fact that chiggers were a problem. Putting up food was more important before refrigeration. It was also more difficult because, prior to the invention of the pressure cooker, only fruit, berries, and tomatoes could be canned, vegetables could not. Apples and peaches had to be dried. There was also pickling and sausage making at hog killing time. Laundry rinse water was often reused to scrub floors in order to save the effort of hauling the water a second time.</p>
August 19, 1965	<p>The Benson House -- The home known as the Benson house was built by W F Keyes some time prior to 1878 and was in the process of being torn down as this column was being written. The column contains a description of the home including layout and dimensions. The home had eight owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendency of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Keyes, Walker, Cayce, Orr, Copeland, Benson, Davis and Collum. A photo of the house follows the column.</p>
August 26, 1965	<p>The Old Iron Bridge -- Until 1906, the road from Tupelo to Fulton crossed the Tombigbee River by ferry. At that time, the Board of Supervisors discussed the building of an iron bridge just south of the crossing and let a contract to a bridge building company from Nashville. At first the building was not according to specifications, and when the Board found out about it they hired George Anthony to supervise the operation and keep the bridge builders honest. The builders resented this and threatened him many times. The Board gave Mr Anthony permission to carry a firearm at all times for protection. Two specific incidents of cheating on the contract are related. In the spring of 1920, a contract was up for bid for the building of a bridge at Ironwood Bluff. The story goes that the same building contractor stopped in Amory, on his way to bid the contract. When he learned that J W Powell was still on the Board of Supervisors and George Anthony was still building bridges in the county, he turned around and went back home. The Old Iron Bridge was still used when the original Bankhead Highway was built in 1919-1921, but when the Bankhead was widened in the 1930's, the iron bridge was replaced with a concrete one. A photo of the remaining concrete pillars follows the column.</p>

Summary of Columns

Column Date

Column Summary

September 2,
1965

Early telephone systems -- The first telephone exchange in Fulton was started sometime between 1904 and 1908 with Walter Greene as operator. The column describes who had responsibility for the lines, ownership of the phones and fees for service. Those households which were not part of an exchange often participated in a community line system in which several households got together and connected their homes together. The phones were battery-operated and did not connect to any phones outside the system. When one phone rang, all the phones on the system rang, so it was necessary to establish a system of ringing codes. Several households could visit over the phone at the same time and eavesdropping was common. Doctors sometimes had more than one phone in their house each connected to a different community system, and they often received requests to connect two lines together so that household on different community systems could talk together. This generated great confusion if the lines remained connected. A photo of Miss Greene using the old style telephone follows the column.

September 9,
1965

Tri-County Fair, 1910 -- Miss Greene's first fair was the second Tri-County Fair at Tupelo in 1910. The column describes the day at the fair, including the parade, the floats, food and the race. There is a funny story about Miss Greene's mother's first experience with Coca-Cola.

September 16,
1965

Transportation between Fulton and Tupelo -- Miss Greene describes the various ways she has made the trip. Those who had them used surreys or buggies, the trip took one day in summer but two days in winter. The mail route vehicles took passengers, and they were known as "mail hacks" whether horse-drawn or horseless. Some individuals provided transportation strictly for passengers during the time between 1911 and 1916, both without a regular schedule and regularly scheduled "jitneys" but the ventures were short-lived. After that, passengers were again back to the mail vehicles. The first busline began operation after the first Bankhead Highway was completed in the 1920's. At that time, the highway was only eight feet wide, and when the lumber boom was on, one usually drove with the left wheels on the concrete and the right wheels on the gravel. Miss Greene made use of almost any transportation available and, on one particular occasion, rode in a lumber truck without cab or windshield.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
September 23, 1965	Miss Greene's employment in the Chancery Clerk's office - Part I -- Names of the members of the 1920 Board of Supervisors as well as some of the officials who worked in and about the courthouse are mentioned. The interior of the courthouse is described and mention made of the way they handled the cold in the winter. Each person handled their own kindling and tended their fire, and there is a funny story about a practical joke played on the sheriff. Every able-bodied male age 18 - 50 was expected to work a maximum of 8 days every year on the roads. Eventually, a \$5.00 per year tax was assessed these individuals and a regular maintenance crew hired instead. During the April 1920 term, a contract was let to J D Adams and Co for a purchase of heavy equipment for tending the roads. Our community was so anxious to see the equipment in operation that they decided not to wait for Adams' mechanics and assembled the equipment themselves, but finished with an extra part and had to call the company to send a mechanic to come fix it. The column ends with a discussion of the construction of the Bankhead Highway and names of some of the workers are given. A photo of the members of the 1920 Board follows the October 28, 1965 column.
September 30, 1965	Miss Greene's employment in the Chancery Clerk's office - Part II -- In October 1920, an election was held for a \$240,000 bond issue for construction of roads in Itawamba County, but the funds were actually to complete the Bankhead Highway. During August 1920, a special election was held to decide whether an assessment should be levied to increase the length of the school term. The name of the funds and the amount of the assessment are given. Also in August 1920, a Fulton School District election was held for a \$5,000 bond issue for a new school building and it passed. In July 1921, an additional \$5,000 bond issue passed. A special term of court was held in December 1923, to pay some outstanding bills the "keeping pauper" contract was renewed. There is some discussion of the Confederate pension fund, but no names are available.
October 7, 1965	Peddling Wagons and Rolling Stores -- During the early 1900's, before cars, very few women had buggies or drove wagons, so they had to depend on a ride with their husband in order to get into town to shop for groceries and household items. Many depended on the peddling wagon for purchases between trips to town. Miss Greene's father operated such a wagon, and a description of the wagon, the items carried and methods of payment is given. Because the roads from the main road to the homes were often bad, Mr Greene carried a horn which he would blow when he approached the intersection, in order to bring customers out to the road. The present "rolling store" serves much the same function except that the items are, of course, of the modern type. The customer shops from inside the vehicle instead of from the back on the road, and the operator is no longer likely to accept chickens, or any other non-cash item in payment.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
October 14, 1965	"Protracted meeting" -- During the summer, after the crops were laid by, special church meetings were held. The young people looked forward to these meetings, especially the night meeting, because they were a good opportunity to "catch a beau". The column talks about walking to the meetings, visiting with other young people at the church after the services, and one incident involving a wagon accident.
October 21, 1965	Berry picking -- Miss Greene's family kept some berries in rows near the house, but the best berries grew wild in the river bottom. The column goes into the various types of ticks and other bugs they had to contend with. Prevention basically amounted to wearing a strip of cloth soaked in coal oil around the top of the shoes. Immediately after arriving home, the berry pickers would start water heating for a bath, strip and swab the body with a cloth soaked in coal oil, then bathe to remove the coal oil. Only after that did they see to the berries. Most people kept their fruit jars stored upside down on the fence palings outside the house. There is a very funny story about a particular berry-picking trip when Miss Greene drove the car into a ditch and had to use a mule to pull it out.
October 28, 1965	The T-Model Ford -- In spring of 1923, Miss Greene's father bought a T-Model Ford touring car. The column describes the car: the tires, gas tank and method of filling, the isinglass curtains, etc. The car was a hard starter and, on a cold day, required quite a lot of ingenuity to get it started. At that time, Miss Greene worked with a church group which required her to transport a lot of young people. The column goes into all the pranks they would play on her and the car. She describes a few memorable trips in the car. There is a photo of a T-Model Ford following the column.
November 4, 1965	Haley's Comet 1910 -- This column contains comments about some of the superstitions people of that day had about the comet. A Negro couple who had been slaves lived with the Greene's because although they received a small pension and some aid, it was not enough to live on. Miss Zereda's parents gave them a home, fed them, and paid the lady, whom they called Aunt Polly, to cook and to teach the two girls how to cook. The man, whom they called Uncle Anthony, told about how people reacted to the comet when it was here before, in 1833. Uncle Anthony had lots of other tales, he would like to keep the girls entertained with "hant tales", what we now call ghost stories.
November 11, 1965	The Depression. Part I -- The column deals with the effects of the Depression on prices for goods, the issuance of "script" to buy goods in a "company store", and the various ways people got by
November 18, 1965	The Depression. Part II -- A continuation of the discussion of the Depression: the effect on local banks, the specific local applications of the New Deal programs.

Summary of Columns

Column Summary

Column Date	Column Summary
November 25, 1965	Child's Play -- Some of the games children would play were; playing house outside, dolls, "gully bug", sliding down a pinestraw hill on a board, riding the saplings, tree-climbing, and creek wading. There is a discussion of some of the presents that the two girls got at Christmas time.
December 2, 1965	The mail-order business -- Prior to 1913, when the parcel post laws went into effect, one was limited to 4 pounds by mail. The parcel post laws were a boon to the mail-order business. The column describes several styles of costume jewelry offered by the J Lynn Company catalogue. Other popular catalogues were Sears Roebuck & Company, Montgomery Ward, National Cloak and Suit Company, Bellas Hess and Phillipsborn. There is a funny story about a welcome-home party for WWI soldiers at which five girls appeared in the same Bellas-Hess dress.
December 9, 1965	West Fulton & Bowlinggreen -- This column contains notes regarding a small short-lived town referred to briefly as "West Fulton". Most of the notes are regarding land transfers. There are also some notes pertaining to a town known Bowlinggreen. Both towns appeared to have existed in the mid-1800's.
December 16, 1965	Christmas -- During the early 1900's, most homes did not put up a Christmas tree. There was one put up at the school and one at the Methodist church. The tree at school was decorated with simply a strand of popcorn and, in some years, little candles. There was a program at which there were songs, speeches and poems, then the gifts were passed out. The column details the process of obtaining and raising the tree; some of the gifts given at the time, and the method of displaying the gifts on or around the tree. The custom of the community Christmas tree was discontinued sometime between 1912 and 1915. Following the column is a photo Miss Greene posing with a trinket box that was a gift to her at such a community Christmas tree.
December 23, 1965	Sacred Harp or "Old Harp" singing -- All day singings were held at some of the churches in the community and presented opportunities for socializing. The article goes into what features distinguish sacred harp singing and gives the names and publication dates for some of the song collections.
December 30, 1965	Christmas -- The article is a collection of various Christmas memories of Miss Zereda's: floured holly for decoration, coconut and candy cane cake, and the presents in the Christmas stockings. Miss Zereda and her family would go to her Grandmother Ward's on Christmas and her Grandmother Greene's about a week later. The column ends with a discussion of the types of gifts young people of the opposite sex would give each other for Christmas.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
January 6, 1966	<p>The Zereda Greene Home -- The home in which Miss Greene grew up and lived until 1975 was built sometime between 1848 and 1850. The date comes from knowledge of a particular private girls' school in session at the time. The names of some of the students in the school are given. There is a brief description of the layout and dimensions including changes made over the years. A history of the ownership and some family names are given. These include Cummings, Howard, Walker, Walton, and Waldrop. The column goes on to discuss all the homes in existence in Fulton in 1901. The discussion includes their owners, occupants, some history and the approximate location. Numerous family names are listed.</p>
January 13, 1966	<p>Joseph Goodwin Conwill -- Joseph Goodwin Conwill was Miss Zereda's great-grandfather. He and his wife were originally from South Carolina and settled in the southwestern part of the county in 1836. He served as Justice of the Peace and operated a gin and grist mill. The column contains items pulled from one of his account books such as prices for food and household items, borrowing and repayment practices, records of poundage of pork raised and orders for goods from out of the area. The column continues with a list of the descendants of Joseph Goodwin Conwill and the ownership of the old home place. Other family names mentioned are: Schumpert, Wiygul, Rutledge, Emmerson, Sandlin, Mattox, Black, Patton, Boozer, Gray and Greene.</p>
January 20, 1966	<p>The Civil War Diary of Joseph Gilbert Greene -- Miss Zereda Greene's paternal grandfather, Joseph Gilbert Greene, kept a diary during the time he served the Confederacy. The diary contains: the dates relative to his service, descriptions of marches and battles, living conditions while on the march, and a record of his illness during the period of his service from March 15, 1862 until August 1862. The diary continues with mention of the burial of his father, William Greene, and other diary-like recordings of events from August 1862 to March 31, 1863.</p>
January 27, 1966	<p>Early Private Schools in Itawamba County - Part I -- The first schools in the county were private schools. A girl's school was held in a private home in Fulton during the late 1840's and in 1850. Miss Greene's grandmother and her sister attended this school. There were two schools in Richmond. The boy's school, taught by Henry Martin, was called the Male Academy. The female academy was taught by Miss Martha Lindsey. Both schools were in existence in 1855. A private school known as the James Creek Academy, located 15 miles southeast of Fulton, advertised in the newspaper in 1860. The school was for both boys and girls, but the two sexes were taught different subjects and were kept apart. Another school, known as the Itawamba Academy, in existence at about the same time, was at White Mills. The Itawamba Academy advertisement lists the rates of tuition for each subject. Both of these schools were located outside of the town of Fulton. Not much is known about any schools in Fulton except for the girls school mentioned first.</p>

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
February 3, 1966	Early Private Schools in Itawamba County - Part II -- One of the last private schools in the County was the one owned and operated by Professor M B Turman. Located 3 miles east of Evergreen, it was established in 1897 and ceased operation with the establishment of public high schools in the early 1900's. Names of some teachers and students are given. The best known private school was the Oakland Normal Institute. It was located 4 miles north of Tremont and established by two brothers, J T and G A Holley, about 1884. During the 20 years of its existence, it graduated 400 students. There is a monument to the brothers at the site of the old school building and a granite marker on Highway 23, 4 miles north of Tremont. For many years, alumni of the Oakland Normal Institute held a reunion in August. The names of the seven who attended the 1965 reunion are given.
February 10, 1966	Early Public Schools in Itawamba County -- This column contains items from the records of the 1865 Board of Police including the appointment of the school commissioners, and the treasurer's report. The names of the commissioners and the treasurer are given. Other items covered are the practice of borrowing from school funds and giving title to property for collateral, compensation of teachers and the superintendent, the consolidation of public schools from 77 schools in 1919 to 8 schools in 1966 and the beginnings of bussing. The names of some teachers and the superintendent in 1874 are given.
February 17, 1966	Itawamba Agricultural High School, Part I -- Many topics related to IAHS are discussed in this column including the acquisition of the land, the names of the first Board of Trustees and Board of Supervisors (1922), the progress and sequence of construction of the buildings, the objectives of the school as stated in the first catalog, the courses taught, and arrangements for tuition and board. A photo of the school as it appeared in 1922 follows the March 3, 1966 column.
February 24, 1966	Itawamba Agricultural High School, Part II -- The topics covered here are the names of the first principal and teachers and the courses they taught, the number of students attending by class and the number graduated, the names of organizations and the athletic teams, and the names and careers of the ten students that graduated in that first graduating class on April 3, 1923.
March 3, 1966	Itawamba Agricultural High School, Part III -- After mention of the burning of the boys dormitory in March of 1926 and the expansion of bussing, most of the column focuses on G E Sheffield, who was the principal of IAHS between fall of 1923 and spring 1930. "Mr Greenie", as he is remembered by the students, had strict policies regarding the use of makeup, girls showing their knees, and socializing between members of the opposite sex. He also insisted on the memorization of lots of poetry. A photo of Mr Greenie follows the column.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
March 10, 1966	Logging in Itawamba County, Part I -- A company by the name of Houston Brothers operated a big mill at Bigbee, near Amory. From 1898 to 1907, they bought timber from thousands of acres of land along the Tombigbee River north of Fulton and its tributaries. This column describes the process of getting the logs from where they lay to the mill: the use of "mud boats", "chain dogs", riding the "floater" logs, the use of oxen, etc. The names of some employees of Houston Brothers are given.
March 17, 1966	Logging in Itawamba County, Part II -- The 1920's were known as "boom 20's" in Itawamba County because of the lumber business. There were two reasons why logging was so successful at that time: 1) the completion of the Bankhead Highway came at the right time to expedite movement of lumber, and 2) there was a post-WWI boom in business houses and homes. Most of the mills in Itawamba County were planing mills although there were some sawmills. In 1920, the Kentucky Lumber Co bought land in the southeast part of the county and shipped the lumber to their mill in Sulligent, AL. Haynes-Walker Lumber Co moved their planing mill from Paden, MS to Fulton in 1923. In 1923 or 1924, Propst and Howell also moved their planing mill to Fulton. Other mills mention are: J E Mattox & Son, J B Steele, H E McAdams, Elledge Lumber Company and one run by Pratt, Purnel and Jones. The column discusses the relationship between the planing mills and the sawmills, shipment by rail and truck, business practices of the lumber mills, and the disposition of the mills after 1929.
March 24, 1966	Itawamba Agricultural High School, Part IV -- This column contains the names of the principals from 1930 through 1948 when the Itawamba Junior College began its first session. With the opening of the Itawamba Junior College, there was a consolidation of the two schools into a larger body governed by one President. The remainder of the column deals with the growth of the high school: number of students, number of buildings, and size of graduating classes, from the time of the consolidation to the present (1966).
March 31, 1966	Orson Welles' The War of the Worlds -- Here are several stories about it's effect on people of the time. A story in a one newspaper said that the "city folks" were much more scared that the "country folks" for most of the latter had not believed it at all.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
April 7, 1966	<p>The Mississippian Railroad, Part I -- In 1923, John T Cochrane, Sr began securing rights-of-way for a railroad to connect Fulton and Amory. As early as late 1924, lumber was being shipped over the rails from Beans Ferry south, and the remainder of the line was completed shortly thereafter. Originally the line was to have included a passenger train, but that plan never materialized; probably because most Fultonians preferred to go to Tupelo rather than Amory for their out-of-town business. The Mississippian was actually operated by the owner's son, Mr John T Cochrane, Jr. Names are given for superintendents, depot agent, engineers, firemen, brakemen and other employees of the railroad.</p>
April 14, 1966	<p>The Mississippian Railroad, Part II -- In 1940, John T Cochrane, Sr sold the railroad to W L Kilpatrick, Sr (one of the first customers) and J M Gibbs. The column deals with the rise and decline of business since 1920. Some of the products shipped are: building materials, gas pipe, lumber and pasteboard, gas, crates and furniture. Company names mentioned are: E W Riley Lumber Company, J E Staub Construction Co, F L Crane & Son, State Highway Department, Texas Eastern, Dura Crates, Loden Butane Company, and Cavalier Furniture Company. Names of the present (1966) crew are given.</p>
April 21, 1966	<p>The Home Garden -- During the early 1900's, everyone had a garden. There were two reasons for this: 1) there were no fresh vegetables in the market, and farmers were too busy with their cash crops to bring extra vegetables in to market for sale. The column discusses methods in the home garden including fertilizers, planting, pest control and blanching.</p>
April 28, 1966	<p>The Leonard Robinson House (The Howard House) -- The first recorded land transaction for the home known as the Leonard Robinson or Howard house was the sale from M C Cummings to Dr M W Howard in 1888. The column contains a description of the home including layout and dimensions. The home had five owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendancy of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Cummings, Howard, Nanney, Senter, Sandlin, Harden, Robinson, and Bethay.</p>
May 5, 1966	<p>The Bunyon Stone House -- The home known as the Bunyon Stone house was located north of the post office on North Cummings Street. The column contains a description of the home. The first owner, R V Waldrop, built the house on land purchased from W G Orr. The home had five owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendancy of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Waldrop, Lee, Davis, Collier, Reed, and Stone. A photo of the house follows the column.</p>

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
May 12, 1966	Sacred Harp Singings -- During the early 1900's, the second Sunday in May wasn't Mother's Day, it was the day of the Old Harp singing at Oak Grove. The column lists the names of some of the Sacred Harp songleaders. Going for water was an excuse for young people to visit with members of the opposit sex. There is an amusing story about an accident which caused a young girl to lose her skirt.
May 19, 1966	Mrs Annie Gaither Home -- The Annie Gaither Home, on East Main Street, was built about 1859 by Mr Pleasant Cates. During the 107 years (at time of writing of column) of its existence, it was transferred only through blood or through marriage. There is a brief mention of layout and dimensions. The home was known briefly as "The Cedars" for the number of cedar trees in the yard, but the ice storn of 1951 ended that. Family names mentioned are: Cates, Baldrige, Stribling, Betts, Gaither, Moore, and Holley.
May 26, 1966	The A D Graham House -- The house known as the A D Graham house was built in the early 1900's but it replaced a house built many years earlier. The first recorded land transaction for this location was the sale of the land by Mr S R Stribling to B B Newbold in 1892. The house burned and the Newbold's moved away from Fulton. The land was sold by the Newbold's to J W Roberts and he re-built on the site in 1904. The column contains a description of the layout of the home. The site had five owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendency of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Stribling, Newbold, Roberts, Barton, Brown, Clayton, Lee, Campbell, Graham and McFadden.
June 2, 1966	The McFadden Home -- The McFadden Home on South Clifton Street is the same home as the one described as the "new house" in the column dated May 26, 1966. The home had two owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendency of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Cayce, Roberts, Newbold, Cummings, Umfress, McFadden, Whitehead, Condrey, and Stewart.
June 9, 1966	The Miss Lilly Whitehead House -- This house was built by Lewis J Willis during 1905. There is a brief discussion of the layout and a succession of owners with some mention of the ancestry and descendency of some of the owners. Family names mentioned are Cayce, Newbold, Willis, Orr, Savage, Moore, Harden, Burch, Whitehead, and Cantrell

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary	Column Date
June 16, 1966	The Dr John Senter Home -- The first recorded land transaction for this site was the sale by the trustees of a foreclosure to Mr Whig Gaither in 1905. There were five owners including the trustee for the foreclosure, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendancy of some of the owners. Family names included are: Gaither, Googe, Rogers, Pierce, Senter, Sandlin, and Critz. A photo of the house follows the column.	July 21, 1966
June 23, 1966	The Rand House -- One of the first recorded land transactions for this site is the sale to Dr Howard in 1877. There were seven owners and a discussion of the succession of ownership as well as a partial ancestry and descent for some of the owners included. Family names mentioned are: Howard, Rand, Richardson, Orr, Anthony, Senter, Morgan, Sheffield, Bryant, and Cooper.	July 28, 1966
June 30, 1966	The Itawamba County Courthouse, Part I -- The original records have been destroyed, but it is thought that the courthouse was first built about 1849 and it was remodeled in 1936 and 1937. The column contains some information regarding the original exterior architecture, interior layout and furnishings. There is a short story regarding the source of the stone slabs that made up part of the front step. A photo of the original courthouse follows the column.	August 4, 1966
July 7, 1966	The Itawamba County Courthouse, Part II -- The 1936 remodel of the original courthouse was accomplished in part with WPA funding. The names are given for the Board of Supervisors of the 1936 and 1952 terms. The Itawamba Agricultural High School served many of the functions of the courthouse during the course of the remodeling which lasted from October 1936 until March 1938. Following the main remodel, there were other construction projects: the 1948 re-roofing, and the 1952 construction of the annex, followed by the addition of a second story to the annex later in the same year. The column mentions a number of records which were destroyed during the remodel and subsequent return to the remodeled facility. A photo of the remodeled courthouse follows the column.	August 11, 1966
July 14, 1966	Mr Eli Phillips -- This column contains a brief sketch of the political career of Mr Eli Phillips, probate clerk from about 1859 through 1869. Mention is made of his children and some of their descendants.	

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
July 21, 1966	<p>The Whit Martin House -- The home commonly known as the Whit Martin home was at one time owned by Miss Zereda Greene's great-grandfather, James Whitesides. The first recorded land transaction for this site is the transfer from Wiley Clifton to Stoval and Johnson in 1846. It is not known when Whitesides acquired ownership. The house is said to have been the second frame house in the county. The column briefly discusses the house's layout. The remainder of the column is given to a discussion of the descendency of James Whitesides and Sarah Guyton Whitesides including a humorous story about the elopment of a daughter, Mary Ann Whitesides. Family names mentioned are: Clifton, Stoval, Johnson, Martin, Sheffield, Mills, Roberts, McMaster, Keyes, Ward, and Pearce. A photo of the house follows the column.</p>
July 28, 1966	<p>The Dr Orr Home -- The home commonly known as the Dr Orr home was reportedly built by a Swede in 1836. The column contains a description of the layout including a discussion of the extensive 1887 remodeling by the Baldridges. There were four owners and the column gives some ancestry and descendency of some of the owners. Family names mentioned are: Cates, Balldridge, Barker, Price, Rogers, Orr, Burch, Willis, Haynes, Sheffield, Stubblefield, and Crockett. A photo follows the column.</p>
August 4, 1966	<p>Keyes Cemetery -- The Keyes Cemetery began as a cemetery for the members of the Keyes family in 1841 when one of James Keyes' sons asked his father to set aside the space. This son was the first one buried. From that time until 1866, James Keyes did all the tending of the cemetery, not even letting his children help him. During that time, the cemetery was opened to those outside the family who wanted to bury their loved ones there. After 1866, the graves were cared for during the regular annual Cemetery Memorial days and graveyard "workings". In recent years a caretaker has been hired. The approximate location of the cemetery is given.</p>
August 11, 1966	<p>Cemetery Memorial Day -- The topic of this column is the care given graveyards. The evolution of the Cemetery Memorial Day to graveyard workings is discussed. Most of the remarks are specifically to do with the Keyes Cemetery discussed in the previous column.</p>

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary	Column Date
August 18, 1966	Summertime in Itawamba County -- Ice was not commonly available before refrigeration, you only ordered what you needed, when you needed it. It was kept wrapped in a blanket on the hearth, unwrapped for sawing off a piece of it, then carefully rewrapped. Before modern sanitation measures, flies were a bother, although most homes used fly paper and fans to ward off the insects rather than screen in the windows. Summer weather often brought on a bout or two of malaria due to the mosquito population, but this was taken in stride. The column goes on to discuss the methods for coping with the heat and the ways of spending idle time in the summer.	September 1, 1966
August 25, 1966	Pipe-smoking Women -- Miss Zereda's grandmother, Annie Tranquilla Cornwell Greene, along with other older women of her time, liked to smoke after meals. She grew her own tobacco and smoked it in a pipe. This column discusses the cultivation of home-grown tobacco, including pest control, drying and storage.	September 1, 1966
September 1, 1966	The Eli Phillips/Bennett Hotel corner -- The property on the corner where S.W. Pharmacy was being built at the time of the writing of this column was first owned by Mr Eli Phillips, probate clerk from 1859 to 1869. The property went through more than the usual amount of owners, probably due to the fact that part of the property became a commercial concern. In 1914, the fifth owner, Mr R.F. Senter built a hotel there which remained until 1962. The property had a total of twelve owners and the column gives dates of transfer and some family information for some of the owners. Family names given are: Phillips, Davenport, Betts, Gregory, Seggars, Cleveland, Senter, Willis, Hughes, Graham, Webb, Nanney, Howell, Tandy, McAdams, Bennett, and White. A photo of the Bennett Hotel follows the column.	September 1, 1966
September 8, 1966	Miss Zereda's Favorite Home-Grown Delicacies, Part I -- Miss Zereda reminisces about some of the dishes she used to eat during her childhood. Items specifically mentioned are ham bone with cornmeal dumplings (the column includes a recipe for the cornmeal dumplings), cobbler pie of muscadine hulls and butter roll. She explains that they had few green vegetables during the winter because the stores only carried tomatoes in cans and no one owned a pressure cooker. There is a discussion of the succession of vegetables in the garden and how they were used in various menus. Fried chicken tended to be a seasonal dish because the raising of the chickens required some cooperation from the hens and springtime favored that process. The section on "how to catch a chicken" should bring a smile.	October 1, 1966

Summary of Columns

Column Date

Column Summary

September 15,
1966

Miss Zereda's Favorite Home-Grown Delicacies, Part II -- More favorite pies were dried fruit custard and sorghum molasses custard. Since there was no refrigeration, beef was only available if someone, usually a farmer, killed a beef and brought it town to sell. Sometimes he would bring it in whole and sell parts right off the carcass, other times he would take orders for a certain part and cut & wrap it beforehand. During the summer most of the pork eaten was cured ham. November tended to be the best weather for hog-killing. The column lists the types of items made from the hog and the methods for preserving. Miss Zereda's favorite winter time supper was collards, backbones, baked sweet potatoes, stewed dried apples, hot crackling bread, new sorghum molasses and cold milk. She finishes with instructions for making hominy and the uses for pumpkin besides pumpkin pie.

September 22,
1966

Itawamba County Post Offices, Part I -- This column is the first of a four part series and includes a map of the county showing the old post offices. Post Offices mentioned are: White Springs, Angula, Cardsville, Reedsville, Jobe, Young, Kirkville, Raburnville, Ita, Cliff, Jerico, Baldwyn, Marietta, Cummings(ville), Ratliff, Grimes, Mantachie, Guntown, Buck, and Dorsey.

September 29,
1966

Itawamba County Post Offices, Part II -- Post offices mentioned are: Dorsey, Buck, Ballardsville, Abney, Mooreville, Evergreen, Nettleton, Bigby Fork, Bolands, and Cardsville.

October 6, 1966

Itawamba County Post Offices, Part III -- Post offices mentioned are: Dorsey, Turon, Miston, Morganton, Elkhaville, Young, Jobe, Whiteney, Tilden, Reedsville, Fulton, Tremont, Clay, Otis, Ingraham, Eastman, Rara Avis, Ita, Cliff, Jerico, and Kirkville. Rural routes 1 and 2 are also discussed.

October 13, 1966

Itawamba County Post Offices, Part IV -- Post offices mentioned are: Raburnville, Ita, Cliff, Lunch, Jerico, Kirkville, Elfin, Ingraham, Voy, Angula, Chick, Hodges, Shekel, Yale, Eastman, Rara Avis, Tubby, and Hood. Some discussion of how things have changed since then in the number of post offices.

October 20, 1966

Soap-Making and Floor-Scrubbing -- Soap is made of lye and fat. The lye was extracted from fireplace ashes accumulated in a container called the ash hopper. Fats were rendered by boiling meat scraps and skins along with any leftover kitchen grease. The fat was lifted off after cooling and boiled with the lye until thickened. The mixture was then left to age 2 to 3 months to mellow. The soap was good for scrubbing the bare wood kitchen floors. White sand was often kept on kitchen floors. It would help absorb greasy spills and added scouring power at cleaning time. The end of the column describes the floor scrubbing process including the making of shuck mops.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
October 27, 1966	The Coffin-Making Business -- Miss Zereda's family moved from Evergreen, Fulton in 1900. Her father, James A H Greene opened a blacksmith shop and coffin-making business. After a time, he closed the blacksmith shop and concentrated on coffin-making. There was a demand for coffins because many of the people of Itawamba County could not afford the factory-made caskets. Coffin-building is described including painting and trimming the inside. An interesting note is that coffins often had an oval cut-out in the lid over the face of the deceased and this was covered with glass or chiffon. Caskets were of different shape and often covered with fabric on the outside. There was a different demand for different sizes and the reasons for this are given in the column. After the economy improved, presumably after the Depression, they began offering some of the factory-made caskets for sell, but continued to carry coffins for every budget. Occasionally, when a family could not afford to have a coffin made, someone from the community would make one and Mr Greene would sell them just the materials for the trimming.
November 3, 1966	The Bob Senter Home -- The first recorded land transaction for the home known as the Bob Senter house was in 1901. The home had five owners, and the column includes a discussion of the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendancy of some of the owners. An interesting note is that of the five owners, members of two of the families were killed in tornados: 5 members of the Hudson family were killed in the Snyder, Oklahoma tornado of 1905 and 2 members of the Jim Senter family were killed in the Tupelo tornado. The family names mentioned are: Hudson, Waldrep and Senter (three different families of Senters).
November 10, 1966	The Bourland Home -- The land on which the Bourland home is located was purchased in pieces: 80 acres from John A Ritchie in 1851, 1/4 section from the original Chickasaw Cession in 1836, and 2 acres in 1879. The place had nine owners, and the column includes the succession of ownership including limited ancestry and descendancy of some of the owners. The family names mentioned are: Ritchie, Bourland, Bean, Powell, Dulaney, and Burdine.

Column Date

November 17
1966

November 24,
1966

December 1,
1966

Summary of Columns

Column Date

Column Summary

November 17,
1966

History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part I -- The column is the first installment in an eight-part series about the Fulton Methodist Church. The Methodists were on the scene soon after the lands were opened for settlement; the town of Fulton was established in 1837 and the first Methodist pastor assigned in 1839. Fulton was under the jurisdiction of the Alabama Conference from 1837 to 1840 and the Memphis Conference after 1840. The names of the pastors assigned to the Fulton circuit from 1839 until 1864 are given. These are too numerous to mention in this summary; researchers are referred to the surname index for specifics. Before the Civil War, slaves had membership in the church along with their "white folks", after the War they withdrew from the white churches and formed their own. The names of some churches and circuits are given.

November 24,
1966

History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part II -- The names of the pastors assigned by the Memphis Conference to the Fulton circuit from 1863 to 1870 are given. In 1870, the Northern Mississippi Conference was formed and pastors were assigned by the new conference from 1871 to 1900; their names are also given. The Methodist Church has met in three buildings since its inception. It is not known when the first building was built, but it stood northwest of the present (in 1966) sanctuary. In 1880, Malachi Crawford Cummings, one of the first settlers and largest land owners of the county, approached another wealthy man in town about donating toward the building of a new church building. When the man offered the sum of \$5.00, Cummings got disgusted and took care of the entire project himself. Cummings reared several orphans and was superintendent of the Sunday School until the age of 76. The new building was used until 1930 when it was torn down and replaced by the present building. The column finishes with a few details of the land transactions and some membership counts. A photo of the Cummings building follows the column.

December 1,
1966

History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part III -- Miss Zereda Greene gives the names of five church members who attended the Sunday School at the Fulton Methodist Church in the 1890's and who were still living at the time she wrote this column. The 1890's were significant in the history of the Methodist Church because of the spectacular revivals held at Fulton. There are stories about two weddings held in the church about that time that apparently did not go off "without a hitch". An incident involving the festivities surrounding commencement exercises at A & M College illustrates the Methodist Church's rather strong opposition to dancing. Miss Greene tells of a practical joke played on a local Methodist preacher by some young people from the congregation.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
December 8, 1966	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part IV -- The names of the pastors assigned to the Fulton circuit from 1901 to 1920 are given. Three annual events are described. The "Children's Day" exercises in which the kids presented a program, followed by dinner on the ground, and singing in the afternoon. This was the one day during the year when the grocerymen stocked loaf bread - apparently it was neater to eat sandwiches than fork food with all those kids picnicking in their Sunday best. The second event, the Sunday School picnic, usually held at Cummings Mill, was an afternoon of wading in the creek, a picnic and finished with a tour of the mill to watch them grind corn. The third event, the community Christmas tree get together, involved decorating the tree, with simply a string of popcorn, and exchanging gifts which also sometimes decorated the tree. During this time, the Methodist Church was the only church in town and other denominations used it for their services. The Baptist preacher had poor eyesight and Mr J A Greene, a Methodist, would read his scriptures for him. The Baptists organized their own church and Sunday school in 1917.
December 15, 1966	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part V -- During 1913, the Ladies A Society raised money to have the old frame building re-painted. One of their money making projects was an ice cream sale. The names of the pastors who served from 1921 to 1951 are given. In 1923, the Church of Christ organized and ceased using the Methodist facility for their services. In the 1920's, the economy boomed because of the IAHS, the Bankhead Highway, the Mississippian railroad and the lumber business. The Fulton Methodist church went from a mission circuit to a self-sufficient circuit. In 1922, the parsonage was added. Standard Training Schools and Cokesbury Training Schools developed in 1924. In 1926, six rooms were added to the Sunday school and in 1930, plans began for a new church building. The names of those on the building committee as well as the contractor and various tradesmen are given. The Baptists attended the opening of the new building.
December 22, 1966	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part VI -- For a time before 1925, the Fulton Church was part of a five-church circuit. Over the time from 1925 until 1955, Fulton became a full station, and no longer shared a pastor with any other church. The names of the pastors from 1951 to the present (1966) are given. In 1960, the congregation outgrew the brick facility built in the 1930's and began plans to purchase land and put up a new building. The names of the members of the building committee, the trustees, and the sellers are given. The column finishes with a discussion of the layout of the new facility. A photo of the new building follows the column.

Column Date	Column Summary
December 29, 1966	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part VII -- The names of the pastors assigned to the Fulton circuit from 1901 to 1920 are given. Three annual events are described. The "Children's Day" exercises in which the kids presented a program, followed by dinner on the ground, and singing in the afternoon. This was the one day during the year when the grocerymen stocked loaf bread - apparently it was neater to eat sandwiches than fork food with all those kids picnicking in their Sunday best. The second event, the Sunday School picnic, usually held at Cummings Mill, was an afternoon of wading in the creek, a picnic and finished with a tour of the mill to watch them grind corn. The third event, the community Christmas tree get together, involved decorating the tree, with simply a string of popcorn, and exchanging gifts which also sometimes decorated the tree. During this time, the Methodist Church was the only church in town and other denominations used it for their services. The Baptist preacher had poor eyesight and Mr J A Greene, a Methodist, would read his scriptures for him. The Baptists organized their own church and Sunday school in 1917.
January 5, 1967	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part VIII -- The names of the pastors assigned to the Fulton circuit from 1901 to 1920 are given. Three annual events are described. The "Children's Day" exercises in which the kids presented a program, followed by dinner on the ground, and singing in the afternoon. This was the one day during the year when the grocerymen stocked loaf bread - apparently it was neater to eat sandwiches than fork food with all those kids picnicking in their Sunday best. The second event, the Sunday School picnic, usually held at Cummings Mill, was an afternoon of wading in the creek, a picnic and finished with a tour of the mill to watch them grind corn. The third event, the community Christmas tree get together, involved decorating the tree, with simply a string of popcorn, and exchanging gifts which also sometimes decorated the tree. During this time, the Methodist Church was the only church in town and other denominations used it for their services. The Baptist preacher had poor eyesight and Mr J A Greene, a Methodist, would read his scriptures for him. The Baptists organized their own church and Sunday school in 1917.

Summary of Columns

Column Date	Column Summary
December 29, 1966	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part VII -- During the latter part of 1965 and early part of 1966, there developed an interest in placing the sanctuary next to the educational building to avoid inconvenient interruptions in the services during bad weather, and in a larger, more comfortable parsonage. The first plans for the parsonage had to be re-done because the project was over budget, but with a few changes and the help of gifts of building materials from members of the community, the parsonage was ready for occupancy on December 17, 1966. The names of those who provided building materials are given. In July 1966, the church trustees contracted for the building of the new sanctuary and additional Sunday school rooms, and completion is scheduled for Easter Sunday 1967. The column describes the layout of the planned new facility. Names of the members of the building committee and church trustees are given.
January 5, 1967	History of the Fulton Methodist Church, Part VIII and Final Column -- The ground breaking service for the new sanctuary was held in July 1966. In addition to the pastor, building committee members and trustees, the District Superintendent attended. In this column Miss Zereda brings her series of columns to a close, thanking those who helped her by providing information and encouragement.

INDEX BY SURNAME
(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
		Aunt	Rusha			colored woman living with Mrs Morrow in 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Adams			Oscar			President of the Board of Supervisors 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Adams			W	C		obtained a liquor license at Guntown in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Adams		Mrs	Georgie		Rouse	of Gore Springs, Mississippi; helped her father in the Raburnville postoffice; daughter of W H "Bill" Rouse	Oct 13, 1966
Allen			Annie		Wright	alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute, present at the October 10, 1965 reunion;	Feb 3, 1966
Allen		Mr				kept the Elkhaville postoffice in his home near Alabama line	Oct 6, 1966
Alverson						rough location of home in Fulton in 1901; parents of Gus Alverson	Jan 6, 1966
Alverson			Gus			rough location of home in Fulton in 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Alverson		Mrs	Charlie			kept the Rara Avis postoffice after Miss Carra Kennedy	Oct 13, 1966
Andrews		Rev	D	O		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1846	Nov 17, 1966
Anthony			Ben			principal of Fulton School 1917-1918	Mar 18, 1965
Anthony			Cleburn			son of the George Anthony who supervised completion of bridge across the Tombigbee River at Fulton	Aug 26, 1965
Anthony			D	W		member of the building committee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Anthony			D	W		trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Anthony			J	T		land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Anthony		Mr					Sep 16, 1965
Anthony		Mr	George			hired to supervise the completion of the bridge at the Tombigbee when it was learned the contractor was unscrupulous	Aug 26, 1965
Archer			William			member of Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965
Armstrong		Mrs	Rhoda			first cousin of Zereda Greene's mother, Martha Jane Ward Greene; lived somewhere on the route between Fulton and Carolina-Bigbee Fork Comm	Apr 1, 1965
Arnold			Annie	Mae		daughter of Ellen Arnold; sister of Riley Gilbert Arnold; cousin of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Arnold			Ellen			aunt of Zereda Greene; mother of Riley Gilbert Arnold and Annie Mae Arnold; from Hamilton, Alabama	Aug 25, 1966
Arnold			Riley	Gilbert		son of Ellen Arnold; brother of Annie Mae Arnold; cousin of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Atkins		Rev	W	L		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1931 through 1935	Dec 15, 1966
Atkins		Rev	W	L		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1936 through 1939	Dec 15, 1966
Atkins		Rev	W	L		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1936 through 1939	Dec 15, 1966
Atkins, Emerson			Dicey		Conwill	sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene and Betsy Conwill Wiygul; smoked a pipe	Aug 25, 1966
Bain			Nannie	May	Rogers	lived at Glen, Mississippi; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Baldrige			Dew			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Baldrige			Dew			grandson of Pleasant Cates	May 19, 1966
Baldrige			Dew			son of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige; had 4 sisters and 1 brother (named with spouses); agricultural worker with Oklahoma City	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige			Elizabeth		Cates	land transaction; lived in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Baldrige			Elizabeth		Cates	daughter of Pleasant and Hettie Anderson Cates; wife of J P Baldrige	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige			J	P		died 1894	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige			J	P		husband of Elizabeth Cates Baldrige; land transaction	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige			Paul			son of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige; had 4 sisters and 1 brother (named with spouses); attorney in Jackson, Tennessee	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige		Mrs	Ripple			daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige; had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige		Mrs	Ripple			provided information regarding the Dr Orr home	Jul 28, 1966
Baldrige		Mrs	Ripple			Sunday School pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891; of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Dec 1, 1966

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(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Ballard			Alf			operated store in Ballardsville community; father of George Ballard; Ballardsville postoffice was kept in his store	Sep 29, 1966
Ballard			George			operated store in Ballardsville community; son of Alf Ballard; Ballardsville postoffice was kept in his store	Sep 29, 1966
Barker			Bernice		Baldrige	provided information regarding the Dr Orr home	Jul 28, 1966
Barker			Bernice		Baldrige	daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige; had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Barker			Bernice		Baldrige	Sunday School pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891; of Florence, Alabama	Dec 1, 1966
Barnes			Audie	G		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 24, 1966
Barnes			Richard			of Mooreville precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Barnes		Rev	J	M		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1882	Nov 24, 1966
Barnett			John			of Baldwyn precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Barr		Rev	Thomas	D		first preacher listed for the Fulton Circuit (1839)	Nov 17, 1966
Barton			J	D		of Richmond precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Barton			Mittie		Roberts	wife of Tom Barton; daughter of J W Roberts; sister of Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, Clyde Roberts, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Barton			Tom			husband of Mittie Roberts Barton	May 26, 1966
Beam			Tom			kept the Voy postoffice in his home	Oct 13, 1966
Bean			Holder			of Dorsey community; provided list of post offices in 1900 for the writing of this column	Sep 22, 1966
Bean			John	A		land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Bean			Trannie		Bourland	daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell and Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox	Nov 10, 1966
Bean		Mrs	John	A		land transaction	Nov 10, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Bean		Mrs	Mollie			taught Zereda Greene's mother, Martha Jane Ward Greene; lived somewhere on the route from Fulton to Mooreville.	Apr 1, 1965
Beene			William			of Wilbern S House precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Beene		Mrs	Bennie			of Centerville community	Oct 21, 1965
Bell			W	C		accepted money from the county to "keep paupers"	Sep 23, 1965
Bell			W	C		1923 again given contract to "keep paupers"	Sep 30, 1965
Bennett			D	H		husband of Mrs L L Bennett; land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Bennett		Mrs	L	L		wife of D H Bennett; land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Benson			Cecil			son of M C Benson and Daisy Burch Benson; of Fulton	Aug 19, 1965
Benson			Daisy		Burch	wife of attorney M C Benson	Aug 19, 1965
Benson			Goye			son of M C Benson and Daisy Burch Benson; of Jackson	Aug 19, 1965
Benson			Homer			son of M C Benson and Daisy Burch Benson; of Birmingham	Aug 19, 1965
Benson			Jackson			of Bounds X Roads precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Benson			M	C		land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Benson			M	C		advisor to the Chancery Clerk 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Benson			M	C		attorney appointed Chancery Clerk to be legal advisor to the Board of Supervisors 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Benson			M	C		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Benson			M	C		sold land later used as part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Benson			M	C		an attorney who used to keep an office in the courthouse; died in 1921	Jun 30, 1966
Benson		Rev	J	F		Baptist preacher about 1917	Dec 8, 1966
Bethay		Mrs	F	K		daughter of Mr and Mrs L N Robinson	Apr 28, 1966
Betterton		Rev	L			Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1921	Dec 15, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Betts			Abh			at one time had the only telephone in Fulton	Sep 2, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Betts			Abb			at one time had the only telephone in Fulton	Sep 2, 1965
Betts			Abb			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Betts			Abb			husband of Bell Phillips Betts; father of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts, Sula Bell Betts Flynn and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Betts			Bell		Phillips	wife of Abb Betts; daughter of Eli Phillips; mother of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts, Sula Bell Betts Flynn and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Betts			Charlie			heir of Mrs Irene Phillips; land transaction	Sep 1, 1966
Betts			E	G		a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1880	Apr 8, 1965
Betts			E	S		one of the Trustees of the First Methodist Church in 1880; land transaction as trustee	Nov 24, 1966
Betts			Harriet		Roberts	wife of Capt E G Betts; lived in Fulton; grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Betts			Hunter			son of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts; brother of Robert Betts, Sula Bell Betts Flynn and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Betts			Mack			husband of Sula Phillips Betts; father of Charlie Betts	Jul 14, 1966
Betts			Mack			built house near First Methodist Church	Nov 24, 1966
Betts			Robert			son of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts; brother of Hunter Betts, Sula Bell Betts Flynn and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Betts			Sula		Phillips	daughter of Mr and Mrs Eli Phillips; sister of Bell Phillips Betts; wife of Mack Betts; mother of Charlie Betts	Jul 14, 1966
Betts		Capt	E	G		husband of Harriet Roberts Betts	Apr 22, 1965
Betts		Capt	E	G		father of Sallie Betts Cates	May 19, 1966
Betts		Capt	E	G		brother of Mrs Willie Rand	Jun 23, 1966
Betts		Mrs	Belle			heir of Mrs Irene Phillips; land transaction	Sep 1, 1966
Betts		Mrs	Egbert			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Bishop		Rev	B	H		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1859	Nov 17, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Black			Rhodie		Conwill	grandmother of Mrs Ezra Sandlin, and Misses Edith and Juddie Mattox	Jan 13, 1966
Black			Rhodie		Conwill	sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwil Wiygul, Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul, and Dora Conwill Boozer	Aug 25, 1966
Black		Mr				brought suit against Eli Phillips for performing marriage of his underage daughter	Jul 14, 1966
Blair		Pvt	J	A		elected agent of the new regiment served by Joseph Gilbert Greene in the Civil War in 1862	Jan 20, 1966
Blake			S	P		land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Blount			Earnest			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen;	Feb 3, 1966
Boatright			F			given permission by Board of Police (of Supervisors) to establish a ferry on the Tombigbee River at Beans Crossing near Van Buren	Jan 28, 1965
Boggan			H	H		obtained a liquor license at Guntown in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Boggan		Dr				rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Boley			E	P		of Bounds X Roads precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Bonds			Andrew			of Mantachie; kept the postoffice in his store	Sep 22, 1966
Bonds			Jewel		Fikes	of near luka	Oct 28, 1965
Bonds			Willie			worked for Houston Brothers logging operation	Mar 10, 1966
Bookout			J	L		kept the Otis postoffice in his store	Oct 6, 1966
Booth			Susie		Pearce	daughter of Henry Pearce; cousin of Leonard Stovall	Aug 26, 1965
Boozer			Dora		Conwill	grandmother of Mrs Lloyd Patton	Jan 13, 1966
Boozer			Dora		Conwill	sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwil Wiygul, Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul, and Rhodie Conwill Black	Aug 25, 1966
Borum			R	M		of Woodlawn precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Bourland			A	Carroll		son of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; brother of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966

INDEX BY SURNAME
(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Bourland			Chester			loaned a copy of the Sacred Harp hymnal to Miss Zereda Greene for her work on this column, the hymnal appeared to have been published in 1860 and	Dec 23, 1965

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(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Maiden Name</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bourland			Chester			loaned a copy of the Sacred Harp hymnal to Miss Zereda Greene for her work on this column, the hymnal appeared to have been published in 1869 and belonged to his father	Dec 23, 1965
Bourland			Edora	E	Rutledge	wife of William Baylus Bourland; marriage date	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			J	S		land transaction; father of Dr E C Bourland	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			J	Leroy		lived at the old home place of his father William Baylus Bourland; land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			J	Leroy		son of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; brother of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean; of Aberdeen	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			J	S		land transaction; grandfather of William Baylus Bourland; in Monroe County in 1820; President of first Board of Police of Itawamba County	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			James	A		president of Board of Police of Itawamba County 1839	Apr 8, 1965
Bourland			Valentine	E		son of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; brother of W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean; of Florida	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			W	C		postmaster	Jun 30, 1966
Bourland			W	C		purchased the doors used in the courthouse before it was remodeled and the doors replaced with glass ones	Jun 30, 1966
Bourland			W	B		death date; land transaction of heirs	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			W	Chester		son of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; brother of Valentine E, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean; of Fulton	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			W	B		land transaction; son of Dr E C Bourland; loved singing in the old sacred harp; hospitable	Nov 10, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Bourland			W	B		father of Valentine E Bourland, W Chester Bourland, Dr Henry S Bourland, A Carroll Bourland, J Leroy Bourland, Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox & Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			William	Baylus		son of Dr E C Bourland; grandson of J S Bourland; husband of Edora E Rutledge Bourland; marriage date; land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			William	Baylus		history and location of home; grandson of J S Bourland	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland			William	Baylus		rough location of home	Nov 17, 1966
Bourland		Dr	E	C		son of J S Bourland; father of William Baylus Bourland; land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland		Dr	Henry	S		son of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; brother of Valentine E, W Chester, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean; of Pennsylvania	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland		Mrs	W	B		mother of Valentine E Bourland, W Chester Bourland, Dr Henry S Bourland, A Carroll Bourland, J Leroy Bourland, Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox & Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Brandon			Louis	C		obtained a liquor license at Marietta in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Brasfield		Mr				kept the Turon postoffice in his home or store	Oct 6, 1966
Brey		Mr				one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965
Brown			Ben			husband of Oris Roberts Brown	May 26, 1966
Brown			D	M		on Itawamba County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Brown			Dillard	W		attorney during the 1920's; practical joker	Sep 23, 1965
Brown			Oris		Roberts	daughter of J W Roberts; wife of Ben Brown; sister of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Clyde Roberts, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Brown			S	T		one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Brown			Wendell			Superintendent of Education 1966	Feb 10, 1966
Brown			Will				

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Brown			Wendell			Superintendent of Education 1966	Feb 10, 1966
Brown			Will			about 1904 built the house lived in by Mr and Mrs Audie Taylor on North Cummings Street	May 6, 1965
Brown		Rev	A	Y		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in (column says 1934, but should be) 1924	Dec 15, 1966
Brumley			B	A		alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute; present at the October 10, 1965 reunion;	Feb 3, 1966
Brumley			Ben			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Bryant			Dorothy		Senter	daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Bryant			Leon			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Burch			Clarence			of Arkansas; grandson of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch			Clarence	Lee		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922;	Feb 24, 1966
Burch			Dow			of Arkansas; grandson of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch			Eugene			of Arkansas; grandson of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch			Helois			daughter of Roy L Burch; location of home in Fulton	Jun 9, 1966
Burch			Henry	Alfred		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922; served one term as Itawamba County Superintendent of Education	Feb 24, 1966
Burch			Irene			granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch			J	H		land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Burch			Katherine			daughter of N B and Susie May Orr Burch; granddaughter of Mr and Mrs W G Orr	Jul 28, 1966
Burch			N	B		husband of Susie May Orr Burch; father of Katherine Burch	Jul 28, 1966
Burch			Noonan			of Arkansas; grandson of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch			Roy	L		land transaction; location of home in Fulton; father of one son and a daughter named Helois Burch	Jun 9, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Burch			Susie	May	Orr	taught music lessons while living with parents	Jul 28, 1966
Burch			Susie	May	Orr	wife of N B Burch; daughter of Mr and Mrs W G Orr; sister of Dr W L Orr and Julian Orr; mother of Katherine Burch	Jul 28, 1966
Burdine			John			land transaction; lived in the former William Baylus Bourland home; approximate death date	Nov 10, 1966
Burdine		Mrs	John			land transaction; lived in the former William Baylus Bourland home	Nov 10, 1966
Burdine		Mrs	John			present (1966) owner of the William Baylus Bourland	Nov 10, 1966
Burgess			William			of Burgesses precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Burleson			Bill			land transaction	Dec 22, 1966
Burns			Jim			sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965
Burns			Jim			a song leader at the old harp singing in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Burns		Rev	M	A		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1925	Dec 15, 1966
Burton			George			contracted to build Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Byrne			P	C		agent for securing rights-of-way for John T Cochrane for the building of the Mississippian railroad	Apr 7, 1966
Cain			J	C		public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1873	Feb 10, 1966
Cain		Rev	L	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit beginning July 1905; grandfather of Mrs Bob Steele of Fulton	Dec 8, 1966
Callaway			Irene	P		teacher at the James Creek Academy 15 miles southeast of Fulton during September 1860.	Jan 27, 1966
Callaway			John	H		teacher at the James Creek Academy 15 miles southeast of Fulton during September 1860.	Jan 27, 1966
Candler		Hon	Ezekial	S		Congressman from the 1st district, of Corinth	Jun 24, 1965
Candler	Jr	Hon	Ezekiel	S		Congressman; arranged for free seed to be sent from Washington DC during January about 1905	Jul 1, 1965
Cantrell			Minnie			daughter of Mrs A M L Whitehead by a former marriage; step-sister and half-sister of Lillie, Joudon, and Claude Whitehead	Jun 9, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Cantrell			Willie	D		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Cantrell			Willie	D		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Carlisle			Frank			engineer on the Mississippian railroad from 1958 to date (1966); son of original engineer, Jake Carlisle	Apr 7, 1966
Carlisle			Frank			engineer operating no 77 on the Mississippian railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Carlisle			Jake			father of James Carlisle and Frank Carlisle	Apr 7, 1966
Carlisle			Jake			engineer on the Mississippian railroad from the beginning until his retirement in 1958	Apr 7, 1966
Carlisle			James			engineer on the Mississippian railroad from 1958 to date (1966); son of original engineer, Jake Carlisle	Apr 7, 1966
Carlisle			James			engineer operating no 76 on the Mississippian railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Carlisle		Mrs	Jake			wife of railroad engineer, Jake Carlisle; would sometimes operate the engine during switching	Apr 7, 1966
Carlisle		Rev	R	G A		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1928	Dec 15, 1966
Carlisle		Rev	R	G A		pastor in Fulton in 1928	Dec 15, 1966
Carmack			Edd			Tennessee politician; nephew of the Carmack (probably J Y Carmack) that attended school in the home owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Carmack			J	Y		Superintendent of Education 1874; probably occupied the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Carmack			J	Y		County Superintendent of Education early 1870's	Feb 10, 1966
Carothers			Hughey			carried mail from Guntown to Ratliff, Grimes and Mantachie	Sep 22, 1966
Carothers			Roddy			carried mail from Guntown to Ratliff, Grimes and Mantachie	Sep 22, 1966
Carrol			Henry			Joseph Gilbert Greene made a pair of shoes for him in March 1863	Jan 20, 1966
Carson		Rev	Stephen	W		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1856	Nov 17, 1966
Carter			Ralph			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Cates			Hettie		Anderson	wife of Pleasant Cates; mother of Elizabeth Cates Baldridge	Jul 28, 1966
Cates			John			husband of Mittie Gaither Cates	May 19, 1966
Cates			Luke			rough location of home in Fulton in 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Cates			Luke			husband of Sallie Betts Cates; father of Marie Cates	May 19, 1966
Cates			Luke			land transaction; son of Pleasant Cates	May 19, 1966
Cates			Marie			daughter of Luke and Sallie Betts Cates; granddaughter of Pleasant Cates; granddaughter of Captain E G Betts	May 19, 1966
Cates			Mittie		Gaither	sister of W L Gaither; wife of John Cates; location of home in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			grandfather of Dew Baldridge	May 19, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			known as "Pleas"; operated a (cotton?) gin in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			land transaction; father of Luke Cates	May 19, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			husband of Hettie Anderson Cates; father of Elizabeth Cates Baldridge	Jul 28, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			history of home in Fulton; land transaction; built Grady Gaither home	Jul 28, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			photo of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966
Cates			Pleasant			land transaction; of Alcorn County	May 19, 1966
Cates			Robert	C		wife of Luke Cates; daughter of Captain E G Betts; mother of Marie Cates; land transaction; location of home in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Cates			Sallie		Betts	only church member who had worshipped in all three Methodist Church buildings	Dec 15, 1966
Cates		Mrs	Mittie			land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Cates			D	N		wife of Judge Newman Cayce; daughter of Amanda Cummings Graham	Apr 22, 1965
Cayce			Fannie		Graham	land transaction	Jun 2, 1966
Cayce			Newman			land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Cayce			Newman				

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Cayce			Newnan			a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1880	Apr 8, 1965
Cayce			Newnan			one of the trustees of the First Methodist Church in 1880; land transaction as trustee	Nov 24, 1966
Cayce		Judge	Newman			land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Cayce		Judge	Newnan			husband of Fannie Graham Cayce	Apr 22, 1965
Cayce		Judge	Newnan			father of Lizzie Lee Cayce Dorsey	Dec 1, 1966
Chaffin			William	M		carried mail from Eastman postoffice to the Fairview community	Oct 13, 1966
Chamblee			Bessie		Burch	granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Chamblee			Linnie	Lee	Rogers	daughter of John Rogers, sheriff of Itawamba County (1960's)	Apr 22, 1965
Chastain			Elac			public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1873	Feb 10, 1966
Chatham			George			Deputy of the Court 1924	Mar 4, 1965
Chatham			William			carried mail on rural route 3 out of Dorsey postoffice beginning	Sep 29, 1966
Chilcoat			B	F		on Board of Trustees of Itawamba Agricultural High School at time of opening 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Chilcoat			Burgess	Franklin		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922;	Feb 24, 1966
Chilcoat			John	K		deputy sheriff	Jan 21, 1965
Chilcoat			Wylie			mail contractor for Fulton-Tupelo route from 1918 to July 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Chilcoat			Wylie			mail contractor early spring 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Chilcoat			Wylie			had mail route Fulton-Tupelo spring 1920	Sep 16, 1965
Childers			J	B		obtained a tavern license at Fulton in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Childers			J	B		licensed to operate an "inn or tavern" at Fulton in 1865	Jun 17, 1965
Chism			Ann		Cummings	half-sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings; lived and died in Fulton about 1888	Apr 22, 1965
Chism			Johnny			husband of Virginia Ann Senter Chism	Nov 3, 1966

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Chism			Virginia	Ann	Senter	daughter of R "Bob" F Senter; sister of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter and Frances Senter Sprayberry; wife of Johnny Chism	Nov 3, 1966
						attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen;	Feb 3, 1966
Christian			Bob			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Christian			Bud			his home was at what was known as the "Uncle Tom Whitesides place"	Apr 1, 1965
Christian			Dave			rough location of home in Fulton	Apr 21, 1966
			Dave			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Christian			Evie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Christian			Nomia			principal at Tilden school early 1920's	Mar 18, 1965
Christian			Onnie			attended school on South Clifton in Fulton in 1880's; later became a preacher; married Mary Beth Moore	Jan 27, 1966
Christian			Bill			land agent; bought from an Indian the land on which Fulton now stands	Apr 8, 1965
Clark			Kenneth			one of the two black men who, together with Jess Nanney, carried mail between Fulton and Tupelo for Dr J M Walker contract from 1896 to 1900	Jun 24, 1965
Clark			Lawson			wife of Rev Bill Clark; first cousin to Clem Moore	Jan 27, 1966
			Mary	Beth	Moore	daughter of J W Roberts; sister of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, and Clyde Roberts	May 26, 1966
Clark			Cora	Lee	Roberts	husband of Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Clayton			Ezell			wrote articles called "Pen Pictures" for the Tupelo Journal 1905 - 1906	Jul 14, 1966
Clayton		Col				wrote about Eli Phillips in "Pen Pictures"	Sep 1, 1966
Clayton		Col				wrote "Pen Pictures" for the Tupelo Journal in 1905 or 1906	Nov 17, 1966
Clayton		Col				wrote newspaper article about Malachi Crawford Cummings in 1906 for Tupelo newspaper	Apr 8, 1965
Clayton		Col	W	L			

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Clayton		Col	W	L		more from his article about Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 15, 1965
Clayton		Col	W	L		author of "Pen Pictures", an article or column published in the Tupelo Journal during June and July 1905	Jan 27, 1966
Clayton		Col	W	L		wrote "Pen Pictures" column for the Tupelo Journal 1905	Aug 4, 1966
Cleveland			A	T		land transaction	Sep 1, 1966
Cleveland			Charlie			kept the Chick postoffice in his home; rough location of his home	Oct 13, 1966
Cleveland		Mrs	A	T		present home (in 1965) stands at the site of the Methodist Church prior to 1880	Apr 8, 1965
Cleveland		Mrs	A	T		at time of writing of this column lived in the house which at one time was the home of Mr Abb Betts and which, for a time, had the only telephone in Fulton	Sep 2, 1965
Cleveland		Mrs	A	T		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Cleveland		Mrs	A	T		past owner or widow of past owner of property that was the subject of the column	Sep 1, 1966
Cleveland		Mrs	A	T		Methodist sanctuary near her home	Nov 24, 1966
Clifton			Amanda		Cummings	was married before Clifton to a Graham; lived in the New Home community	Apr 22, 1965
Clifton			Bill			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901; husband of Burta Clifton	Jan 6, 1966
Clifton			Burta			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901; wife of Bill Clifton; sister of Leatha	Jan 6, 1966
Clifton			Guy			first assistant to the principal of Fulton school 1915	Mar 11, 1965
Clifton			Guy			lived about 1 1/2 miles south of Tilden school early 1920's	Mar 18, 1965
Clifton			Wiley			land transaction	Jul 21, 1966
Clifton		Mrs				lived about 1 1/2 miles south of Tilden school early 1920's; wife of Guy Clifton	Mar 18, 1965
Coburn			L	M		land transaction	Dec 9, 1965

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Coburn			S	P		land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Coburn			Shelby	P		land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Cochrane			John	T		in addition to the Mississippian, operated two other shortline railroads in Alabama	Apr 7, 1966
Cochrane	Ir		John	T		operated the Mississippian Railroad built by his father, John T Cochrane, Sr	Apr 7, 1966
Cochrane			John	T		sold Mississippian railroad in 1940 to W L Kilpatrick, Sr, J M Gibbs, and E L Puckett	Apr 14, 1966
Cochrane	Sr		John	T		began securing rights-of-way for the building of the Mississippian railroad in 1923	Apr 7, 1966
Cockrell			Allen			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell			Audie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell			Guy			rough location of home	Oct 13, 1966
Cockrell			Lala			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell			Leman			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell			Myrtle			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell			Virgie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell		Mr				student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Cockrell		Mr				sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965
Cockrell			Delma			a song leader at the old harp singing in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Cole			John	G		student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Collier			Lalinda			obtained a liquor license at Saltillo in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Collum			Billy			mother of Annie Collier Davis; mother-in-law of J S Davis	May 5, 1966
Collum		Dr	Billy			built medical clinic on the site of the old "Benson House"	Aug 19, 1965
Combs			Alice	P		land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Comer			"Cotton"			wife of Dr T E Copeland; buried Salem Cemetery	Mar 4, 1965
						advertiser in the newspaper 1930 - 1933; brother of J S Comer	Nov 11, 1965

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Comer			

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Comer			Alvin			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Comer			Ida			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Comer			J	S		advertiser in the newspaper 1930-1933; brother of "Cotton" Comer	Nov 11, 1965
Comer			J	S		wife's maiden name was Stovall	Dec 9, 1965
Comer			Tom			brought up the rear on a wagon trip home from a school basketball game 1918 - 1919	Mar 18, 1965
Comer			Tom			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Comer			Zelma			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Comer		Mrs			Stovall	wife of J S Comer, daughter of Haydie Stovall	Dec 9, 1965
Compere			Gladys		Senter	daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Dorothy Senter Bryant, Alfred Senter, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Compton			Chap			kept the Ratliff postoffice in the store operated by him and his brother; brother of Ruel Compton	Sep 22, 1966
Compton			Ruel			kept the Ratliff postoffice in the store operated by him and his brother; brother of Chap Compton	Sep 22, 1966
Condrey			A	D		husband of Mada Sue McFadden Condrey	Jun 2, 1966
Condrey			Mada	Sue	McFadden	daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Charlie and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr; wife of A D Condrey	Jun 2, 1966
Condry		Mr				one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965
Conson			Roy			editor of the "Itawamba County News" sometime between 1904 and 1908	Jun 24, 1965
Conwill			D	G		transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill			J	G		Miss Zereda Greene's grandfather, Joseph Gilbert Greene, made mention of a visit to his home in his diary written during the Civil War	Sep 29, 1966
Conwill			Joseph	G		School Commissioner District 3	Jan 21, 1965

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Conwill			Joseph	Goodwin		great-grandfather of Zereda Greene; operated cotton gin, grist mill and store in the Carolina community during 1850's; justice of the peace	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill			Joseph	G		one of the first School Commissioners of the public school system appointed 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Conwill			Mary	Eli	Schumpert	wife of Joseph Goodwin Conwill; great-grandmother of Zereda Greene; came to Itawamba from Newberry District, SC via Tennessee	Jan 13, 1966
Cooper			Claude			died in 1919	Jun 16, 1966
Cooper			Kirk			sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965
Cooper			Kirk			a song leader at the old harp singing in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Cooper		Mrs	Claude			sister-in-law of Dr J T Senter; widowed in 1919	Jun 16, 1966
Cooper		Mrs	Claude			attended Standard Training School at Grenada College in 1924; later married a Watson	Dec 15, 1966
Copeland		Mrs	Ione			land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Copeland			Fay			daughter of Dr A "Dit" and Mittie Senter Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland			Mittie			wife of Dr A "Dit" Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland			Morton		Senter	son of Dr A "Dit" and Mittie Senter Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland			Walter			son of Dr A "Dit" and Mittie Senter Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland			Winona			daughter of Dr A "Dit" and Mittie Senter Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland		Dr				land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland		Dr				kept the Anguila postoffice in his home; father of Dr Jim Copeland, Dr A "Dit" Copeland and Dr Oscar Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland		Dr	"Dit"			Dr A Copeland referred to as Dr Dit Copeland	Oct 13, 1966
Copeland		Dr	A			land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland		Dr	A			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Aug 19, 1965
Copeland		Dr	Oscar			buried Salem Cemetery	Jan 6, 1966
Copeland		Dr	T			tallest gravemarker in Itawamba County; buried Salem Cemetery	Mar 4, 1965
				E			Mar 4, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle
Covington				
Cowden				
Cowden				

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Covington		Rev	Henry	B		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1861	Nov 17, 1966
Cowden			Arlander	C		kept the Otis postoffice in his store	Oct 6, 1966
Cowden			C	B		on building committee for the Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Cox			Jeffie	Mae	Bourland	daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell and Trannie Bourland Bean; of near Knoxville, TN	Nov 10, 1966
Craddock		Rev	E	D		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1900	Nov 24, 1966
Craig		Rev	R	B		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1919	Dec 8, 1966
Critz			Frank			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Critz			Frank			history of home in Fulton	Jun 16, 1966
Critz			Frank			husband of Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Critz			Marguerite		Senter	land transaction	Jun 16, 1966
Critz			Marguerite		Senter	daughter of Dr J T and Carrie Sandlin Senter; sister of Lyonel Senter, Graden Senter, and Frank Senter; wife of Frank Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Crocker			Jim			hired to carry mail on the Fulton-Tupelo route about December 1906	Jul 1, 1965
Crockett			Billye		Orr	daughter of Dr W Lawrence and Inez Willis Orr; sister of Ruth Orr Haynes and Madge Orr Stubblefield; wife of Dr Denton Crockett; mother of Denton Winter Crockett, Lawrence Orr Crockett and Shannon Crockett	Jul 28, 1966
Crockett			Denton	Winter		son of Dr Denton and Billye Orr Crockett; brother of Lawrence Orr Crockett and Shannon Crockett	Jul 28, 1966
Crockett			Lawrence	Orr		son of Dr Denton and Billye Orr Crockett; brother of Denton Winter Crockett and Shannon Crockett	Jul 28, 1966
Crockett			Shannon			daughter of Dr Denton and Billye Orr Crockett; sister of Denton Winter Crockett and Lawrence Orr Crockett	Jul 28, 1966

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Crockett		Dr	Denton			husband of Billye Orr Crockett; father of Denton Winter Crockett, Lawrence Orr Crockett and Shannon Crockett	Jul 28, 1966
Cromeans			Eli			kept the Ita postoffice in his home; father of Phenie Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966
Cromeans			John			mail contractor for Fulton-Tupelo route late in 1921	Jul 15, 1965
Cromeans			John	Young		carried mail from Fulton to Jerico and then on to Kirkville; father of Randel Cromeans	Sep 22, 1966
Cromeans			John	Young		kept the Cliff postoffice in his home; father of Luna Cromeans Davis, and Randall Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966
Cromeans			Mellie			sister of Dr Claude Cromeans	Sep 2, 1965
Cromeans			Randall			son of John Young Cromeans; shared the star route (mail) from Fulton to Kirkville with his father	Oct 13, 1966
Cromeans			Randel			carried mail from Fulton to Jerico and then on to Kirkville; son of John Young Cromeans	Sep 22, 1966
Cromeans		Dr	Claude			lived in the Sandy Springs community; brother of Mellie Cromeans	Sep 2, 1965
Cromeans		Miss	Phenie			kept the Ita postoffice in the home of her father; daughter of Eli Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966
Crubaugh			John			president of the junior college/high school "combine" 1960 til time of the writing of the column; teacher at IAHS since 1948	Mar 24, 1966
Crunch			W	G		on Board of Trustees of Itawamba Agricultural High School at time of opening 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Cummingham			J	A		alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute; present at the October 10, 1965 reunion; attorney	Feb 3, 1966
Cummings			"Uncle Mack"			photo of home	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			"Uncle Mack"			owner of cotton yard	Dec 9, 1965
Cummings			B	Y		at time of writing of this column, provided information to Miss Zereda Greene about the building of the Fulton Methodist Church about 1880	Apr 8, 1965

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Cummings			B	Y		attorney from Fort Worth, Texas; great-nephew of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 15, 1965
Cummings			B	Y		quoted in this column about Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			B	Y		attorney; of Fort Worth, TX; orphan raised by Mr and Mrs M C Cummings; photo	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings			B	Y		great-nephew of M C Cummings; told story about M C Cummings	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings			Bryan	Yancey		attorney; great-nephew of Malachi Crawford Cummings; lived in Fort Worth in 1906.	Apr 8, 1965
Cummings			Bryan	Yancey		attorney; practiced law at Hillsboro, Wichita Falls, Waco and Fort Worth, Texas; son of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			M	C		loaned money to Itawamba County to buy salt and cotton for benefit of destitute families of soldiers	Jan 21, 1965
Cummings			M	C		at one time owned the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Cummings			M	C		land transaction	Apr 28, 1966
Cummings			M	C		buried with his wife in the Fulton Cemetery in an iron enclosure with Mrs Willie Rand and near Miss Skittie Rand and Harrison Rand	Jun 23, 1966
Cummings			M	C		gave building to Methodists in 1880	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings			Malachi	Crawford		story illustrating his shrewd business sense	Apr 15, 1965
Cummings			Malachi	Crawford		photo of the church building he gave to the Methodists in 1880	Apr 15, 1965
Cummings			Malachi	C		known as "Uncle Mack"; one of first settlers; one of largest land owners; husband of Sarah Rogers Cummings; no children but reared several orphans; Sunday School superintendent; death date	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings			Malachi "Uncle Mack"	Crawford		1810 - 1895; represented Itawamba County in state legislature 1840; planter and grist mill owner operator; well known and respected	Apr 1, 1965

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Cummings			Mason	Monroe		nephew of Malachi Crawford Cummings; killed on the main street of Aberdeen in 1880	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			Mason	Monroe		brother of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			Ruby		Roberts	daughter of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts, brother of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Burgess, Hortense and Jimmie Roberts; wife of W C Cummings	Jun 2, 1966
Cummings			Sarah		Rogers	wife of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 8, 1965
Cummings			Sarah		Rogers	aunt of John Rogers, sheriff of Itawamba County (1960's)	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings			Sarah		Rogers	wife of Malachi C Cummings; no children of her own; reared several orphans	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings			W	C		husband of Ruby Roberts Cummings	Jun 2, 1966
Cummings		Dr				of Stephens community near the present Stephens Cemetery	Sep 22, 1966
Cummings		Dr	Hatch			of Hearne, Texas; great-nephew of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 15, 1965
Cummings		Dr	Hatch	Whitfield		practiced medicine at Hearne Texas; one-time president of Texas state medical association; son of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Dr	Hatch			of Hearne, TX; orphan raised by Mr and Mrs M C Cummings; photo	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings		Mr				land transaction	Nov 24, 1966
Cummings		Mr				his mill was the site for the annual Children's Day exercises of the Methodist Church in the early 1900's	Dec 8, 1966
Cummings		Mrs				died 1906; wife of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 8, 1965
Cummings		Mrs				photo in front of her home	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Mrs J	J	E		telephone operator at Salltillo about 1913	Sep 2, 1965
Cummings		Rev J	J	W		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1906 and 1907	Dec 8, 1966
Daniel		Dr W	W	J		chairman of building committee of Fulton Methodist Church about 1959	Dec 22, 1966
Daniel	Jr	Dr W	W	J		member of the building committee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966

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Dansby			T	R		in charge of arrangements for board and tuition for the Itawamba Academy April 1860	Jan 27, 1966
Davenport			Herman			son of Methodist pastor, Rev A L Davenport; brother of Lola Davenport	Sep 1, 1966
Davenport			Lola			daughter of Methodist pastor, Rev A L Davenport; sister of Herman Davenport	Sep 1, 1966
Davenport		Rev A	A	L		Methodist pastor; pastor of Fulton Circuit in 1909; rented rooms from Mrs Eli Phillips, father of Herman Davenport and Lola Davenport	Sep 1, 1966
Davenport		Rev A	A	L		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1909	Dec 8, 1966
Davis			Annie		Collier	land transaction; location of home in Fulton; wife of J S Davis; daughter of Mrs Lalinda Collier	May 5, 1966
Davis			J	S		funny store about the hogs getting loose	May 5, 1966
Davis			J	S		land transaction; location of home in Fulton; manager of the Fulton Bank; husband of Annie Collier Davis; son-in-law of Mrs Lalinda Collier	May 5, 1966
Davis			Joe	Abb		Sparks Baptist preacher from the first district	Mar 4, 1965
Davis			Kindle	Bud		land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Davis			L	B		member of the Board of Supervisors 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Davis			Luna		Cromeans	together with her husband kept the Eastman postoffice in their store; wife of Luther Davis	Oct 13, 1966
Davis			Luna		Cromeans	helped husband keep mail in the Eastman postoffice; provided information about Tubby postoffice	Oct 13, 1966
Davis			Lune		Cromeans	daughter of John Young Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966
Davis			Luther			together with his wife kept the Eastman postoffice in his store; husband of Luna Cromeans Davis	Oct 13, 1966
Davis			Newton			of Verona precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Delaney			Gibb			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 8, 1966
Dennis			Curt			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Dennis			Evie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Dennis			Itie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965

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Digby			Dexter				
Dillehatubba						principal of IAHS after the consolidation with the Junior College	Mar 24, 1966
Dinas		Rev	J	A		sold to Kenneth Clark, Robert A Miller, and John C Miller the land on which the town of Fulton now stands, an Indian	Apr 8, 1965
Hobbs			Prentiss			pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church July 1955 through May 1956	Dec 22, 1966
Doggott		Bishop				brakeman helper of the Mississippian railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Dorsey			Lizzie	Lee	Cayce	Methodist bishop presiding at the North Mississippi Conference in 1870	Nov 24, 1966
Dorsey			N	A		wife of Rev Thomas H Dorsey, daughter of Judge Newnan Cayce; marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Dorsey		Rev	T	H		public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1872	Feb 10, 1966
Dorsey		Rev	T	H		pastor at Fulton 1894 - 1896	Jun 23, 1966
Dorsey						Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1894, 1895, and 1896	Nov 24, 1966
Dorsey		Rev	Thomas	H			
Downs			J	M		husband of Lizzie Lee Cayce Dorsey; marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Downs			William			public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1873	Feb 10, 1966
Downs			William			School Commissioner District 1	Jan 21, 1965
Dozier			Andrew			one of the first School Commissioners of the public school system appointed 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Dozier			Andy			1911 purchased the first car for hire to carry passengers from Fulton to Tupelo	Sep 16, 1965
Dozier			Andy			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Dozier						only he, Whig Gaither and Goebel Weaver would attempt the old roads in bad weather	Jul 8, 1965
Dozier			Arthur	Ethel	Burch	granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Dozier			Elford			depot agent for the Mississippian railroad 1939 - 1942	Apr 7, 1966
Dozier			Orville			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Dozier			Sam			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Dozier			Sam			operated a livery stable in Fulton (see column for exact location)	Jun 17, 1965
Driskell		Rev	E	C		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1926 and 1927	Dec 15, 1966
Driskell		Rev	E	C		pastor in Fulton in 1926 and 1927	Dec 15, 1966
Duberry		Mrs				of Tupelo	Oct 28, 1965
Duckworth			Sue			an acquaintance of Miss Zereda Greene	Apr 29, 1965
Dulaney			Burks			land transaction; owned the former William Baylus Bourland home; son of D D Dulaney	Nov 10, 1966
Dulaney			D	D		land transaction; lived in the former William Baylus Bourland home; father of Burks Dulaney	Nov 10, 1966
Dulaney			John			of Baldwyn precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Dulaney			Thomas			of Pleasanton precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Duncan			James	M		appointed by Board of Police in Sept 1865 to contract for a new ferry boat for the Fulton Ferry.	Jan 28, 1965
Duren			G	A		husband of Sue Flake Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Duren			Sue	Flake	Cummings	wife of G A Duren; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Durrett		Rev				Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1904 and 1905	Dec 8, 1966
Duvall			A	G		School Commissioner District 5	Jan 21, 1965
Duvall			A	G		one of the first School Commissioners of the public school system appointed 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Dyer		Mrs	G	C		quoted from an article in Itawamba County Times January 1960	Sep 22, 1966
Earnest			Basil			member of the building committee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Earnest			Basil			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Earnest			O	E		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School during the 1933 through 1935 sessions	Mar 24, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Earnest			Oscar			principal of school at Sandy Springs, north of Fulton 1916-1917; husband of Pearl Brown	Mar 11, 1965
Earnest			Pearl		Brown	sister of Mrs Virgil Googe; wife of Oscar Earnest, principal of school at Sandy Springs, north of Fulton	Mar 11, 1965
Earnest			Pearl		Brown	wife of O E Earnest	Sep 2, 1965
Edwards			Isaac	W		Coroner	Jan 21, 1965
Elliott		Dr				gave certificates of disability to Joseph Gilbert Greene during Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
Elliott			W	C		public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1872	Feb 10, 1966
Ellis			Neola		Benson	wife of Tom Ellis; daughter of M C and Daisy Burch Benson	Aug 19, 1965
Ellis			Tom			husband of Neola Benson Ellis	Aug 19, 1965
Ellis		Rev	Reuben			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1849	Nov 17, 1966
Emmerson			Leodica		Conwill	grandmother of Mrs W G Rutledge	Jan 13, 1966
Emmerson		Mrs				daughter of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Evans			Norma			lived with Sarah Rogers Cummings near the end of her life	Apr 22, 1965
Evans			Norma			partly reared by "Uncle Mack" Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Evans		Mrs				lived with Sarah Rogers Cummings near the end of her life	Apr 22, 1965
Farrar			Walter			age at time of writing; of Centerville community	Sep 22, 1966
Farrar		Mrs	Bill			made good fried corn light bread for the picnics at the all-day singings at Union Grove or Tilden churches during the early 1900's	Apr 29, 1965
Farrow			N	J		of New Salem precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Fears			Billy			conductor and brakeman of the Mississippi railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Fears			Cliff			together with one other man, section foreman of the Mississippi railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Ferguson			Stoddard			mail brought to this home from Baldwin	Sep 22, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Fewell			J	R		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Fewell		Mrs	J	R		taught history and English at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Fikes			Luther			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Files			David			of Browns Mill precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Files			John			of Browns Mill precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Finley			E	C		architect for the building of a new courthouse 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Flaming		Rev	Peter			Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1875 and 1876	Nov 24, 1966
Flint			J	B		obtained a liquor license for Fulton in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Flynn			Sula	Bell	Betts	daughter of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts, sister of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Forbus			Clem			carried mail from the Fulton end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Ford			Ethel			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Ford			Luna			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Ford			W	F		2nd District Supervisor about 1906	Aug 26, 1965
Ford			Will			father of Dr Lawrence Ford, carried mail from Guntown to Ratliff, Grimes and then to Mantachie	Sep 22, 1966
Ford		Dr	Lawrence			son of Will Ford	Sep 22, 1966
Foust		Rev	E	C		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1881	Nov 24, 1966
Franks			Elgar			assistant to Principal Zereda Greene at Pleasant Site School west of the river in 1918-1919	Mar 18, 1965
Franks			Elgar			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Franks			Elsie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Franks			Grady			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Franks			John	T		kept the Elfin postoffice in his home; father of Lelia Franks Richardson	Oct 20, 1966
Franks			Tracy			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Friday			J	F			
Friday			J	F		4th District Supervisor 1920	
Friday			J	F		4th District Supervisor 1920; photo	Sep 23, 1965
Friday						on Board of Supervisors at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Sep 23, 1965
Friday			John			4th District Supervisor about 1906	Feb 17, 1966
Friday			Luther			of near Fulton; mail contractor for the route between Fulton and Tupelo for a short time between 1900 and 1904	Aug 26, 1965
Fry			Jacob				Jun 24, 1965
Gaither			Alice		Betts	of Mooreville precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Gaither			Annie			sister of Sallie Betts Cates; wife of W L Gaither; daughter of Captain E G Betts; mother of Burgess Gaither, Will Gaither, and Eugene Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Annie			history and location of home on East Main Street in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Annie		Moore	land transaction	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Annie		Moore	second wife of W L Gaither; stepmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither; mother of Grady Gaither, Wylie Gaither & Mrs Elmer Holley	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Burgess			grandson of Capt E G and Harriet Roberts Betts	Apr 22, 1965
Gaither			Burgess			grandson of Dessie Wiygul Gaither	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			Burgess			son of W L and Alice Betts Gaither; brother of Will Gaither and Eugene Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Dessie		Wiygul	grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither; pupil in private school just prior to 1850	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			Eugene			grandson of Capt E G and Harriet Roberts Betts	Apr 22, 1965
Gaither			Eugene			sheriff of Itawamba County 1932 thru 1935	May 27, 1965
Gaither			Eugene			grandson of Dessie Wiygul Gaither	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			Eugene			son of W L and Alice Betts Gaither; brother of Burgess Gaither and twin brother of Will Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Eugene			husband of Velora Pierce Gaither	Jun 16, 1966
Gaither			Grady			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Gaither			Grady			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			Grady			husband of Opal Herring Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Grady			land transaction	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Grady			home built by Pleasant Cates	Jul 28, 1966
Gaither			Nannie		Roberts	daughter of Martha Cummings Roberts	Apr 22, 1965
Gaither			Opal		Herring	wife of Grady Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Velora		Pierce	wife of Eugene Gaither; daughter of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; sister of Raymond, Norman, Mittle Walker and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Gaither			W	L		rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			W	L		his heirs sold land later used as part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Gaither			W	L		husband of Alice Betts Gaither; father of Burgess Gaither, Will Gaither and Eugene Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			W	L		together with his sons operated store in Fulton; died February 1916	May 19, 1966
Gaither			W	L		land transaction	May 19, 1966
Gaither			W	L		husband of Annie Moore (his second wife) of Clay community; father of Grady Gaither, Wylie Gaither, and Mrs Elmer Holley	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Whig			only he, Andy Dozier and Goebel Weaver would attempt the old roads during bad weather	Jul 8, 1965
Gaither			Whig			about 1914 had a Ford car which he ran to Tupelo on a regular schedule for passengers	Sep 16, 1965
Gaither			Whig			sold his 1914 Ford to Denson Roberts	Sep 16, 1965
Gaither			Whig			land transaction; bachelor	Jun 16, 1966
Gaither			Will			provided information to Miss Zereda Greene about the price of hauling goods before paved roads	Mar 25, 1965
Gaither			Will			grandson of Capt E G and Harriet Roberts Betts	Apr 22, 1965
Gaither			Will			grandson of Dessie Wiygul Gaither	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither			Will			provided information about the Bob Senter home	Jan 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Gaither			Will			son of W L and Alice Betts Gaither, brother of Burgess Gaither and twin brother of Eugene Gaither	May 19, 1966
Gaither			Will			born in early 1890's	Jun 23, 1966
Gaither		Mrs	Annie			home built by Pleasant Cates	Jul 28, 1966
Gaither		Mrs	Dessie			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither		Mrs	E	B		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither		Mrs	Eugene			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gaither		Mrs	W	L		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gann			Ott			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Gardner			J	C		loaned money to County to buy salt and cotton for benefit of destitute families of soldiers	Jan 21, 1965
Garner		Mrs	Mag			aunt of Zereda Greene	Dec 23, 1965
Garrard		Rev	Daniel	W		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1841	Nov 17, 1966
Gassaway			Caster			brother of K W Gassaway and son of Jabe Gassaway, all of whom carried mail on the Tupelo-Fulton route about 1904	Jul 1, 1965
Gassaway			Jabe			mail carrier between Fulton and Tupelo 1904 to 1908	Jun 24, 1965
Gassaway			Jabe			lived on Fulton-Tupelo mail route during Jim Weaver's contract about 1916 - 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Gassaway			K	W		of Monroe, Oklahoma; son of Jabe Gassaway, mail carrier from 1904 to 1908	Jun 24, 1965
Gassaway			K	W		of Monroe, OK	Jul 29, 1965
Gassaway			K	W		relates story about the building of the bridge across the Tombigbee River at Fulton	Aug 26, 1965
Gassaway			K	W		carried mail in Fulton during the period 1904 - 1908; provided information to Miss Zereda Greene about the first telephone exchange in Fulton	Sep 2, 1965
Gassaway			K	W		of Monroe, Oklahoma; provided information regarding the Dorsey postoffice	Sep 29, 1966
Gassaway			K	W		brought mail from Tupelo to Fulton during the "horse and buggy days"	Oct 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Gassaway			K	W		brought the star route mail from Tupelo to Fulton 1904 - 1908	Oct 13, 1966
Gassaway		Mr				relates story about being one of the first to cross the new bridge on the afternoon leg of his mail route	Aug 26, 1965
Gassaway		Mr				had mail route from Fulton to Tupelo summer of 1907	Sep 16, 1965
Gibbs			J	M		bought the bandmill and moved it south of Fulton	Mar 17, 1966
Gibbs			J	M		in 1940 together with two others bought the Mississippi railroad from John T Cochrane	Apr 14, 1966
Gibbs	Sr		J	M		on building committee for the Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Gillentine			Lou			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Gillentine			Marvin			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Gillentine			R	L		of Woodlawn precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Gillentine			R	E L		deputy sheriff 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Gillentine			R	E L		circuit clerk 1912; likeable, single in 1912; gave Christmas gifts to young people	Dec 16, 1965
Gillentine			R "Bobbie"	E L		took care of the young girls at parties	Jan 14, 1965
Gillentine			Ruby			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Gillespie						transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853	Jan 13, 1966
Gillespie			H	L		on Board of Trustees of Itawamba Agricultural High School at time of opening 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Gillespie			H	L		on County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Gillespie			Houston			county Superintendent of Education 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Gillespie			Thomas			loaned money to County to buy salt and cotton for benefit of destitute families of soldiers	Jan 21, 1965
Gillespie			Thomas			member of Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965
Gillespie			Thomas			having to do with Board of Police business about 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Gillespie		Mrs	Houston			assistant to her husband, Houston Gillespie, Superintendent of Education 1920	Sep 23, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Gilliland			Claude			one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965
Gilliland			G	W		Chancery Clerk of Itawamba County 1920	Jun 30, 1966
Gilliland			George	W		Chancery Clerk 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Gilliland			Jim			one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965
Gilliland			Jim			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gilmore			Ellie			operated the Young postoffice about 1896	Oct 6, 1966
Gilmore			J	R		of Hamptons precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Gilmore			Tom			operated the Young postoffice about 1896	Oct 6, 1966
Gilmore		Miss	Margaret			kept the Miston postoffice	Oct 6, 1966
Gilmore		Mrs	Shelby			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Gilmore		Rev	John			pastor of the Bull Mountain Mission in 1838	Nov 17, 1966
Ginn			Luther			alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute, present at the October 10, 1965 reunion;	Feb 3, 1966
Glover		Rev	C	C		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1850	Nov 17, 1966
Goodwin			"Billy"			father of Mrs W G Rutledge	Mar 10, 1966
Goodwin			Johnnie			son of Mrs Billy Goodwin	Jan 13, 1966
Goodwin			Johnny			together with "Billy" Goodwin, had charge of some of the logging operations on the Tombigbee River	Mar 10, 1966
Goodwin		Mrs	Billy			daughter of Mrs Emmerson; granddaughter of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Googe			E	R		rough location of home in Fulton in 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Googe			Elias			history of home in Fulton; sheriff from 1900 through 1903	Jun 16, 1966
Googe			Virgil			lived near Sandy Springs, north of Fulton 1917	Mar 11, 1965
Googe		Mrs			Brown	sister of Pearl Brown Earnest	Mar 11, 1965
Gordon		Mrs	Jeanette			during early 1920's, owned building near location of courthouse	Feb 11, 1965
Gordon		Rev	G	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1878	Nov 24, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Gordon		Rev	G	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1887 and 1888	Nov 24, 1966
Goudelock		Rev	W	R		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1929, 1930 and 1931	Dec 15, 1966
Grady			Mul			alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute, present at the October 10, 1965 reunion,	Feb 3, 1966
Graham			A	D		land transaction	May 26, 1966
Graham			A	D		history and location of home in Fulton, father of Hermine Graham	May 26, 1966
Graham			A	D		father of Hermine Graham; died 1962	May 26, 1966
Graham			Amanda		Cummings	lived in the New Home community; remarried after Graham to a Clifton; sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Graham			Cicero			carried mail from Eastman postoffice to the Fairview community	Oct 13, 1966
Graham			Hermine			at time of writing of column lived near one of the sources of drinking water for the old Fulton School during early 1900's	Feb 4, 1965
Graham			Hermine			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Graham			Hermine			daughter of Mr and Mrs A D Graham	May 26, 1966
Graham			Hermine			history and location of home in Fulton, daughter of A D Graham	May 26, 1966
Graham			Hermine			taught at Itawamba Agricultural High School; bookkeeper for C M Young	May 26, 1966
Graham			Hermine			location of home in Fulton	Jun 2, 1966
Graham			Jim			kept the Ingraham postoffice in his home	Oct 13, 1966
Graham		Dr	Allie	T		land transaction;	Sep 1, 1966
Graham		Dr	C	W		1st District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Graham		Dr	C	W		1st District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Graham		Dr	C	W		on Board of Supervisors at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Graham		Dr	Charlie			kept the Ingraham postoffice in his home	Oct 13, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Graham		Mrs	A	D		mother of Hermine Graham; died 1951	May 26, 1966
Graham		Mrs	Allie	T		land transaction;	Sep 1, 1966
Graham		Mrs	Maud			age 89 in 1963; related funny story about how Miss Zereda's mother dealt with the town "self-appointed Emily Post"	Jun 3, 1965
Gray			Catheryn			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Gray			Claud			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen; lived near Nettleton	Feb 3, 1966
Gray			Earline			wife of Farrel Gray	Oct 21, 1965
Gray			Eddie	L		carried mail on rural route 2 out of Dorsey postoffice beginning 1905	Sep 29, 1966
Gray			Farrel			husband of Earline Gray	Oct 21, 1965
Gray			Jim			gave parties for young people	Jan 14, 1965
Gray			Jim			farm south of Fulton	Oct 21, 1965
Gray			Lucretie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Gray			Ouida		Greene	wife of James Troy Gray; sister of Zereda Greene	Apr 1, 1965
Gray			Ouida		Greene	Mrs J T Gray, photo of her grandmother's home	Apr 1, 1965
Gray			Ouida		Greene	sister of Zereda Greene	Oct 21, 1965
Gray			Ouida		Greene	sister of Zereda Greene	May 5, 1966
Gray			Ouida		Greene	sister of Zereda Greene	May 12, 1966
Gray			Thyra	Jean		niece of Zereda Greene	Oct 28, 1965
Gray			W	C (Claud)		teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Gray		Mrs	Troy			granddaughter of Mrs Ann Conwill Greene	Jan 13, 1966
Gray		Rev	W	C		funny story following practical joke; Church of Christ pastor	Sep 23, 1965
Gray		Rev	W	C		assisted sheriff 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Green			Ada			teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Green			Armena			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Green			James	M		of Fulton precinct	Jan 21, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Green			Walter			telephone operator	Jun 24, 1965
Green			Walter			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen;	Feb 3, 1966
Greene			Ann		Conwill	grandmother of Mrs Troy Gray and Miss Zereda Greene	Jan 13, 1966
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	photograph of home in Bigby Fork community	Apr 1, 1965
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	wife of Joseph Gilbert Greene; lived in the Carolina-Bigbee Fork community	Apr 1, 1965
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	description of her home	May 6, 1965
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	grandmother of Zereda Greene; lived in the Carolina-Big Fork community; always planted her garden within 12 days after Christmas	Dec 30, 1965
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	grandmother of Zereda Greene; planted her garden during the 12 days after Christmas	Apr 21, 1966
Greene			Annie	Tranquilla	Conwill	grandmother of Zereda Greene; birth and death dates; pipe smoking habits and tobacco patch	Aug 25, 1966
Greene			Belle			attended school on South Clifton in Fulton in 1880's	Jan 27, 1966
Greene			Dess			daughter of Annie Tranquilla Conwill and Joseph Gilbert Greene	Apr 1, 1965
Greene			Dess			aunt of Zereda Greene	Dec 30, 1965
Greene			Farris			son of Joseph Gilbert Greene	Jan 20, 1966
Greene			J	A		read the scriptures for the Baptist preacher whose eyes were bad about 1917	Dec 8, 1966
Greene			James	A H		operated a "peddling wagon"; father of Zereda Greene	Oct 7, 1965
Greene			James	Alfred Howard		father of Zereda and Ouida Greene, land transaction	Jan 6, 1966
Greene			James	A		father of Zereda Greene; 12 years old in March 1863; son of Joseph Gilbert Greene	Jan 20, 1966
Greene			James	A H		first to sell caskets and coffins in Fulton; father of Zereda Greene	Oct 27, 1966
Greene			Joseph	G		grandfather of Zereda Greene	Jan 20, 1966

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Greene			Joseph	Gilbert		father of Farris Greene	Jan 20, 1966
Greene			Joseph	Gilbert		grandfather of Zereda Greene	Sep 29, 1966
Greene			Marshall			uncle of Zereda Greene; father of Oscar Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Greene			Martha		Ward	operated a millinery store in Fulton with her sister, Willie Ward	Jun 3, 1965
Greene			Martha	Jane	Ward	mother of Zereda Greene; started planting her garden February 14th	Apr 21, 1966
Greene			Martha	Jane	Ward	operated a millinery store in building later used for the Fulton Bank; mother of Zereda Greene	Jun 30, 1966
Greene			Martha	Jane	Ward	died Dec 1957 at age 95, cousin of Leunnie Ward Pearce; granddaughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Greene			Oscar			son of Marshall Greene; cousin of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Greene			Oscar			cousin of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Greene			Ouida			sister of Zereda Greene	May 5, 1966
Greene			Walter			telephone operator sometime between 1904 and 1908	Sep 2, 1965
Greene			Wes			lived near Fawn Grove	Apr 1, 1965
Greene			William			father of Joseph Gilbert Greene; great grandfather of Zereda Greene; died between August 17, 1862 and October 18, 1862.	Jan 20, 1966
Greene			Zereda			principal at Pleasant Site School west of the Tombigbee River 1918-1919	Mar 18, 1965
Greene			Zereda			photo	Jul 29, 1965
Greene			Zereda			photo	Sep 2, 1965
Greene			Zereda			granddaughter of Mrs Ann Conwill Greene	Jan 13, 1966
Greene			Zereda			worked at Haynes-Walker Lumber Company for a few months in early 1924	Mar 17, 1966
Greene			Zereda			sister of Ouida Greene	May 12, 1966
Greene			Zereda			worked under G W Gilliland, Chancery Clerk of Itawamba County 1920	Jun 30, 1966
Greene			Zereda			taught school at Sandy Springs 1916 and 1917	Oct 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Greene			Zereda			attended Standard Training School at Grenada College in 1924	Dec 15, 1966
Greene			Zereda		Greene	photo of her grandmother's home, sister of Mrs J T (Ouida) Gray	Apr 1, 1965
Gregory			Hugh			lived near Fawn Grove	Apr 1, 1965
Gregory			Hugh			led the singing at the old sacred harp "singings" at Union Hill	Dec 23, 1965
Gregory			J	T		land transaction	Sep 1, 1966
Gregory	Mr					photo	Oct 28, 1965
Gregory	Mrs		Hugh			held girl scout meetings	Nov 25, 1965
Grimes			Harmon			settler of the Grimes community later named for the family; brother of Jasper Grimes	Sep 22, 1966
Grimes			J	B		on County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Grimes			Jasper			settler of the Grimes community later named for the family; brother of Harmon Grimes	Sep 22, 1966
Grimes			Oscar			age at time of writing; of Centerville community; son of Genira Stephens	Sep 22, 1966
Grissom			James			carried mail on one of two rural routes out of Dorsey at time of writing of column	Sep 29, 1966
Grudelock		Rev	W	R		pastor in Fulton in 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Hale			Dewey			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Hale		Mrs	Lena			land transaction from her estate	Dec 22, 1966
Hall			W	W		on County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Hammontree		Rev	W	R		pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church June 1958 through May 1963	Dec 22, 1966
Hammontree		Rev	W	R		first pastor in new parsonage of Fulton Methodist Church 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Hampton		Rev	J	M		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1851	Nov 17, 1966
Hankins			Elzie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Harden			Delmus			at time of writing of this column was editor of the newspaper; a primer pupil of Miss Zereda Greene at the Fulton School 1917 - 1918; a precocious "writer"	Mar 18, 1965
Harden			Delmus			son of Tom Harden; brother of Lannan Harden	Dec 16, 1965
Harden			Delmus			grandson of R I Harden; son of Delmus Harden; editor of Itawamba County Times; born 1911	Jun 9, 1966
Harden			Delmus			son of Tom Harden; brother of Lannan Harden	Oct 6, 1966
Harden			Ivey	Lee		land transaction; sister of Thomas D Harden; daughter of R I Harden; location of home in Fulton; married 1919 and moved away	Apr 28, 1966
Harden			Ivy			daughter of R I Harden	Jun 9, 1966
Harden			Lannan			son of Tom Harden	Dec 16, 1965
Harden			Lannan			son of Tom Harden; brother of Delmus Harden	Oct 6, 1966
Harden			R	I		father of Thomas D Harden and Ivey Lee Harden; died 1922	Apr 28, 1966
Harden			R	I		father of Ivy and Tom Harden; grandfather of Delmus Harden	Jun 9, 1966
Harden			Randolph			brother of Tom Harden; carried mail over route 2 from Fulton beginning in 1903	Oct 6, 1966
Harden			Theron			was driving a wagon team full of young people on the way to church when the horses spooked and spilled the passengers - no one hurt, the incident was considered funny	Oct 14, 1965
Harden			Thomas	D		land transaction; location of home in Fulton; brother of Ivy Lee Harden; son of R I Harden	Apr 28, 1966
Harden			Tom			played Santa Claus	Dec 16, 1965
Harden			Tom			son of R I Harden; father of Delmus Harden	Jun 9, 1966
Harden			Tom			started mail route 1 from Fulton in 1901; carried mail on horseback first then in a buggy; father of Delmus Harden and Lannan Harden	Oct 6, 1966
Harden			Tom			photo of him in his mail buggy	Oct 6, 1966
Harden		Mrs	Thomas	D		location of home in Fulton; died 1923	Apr 28, 1966

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Harding			Lelia	May	Cummings	wife of Capt Enoch Harding; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Harding		Capt	Enoch			husband of Lelia May Cummings Harding	Apr 22, 1965
Hare			Nash			at time of the writing of this column had an old style (crank) telephone in his home	Sep 2, 1965
Harmon			Belva			teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Harmon		Dr				Young postoffice was located at his home; rough location of home	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Cliff			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Harrison			Cliff			provided information to Miss Greene about a mill at White Springs during the later 1800's	Jan 27, 1966
Harrison			Cliff			son of Jim Harrison of Tilden; brother of Willis Harrison, Noon Harrison and Edd Harrison	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Cliff			provided information about the Jobe postoffice	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Edd			son of Jim Harrison of Tilden; brother of Cliff Harrison, Willis Harrison and Noon Harrison	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Fred				Sep 16, 1965
Harrison			Jim			kept the first Tilden postoffice in his home; rough location of home in Tilden community; father of Cliff Harrison, Willis Harrison, Noon Harrison, and Edd Harrison	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Noon			son of Jim Harrison of Tilden; brother of Cliff Harrison, Willis Harrison and Edd Harrison	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison			Tom			son of Willis Harrison	Sep 16, 1965
Harrison			Willis			father of Tom Harrison; lived between Amory and Fulton	Sep 16, 1965
Harrison			Willis			son of Jim Harrison of Tilden; brother of Cliff Harrison, Noon Harrison and Edd Harrison	Oct 6, 1966
Harrison		Mrs				mother of Tom Harrison; lived between Amory and Fulton	Sep 16, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Harrison		Mrs	Noon			made good chicken pie for the picnics for the all-day singings at the Union Grove or Tilden churches during the early 1900's	Apr 29, 1965
Hartzell			Cora		Bourland	daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Hartzell			W	T		resigned from Board of Supervisors in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Hartzell			Wm	T		having to do with Board of Police business about 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Hawkins			Bob			location of home	May 6, 1965
Hawkins			Jim			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Hawkins		Mrs	Bob			location of home in 1966	Jan 6, 1966
Hawkins		Mrs	Bob			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Hawkins		Mrs	Bob			rough location of home	Jan 27, 1966
Haynes			Glenn			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Haynes	Jr		M	W		son of M W "Stub" and Ruth Orr Haynes; brother of Mrs Phil Sheffield	Jul 28, 1966
Haynes			M	W		aka "Stub"; husband of Ruth Orr Haynes; father of Mrs Phil Sheffield and M W Haynes, Jr	Jul 28, 1966
Haynes			R	A		bought out his partner, Arch Walker, in the firm of Haynes-Walker Lumber Company	Mar 17, 1966
Haynes			R	A		partner in the firm of Haynes-Walker Lumber Company	Mar 17, 1966
Haynes			R	A		on building committee for the Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Haynes			Ruth		Orr	daughter of Dr W Lawrence Orr and Inez Willis Orr; sister of Madge Orr Stubblefield and Billye Orr Crockett; wife of M W "Stub" Haynes; mother of Mrs Phil Sheffield and M W Haynes, Jr	Jul 28, 1966
Hearn		Rev	Isham	G		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1853	Nov 17, 1966
Henderson			Chester			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Henderson			Elsie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Henderson			Melvin			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Henderson			Michael			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Herring			Pickney			ferryman at Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton in 1865, forced to abandon	Jan 28, 1965
Herrington			D	H		appointed by Board of Police in 1865 to hold election for officials for new town of Verona	Jan 28, 1965
Hester			W	O		2nd District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Hester			W	O		2nd District Supervisor 1920, photo	Sep 23, 1965
Hester			W	O		on Board of Supervisors at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Hidden			G	M		of Cross Roads precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Hodges		Mr				kept the Hodges postoffice in his home about 1891	Oct 13, 1966
Hogans		"Aunt"	Polly			ex-slave who lived in Fulton; wife of "Uncle" Anthony Hogans	Nov 4, 1965
Hogans		"Uncle"	Anthony			ex-slave who lived in Fulton, husband of Polly	Nov 4, 1965
Holcomb		Mrs	Sallie			had store in Friendship community about 4 miles west of Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Holland		Rev	J	C		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1845	Nov 17, 1966
Holley			G	A		monument to him and to his brother at the site of the Oakland Normal Institute	Feb 3, 1966
Holley			G	A		together with his brother operated the Oakland Normal Institute from 1884 to 1904	Feb 3, 1966
Holley			Hazel			taught Standard Training School at Fulton Methodist Church in 1924	Dec 15, 1966
Holley			J	T		monument to him and to his brother at the site of the Oakland Normal Institute	Feb 3, 1966
Holley			J	T		together with his brother operated the Oakland Normal Institute from 1884 to 1904	Feb 3, 1966
Holley			Joe			1st District Supervisor about 1906	Aug 26, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Holly			Charlie			kept a store on the campus of the Oakland Normal Institute, kept the Yale postoffice in his store	Oct 13, 1966
Hood			Duvall			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Hood			Ellis	Lee		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922.	Feb 24, 1966
Hooper			Arthur			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Hooper			Voner			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Hooper		Mrs	Bell			sister of Dr "Matt" Reed's wife and of Mrs Ann Mathis	Mar 18, 1965
Hopkins			Billy			brought the mail from Tremont to Shekal	Oct 13, 1966
Hopper			George			ferryman at Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton in 1865, failed to make bond, was arrested and returned to his post in army	Jan 28, 1965
Horn			Oscar			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Horn			Viola			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Houston						owned timber in the river bottom above the Tombigbee River crossing at Fulton	Jul 29, 1965
Houston			Charlie			lives in what was once the Stoddard Ferguson home	Sep 22, 1966
Houston			George			kept the Lunch postoffice in his home, father of Rotch Houston	Oct 13, 1966
Houston			Rotch			son of George Houston	Oct 13, 1966
Houston			Rotch			provided information about the Tubby postoffice	Oct 13, 1966
Houston		Mr				night watchman for county jail 1942	May 27, 1965
Howard			Byron			location of home in Fulton; married Lillie Bell Nanney	Apr 28, 1966
Howard			Lillie	Bell	Nanney	married Byron Howard, son of Dr M W Howard, sister of Phillip Nanney	Apr 28, 1966
Howard			Prentiss			gave parties for young people	Jan 14, 1965
Howard			Prentiss			location of family home	May 6, 1965
Howard			Prentiss			son of Dr M W Howard, brother of Byron Howard father of Ruth and Ripple Howard	Apr 28, 1966
Howard			Ripple			daughter of Prentiss Howard, sister of Ruth Howard	Apr 28, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Howard			Ruth			daughter of Prentiss Howard, sister of Ripple Howard	Apr 28, 1966
Howard		Dr				rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Howard		Dr				land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Howard		Dr				father of Josephine Howard	Dec 1, 1966
Howard		Dr	M	W		at one time owned the house eventually owned by Zerada Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Howard		Dr	M	W		land transaction	Apr 28, 1966
Howard		Miss	Josephine			played organ for church weddings, daughter of Dr Howard	Dec 1, 1966
Howard		Mrs	M	W		location of home in Fulton	Apr 28, 1966
Howell			H	D		appointed by Board of Police in 1865 to hold election for officials for new town of Verona	Jan 28, 1965
Howell			H	L		son of Mr and Mrs W R Howell; brother of Mary Howell Tandy	Sep 1, 1966
Howell			H	L		approximate death date	Sep 1, 1966
Howell			J	W		president of the Board of Supervisors 1920, 5th District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Howell			Murray			partner in the firm of Propst and Howell which operated a planing mill	Mar 17, 1966
Howell			W	R		land transaction, father of H L Howell and Mary Howell Tandy, operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Howell		Mrs	W	R		land transaction, mother of H L Howell and Mary Howell Tandy; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Hudson			J "Jim"	S		sheriff of Itawamba County 1896 through 1899, land transaction, father of Leema Hudson, Owen Hudson, Sanders Hudson and Jewel Hudson; killed in tornado in Synder, Oklahoma three weeks after moving there in 1905	Nov 3, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Hudson			Jewel			offspring (unknown sex) of J S "Jim" Hudson, killed in tornado in Snyder, Oklahoma three weeks after moving there with parents and siblings in 1905; siblings are Leema, Owen, and Sanders Hudson	Nov 3, 1966
Hudson			Jim			built the Bob Senter home, sheriff after 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Hudson			Leema			daughter of J S "Jim" Hudson, niece of Sam Hudson of New Salem community	Nov 3, 1966
Hudson			Owen			son of J S "Jim" Hudson, killed in tornado in Snyder, Oklahoma three weeks after moving there with parents and siblings in 1905; brother of Leema, Sanders and Jewel Hudson	Nov 3, 1966
Hudson			Sam			of New Salem community, uncle of Lema Hudson and Sanders Hudson	Nov 3, 1966
Hudson			Sanders			son of J S "Jim" Hudson, brother of Leema, Owen and Jewel Hudson; nephew of Sam Hudson of New Salem community	Nov 3, 1966
Hudson		Mrs	J "Jim"	S		killed in tornado in Snyder, Oklahoma three weeks after moving there in 1905; mother of Leema Hudson, Owen Hudson, Sanders and Jewel Hudson	Nov 3, 1966
Hughes			Singleton			of Guntown precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Hughes			W	C		land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Hughes			Walter			mail contractor for Fulton-Tupelo route for a short time during 1918	Jul 8, 1965
Hughes		Mrs	Vivian			past owner or widow of past owner of property that was the subject of the column, formerly Mrs N W Nanney	Sep 1, 1966
Hughes		Mrs	W	C		land transaction; with husband operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Hughey			John			worked as a timber scaler for Houston Brothers logging operation	Mar 10, 1966
Humphries		Maj	D	W		elected Lt Col of the new regiment served by Joseph Gilbert Greene in the Civil War in 1862	Jan 20, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Hussey			C			loaned money to County to buy salt and cotton for benefit of destitute families of soldiers	Jan 21, 1965
Hussey		Dr	C			authorized by Board of Police to borrow money on behalf of the County	Jan 21, 1965
Ingram		Rev	J	H		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1902 and 1903	Dec 8, 1966
Isbell			Edgar			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Isbell			Marvin			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Isbell			Rachel		York	her funeral was the last held in old frame building for Methodist Church about 1930; sister of Rev J W York, mother of Rev Edgar Isbell	Dec 15, 1966
Isbell			Ruth			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Isbell		Rev	Edgar			of Missouri, son of Rachel York Isbell	Dec 15, 1966
Jarvis			Elmo			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			Elmo			brought up the rear on a wagon trip home from school basketball game 1918 - 1919	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			Eron			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			Lala			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			Raymond			student at Pleasant Site School 1918 - 1919	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			Raymond			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Jarvis			W	E		Chancery Clerk in 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Jernigan		Rev	E	L		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit 1943 through 1945	Dec 15, 1966
Johnson			A	B		taught mathematics and commercial work at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Johnson			Bobby			together with his wife, presently (1966) rent the former William Baylus Bourland home from Mrs John Burdine	Nov 10, 1966
Johnson			Caroline			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Johnson			Cecil			at time of writing, owned land where Grimes postoffice stood	Sep 22, 1966
Johnson			David			newspaper reporter for Fulton Reporter in August 1888	Apr 8, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Jones		Mr				operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's	Mar 17, 1966
Justice			Trannie			carried mail from the Fulton end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Keistler		Rev	William	L		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1863 & 1864	Nov 17, 1966
Keistler		Rev	William	L		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1863 and 1864	Nov 24, 1966
Kennedy		Miss	Carra			sister of Dr O S Kennedy, kept the Rara Avis postoffice until she married	Oct 13, 1966
Kennedy		Miss	Carra			did not actually keep the postoffice at Rara Avis (a correction of previous column)	Oct 20, 1966
Kennedy		Miss	Lillie			kept the postoffice at Rara Avis	Oct 20, 1966
Kent			H	B		member of the Board of Supervisors 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Keyes						husband of Anna Turner Keyes, circuit clerk 1870 and 1871	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes			Anna		Turner	of Bethel, Tennessee; cousin of Judge Newman Cayce; niece of "Dock" Cayce of Fulton	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes			James			settled near Keyes Cemetery, his family members were the first to be buried in Keyes Cemetery, father of the Mr Keyes who married Miss Anna Turner of Bethel, Tennessee	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes			James			father of W H Keyes; came from Alabama in 1838, died in 1866; member of Board of Police about 1839, provided for and cared for Keyes Cemetery, account of life and career as told by Col W L Clayton	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			James			husband of Susanna W or M Keyes; father of Leroy T Keyes and W H Keyes; grandfather of Dr Claude Keyes; birth and death dates	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			Leroy	T		son of James and S M Keyes, gravestone dates	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			Susanna	M or W		wife of James Keyes; mother of Leroy T Keyes and W H Keyes; grandmother of Dr Claude Keyes, birth and death dates	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			W	H		built the Leonard Robinson house	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes			W	H		in 1861 built the house later known as the "Benson House"	Aug 19, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Keyes			W	H		father of Mrs Daisy Thompson	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			W	H		son of James Keyes; inherited land, father of Dr Claude Keyes	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			W	H		son of James Keyes	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes			W	H		father of Daisy Keyes Thompson and Erin Keyes Mitts	Aug 11, 1966
Keyes		Dr	Claude			son of W H Keyes; grandson of James Keyes	Aug 4, 1966
Keyes		Mr				husband of Anna Turner Keyes of Bethel, Tenn	Aug 19, 1965
Keys			William	H		appointed by Board of Police to be overseer of roads inside Fulton	Jan 28, 1965
Kilgore		Rev	E	C		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1879	Nov 24, 1966
Kilpatrick			Bill			one of the trustees of property of Fulton Methodist Church about 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Kilpatrick			W	L		shipped lumber on the new Mississippian railroad about January 1925	Apr 7, 1966
Kilpatrick			W	L		in 1940, together with two others, bought the Mississippian railroad from John T Cochrane	Apr 14, 1966
Kilpatrick			Wesley			shipped lumber on the new Mississippian railroad about January 1925; operated a planing mill at Beans Ferry	Apr 7, 1966
Kilpatrick	Jr	Mrs	W	L		operated the "Kiddie Kollege" and took her kindergarten pupils on a train ride on the Mississippian	Apr 14, 1966
Kilpatrick	Sr		S	W		operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's called Kilpatrick Lumber Company	Mar 17, 1966
Kilpatrick	Sr		W	L		operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's called Kilpatrick Lumber Company	Mar 17, 1966
Kimmens			J	A		of Saltillo precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Kirk			Jimmie			her brother was a doctor, wrote to Zereda's aunt in 1893; lived in Kirkville, helped sort mail at the Kirkville post office	Sep 22, 1966
Kirk		Dr	James			Kirkville named for him	Sep 22, 1966
Kirk		Dr	R	D "Dink"		grandfather of Dr Robert D Kirk, Jr of Tupelo, operated a store and post office at Kirkville	Sep 22, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Kirk	Jr	Dr	Robert	D		grandson of Dr R D "Dink" Kirk, of Tupelo	Sep 22, 1966
Kirksey			A	S		tax assessor at one time	Aug 4, 1966
Kyle			James	W		of Saltillo precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Kyle			Jesse	H		of Johnson precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Landrum			Wm			leased Fulton ferry at Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Lansford		Prof				matron at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Lawhon		Rev	L	C		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit 1946 through 1951	Dec 15, 1966
Lay			Edith			the only girl in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 24, 1966
Lee			Ben			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Lee			Estelle			daughter of Mr and Mrs Della L Lee, location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Lee			H			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Lee			Sedera			daughter of W H Lee, sister of Voldry Lee and Troy Lee	May 26, 1966
Lee			Troy			son of W H Lee, brother of Sedera Lee Campbell, and sibling of Voldry Lee	May 26, 1966
Lee			Voldry			offspring of W H Lee, sibling of Sedera Lee Campbell and Troy Lee	May 26, 1966
Lee			W	H		land transaction; brother of Mrs J W Roberts	May 26, 1966
Lee			W	H		father of Sedera Lee Campbell, Voldry Lee, and Troy Lee	May 26, 1966
Lee		Mr	Della	L		land transaction	May 5, 1966
Lee		Rev	Andrew	J		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1855	Nov 17, 1966
Lee		Rev	Christenberry			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1847	Nov 17, 1966

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Leech			Ida		Bourland	daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland, sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffrie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Lesley			Ada	Mae		student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lesley			Jack			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lesley			Jim			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lesley			Minnie	Lee		student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lesley			Offie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lesley			Troy			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Ligon			E	R		appointed by Board of Police in 1865 to hold election for officials for new town of Verona	Jan 28, 1965
Lindley			Will	C		Project Engineer at the beginning of the first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Lindsey			John	W		brother of Miss Martha Lindsey, lived at Van Buren community in February 1856	Jan 27, 1966
Lindsey			Josiah			having to do with Board of Police business about 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Lindsey			Martha			teacher at a female academy at Richmond during 1855 and 1856, married James M Williams, sister of John W Lindsey	Jan 27, 1966
Lindsey		"Aunt"	Rushie		Clifton	location of home in Fulton, colored woman	Jun 2, 1966
Little			Jess			operated store in which the Abney postoffice was kept	Sep 29, 1966
Little		Mrs	Jess			kept the Abney postoffice in the store operated by her husband	Sep 29, 1966
Livingston			William	F		School Commissioner District 2	Jan 21, 1965
Livingston			William	P		one of the first School Commissioners of the public school system appointed 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Livington			M	F		of Johnson precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Lockridge			A	D		kept the Shekel postoffice at Lockridge Mill	Oct 13, 1966
Loden			"Bill"			kept the first postoffice at Dorsey	Oct 6, 1966
Loden			Abb			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Loden			Arthur			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Loden			Bill			rough location of home near Bethel Church in the Dorsey community	Apr 29, 1965
Loden			Edna			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Loden			Emma			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Loden			John			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Loden			Sam			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Lollar	Jr		A	L		circuit clerk 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Lollar			L "Alec"	A		circuit clerk in 1924	Mar 4, 1965
Long			Charlie	P		Circuit Judge 1924	Mar 4, 1965
Long			F	A		public school teacher in Itawamba County in 1873	Feb 10, 1966
Long			George			one of the more prominent voices heard at the Sacred Harp singings during the early 1900's at Union Hill	Dec 23, 1965
Long			Sam	H		attorney, son of Judge Charlie P Long	Mar 4, 1965
Long		Rev	Eugene			attended Itawamba Agricultural High School during mid or late 1920's	Mar 3, 1966
Long		Rev	R	L		pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church June 1956 through May 1958	Dec 22, 1966
Lott	Jr	Rev	W	R		District Superintendent for the Fulton Methodist Church July 1966	Jan 5, 1967
Love		Dr	Ross	B		at time of writing of this column, his office was located in a house on Main Street in Fulton which was once the home of Miss Zereda Greene's aunt, Mrs J N Mullins	Sep 9, 1965
Maclin		Rev	William			of the Memphis Conference; listed as pastor of the Bull Mountain Mission in 1840	Nov 17, 1966
Magness			A	J		traffic manager of the Mississippian railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Marshall			C	E		brought salt from Jackson during Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
Martin			Beatrice		Gillespie	second assistant at Fulton School 1917-1918, wife of Fred Martin	Mar 18, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Martin			Bell			postmaster of the Abney postoffice kept in the store of Duke Martin	Sep 29, 1966
Martin			Calvin			member of Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965
Martin			Duke			operated the store in which the Abney postoffice was kept	Sep 29, 1966
Martin			Fred			husband of Beatrice Gillespie	Mar 18, 1965
Martin			Fred			appointed postmaster of the Dorsey postoffice during the late 1920's	Sep 29, 1966
Martin			Henry			teacher at the Male Academy at Richmond in September 1855	Jan 27, 1966
Martin			Howard			rough location of his home	Oct 13, 1966
Martin			Maggie		Sheffield	wife of Whit Martin; mother of Mrs Jessie Martin Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Martin			Mildred		Gray	attended Itawamba Agricultural High School during mid or late 1920's	Mar 3, 1966
Martin	Sr		P	A		present (1966) home near the present Dorsey postoffice	Oct 6, 1966
Martin			Whit			husband of Maggie Sheffield Martin; father of Mrs Jessie Martin Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Martin			Whit			history of his home	Jul 21, 1966
Martin			Whit			photo of his home	Jul 21, 1966
Martin			Whit			location of home	Aug 4, 1966
Martin			William	A		rough location of home near Bethel Church in the Dorsey community	Apr 29, 1965
Martin			William	A		photo with mail cart spring 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Martin		Mrs	Alma			girlhood friend of Martha Jane Ward Greene	Sep 9, 1965
Mattox		Rev	W	W		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1908	Dec 8, 1966
Mattox			A	J		advertiser in the newspaper 1930-1933	Nov 11, 1965
Mattox			David			of New Salem precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Mattox			David			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Mattox			Edith			granddaughter of Mrs Rhodie Conwill Black	Jan 13, 1966
Mattox			J	E		operated a mill in Fulton called J E Mattox and Son	Mar 17, 1966
Mattox			Juddie			granddaughter of Mrs Rhodie Conwill Black	Jan 13, 1966
Mattox			Quinn			operated a mill in Fulton called J E Mattox and Son	Mar 17, 1966
Mattox		Mrs				sister of Dr "Matt" Reed's wife, sister of Mrs Bell Hooper	Mar 18, 1965
Mattox		Rev	W	C		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1920	Dec 8, 1966
Maxcy			Bert			kept the Eastman postoffice in the ginhouse of Maxcy's Mill	Oct 13, 1966
Maxcy			John	Ellis		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 24, 1966
Maxcy			Leon			together with one other man, section foreman of the Mississippi railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Maxcy			Lorraine			at time of writing of this column, still had two pieces of costume jewelry distributed in a catalogue of the J Lynn Company during the early 1900's	Dec 2, 1965
Mayfield			Allen	Lane		husband of Emma Pettus Newbold Mayfield, marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Mayfield			Emma	Pettus	Newbold	wife of Allen Lane Mayfield, marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Mayfield		Dr				gave certificates of disability to Joseph Gilbert Greene during Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
McAdams			H	E		operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's	Mar 17, 1966
McAdams			H	E		land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
McAdams		Mrs	H	E		land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
McAilily		Rev	Roy			pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church July 1966	Jan 5, 1967
McAilily		Rev	Roy	D		pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church June 1963 to present (Dec 22, 1966)	Dec 22, 1966
McCormick		Rev	Marlin			Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit 1940 through 1942	Dec 15, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
McCullough			Bart			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
McCullough			Bonner			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
McCullough			Sumpter			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
McDonald		Mr				had mail contract for Tupelo-Fulton route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
McDonald		Mr				carried mail from the Tupelo end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
McDougal			D	R		rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
McDougal			John			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
McDougal		Rev	D	R		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1910 and 1911	Dec 8, 1966
McDougal		Rev	John			Miss Zereda Greene's mother boarded in his home during the time she ran a millinery store in Fulton in the 1890's	Jun 3, 1965
McFadden			B	B		elected president of Board of Police 1865	Jan 28, 1965
McFadden			Collie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
McFadden			Enue			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
McFadden			Estella			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
McFadden			W	Collie		husband of Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden, father of Charlie, Mada Sue, and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr	Jun 2, 1966
McFadden	Jr		W	C		son of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden, brother of Charlie, Mada Sue, and Rivers McFadden	Jun 2, 1966
McFadden		Mrs	Collie			land transaction	May 26, 1966
McFadden		Mrs	W	C		land transaction	Jun 2, 1966
McFadden, Farrar			Alma		Phillips	wife of W Collie McFadden, mother of Charlie, Mada Sue, and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr	Jun 2, 1966
McFerrin			Arthur	Kermit		of McFerrin Brothers store at Mantachie	Aug 25, 1966
McKee			Velma		Burch	granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
McLean			N			in charge of the "classical" department of the Itawamba Academy April 1860	Jan 27, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
McMaster			Margaret		Whitesides	daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides, wife of W P McMaster	Jul 21, 1966
McMaster			W	P		husband of Margaret Whitesides McMaster	Jul 21, 1966
McMullan			Irene			taught music at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
McNeece			Gladys			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
McVay			Bob			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen; bookkeeper for TKE Drug Store	Feb 3, 1966
McWilliams			Jessie			having to do with Board of Police business about 1865	Jan 28, 1965
McWilliams		Mrs				taught a private school for girls during late 1840's and into the 1850's in Fulton	Jan 27, 1966
Medley			William			School Commissioner District 4	Jan 21, 1965
Medley			William			one of the first School Commissioners of the public school system appointed 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Miles			John			son of Tom Miles, mail carrier, also helped carry mail February 1906	Jul 1, 1965
Miles			Tom			carried mail from Tupelo to Fulton	Jun 24, 1965
Miles			Tom			hired about December 1904 to carry mail on the Fulton-Tupelo route	Jul 1, 1965
Miles			Tom			carried mail from Fulton to Tupelo summer of 1907	Sep 16, 1965
Miles			Tom			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Miller			Dudley			trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Miller			John			of Ryans Well precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Miller			John	C		land agent; bought from an Indian the land on which Fulton now stands	Apr 8, 1965
Miller			Robert	A		land agent; bought from an Indian the land on which Fulton now stands	Apr 8, 1965
Miller		Dr				wrote "A History of North Mississippi Methodism, 1820 - 1900"	Dec 1, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Miller		Dr	Gene	Ramsey		wrote "A History of North Mississippi Methodism 1820 - 1900" used for Miss Greene's research on the Fulton Methodist Church	Nov 17, 1966
Miller		Rev	John	A		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1854	Nov 17, 1966
Mills			D	Irsle		chancery clerk 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Mills			Jessie		Martin	daughter of Whit and Maggie Sheffield Martin, wife of Woodrow Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Mills			Woodrow			husband of Jessie Martin Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Mitts			Erin		Keyes	daughter of Anna Turner Keyes	Aug 19, 1965
Mitts			Erin		Keyes	daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Keyes, sister of Daisy Keyes Thompson	Aug 11, 1966
Mitts		Mr				postmaster at Tupelo in 1918	Jul 8, 1965
Mize			Paul			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Moberly			Minnie			taught English and Latin at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Montgomery			Emma	Randle	Cummings	wife of Hon S A Montgomery, daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Montgomery			J	E		member of the Board of Supervisors 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Montgomery		Hon	S	A		husband of Emma Randle Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Moore			Birdie			sister of J M "Jim" Moore, teacher about 1904 - 1905	Feb 11, 1965
Moore			Clem			gave parties for young people	Jan 14, 1965
Moore			Clem			attended school on South Clifton in Fulton in 1863	Jan 27, 1966
Moore			Clem			first cousin of Mary Beth Moore Clark	Jan 27, 1966
Moore			Irwin			provided and cared for a number of the floribunda roses at Keyes Cemetery	Aug 11, 1966
Moore			J "Jim"	M		teacher about 1904	Feb 11, 1965
Moore			Marie			daughter of Mr and Mrs W J "Jim" Moore, location of home in Fulton	Jun 9, 1966
Moore			R	C "Curtis"		teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Moore			Sam			gave parties for young people	Jan 14, 1965
Moore			T	O		teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Moore			Vivian			daughter of Mr and Mrs W J "Jim" Moore; location of home in Fulton	Jun 9, 1966
Moore			W	J		land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Moore			William	H		of Fulton precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Moore		Mr				probate clerk for quite a while until defeated by Eli Phillips in 1858	Jul 14, 1966
Moore		Rev	A	F		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1917 and 1918	Dec 8, 1966
Moore		Rev	Wilson			of the Alabama Conference; listed as pastor of the Bull Mountain Mission in 1840	Nov 17, 1966
Morgan			Sam			kept the Morganton postoffice in his home in the New Salem community	Oct 6, 1966
Morgan			William	Q		land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Morris			Walter			home was across the road from the Bigby Fork postoffice in 1900	Sep 29, 1966
Morrow			Bill			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Morrow		Mrs				rough location of home in Fulton in 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Morse			John			built the Methodist church in 1879-1880	Apr 8, 1965
Morse			John			given contract to build the ferry boat in 1879	Jul 29, 1965
Morse			John			assisted the carpenter on the remodeling of the J P Baldridge home	Jul 28, 1966
Morse			John			built the building given by M C Cummings to the Methodists in 1880	Nov 24, 1966
Morse			John			approximate age in 1930; built original building for Methodist Church in 1880 and drove nails in 1930 construction	Dec 15, 1966
Moss			Jesse			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen;	Feb 3, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Mother						provided information to Miss Greene about a Dr Felix Underwood who attended the last private school in the county during the early 1900's	Feb 3, 1966
Mullins			Betty		Greene	aunt of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Mullins	Sr		George			partner in the store called Mullins and Mullins in which the Evergreen postoffice was kept; partner with George Mullins, Jr	Sep 29, 1966
Mullins	Jr		George			partner in the store called Mullins and Mullins in which the Evergreen postoffice was kept; partner with George Mullins, Sr	Sep 29, 1966
Mullins			John			operated the store in which the Evergreen postoffice was kept until 1901	Sep 29, 1966
Mullins		Mrs	J	N		aunt of Zereda Greene	Sep 9, 1965
Murff			C	G		of Tupelo; architect for construction on Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Murff		Rev	J	R		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1914 and 1915	Dec 8, 1966
Murphy			Lercie			attended Itawamba Agricultural High School during mid or late 1920's; funny story about her talking in class	Mar 3, 1966
Myers			J	G S		perhaps kept the Bolands postoffice in 1862	Sep 29, 1966
Myers		Rev	S	B		officiated a wedding in the Fulton Methodist Church 1900	Dec 1, 1966
Nabors			Beulah			teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Nabors			Bill			attorney; superintendent of the Sunday School in Fulton	May 13, 1965
Nabors			Bill			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901; attorney	Jan 6, 1966
Nabors			W	A		land transaction	Jun 16, 1966
Nabors			W	A		attorney; Superintendent of Sunday School for the Methodist Church during early 1900's	Dec 8, 1966
Nanney			Esquire			land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Nanney			Jackson			possible land ownership	Dec 9, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Nanney			Jess			carried mail between Fulton and Tupelo for Dr J M Walker contract from 1896 to 1900	Jun 24, 1965
Nanney			Jess			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Nanney			Phillip			brother of Lillie Bell Phillip Howard, lived in Tupelo	Apr 28, 1966
Nanney			Uriah			land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Nanney			Will			recollects the town of Old Fulton	Dec 9, 1965
Nanney			Wren			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Nanney		Dr	N	W		land transaction	Sep 1, 1966
Nanney		Mrs	N	W		later became Mrs Vivian Hughes	Sep 1, 1966
Nelson			D	P		land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Newbold			Ben	B		location of home in Fulton	Jun 2, 1966
Newbold			Ben	B		land transaction	Jun 2, 1966
Newbold			Emma			daughter of Captain B B Newbold, sister of Kate Newbold and Will Newbold; location of home in Fulton	May 26, 1966
Newbold			Kate			taught school	May 26, 1966
Newbold			Kate			daughter of Captain B B Newbold, sister of Emma Newbold and Will Newbold; location of home in Fulton	May 26, 1966
Newbold			Will			son of Captain B B Newbold, brother of Kate Newbold and Emma Newbold; location of home in Fulton	May 26, 1966
Newbold			Will	J		land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Newbold		"Captain"	B	B		father of Kate Newbold, Emma Newbold and Will Newbold; location of home in Fulton; head of one of the only Catholic families in town for a while	May 26, 1966
Newbold		Mrs	B	B		land transaction	May 26, 1966
Newbold						rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Newman		Rev	W	C		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1923	Dec 15, 1966
Newton		Capt	J	B		appointed various duties by Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965
Noe			Vista		Maxcy	she and four other girls appeared at a party in the same dress about 1920	Dec 2, 1965
Odum			E	P		obtained a liquor license for Fulton in 1865	Jan 28, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Oliphant			T	A		taught science and mathematics at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Orr			Inez		Willis	daughter of Lewis J Willis, sister of Gena Willis Savage, Noonan Willis and Paul Willis	Jun 9, 1966
Orr			Inez		Willis	wife of Dr W Lawrence Orr, mother of Ruth Orr Haynes, Madge Orr Stubblefield, and Billye Orr Crockett; well known for her hospitality & parties	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			Julian			died at Houston, TX; had an adopted son	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			Julian			son of Mr and Mrs W G Orr, brother of Susie May Orr Burch and Dr W L Orr	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			W	G		land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Orr			W	G		sold land later used as part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Orr			W	G		land transaction	May 5, 1966
Orr			W	L		husband of Inez Willis Orr	Jun 9, 1966
Orr			W	G		land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Orr			W	G		history of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			W	G		land transaction	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			W	G		photo of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966
Orr			W	G		father of Susie May Orr Burch, Dr W Lawrence Orr and Julian Orr; grandfather of Katherine Burch and of the three daughters of Dr W L Orr (the three daughters are named)	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Dr				history of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Dr	Lawrence			road with mail carriers during trips home from medical college	Jun 24, 1965
Orr		Dr	W	L		enjoyed the old sacred harp "singsings" in "doublequick" time	Dec 23, 1965
Orr		Dr	W	Lawrence		son of Mr and Mrs W G Orr, brother of Susie May Orr Burch and Julian Orr	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Dr	W	Lawrence		history of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Orr		Dr	W	Lawrence		photo of home in Fulton	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Dr	W	Lawrence		husband of Inez Willis Orr, father of Ruth Orr Haynes, Madge Orr Stubblefield, and Billye Orr Crockett, land transaction; died May 1955	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Mrs	W	L		appearance of her house the same in 1965 as it was in 1900	Aug 19, 1965
Orr		Mrs	W	L		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Orr		Mrs	W	L		offered land to Fulton Methodist Church	Dec 22, 1966
Owen			S	S		elected agent of the new regiment served by Joseph Gilbert Greene in the Civil War in 1862	Jan 20, 1966
Page			J	T		on Board of Trustees of Itawamba Agricultural High School at time of opening 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Palmer			R	W		of Richmond precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Palmer			Will			one of the two black men who together with Jess Nanney carried mail between Fulton and Tupelo for Dr J M Walker contract from 1896 to 1900	Jun 24, 1965
Pate			Brown			of Burgesses precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Pate			Charles			trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Patton			Luther	Stanton		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 24, 1966
Patton		Mrs	Lloyde			granddaughter of Mrs Dora Conwill Boozer	Jan 13, 1966
Pearce			Emma	Bell	Turman	daughter of schoolmaster Prof M B Turman, wife of Roy Pearce	Feb 3, 1966
Pearce			Henry			father of Susie Pearce Booth and Miss Jeffie Pearce	Aug 26, 1965
Pearce			Henry			built roads; owned several mules; hired to haul steel for the bridge which replaced the ferry at the Tombigbee River	Aug 26, 1965
Pearce			Hiram			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen	Feb 3, 1966
Pearce			Jeffie			daughter of Henry Pearce; cousin of Leonard Stovall	Aug 26, 1965
Pearce			Jeffie			granddaughter of Katherine Whitesides	Jan 27, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Pearce			Leunnie		Ward	died Jul 1958 at age 88, cousin of Martha Jane Ward Greene; granddaughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Pearce			Marvin			sheriff 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Pearce			Marvin			funny story following practical joke, Methodist	Sep 23, 1965
Pearce			Roy			husband of Emma Bell Turman	Feb 3, 1966
Pennals		Mr				operated the store in which the Bigby Fork postoffice was kept about 1900	Sep 29, 1966
Pennington			E	E		of Amory; contractor for construction on Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Perry		Rev	J	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1873 and 1874	Nov 24, 1966
Phillips			Alma			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Phillips			Eli			clerk-elect approx 1865-66	Jan 28, 1965
Phillips			Eli			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Phillips			Eli			died between 1904 and 1908	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Eli			his career as public official	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Eli			husband of Irena E Collins	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Eli			chancery clerk 1859 - 1869, son of Jackie Phillips	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Eli			Probate Court Clerk in early 1860's, approx death date, history of his home after his death,	Sep 1, 1966
Phillips			Irena	E	Collins	wife of Eli Phillips	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Jack			lived in Union Hill	Dec 23, 1965
Phillips			Jackie			came from North Carolina and settled near Mooreville in late 1840's; father of Eli Phillips	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Lee			history of home in Fulton	Jun 16, 1966
Phillips			Sumter			son of Mr and Mrs Eli Phillips, secretary to Private John Allen in Washington D C	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Sumter			son of Eli Phillips; grandson of Jackie Phillips	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips			Sumter			heir of Mrs Irene Phillips, land transaction	Sep 1, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Phillips		Mrs	Eli			death date; lived with daughter in Amory after husband's death, rented to Methodist minister and family	Sep 1, 1966
Phillips		Mrs	Irene			land transaction; wife of Eli Phillips	Sep 1, 1966
Pierce			Charlie	Mae	Rogers	wife of Porter L Pierce; mother of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Norman Pierce, Mittie Walker Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Maxine			daughter of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; sister of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Norman Pierce and Mittie Walker Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Mittie	Walker		daughter of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; sister of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Norman Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Norman			son of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; brother of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Mittie Walker Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Porter	L		land transaction	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Porter	L		husband of Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; father of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Norman Pierce, Mittie Walker Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Pierce			Raymond			son of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; brother of Velora Pierce Gaither, Norman Pierce, Mittie Walker Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Plummer		Rev	Edward	B		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1854	Nov 17, 1966
Poe		Rev	J	A		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1897	Nov 24, 1966
Porter		Miss	Alyne			wrote "Papa was a Preacher"; cousin of Rev Robert Gilderoy Porter	Dec 1, 1966
Porter		Mrs	Robert	Gilderoy		story regarding plans for commencement at A & M College	Dec 1, 1966
Porter		Rev	Robert	Gilderoy		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1860 and 1862	Nov 17, 1966
Porter		Rev	Robert	Gilderoy		Methodist pastor at Fulton in 1860 and 1862	Dec 1, 1966
Post			A	P		mail contractor latter part of 1921	Jul 15, 1965
Post			Hubert			son of A P Post, mail contractor 1921-1928	Jul 15, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Post		Mr				had mail route Fulton-Tupelo early 1900's	Sep 16, 1965
Pounds			Wm			Recruiting Officer for enlistment of Joseph G Greene (Zereda Greene's grandfather) in the Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
Powell			J	W		as member of Board of Supervisors was a discouragement to unscrupulous bridge contractors	Aug 26, 1965
Powell			J	W		5th District Supervisor about 1906	Aug 26, 1965
Powell			J	W		5th District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Powell			J	W		on Board of Supervisors at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Powell		Mrs				land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Pratt			G	C		operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's	Mar 17, 1966
Pratt			G	C		on building committee for the Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Prestage						rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Prestage			Arthur			carried mail from Wallaces Mill to Sandy Springs in 1916 & 1917	Oct 6, 1966
Prestige			W	J		on County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Pruce		Mrs	Augie			daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige, had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Propst			Joe			partner in the firm of Propst and Howell which operated a planing mill	Mar 17, 1966
Puckett			E	L		in 1940 together with two others bought the Mississippian railroad from John T Cochrane	Apr 14, 1966
Puckett			E	L		president and general manager of the Mississippian railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Purnei			Glenn			operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's	Mar 17, 1966
Raburn			Green			kept the Raburnville postoffice in his home, father of Rev G S Raburn, rough location of home	Oct 13, 1966
Raburn		Rev	G	S		son of Green Raburn	Oct 13, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Raburn		Rev	G	S		carried the star route mail from Fulton to Rara Avis about 1902	Oct 13, 1966
Raburn		Rev	G	S		carried the mail from Fulton to Rara Avis in 1902	Oct 13, 1966
Ramsey		Rev	J	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1901	Dec 8, 1966
Rand			Harrison			son of Mrs Willie Rand	May 6, 1965
Rand			Harrison			son of Mrs Willie Rand; brother of Skittie Rand	Jun 23, 1966
Rand			Harrison			sustained head injury due to falling tree which affected his mind; died 1913	Jun 23, 1966
Rand			Skittie			daughter of Mrs Willie Rand	May 6, 1965
Rand			Skittie			died 1918	Jun 23, 1966
Rand			Skittie			daughter of Mrs Willie Rand; sister of Harrison Rand	Jun 23, 1966
Rand			Skittie			land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Rand		Mrs	Willie			description of her home	May 6, 1965
Rand		Mrs	Willie			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Rand		Mrs	Willie			sister of Captain E G Betts; died May 1910; buried with Mr and Mrs M C Cummings	Jun 23, 1966
Rand		Mrs	Willie			invalid; location and history of home in Fulton; mother of Skittie Rand, Harrison Rand and Mrs Febbie Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Rankin			J	I		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School during seven sessions beginning fall 1938 and ending spring 1945	Mar 24, 1966
Rankin			John			congressman; gave sermons at cemetery memorials	Jul 22, 1965
Rankin			John	E		congressman who sent 50 young trees to be planted on the new campus of the Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1920's	Feb 24, 1966
Rather		Dr	V	M		chairman of the building committee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Ratliff			David			member of Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965
Ray			Green			of Pleasanton precinct	Jan 21, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Ray			Juanita	C		taught home science and arts at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Rayburn			L	M		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School during the 1937-1938 session	Mar 24, 1966
Redfield			Frances		Sheffield	went with Miss Zereda Greene to the Epworth League Assembly at Grenada College in a Model T	Oct 28, 1965
Reed			Blanche			daughter of Luther and Lula Bess Reed; sister of Varnell Reed, Corinee Reed, Ruth Allen Reed, and Merle Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Corinee			daughter of Luther and Lula Bess Reed; sister of Varnell Reed, Ruth Allen Reed, Blance Reed, and Merle Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Forest			wrote "A Reed Family in America"; nephew of Samuel E Reed	Oct 6, 1966
Reed			Forest			at time of writing of column, owned the William W Reed place in which the Reedsville postoffice was kept	Oct 6, 1966
Reed			Jim			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Reed			Joe			gave parties for young people	Jan 14, 1965
Reed			Kip			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Reed			Lula	Bess		wife of Luther Reed, mother of five daughters, Varnell Reed, Corinee Reed, Ruth Allen Reed, Blanche Reed and Merle Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Luna		Walker	daughter of Dr J M Walker, wife of Dr Woodie Reed	Aug 19, 1965
Reed			Luther			teacher of Tilden School 1904	Feb 11, 1965
Reed			Luther			land transaction; location of home in Fulton; operated a store in Fulton; husband of Lula Bess Reed; father of five daughters (named)	May 5, 1966
Reed			Merle			daughter of Luther and Lula Bess Reed; sister of Varnell Reed, Corinee Reed, Ruth Allen Reed, and Blanche Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Myrtle			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Reed			Robert "Bob"			operated the store in which the Tilden postoffice was located; son of Dr M L Reed	Oct 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Reed			Ruth	Allen		daughter of Luther and Lula Bess Reed, sister of Varnell Reed, Corinee Reed, Blance Reed, and Merle Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Samuel	E		uncle of Forest Reed, married in 1886; he and his wife conducted the Reedsville postoffice in the home of his parents; son of William W Reed	Oct 6, 1966
Reed			Shelby			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Reed			Varnell			daughter of Luther and Lula Bess Reed; sister of Corinee Reed, Ruth Allen Reed, Blance Reed, and Merle Reed	May 5, 1966
Reed			Vernon			bought 1913 Ford from Jim Turner in 1915 and ran passengers to Tupelo on regularly scheduled "jitneys" for \$1.00 each way	Sep 16, 1965
Reed			Vernon			photo	Oct 28, 1965
Reed			William	W		father of Samuel E Reed; Reedsville postoffice was operated in his home	Oct 6, 1966
Reed		Dr	"Matt"			lived in Tilden early 1920's	Mar 18, 1965
Reed		Dr	M	L		operated the store in which the Tilden postoffice was located; father of Robert "Bob" Reed	Oct 6, 1966
Reed		Dr	Woodie			husband of Luna Walker Reed	Aug 19, 1965
Reed		Mrs				wife of Dr "Matt" Reed; sister of Mrs Ann Mattox and Mrs Bell Hooper	Mar 18, 1965
Reese		Mr				the first to be buried in the new part of Keyes Cemetery	Aug 4, 1966
Reeves			Lyola		Rogers	lived near Fulton; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Reeves			Sim			hailed goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Reeves			W	P		a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1880	Apr 8, 1965
Richardson					Rand	land transaction	Jun 23, 1966
Richardson			Alma			daughter of Mrs Febbie Richardson; granddaughter of Mrs Willie Rand; sister of David F Richardson, Rodney D Richardson and R W Richardson	Jun 23, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Richardson			David	F		son of Mrs Febbie Richardson, grandson of Mrs Willie Rand; brother of Rodney D, R W, and Alma Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Richardson			Lelia		Franks	daughter of John T Franks, helped with the mail at the Elfin postoffice kept in the home of her father	Oct 20, 1966
Richardson			R	W		son of Mrs Febbie Richardson, grandson of Mrs Willie Rand; brother of David R, Rodney D, and Alma Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Richardson			R	W		grandson of Mrs Willie Rand	Jun 23, 1966
Richardson			Rodney	D		son of Mrs Febbie Richardson, grandson of Mrs Willie Rand; brother of David R, R W, and Alma Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Richardson		Mrs	Febbie		Rand	daughter of Mrs Willie Rand, lived in the Ozark community; mother of Alma Richardson, David F Richardson, Rodney D Richardson & R W Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Riley			N	Z		carried mail from the Fulton end of Fulton-Tupelo route for a short time during 1915, was the first carrier to use a car, a T-Model Ford	Jul 8, 1965
Riley			N	Z		mail contractor beginning July 1 1920 for about one year	Jul 15, 1965
Ritchie			John	A		land transaction	Nov 10, 1966
Rives		Rev	Isaac	N		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1868	Nov 24, 1966
Roberts			Alford	R		widower with two young children at time of elopement with second wife, husband of Mary Ann Whitesides Roberts; fought in Civil War	Jul 21, 1966
Roberts			Burgess			son of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts; brother of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Ruby, Hortense and Jimmie Roberts	Jun 2, 1966
Roberts			Clyde			son of J W Roberts; brother of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Roberts			Denson			about 1915 bought 1914 Ford from Whig Gaither and began regularly scheduled passenger "jitneys" to Tupelo for \$1.00 each way	Sep 16, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Roberts			Denson			son of J W Roberts; brother of Mittie Roberts Barton Oris Roberts Brown, Clyde Roberts and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Roberts			J	W		land transaction	May 26, 1966
Roberts			J	W		father of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, Clyde Roberts, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Roberts			J	W		land transaction	Jun 2, 1966
Roberts			Jim			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Roberts			Jimmie			offspring of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts, sibling of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Burgess, Ruby and Hortense Roberts	Jun 2, 1966
Roberts			Martha		Cummings	sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Roberts			Mary	ann	Whiteside	wife of Alford K Roberts; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Roberts			Mary	Ann	Whitesides	eloped at the age of 13 or 14, daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides; wife of Alford R Roberts, interesting story about elopement	Jul 21, 1966
Roberts			Stark			kept the Clay postoffice in his store	Oct 6, 1966
Roberts		Mrs	Denson			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Roberts		Mrs	Denson			location of home in Fulton	Jun 2, 1966
Roberts		Mrs	J	W		sister of W H Lee	May 26, 1966
Roberts		Rev	E			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1853	Nov 17, 1966
Robertson			A			of Guntown precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Robinson			L	N		land transaction; location of home in Fulton	Apr 28, 1966
Robinson			L	N		location of home in Fulton	Jun 2, 1966
Robinson			Leonard			mention of his house	Aug 19, 1965
Robinson		Mrs	Leonard			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Roden			Ruby		Senter	daughter of Richard and Essie Senter, location of home in Fulton; brother of Richard Senter, Jr, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Dorothy Senter Bryant	Jun 23, 1966
Rodgers		Mrs	Beatrice			deputy chancery clerk at the time of the building of the new courthouse 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Rogers			Cliff			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Rogers			Green			rented the home of Elias Googe	Jun 16, 1966
Rogers			Jack			plowed the garden for the Greeses	Apr 21, 1966
Rogers			Linwood			lived at Gary, Indiana; son of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers			Lorraine		Baldrige	daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldrige, had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Rogers			Madison			Miss Zereda Greene attended a birthday for him at the home of Mrs M C Cummings sometime between 1901 and 1906	Apr 8, 1965
Rogers			Madison			nephew of Mrs Rogers; one of the orphans reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers			Oscar			lived at Banning, California; son of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers			Wm	A		appointed by Board of Police in Sept 1865 to contract for a new ferry boat for the Fulton ferry	Jan 28, 1965
Rouse			W "Bill"	A		kept the Raburnville postoffice in his home from 1897 until rural route were established	Oct 13, 1966
Rutledge			Henry	A		kept the Cardsville postoffice in his home, rough location of home	Sep 29, 1966
Rutledge			Stacy			attended Itawamba Agricultural High School during mid or late 1920's	Mar 3, 1966
Rutledge		Mrs	Henry	A		kept the Cardsville postoffice in his home, rough location of home	Sep 29, 1966
Rutledge		Mrs	W	G		granddaughter of Mrs Leodica Conwill Emerson	Jan 13, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Rutledge		Mrs	W	G		at time of writing of column owned part of the original old home place of Joseph Goodwin Conwill, great-grandfather of Zereda Greene	Jan 13, 1966
Rutledge		Mrs	W	G		daughter of "Billy" Goodwin	Mar 10, 1966
Sandlin			Gus			carried mail from the Fulton end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Sandlin			J	E		teacher between 1904 and 1915	Feb 11, 1965
Sandlin			J	E		principal at Fulton School 1915	Mar 11, 1965
Sandlin			J	E		attended school in a large two-story building built in 1883 on South Clifton in Fulton	Jan 27, 1966
Sandlin			Joe			died July 1952 at age 93; his father lived at the James Whitesides home during his teens	Jul 21, 1966
Sandlin		Mrs	Ezra			granddaughter of Mrs Rhodie Conwill Black	Jan 13, 1966
Sandlin		Mrs	Will			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen	Feb 3, 1966
Sargent		Rev	R			Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1893	Nov 24, 1966
Savage			Gena		Willis	daughter of Lewis J Willis, sister of Inez Willis Orr, Noonan Willis and Paul Willis,	Jun 9, 1966
Schumpert			Dan			husband of Isabell Whiteside Schumpert	Jul 21, 1966
Schumpert			H			Miss Zereda Greene's grandfather, Joseph Gilbert Greene, made mention in his diary of a visit to this man's home during the Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
Schumpert			Isabell		Whiteside	wife of Dan Schumpert; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside, one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Schumpert			Rhoda		Conwill	transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853;	Jan 13, 1966
Schumpert		Mrs	Rhoda		Conwill	transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853; sister of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Scott			R	A		taught agriculture at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Scruggs			Henry			rough location of home in Fulton	Jun 24, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Seggars			J	E		land transaction; carried star main route to Tupelo about 1912	Sep 1, 1966
Senter			Alfred			son of Richard and Essie Senter, location of home in Fulton, brother of Ruby Senter Roden, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Dorothy Senter Bryant, Gladys Senter Compere, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Senter			Alice			daughter of T "Tom" A Senter, sister of Charlie Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Billie			son of R "Bob" F Senter; brother of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Frances Senter Sprayberry and Virginia Ann Senter Chism	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Bob			passenger on the Fulton-Tupelo mail route operated by Jabe Gassaway during 1904 - 1908	Jun 24, 1965
Senter			Carrie		Sandlin	wife of Dr J T Senter	Apr 28, 1966
Senter			Carrie		Sandlin	killed in auto accident in 1941; wife of Dr J T Senter	Jun 16, 1966
Senter			Carrie		Sandlin	wife of Dr J T Senter; mother of Lionel Senter, Graden Senter, Frank Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Senter			Charlie			son of T "Tom" A Senter, brother of Alice Senter, husband of Vona Dulaney Senter, death date and cause	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Corinne			daughter of Jim Senter, sister of Hershel Senter, Paul Senter, Grady Senter and Wilma Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Curtis			teacher at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Senter			Essie			wife of Dr Richard Senter, location of home in Fulton, mother of Ruby Senter Roden, Richard Senter, Jr, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Dorothy Senter Bryant	Jun 23, 1966
Senter			Fonza		Willis	wife of R F Senter; marriage date, with husband operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Senter			Frank			son of Dr J T and Carrie Sandlin Senter, brother of Lionel Senter, Graden Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Senter			Frank			trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Senter			Graden			son of Dr J T and Carrie Sandlin Senter, brother of Lyonel Senter, Frank Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Senter			Grady			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Senter			Grady			son of Jim Senter, brother of Hershel Senter, Paul Senter, Corinne Senter and Wilma Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Hershel			was driving a wagon team full of young people on the way to church when the horses spooked and spilled the passengers - no one hurt, the incident was considered funny	Oct 14, 1965
Senter			Hershel			son of Jim Senter, killed with his wife in the Tupelo tornado; brother of Grady Senter, Paul Senter, Corinne Senter and Wilma Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			J	A		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School during the 1935 through 1937 sessions	Mar 24, 1966
Senter			J "Jim"	A		land transaction	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Jim			land transaction; father of Hershel Senter, Grady Senter, Paul Senter, Corinne Senter and Wilma Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Lyonel			son of Dr J T and Carrie Sandlin Senter, brother of Graden Senter, Frank Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Senter			Paul			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Senter			Paul			son of Jim Senter, brother of Hershel Senter, Grady Senter, Corinne Senter and Wilma Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			R	F		land transaction; in 1914 built and then operated a 2-story hotel (photo of hotel follows column) , husband of Fonza Willis Senter; marriage date,	Sep 1, 1966
Senter			R "Bob"	F		land transaction; father of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter, Frances Senter Sprayberry, and Virginia Ann Senter Chism, death date	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Robert	Willis		son of R "Bob" F Senter, brother of Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter, Frances Senter Sprayberry and Virginia Ann Senter Chism	Nov 3, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Senter			T	G		one of the trustees of property of Fulton Methodist Church about 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Senter			T "Tom"	A		land transaction; Chancery Clerk of Itawamba County beginning 1906; father of Charlie Senter and Alice Senter, death date	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Vona		Dulaney	wife of Charlie Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter			Wilma			daughter of Jim Senter; sister of Hershel Senter, Paul Senter, Grady Senter and Corinne Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Senter		Dr	J	T		husband of Carrie Sandlin Senter, land transaction	Apr 28, 1966
Senter		Dr	J	T		husband of Carrie Sandlin Senter, father of Lyonel Senter, Graden Senter, Frank Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Senter		Dr	J	T		land transaction	Jun 16, 1966
Senter		Dr	Jack			son of R "Bob" F Senter; brother of Robert Willis Senter, Billie Senter, Frances Senter Sprayberry and Virginia Ann Senter Chism	Nov 3, 1966
Senter		Dr	John			history of home in Fulton	Jun 16, 1966
Senter		Dr	John			photo of home	Jun 16, 1966
Senter		Dr	R	L		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Senter		Dr	Richard			rough location of home in Fulton	May 6, 1965
Senter		Dr	Richard			photo of home	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Dr	Richard			land transaction; location of home in Fulton	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Dr	Richard			died in 1964	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Dr	Richard			location and history of home in Fulton	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Dr	Richard			husband of Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton father of Ruby Senter Roden, Richard Senter, Jr, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Dorothy Senter Bryant	Jun 23, 1966
Senter	Jr		Richard			son of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton, brother of Ruby Senter Roden, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Dorothy Senter Bryant	Jun 23, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Senter		Mrs	Bob				
Senter		Mrs	Bob			mention of her house	Aug 19, 1965
Senter		Mrs	J	A		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Senter		Mrs	R	F		sold land later used as part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Senter		Mrs	R "Bob"	F		past owner or widow of past owner of property that was the subject of the column	Sep 1, 1966
Senter		Mrs	Richard			history of home in Fulton	Nov 3, 1966
Shannon			Robert			died in 1963	Jun 23, 1966
Shaw			H	B		of Wilbern S House precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Shaw			Oscar			superintendent of the Mississippi 1925 - 1939	Apr 7, 1966
Sheffield			"Belt"			hauled goods from Tupelo to Fulton early 1920's	Mar 25, 1965
Sheffield			Anna			photo with mail cart spring 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Sheffield			Anna			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Sheffield			Carrie	Rogers	Walker	wife of I L Sheffield; daughter of Dr J M Walker	Aug 19, 1965
Sheffield			Charlie	Lee		student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Sheffield			Chester			kept Buck postoffice in his store	Sep 22, 1966
Sheffield			"Check"			carried mail from the Tupelo end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Sheffield			Earlie	J		carried mail on rural route 1 out of Dorsey postoffice beginning 1905	Sep 29, 1966
Sheffield			Elzie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Sheffield			G	E		superintendent of Itawamba Agricultural High School for seven sessions beginning with the fall 1923 session	Mar 3, 1966
Sheffield			I	L		husband of Anna Rogers Walker Sheffield	Aug 19, 1965
Sheffield			I	L		attorney for Board of Supervisors 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Sheffield			I	L		attorney; son-in-law of Dr J M Walker	Feb 17, 1966
Sheffield			I	L		logs hauled to the site of his new house by oxen, attorney	Mar 10, 1966
Sheffield			Joe			provided information about food prices during depression	Nov 11, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Sheffield			Joe			sheriff 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Sheffield			Joe			one of the trustees of property of Fulton Methodist Church about 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Sheffield			Mildred		Senter	daughter of Richard and Essie Senter, location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Alfred Senter, Dorothy Senter Bryant, Gladys Senter Compere, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Sheffield			Orman			carried mail on one of two rural routes out of Dorsey at time of writing of column	Sep 29, 1966
Sheffield			Phillip	A		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School 1945-1948; president of the junior college/high school "combine" 1948 til death in 1960	Mar 24, 1966
Sheffield			Pink			location of his house	Dec 9, 1965
Sheffield			Trelvie			caretaker of Keyes Cemetery at time of column writing	Aug 4, 1966
Sheffield			W	S "Bet"		of Dorsey; postmaster of Dorsey about 1905	Jun 24, 1965
Sheffield			W	S "Bet"		postmaster of the Dorsey postoffice	Sep 29, 1966
Sheffield			Wheeler			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Sheffield		Mrs	Phil			daughter of M W "Stub" Haynes and Ruth Orr Haynes, sister of M W Haynes, Jr	Jul 28, 1966
Shipman		Rev	W	S		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1884 through 1886	Nov 24, 1966
Simmons			H	L		superintendent of Itawamba Agricultural High School during 1922-23 session	Feb 24, 1966
Simmons			Tommie			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Simmons		Col	John	M		defeated Malachi Crawford Cummings in the race for state senator immediately after the Civil War	Apr 8, 1965
Sims			Joe			partly reared by "Uncle Mack" Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Sims			Joe			husband of Nannie May Gaither Sims, lived with Sarah Rogers Cummings after their marriage and near the end of Mrs Cummings life	Apr 22, 1965
Sims			Nannie	May	Gaither	partly reared by "Uncle Mack" Cummings	Apr 22, 1965

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Sims			Nannie	May	Gaither	wife of Joe Sims; after her marriage to Mr Sims they lived with Sarah Rogers Cummings near the end of her life	Apr 22, 1965
Sims			Yancey			grandson of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Sims			Yancy			photo in front of the "Uncle Mack" Cummings home	Apr 22, 1965
Sisk		Mr				carried mail from the Tupelo end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Smith			A	B		given construction contract for one-story annex to the courthouse in 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Smith			Era			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Smith			G	W		rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Smith			Lockie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Smith			Rex			member of the Board of Supervisors 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Smith			Solomon			mentioned because someone else died in his home when Miss Zereda was a small child	Jul 29, 1965
Smith			Solomon			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Smith		Mr				lived in a houseboat just north of the ferry on the Tombigbee River at Fulton	Jul 29, 1965
Smith		Mrs	Reid			daughter of Hubert Stephens	Mar 10, 1966
Smith		Rev	A	C		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1858	Nov 17, 1966
Smotherman		Rev	Jesse	S		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1857	Nov 17, 1966
Smothers		Rev	Thomas	T		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1855	Nov 17, 1966
Snipes		Mr				carried mail from the Tupelo end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1908-1912	Jul 8, 1965
Spearman						some members of this family operated the Tremont postoffice	Oct 6, 1966
Spearman			Owen			member of the Board of Supervisors 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Spearman			Paul	D P		attorney 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Spencer			Charlie			cattleman	Jul 29, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Spradling			Bobby			donated building materials for building of Fulton Methodist Church parsonage 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Spradling			Willie			mention of location of future house	Jan 14, 1965
Spradling			Willie			rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Sprayberry			Buck			husband of Frances Senter Sprayberry	Nov 3, 1966
Sprayberry			Frances		Senter	daughter of R "Bob" F Senter; sister of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter and Virginia Ann Senter Chism; wife of Buck Sprayberry	Nov 3, 1966
Stanley			Jim			sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965
Stanley			Jim			a song leader at the old harp singing in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Stavall			P	O		on Board of Trustees of Itawamba Agricultural High School at time of opening 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Steel		Rev	Ferdinand	L		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1852	Nov 17, 1966
Steele			Bleuf			cotton grower during depression	Nov 11, 1965
Steele			J	B		operated a mill in Fulton in the early 1920's	Mar 17, 1966
Steele		Mrs	Bob			of Fulton, granddaughter of Rev L W Cain	Dec 8, 1966
Stegall			Quinton			fireman on the Mississippi railroad at present (1966)	Apr 14, 1966
Stephens			Genira			her name as schoolgirl in Cummingsville in 1861, mother of Oscar Grimes	Sep 22, 1966
Stephens			Hubert			father of Mrs Reid Smith	Mar 10, 1966
Stephens			Jimmie			depot agent for the Mississippi railroad 1961 to date (time of writing of the columns)	Apr 7, 1966
Stevenson		Mr				carpenter on the remodeling of the J P Baldridge home	Jul 28, 1966
Stewart			Rivers		McFadden	daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Charlie and Mada Sue McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr	Jun 2, 1966
Stewart			W	G		on building committee for the Methodist Church about 1930	Dec 15, 1966
Stidham		Mrs			Sheffield	daughter of W S "Bel" Sheffield	Sep 29, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Stone			Addine			daughter of Bunyon and Reba Stone, location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone			Bunyon			rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Stone			Bunyon			location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone			Bunyon			photo of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone			Bunyon			land transaction; history and location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone			Bunyon			postmaster of Fulton; husband of Reba Stone, father of Addine Stone and Malcolm Stone, died 1951 or 1952	May 5, 1966
Stone			D	J		of Cross Roads precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Stone			Debbie			daughter of Malcolm and Nita Stone, granddaughter of Bunyon and Reba Stone, sister of Thomas Stone, history and location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone			Henry			father of Dr John Stone; operated the Tremont postoffice	Oct 6, 1966
Stone			Malcolm			son of Bunyon and Reba Stone, location of home in Fulton; husband of Nita Stone, father of Thomas Stone and Debbie Stone	May 5, 1966
Stone			Nita			wife of Malcolm Stone; daughter-in-law of Bunyon Stone; history and location of home in Fulton; mother of Thomas Stone and Debbie Stone	May 5, 1966
Stone			Quint			cattleman	Jul 29, 1965
Stone			Reba			wife of Bunyon Stone; mother of Addine Stone and Malcolm Stone; location of home in Fulton, died 1957	May 5, 1966
Stone			Thomas			son of Malcolm and Nita Stone, grandson of Bunyon and Reba Stone; brother of Debbie Stone, history and location of home in Fulton	May 5, 1966
Stone		Capt	J	M		elected Colonel of the new regiment served by Joseph Gilbert Greene in the Civil War in 1862	Jan 20, 1966
Stone		Dr	J	H		purchased entire bond issue for new Fulton school building 1920	Sep 30, 1965
Stone		Dr	John			son of Henry Stone	Oct 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Stone		Rev	Sam	C		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1871 and 1872	Nov 24, 1966
Stovall			G	D		served in same unit with Joseph G Greene (Zereda Greene's grandfather) during Civil War	Jan 20, 1966
Stovall			Haydie			land owned by	Dec 9, 1965
Stovall			Ivy			teacher at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Stovall			Jim			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen;	Feb 3, 1966
Stovall			Leonard			relates story about hauling steel for bridge which replaced the ferry at Tombigbee	Aug 26, 1965
Stribling			Mary	J	Cates	land transaction; of Lee County	May 19, 1966
Stribling		Mrs	S	R		land transaction	May 26, 1966
Stroud			Christine		Mattox	attended Standard Training School at Grenada College in 1924	Dec 15, 1966
Stubblefield			Harold			husband of Madge Orr Stubblefield, father of William Howard Stubblefield and Nina Stubblefield	Jul 28, 1966
Stubblefield			Harold			member of building committee of Fulton Methodist Church about 1959	Dec 22, 1966
Stubblefield			Madge		Orr	daughter of Dr W Lawrence and Inez Willis Orr; wife of Harold Stubblefield; sister of Ruth Orr Haynes and Billye Orr Crockett; mother of William Howard Stubblefield and Nina Stubblefield	Jul 28, 1966
Stubblefield			Malcolm			member of the building committee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Summers			Alvie			son of Edd Summers	May 20, 1965
Summers			Alvie			operator of Fulton service station, photo	Oct 28, 1965
Summers			Audie			son of Edd Summers	May 20, 1965
Summers			Edd			sheriff 1904 - 1908	May 20, 1965
Sweat		Judge	N	S		great-grandson of Judge Newman and Fannie Graham Cayce	Apr 22, 1965
Tabb		Rev	Daniel			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1848	Nov 17, 1966
Tabler			Bill			sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Tabler			Bill			a song leader at the old harp singing in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Tandy			Mary		Howell	daughter of Mr and Mrs W R Howell; sister of H L Howell	Sep 1, 1966
Tandy			Roselyn			her funeral was the first one in the new Methodist Church building in 1931	Dec 15, 1966
Tapscott			Sam	W		wrote a book called "Backward Glances" containing historical information about Itawamba County	Sep 29, 1966
Taylor			Audie			location and style of home	May 6, 1965
Taylor			Clark			rough location of home in Fulton	Jul 1, 1965
Taylor			Jimmy			land transaction	Dec 29, 1966
Taylor			Kate	C		matron of the Itawamba Agricultural High School early 1920's; from Greensburg, Kentucky	Feb 17, 1966
Taylor			Kate	C		matron at Itawamba Agricultural High School at its first term beginning September 19, 1921	Feb 24, 1966
Taylor		Mrs	L	D		provided group photo of students and teachers at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Temple			L			of Shannon precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Thacker		Rev	Hartwell	H		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1866 and 1867	Nov 24, 1966
Thomas			John	V		sheriff	Jan 21, 1965
Thomas			John	V		sheriff-elect	Jan 28, 1965
Thomas		Mrs	Casper			an acquaintance of Miss Zereda Greene	Apr 29, 1965
Thomas		Rev	W	C		performed marriage of Eli Phillips and Irena E Collins in 1858	Jul 14, 1966
Thomas		Rev	W	C		together with others persuaded Mr Keyes to set a day for dressing the graves in the Keyes Cemetery	Aug 4, 1966
Thompson			Daisy		Keyes	of Tupelo; daughter of Anna Turner Keyes	Aug 19, 1965
Thompson			Daisy		Keyes	daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Keyes; sister of Erin Keyes Milts	Aug 11, 1966
Thompson			W	E		principal of Itawamba Agricultural High School during the sessions from 1930 to part of 1932	Mar 24, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Thompson		Mrs	Daisy			of Tupelo; daughter of W H Keyes	Aug 19, 1965
Thompson		Mrs	Daisy			daughter of W H Keyes; granddaughter of James Keyes	Aug 4, 1966
Thompson		Mrs	W	E		taught at Itawamba Agricultural High School and completed the 1932-33 term as principal after the death of her husband the principal	Mar 24, 1966
Thornberry			Jim			sang at old sacred harp "singing" at Oak Grove	Dec 23, 1965
Thornberry			Jim			he and his wife were song leaders at the old sacred harp singings in the community of Oak Grove	May 12, 1966
Thrash			Wayne			exhibited tobacco in the women's building at the fair in 1966	Aug 25, 1966
Toomer			B	F		died while sheriff-elect of Itawamba County	Jan 21, 1965
Toomer			Joshua			land transaction	Dec 9, 1965
Toomer			Travis			rough location of store in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Toomer			Will			cattleman	Jul 29, 1965
Townsend			D			of Shannon precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Tucker			John			depot agent for the Mississippi railroad 1947 - 1961	Apr 7, 1966
Turman		Prof	M	B		owned and operated one of the last private schools in Itawamba County about 3 miles east of Evergreen	Feb 3, 1966
Turner			Jim			about 1914 had a car which he ran to Tupelo on a regular schedule for passengers	Sep 16, 1965
Tutor		Mr				one of the many mail carriers on the Fulton-Tupelo route from 1928 to 1944	Jul 15, 1965
Umfress			Hortense		Roberts	wife of Roy Umfress; daughter of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts; sister of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Burgess, Ruby, and Jimmie Roberts	Jun 2, 1966
Umfress			Mertie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Umfress			Roy			husband of Hortense Roberts Umfress	Jun 2, 1966
Underwood		Dr	Felix			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen, served as the State Health Officer of Mississippi	Feb 3, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Van Griffin		Mr					
Van Hoosier			Ap			of Van Buren community, brought the two slabs of rock used for the front steps of the courthouse from Eastport when a boy of 15	Jun 30, 1966
Vaughn						helped carry mail between Fulton and Tupelo for a short time from 1900 to 1904	Jun 24, 1965
Waldrep		Rev	H	L		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1880	Nov 24, 1966
Waldrep			Eugene			son of R V Waldrep; brother of Eula Waldrep and Floyd Waldrep	Nov 3, 1966
Waldrep			Eula			daughter of R V Waldrep; sister of Eugene Waldrep and Floyd Waldrep	Nov 3, 1966
Waldrep			Floyd			son of R V Waldrep; brother of Eugene Waldrep and Eula Waldrep	Nov 3, 1966
Waldrep			Maggie		Walton	wife of R V Waldrep	May 26, 1966
Waldrep			R	V		husband of Maggie Walton Waldrep	May 26, 1966
Waldrep			R	V		father of Eula Waldrep, Eugene Waldrep and Floyd Waldrep	Nov 3, 1966
Waldrip		Mrs	R	V		land transaction	Nov 3, 1966
Waldrip		Mrs	Maggie		Walton	of Red Bay	Aug 19, 1965
Waldrip		Mrs	Ollie		Walton	Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891; of Red Bay, Alabama	Dec 1, 1966
Waldrop			A	C		Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891	Dec 1, 1966
Waldrop			Eula			at one time owned the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Waldrop			R	V		daughter of Mr and Mrs R V Waldrop; born about 1889	May 5, 1966
Waldrop			R	V		rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Walker			Arch			land transaction	May 5, 1966
Walker			Ben			partner in the firm of Haynes-Walker Lumber Company	Mar 17, 1966
						grandson of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Walker			J	M			
Walker		Dr				a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1880	Apr 8, 1965
Walker		Dr	J	M		rough location of home in Fulton about 1901	Jan 6, 1966
Walker		Dr	J	M		had contract to carry mail between Fulton and Tupelo from 1886 to 1900	Jun 24, 1965
Walker		Dr	J	M		land transaction	Aug 19, 1965
Walker		Dr	J	M		at one time owned the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Walker		Dr	J	M		father-in-law of Attorney I L Sheffield	Feb 17, 1966
Walker		Dr	J	M		at one time cultivated in cotton the land north of West Hill Street later sold and used for part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Wallace			Ester			one of the trustees of the First Methodist Church in 1880; land transaction as trustee	Nov 24, 1966
Wallace			Flavous	Deward		in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wallace			Osie			in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 24, 1966
Walton		Mr	Aca			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Walton			Billy			took charge of the Cliff postoffice after John Young Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966
Walton			Billy			ferryman on the Tombigbee River	Jul 29, 1965
Walton			Charlie			ferryman	Jul 29, 1965
Walton			Charlie			helped build the last ferry for Tombigbee River crossing at Fulton	Jul 29, 1965
Walton			Charlie			great-nephew of Bill Walton, the ferryman on the Tombigbee River	Jul 29, 1965
Walton			Edd			photo	Jul 29, 1965
Walton			Eddie			helped carry mail between Fulton and Tupelo for a short time from 1900 to 1904	Jun 24, 1965
						carried mail from the Fulton end of Fulton-Tupelo route from 1912-1916	Jul 8, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Walton			J	W		contracted for ferryman at Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Walton			J	T		at one time owned the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene	Jan 6, 1966
Walton			J	T		moved into the house eventually owned by Zereda Greene mid 1890's	Jan 6, 1966
Walton			J	H		member of the Board of Supervisors 1952	Jul 7, 1966
Walton			John			ferryman at Tombigbee River about 1907	Jul 1, 1965
Walton			Noon			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Walton			Willie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Walton		Mr				ferryman at the time of the completion of the new bridge at the Tombigbee River	Aug 26, 1965
Ward			Ada			wife of Tom Ward	Dec 23, 1965
Ward			Catherine		Whiteside	wife of Nathaniel Ward; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Ward			Joshua			husband of Sarah Jane Whiteside; father of Martha Jane Ward; grandfather of Zereda Greene; lived about 1 1/2 miles north of Mooreville	Apr 1, 1965
Ward			Joshua			grandfather of Zereda Greene; lived north of Mooreville with three of Zereda's aunts living nearby	Dec 30, 1965
Ward			Nathaniel			husband of Catherine "Katie" Whiteside Ward	Jul 21, 1966
Ward			Sara	Jane	Whiteside	wife of Joshua Ward; mother of Martha Jane Ward grandmother of Zereda Greene; lived about 1 1/2 miles north of Mooreville	Apr 1, 1965
Ward			Sarah	Jane	Whiteside	description of her home	May 6, 1965
Ward			Sarah	Jane	Whiteside	grandmother of Zereda Greene; lived north of Mooreville with three of Zereda's aunts living nearby	Dec 30, 1965
Ward			Sarah	Jane	Whiteside	grandmother of Zereda Greene; sister of Katherine "Katie" Whitesides; pupil in private school just prior to 1850; married January 1852	Jan 6, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Ward			Sarah	Jane	Whiteside	wife of Joshua Ward; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Ward			Tom			husband of Ada Ward; uncle of Zereda Greene	Dec 23, 1965
Ward			Willie			operated a millinery store in Fulton with her sister, Martha Ward	Jun 3, 1965
Ward		Rev	M	L		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1899	Nov 24, 1966
Ware		Rev	Thomas	A		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1852	Nov 17, 1966
Warren			Charles			county treasurer on October 17, 1865	Feb 10, 1966
Warren			Chas			county treasurer	Jan 21, 1965
Warren			Chas			loaned money to county to buy salt and cotton for benefit of destitute families of soldiers	Jan 21, 1965
Warren			I	J		of Ryans Well precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Wasson		Rev	R	E		pastor of the Fulton Methodist Church June 1951 through May 1955	Dec 22, 1966
Wasson		Rev	R	E		Methodist pastor serving Fulton from 1951 through mid 1955	Dec 22, 1966
Waters			Pete			mail contractor for Fulton-Tupelo route from 1944 until at least 1965	Jul 15, 1965
Watson		Mr				kept the Ita postoffice in his home	Oct 13, 1966
Weatherford			A	W		member of building committee for the Fulton Methodist Church about 1959	Dec 22, 1966
Weatherford			Archie			principal of IAHS after the consolidation with the Junior College	Mar 24, 1966
Weatherford			Harris			lived near Red Bay; weighed 286 pounds, cousin of Sylvester Weatherford	Feb 25, 1965
Weatherford			Sylvester			lived "across Twenty-Mile"; weighed 280 pounds, cousin of Harris Weatherford	Feb 25, 1965
Weaver			Burma		Grady	alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute, present at the October 10, 1965 reunion,	Feb 3, 1966
Weaver			Frederick			member of Board of Police, elected president of Board of Police	Jan 21, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Weaver			Goebel			son of Jim Weaver, mail carrier between Fulton and Tupelo between 1916 and 1918	Jun 24, 1965
Weaver			Goebel			mail carrier for Tupelo-Fulton route, first carrier to use a car all the time	Jul 8, 1965
Weaver			Jesse			of Hamptons precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Weaver			Jim			mail carrier between Fulton and Tupelo between 1916 and 1918	Jun 24, 1965
Weaver			Jim			mail contractor for Tupelo-Fulton route from 1916-1920 but sold it in 1916	Jul 8, 1965
Weaver			Jim			had mail route Fulton-Tupelo early 1900's	Sep 16, 1965
Weaver			John			alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute, present at the October 10, 1965 reunion,	Feb 3, 1966
Weaver			W	P		one of the trustees of the First Methodist Church in 1880, land transaction as trustee	Nov 24, 1966
Webb			J	R		land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Webb		Mrs	J	R		land transaction; operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Weeks			N			member of the Board of Supervisors 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Welch			Frank			graduated from Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1925, head of the School of Agriculture and other departments at MSU; a TVA director	Feb 17, 1966
West			Neal			of Grimes community; kept the postoffice in his store	Sep 22, 1966
Wheeler			Cordis			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler			Curtis			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler			Donie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler			Effie			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler			Elveser			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler			Homer			depot agent for the Mississippi railroad 1942 1947	Apr 7, 1966
Wheeler			Inez			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Wheeler			Iva		Harden	she and four other girls appeared at a party in the same dress about 1920	Dec 2, 1965
Wheeler			James	Buel		in the first graduating class of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922, District Director of Rehabilitation Work in January 1966	Feb 24, 1966
Wheeler			Roy			in photo of students of Tilden School 1902	Feb 11, 1965
Wheeler		Mrs				wife of Roy Wheeler; owner of Tilden School early 1900's	Feb 11, 1965
Whitby		Rev	Willie	W		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1845	Nov 17, 1966
White			C	K		land transaction; erected the building for the S & W Pharmacy	Sep 1, 1966
White			Royce			prankster	Oct 28, 1965
White		Rev	Jonathan			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1843	Nov 17, 1966
Whitehead			A	M L		married first to a lady who married a Cantrell first, then remarried after her death, died 1932	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			A	M		stepfather of Minnie Cantrell, father of Lillie Whitehead, Joudon "J C" Whitehead, and Claude Whitehead	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			A	M L		land transaction, sheriff of Itawamba County, location of home in Fulton	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			A	M		land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			Charlie			attended the private school operated by Prof M B Turman near Evergreen,	Feb 3, 1966
Whitehead			Charlie		McFadden	wife of Claud Whitehead	Jul 22, 1965
Whitehead			Charlie		McFadden	daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Mada Sue and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr; wife of Claude Whitehead	Jun 2, 1966
Whitehead			Claud			husband of Charlie McFadden Whitehead	Jul 22, 1965
Whitehead			Claude			husband of Charlie McFadden Whitehead,	Jun 2, 1966
Whitehead			Claude			son of Mr and Mrs A M L Whitehead, brother of Lillie Whitehead and Joudon Whitehead, stepbrother of Minnie Cantrell	Jun 9, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Whitehead	Sr		J	C		provided information about mail service at Elkville	Oct 6, 1966
Whitehead			Joudon	C		son of Mr and Mrs A M L Whitehead, brother of Lillie Whitehead and Claude Whitehead, stepbrother of Minnie Cantrell	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			Katherine			daughter of Claud and Charlie McFadden Whitehead	Jul 22, 1965
Whitehead			Lillie			daughter of Mr and Mrs A M L Whitehead, sister of Joudon "J C" Whitehead and Claude Whitehead; stepsister of Minnie Cantrell	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			Lilly			location and history of home in Fulton	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead			Lily			land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehead		Mrs	A	M		formerly married to a Cantrell, mother of Minnie Cantrell; mother of Lillie Whitehead, Joudon "J C" Whitehead and Claude Whitehead	Jun 9, 1966
Whitehurst		Rev	J	A		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1889, 1890 and 1891	Nov 24, 1966
Whiteside			Elvin			lived on the Fulton-Tupelo mail route during Jim Weaver's contract about 1916 - 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Whiteside			Lizzie	Lee	Rogers	lived at Moorville; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Whiteside			Tom			his home was a stopping place for Miss Zereda Greene's family on the route from Fulton to her grandmother Greene's place; known to Zereda Greene as "Uncle Tom Whitesides"	Apr 1, 1965
Whiteside		Mr				operated a livery stable in Okolona	Jun 17, 1965
Whitesides			Cecil			operated a "rolling store" - the time frame "recently" at time of the writing of the column	Oct 7, 1965
Whitesides			James			photo of his home	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			James			husband of Sarah Guyton Whitesides; father of 5 daughters and 4 sons (named with spouses)	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			James			husband of S A Keyes Whitesides, son of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides; had 5 sisters and 3 brothers (named with spouses); killed in the Civil War	Jul 21, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Whitesides			James			great-grandfather of Zereda Greene; husband of Sarah Guyton Whitesides; came from Alabama to Mississippi in 1838; land transaction	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			James			location of home	Aug 4, 1966
Whitesides			Jane			grandmother of Zereda Greene, sister of Katherine "Kate" Whitesides; attended private school in Fulton in late 1840's	Jan 27, 1966
Whitesides			Katherine			great-aunt of Zereda Greene, sister of Jane Whitesides; attended private school in Fulton in late 1840's	Jan 27, 1966
Whitesides			Katherine			grandmother of Jeffie Pearce	Jan 27, 1966
Whitesides			Katherine "Katie"			sister of Jane Whitesides, great-aunt of Zereda Greene, pupil in private school just prior to 1850, married in January 1851	Jan 6, 1966
Whitesides			Major			son of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides, never married; had 5 sisters and 3 brothers (named with spouses); died at 21	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Martha	A	Keyes	wife of Thomas Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Robert			son of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides, never married; had 5 sisters and 3 brothers (named with spouses); died at 21	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			S	A	Keyes	wife of James Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Sarah		Guyton	great-grandmother of Zereda Greene, wife of James Whitesides, came from Alabama to Mississippi in 1838	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Sarah		Guyton	wife of James Whitesides, mother of 5 daughters and 4 sons (named with spouses)	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Thomas			son of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides, husband of Martha A Keyes; had 5 sisters and 3 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides			Thomas			son-in-law of James Keyes	Aug 18, 1966
Wilburn			G	B		member of the Board of Supervisors 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Wilburn			Truman			member of the Board of Supervisors 1952	Jul 7, 1966

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Williams						the Tubby postoffice was kept in the home of this family about 1891	Oct 13, 1966
Williams			Amelia	Lee	Cummings	wife of Rev E P Williams, daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Williams			James	M		husband of Miss Martha Lindsey, schoolteacher	Jan 27, 1966
Williams			John			of Verona precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Williams		Rev	E	P		husband of Amelia Lee Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Williams		Rev	M	B		Methodist pastor serving the Fulton circuit in 1927	Dec 15, 1966
Williams		Rev	W	W		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1892	Nov 24, 1966
Willis			F	K		advertiser in the newspaper 1930-1933	Nov 11, 1965
Willis			Lewis	J		land transaction	Jun 9, 1966
Willis			Lewis	J		father of Inez Willis Orr, Gena Willis Savage, Noonan Willis and Paul Willis	Jun 9, 1966
Willis			Noonan			son of Lewis J Willis; brother of Inez Willis Orr, Gena Willis Savage and Paul Willis,	Jun 9, 1966
Willis			Paul			son of Lewis J Willis; brother of Inez Willis Orr, Gena Willis Savage and Noonan Willis,	Jun 9, 1966
Wilson			E	G		in same unit during Civil War as Joseph Gilbert Greene, Zereda Greene's grandfather	Jan 20, 1966
Wilson			Rob			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
Wilson		Rev	J	R		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1898	Nov 24, 1966
Wiygul			A	R		on County School Board at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Wiygul			Betsy		Conwill	sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene and Dicey Conwill Emerson Atkins, smoked a pipe	Aug 25, 1966
Wiygul			Dan			worked on first Bankhead Highway 1920's	Sep 23, 1965
Wiygul			Dessie			attended a private girl's school in Fulton during the 1840's and 1850's	Jan 27, 1966
Wiygul			Elizabeth		Conwill	daughter of Joseph Goodwin Conwill, mother of F G "Red" Wiygul, W E Wiygul and Quinton Wiygul	Jan 13, 1966

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(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Wiygul			F	G		also known as "Red"; grandson of Mrs Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul; great-grandson of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Wiygul			Frank			great-grandson of Mrs Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul	Jan 13, 1966
Wiygul			Frank			trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966
Wiygul			I	G		3rd District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Wiygul			I	G		3rd District Supervisor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Wiygul			I	G		on Board of Supervisors at the time of the opening of Itawamba Agricultural High School in 1922	Feb 17, 1966
Wiygul			Irene		Betts	daughter of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts, sister of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts and Sula Bell Betts Flynn	Jul 14, 1966
Wiygul			Irene		Betts	Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891; of Florida	Dec 1, 1966
Wiygul			J	E		sheriff in 1936	Jul 7, 1966
Wiygul			Jim			kept the Bolands postoffice in his home about 1900, home near Wiygul Cemetery	Sep 29, 1966
Wiygul			Mary	Ann	Conwill	great-grandmother of Mr Frank Wiygul	Jan 13, 1966
Wiygul			Mary	Ann	Conwill	sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, Rhodie Conwill Black, and Dora Conwill Boozer	Aug 25, 1966
Wiygul			Quinton			grandson of Mrs Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, great-grandson of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Wiygul			Terry			plowed the garden for the Greenes, colored man	Apr 21, 1966
Wiygul			Trannie			rough location of hotel in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Wiygul			Trannie			owned the land between Highway 78 and West Hill Street before it was used for part of Itawamba Agricultural High School	Feb 17, 1966
Wiygul			W	E		grandson of Mrs Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, great-grandson of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Wiygul			W	E		one of the trustees of property of Fulton Methodist Church about 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Wiygul			W	E		trustee of the Fulton Methodist Church 1966	Dec 29, 1966

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(Married Name and/or Maiden Name)

Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Wiygul			Will			black man hired by Jabe Gassaway to carry mail on the Fulton-Tupelo route 1904	Jul 1, 1965
Wiygul			Will			black man who carried mail for Wylie Chilcoat during the spring of 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Wiygul			Will			photo with mail cart in spring 1920	Jul 8, 1965
Wiygul			Will			drove for Wylie Chilcoat who had mail route Fulton-Tupelo spring 1920	Sep 16, 1965
Wiygul			Will			plowed the garden for the Greenes, colored man	Apr 21, 1966
Wiygul		Mrs	Jim			kept the Bolands postoffice in her home about 1900, home near Wiygul Cemetery	Sep 29, 1966
Wood			Andy			3rd District Supervisor about 1906	Aug 26, 1965
Wood			Houston	G		court reporter 1924	Mar 4, 1965
Wood			Wayne			principal of IAHS after the consolidation with the Junior College	Mar 24, 1966
Woodard			J	R		obtained a liquor license at Guntown in 1865	Jan 28, 1965
Woodfin			R			of Tupelo precinct	Jan 21, 1965
Woods			Iva		Graham	helped her father in the Ingraham postoffice, of the Fairview community	Oct 13, 1966
Woods			R	L		principal of IAHS after the consolidation with the Junior College	Mar 24, 1966
Woods			R	L		one of the trustees of property of Fulton Methodist Church about 1960	Dec 22, 1966
Woods			Walter			sheriff in 1924	Mar 4, 1965
Woods		Mr				father of Walter Woods, the sheriff, cattleman	Jul 29, 1965
Works			Eli			cattleman	Jul 29, 1965
Worsham		Rev	L	D		Methodist pastor of the Fulton circuit in 1877	Nov 24, 1966
Worsham		Rev	S	D		pastor assigned to Fulton in 1869	Nov 24, 1966
Wren			Oren			secretary of Cemetery Memorial Day effort, of Van Buren community	Aug 11, 1966
Wright			Alma			daughter of Perry Wright, sister of Fanny Wright, Lillie Wright and Gordon Wright	Feb 11, 1965

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Last Name	Suffix	Title	First Name	Middle	Maiden Name	Comment	Date
Wright			Gordon			son of Perry Wright; brother of Alma Wright, Fanny Wright, and Lillie Wright	Feb 11, 1965
Wright			Lillie			daughter of Perry Wright, sister of alma Wright, Fanny Wright and Gordon Wright	Feb 11, 1965
Wright			Perry			teacher 1903-1904; father of Alma Wright, Fanny Wright, Lillie Wright and Gordon Wright	Feb 11, 1965
Wright			Perry			sole teacher at the school on South Clifton in Fulton in 1903	Jan 27, 1966
Wright		Mrs				wife of Perry Wright, teacher, mother of Alma Wright, Fanny Wright, Lillie Wright, and Gordon Wright	Feb 11, 1965
Wright		Mrs				rough location of home in Fulton	Jan 6, 1966
Yawn	Jr		Howard			spoke with Miss Zereda Greene about a map of the Itawamba County post offices	Sep 22, 1966
Yell		Rev	Pleasant			pastor assigned to Fulton in 1844	Nov 17, 1966
York			Clyde			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Elsie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Gladys			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Irene			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Roxie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Roxie			at time of writing of this column, still had two pins distributed in a catalogue of the J Lynn Company during the early 1900's	Dec 2, 1965
York			Troy			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York			Winnie			student at Pleasant Site School 1912	Mar 18, 1965
York		Rev	J	W		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1916	Dec 8, 1966
York		Rev	J	W		Methodist pastor assigned to Fulton in 1912 and 1913	Dec 8, 1966
York		Rev	J	W		of the North Mississippi Conference, brother of Rachel York Isbell	Dec 15, 1966
Young			Elmer			tax assessor 1920	Sep 23, 1965
Younger			J	M		of Tupelo precinct	Jan 21, 1965

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Anderson		Hettie		Cates		wife of Pleasant Cates; mother of Elizabeth Cates Baldridge	Jul 28, 1966
Baldridge		Bernice		Barker		daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldridge; had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Baldridge		Bernice		Barker		provided information regarding the Dr Orr home	Jul 28, 1966
Baldridge		Bernice		Barker		Sunday School pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891; of Florence, Alabama	Dec 1, 1966
Baldridge		Loraine		Rogers		daughter of J P and Elizabeth Cates Baldridge; had 3 sisters and 2 brothers (named with spouses)	Jul 28, 1966
Benson		Neola		Ellis		wife of Tom Ellis; daughter of M C and Daisy Burch Benson	Aug 19, 1965
Betts		Alice		Gaither		sister of Sallie Betts Cates; wife of W L Gaither; daughter of Captain E G Betts; mother of Burgess Gaither, Will Gaither, and Eugene Gaither	May 19, 1966
Betts		Irene		Wiygul		daughter of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts, sister of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts and Sula Bell Betts Flynn	Jul 14, 1966
Betts		Irene		Wiygul		Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891, of Florida	Dec 1, 1966
Betts		Sallie		Cates		wife of Luke Cates; daughter of Captain E G Betts, mother of Marie Cates; land transaction; location of home in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Betts		Sula	Bell	Flynn		daughter of Abb and Bell Phillips Betts; sister of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Bourland		Cora		Hartsell		daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland		Ida		Leech		daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Cora Bourland Hartsell, Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox and Trannie Bourland Bean	Nov 10, 1966
Bourland		Jeffie	Mae	Cox		daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell and Trannie Bourland Bean; of near Knoxville, TN	Nov 10, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Bourland		Trannie		Bean		daughter of Mr and Mrs William Baylus Bourland; sister of Valentine E, W Chester, Henry S, A Carroll, J Leroy Bourland and Ida Bourland Leech, Cora Bourland Hartsell and Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox	Nov'10, 1966
Brown		Pearl		Earnest		sister of Mrs Virgil Googe; wife of Oscar Earnest, principal of school at Sandy Springs, north of Fulton	Mar 11, 1965
Brown		Pearl		Earnest		wife of O E Earnest	Sep 2, 1965
Brown	Mrs			Googe		sister of Pearl Brown Earnest	Mar 11, 1965
Burch		Arthur	Ethel	Dozier		granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch		Bessie		Chamblee		granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Burch		Daisy		Benson		wife of attorney M C Benson	Aug 19, 1965
Burch		Velma		McKee		granddaughter of Nannie Roberts Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Cates		Elizabeth		Baldrige		daughter of Pleasant and Hettie Anderson Cates; wife of J P Baldrige	Jul 28, 1966
Cates		Elizabeth		Baldrige		land transaction; lived in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Cates		Mary	J	Stribling		land transaction; of Lee County	May 19, 1966
Cayce		Lizzie	Lee	Dorsey		wife of Rev Thomas H Dorsey; daughter of Judge Newnan Cayce, marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Clifton	"Aunt"	Rushie		Lindsey		location of home in Fulton; colored woman	Jun 2, 1966
Collier		Annie		Davis		land transaction; location of home in Fulton; wife of J S Davis; daughter of Mrs Lalinda Collier	May 5, 1966
Collins		Irena	E	Phillips		wife of Eli Phillips	Jul 14, 1966
Conwill		Ann		Greene		grandmother of Mrs Troy Gray and Miss Zereda Greene	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		description of her home	May 6, 1965
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		grandmother of Zereda Greene; birth and death dates; pipe smoking habits and tobacco patch	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		grandmother of Zereda Greene; lived in the Carolina-Big Fork community; always planted her garden within 12 days after Christmas	Dec 30, 1965
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		grandmother of Zereda Greene; planted her garden during the 12 days after Christmas	Apr 21, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		photograph of home in Bigby Fork community	Apr 1, 1965
Conwill		Annie	Tranquilla	Greene		wife of Joseph Gilbert Greene; lived in the Carolina-Bigbee Fork community	Apr 1, 1965
Conwill		Betsy		Wiygul		sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene and Dicey Conwill Emerson Atkins; smoked a pipe	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill		Dicey		Atkins, Emerson		sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene and Betsy Conwill Wiygul; smoked a pipe	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill		Dora		Boozer		grandmother of Mrs Lloyd Patton	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Dora		Boozer		sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul, and Rhodie Conwill Black	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill		Elizabeth		Wiygul		daughter of Joseph Goodwin Conwill, mother of F G "Red" Wiygul, W E Wiygul and Quinton Wiygul	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Leodica		Emmerson		grandmother of Mrs W G Rutledge	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Mary	Ann	Wiygul		great-grandmother of Mr Frank Wiygul	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Mary	Ann	Wiygul		sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, Rhodie Conwill Black, and Dora Conwill Boozer	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill		Rhoda		Schumpert		transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853;	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Rhodie		Black		grandmother of Mrs Ezra Sandlin, and Misses Edith and Juddie Mattox	Jan 13, 1966
Conwill		Rhodie		Black		sister of Annie Tranquilla Conwill Greene, Laodicea Conwill Emerson Atkins, Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul, Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul, and Dora Conwill Boozer	Aug 25, 1966
Conwill	Mrs	Rhoda		Schumpert		transaction on books of Joseph Goodwin Conwill store about 1853; sister of Joseph Goodwin Conwill	Jan 13, 1966
Cromeans		Luna		Davis		helped husband keep mail in the Eastman postoffice; provided information about Tubby postoffice	Oct 13, 1966
Cromeans		Luna		Davis		together with her husband kept the Eastman postoffice in their store; wife of Luther Davis	Oct 13, 1966
Cromeans		Lune		Davis		daughter of John Young Cromeans	Oct 13, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Cummings		Arnanda		Clifton		was married before Clifton to a Graham, lived in the New Home community	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Arnanda		Graham		lived in the New Home community, remarried after Graham to a Clifton, sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Arnelia	Lee	Williams		wife of Rev E P Williams; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Ann		Chism		half-sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings, lived and died in Fulton about 1888	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Erma	Randle	Montgomery		wife of Hon S A Montgomery; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Lelia	May	Harding		wife of Capt Enoch Harding; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Martha		Roberts		sister of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Cummings		Sue	Flake	Duren		wife of G A Duren; daughter of Mason Monroe Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Dulaney		Vona		Senter		wife of Charlie Senter	Nov 3, 1966
Eikes		Jewel		Bonds		of near Iuka	Oct 28, 1965
Franks		Lelia		Richardson		daughter of John T Franks; helped with the mail at the Elfin postoffice kept in the home of her father	Oct 20, 1966
Gaither		Mittie		Cates		sister of W L Gaither; wife of John Cates; location of home in Fulton	May 19, 1966
Gaither		Nannie	May	Sims		partly reared by "Uncle Mack" Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Gaither		Nannie	May	Sims		wife of Joe Sims; after her marriage to Mr Sims they lived with Sarah Rogers Cummings near the end of her life	Apr 22, 1965
Gillespie		Beatrice		Martin		second assistant at Fulton School 1917-1918; wife of Fred Martin	Mar 18, 1965
Grady		Burma		Weaver		alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute; present at the October 10, 1965 reunion;	Feb 3, 1966
Graham		Fannie		Cayce		wife of Judge Newman Cayce; daughter of Amanda Cummings Graham	Apr 22, 1965
Graham		Iva		Woods		helped her father in the Ingraham postoffice, of the Fairview community	Oct 13, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Gray		Mildred		Martin		attended Itawamba Agricultural High School during mid or late 1920's	Mar 3, 1966
Greene		Betty		Mullins		aunt of Zereda Greene	Aug 25, 1966
Greene		Ouida		Gray		Mrs J T Gray, photo of her grandmother's home	Apr 1, 1965
Greene		Ouida		Gray		sister of Zereda Greene	Oct 21, 1965
Greene		Ouida		Gray			May 5, 1966
Greene		Ouida		Gray			May 12, 1966
Greene		Ouida		Gray		wife of James Troy Gray; sister of Zereda Greene	Apr 1, 1965
Greene		Zereda		Greene		photo of her grandmother's home, sister of Mrs J T (Ouida) Gray	Apr 1, 1965
Grayton		Sarah		Whitesides		great-grandmother of Zereda Greene, wife of James Whitesides, came from Alabama to Mississippi in 1838	Jul 21, 1966
Grayton		Sarah		Whitesides		wife of James Whitesides, mother of 5 daughters and 4 sons (named with spouses)	Jul 21, 1966
Harden		Iva		Wheeler		she and four other girls appeared at a party in the same dress about 1920	Dec 2, 1965
Heering		Opal		Gaither		wife of Grady Gaither	May 19, 1966
Howell		Mary		Tandy		daughter of Mr and Mrs W R Howell, sister of H L Howell	Sep 1, 1966
Keyes		Daisy		Thompson		daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Keyes, sister of Ern Keyes Mitts	Aug 11, 1966
Keyes		Daisy		Thompson		of Tupelo; daughter of Anna Turner Keyes	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes		Ern		Mitts		daughter of Anna Turner Keyes	Aug 19, 1965
Keyes		Erin		Mitts		daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Keyes, sister of Daisy Keyes Thompson	Aug 11, 1966
Keyes		Martha	A	Whitesides		wife of Thomas Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Keyes		S	A	Whitesides		wife of James Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Martin		Jessie		Mills		daughter of Whit and Maggie Sheffield Martin; wife of Woodrow Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Mattox		Christine		Stroud		attended Standard Training School at Grenada College in 1924	Dec 15, 1966
Maxcy		Vista		Noe		she and four other girls appeared at a party in the same dress about 1920	Dec 2, 1965

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
McFadden		Charlie		Whitehead		daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Mada Sue and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr, wife of Claude Whitehead	Jun ² , 1966
McFadden		Charlie		Whitehead		wife of Claud Whitehead	Jul 22, 1965
McFadden		Mada	Sue	Condrey		daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Charlie and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr, wife of A D Condrey	Jun 2, 1966
McFadden		Rivers		Stewart		daughter of W Collie and Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden; sister of Charlie and Mada Sue McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr	Jun 2, 1966
Moore		Annie		Gaither		land transaction	May 19, 1966
Moore		Annie		Gaither		second wife of W L Gaither, stepmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither; mother of Grady Gaither, Wylie Gaither & Mrs Elmer Holley	May 19, 1966
Moore		Mary	Beth	Clark		wife of Rev Bill Clark; first cousin to Clem Moore	Jan 27, 1966
Nanney		Lillie	Bell	Howard		married Byron Howard, son of Dr M W Howard; sister of Phillip Nanney	Apr 28, 1966
Newbold		Emma	Pettus	Mayfield		wife of Allen Lane Mayfield; marriage date	Dec 1, 1966
Orr		Billye		Crockett		daughter of Dr W Lawrence and Inez Willis Orr; sister of Ruth Orr Haynes and Madge Orr Stubblefield; wife of Dr Denton Crockett; mother of Denton Winter Crockett, Lawrence Orr Crockett and Shannon Crockett	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Madge		Stubblefield		daughter of Dr W Lawrence and Inez Willis Orr; wife of Harold Stubblefield; sister of Ruth Orr Haynes and Billye Orr Crockett; mother of William Howard Stubblefield and Nina Stubblefield	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Ruth		Haynes		daughter of Dr W Lawrence Orr and Inez Willis Orr; sister of Madge Orr Stubblefield and Billye Orr Crockett; wife of M W "Stub" Haynes; mother of Mrs Phil Sheffield and M W Haynes, Jr	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Susie	May	Burch		taught music lessons while living with parents	Jul 28, 1966
Orr		Susie	May	Burch		wife of N B Burch; daughter of Mr and Mrs W G Orr; sister of Dr W L Orr and Julian Orr; mother of Katherine Burch	Jul 28, 1966
Pearce		Susie		Booth		daughter of Henry Pearce; cousin of Leonard Stovall	Aug 28, 1965

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Phillips		Alma		McFadden, Farrar		wife of W Collie McFadden; mother of Charlie, Mada Sue, and Rivers McFadden and W C McFadden, Jr	Jun ² , 1966
Phillips		Bell		Betts		wife of Abb Betts; daughter of Eli Phillips; mother of Hunter Betts, Robert Betts, Sula Bell Betts Flynn and Irene Betts Wiygul	Jul 14, 1966
Phillips		Sula		Betts		daughter of Mr and Mrs Eli Phillips; sister of Bell Phillips Betts; wife of Mack Betts; mother of Charlie Betts	Jul 14, 1966
Pierce		Velora		Gaither		wife of Eugene Gaither; daughter of Porter L and Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce; sister of Raymond, Norman, Mittie Walker and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966
Rand				Richardson		land transaction	
Rand	Mrs	Febbie		Richardson		daughter of Mrs Willie Rand; lived in the Ozark community; mother of Alma Richardson, David F Richardson, Rodney D Richardson & R W Richardson	Jun 23, 1966
Roberts		Cora	Lee	Clayton		daughter of J W Roberts; sister of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, and Clyde Roberts	May 26, 1966
Roberts		Harnet		Betts		wife of Capt E G Betts; lived in Fulton, grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither	Apr 22, 1965
Roberts		Hortense		Umfress		wife of Roy Umfress; daughter of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts; sister of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Burgess, Ruby, and Jimmie Roberts	Jun 2, 1966
Roberts		Mittie		Barton		wife of Tom Barton; daughter of J W Roberts; sister of Denson Roberts, Oris Roberts Brown, Clyde Roberts, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Roberts		Nannie		Gaither		daughter of Martha Cummings Roberts	Apr 22, 1965
Roberts		Oris		Brown		daughter of J W Roberts; wife of Ben Brown; sister of Mittie Roberts Barton, Denson Roberts, Clyde Roberts, and Cora Lee Roberts Clayton	May 26, 1966
Roberts		Ruby		Cummings		daughter of Mr and Mrs J W Roberts; brother of Mittie, Oris, Cora Lee, Clyde, Burgess, Hortense and Jimmie Roberts; wife of W C Cummings	Jun 2, 1966
Rogers		Charlie	Mae	Pierce		wife of Porter L Pierce; mother of Velora Pierce Gaither, Raymond Pierce, Norman Pierce, Mittie Walker Pierce and Maxine Pierce	Jun 16, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Rogers		Immie	Lee	Chamblee		daughter of John Rogers, sheriff of Itawamba County (1960's)	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers		Luzie	Lee	Whiteside		lived at Moorville; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers		Lynola		Reeves		lived near Fulton; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers		Nannie	May	Bain		lived at Glen, Mississippi; daughter of Madison Rogers who was reared by Malachi and Sarah Cummings	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers		Sarah		Cummings		aunt of John Rogers, sheriff of Itawamba County (1960's)	Apr 22, 1965
Rogers		Sarah		Cummings		wife of Malachi C Cummings; no children of her own; reared several orphans	Nov 24, 1966
Rogers		Sarah		Cummings		wife of Malachi Crawford Cummings	Apr 8, 1965
Rouse	Mrs	Georgie		Adams		of Gore Springs, Mississippi; helped her father in the Rabunville postoffice; daughter of W H "Bill" Rouse	Oct 13, 1966
Rulledge		Edora	E	Bourland		wife of William Baylus Bourland; marriage date	Nov 10, 1966
Sandlin		Carrie		Senter		killed in auto accident in 1941; wife of Dr J T Senter	Jun 16, 1966
Sandlin		Carrie		Senter		wife of Dr J T Senter	Apr 28, 1966
Sandlin		Carrie		Senter		wife of Dr J T Senter; mother of Lyonel Senter, Graden Senter, Frank Senter, and Marguerite Senter Critz	Jun 16, 1966
Schomper		Mary	Eli	Conwill		wife of Joseph Goodwin Conwill; great-grandmother of Zereda Greene; came to Itawamba from Newberry District, SC via Tennessee	Jan 13, 1966
Senter		Dorothy		Bryant		daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Frances		Sprayberry		daughter of R "Bob" F Senter; sister of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter and Virginia Ann Senter Chism; wife of Buck Sprayberry	Nov 3, 1966
Senter		Gladys		Compere		daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Dorothy Senter Bryant, Alfred Senter, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Marguerite		Critz		daughter of Dr J T and Carrie Sandlin Senter; sister of Lyonel Senter, Graden Senter, and Frank Senter; wife of Frank Critz	Jun 16, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Senter		Marguerite		Critz		land transaction	Jun 16, 1966
Senter		Mildred		Sheffield		daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; sister of Ruby Senter Roden, Alfred Senter, Dorothy Senter Bryant, Gladys Senter Compere, and Richard Senter, Jr	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Mittie		Copeland		wife of Dr A "Dit" Copeland	Aug 19, 1965
Senter		Ruby		Roden		daughter of Richard and Essie Senter; location of home in Fulton; brother of Richard Senter, Jr, Alfred Senter, Mildred Senter Sheffield, Gladys Senter Compere, and Dorothy Senter Bryant	Jun 23, 1966
Senter		Virginia	Ann	Chism		daughter of R "Bob" F Senter; sister of Robert Willis Senter, Dr Jack Senter, Billie Senter and Frances Senter Sprayberry; wife of Johnny Chism	Nov 3, 1966
Sheffield		Frances		Redfield		went with Miss Zereda Greene to the Epworth League Assembly at Grenada College in a Model T	Oct 28, 1965
Sheffield		Maggie		Martin		wife of Whit Martin; mother of Mrs Jessie Martin Mills	Jul 21, 1966
Sheffield	Mrs			Stidham		daughter of W S "Bet" Sheffield	Sep 29, 1966
Stovall	Mrs			Comer		wife of J S Comer; daughter of Haydie Stovall	Dec 9, 1965
Turman		Emma	Bell	Pearce		daughter of schoolmaster Prof M B Turman, wife of Roy Pearce	Feb 3, 1966
Turner		Anna		Keyes		of Bethel, Tennessee; cousin of Judge Newman Cayce, niece of "Dock" Cayce of Fulton	Aug 19, 1965
Walker		Anna	Rogers	Sheffield		wife of I L Sheffield; daughter of Dr J M Walker	Aug 19, 1965
Walker		Luna		Reed		daughter of Dr J M Walker; wife of Dr Woodie Reed	Aug 19, 1965
Walton		Maggie		Waldrep		wife of R V Waldrop	May 26, 1966
Walton	Mrs	Maggie		Waldrip		Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891, of Red Bay, Alabama	Dec 1, 1966
Walton	Mrs	Ollie		Waldrip		Sunday school pupil at the Methodist Church building in 1891	Dec 1, 1966
Ward		Leunnie		Pearce		died Jul 1958 at age 88; cousin of Martha Jane Ward Greene, granddaughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Ward		Martha	Jane	Greene		died Dec 1957 at age 95; cousin of Leunnie Ward Pearce, granddaughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides	Jul 21, 1966
Ward		Martha	Jane	Greene		mother of Zereda Greene, started planting her garden February 14th	Apr 21, 1966

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Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Ward		Martha	Jane	Greene		operated a millinery store in building later used for the Fulton Bank; mother of Zereda Greene	Jul ³⁰ , 1966
Ward		Martha		Greene		operated a millinery store in Fulton with her sister, Willie Ward	Jun 3, 1965
Whiteside		Catherine		Ward		wife of Nathaniel Ward; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Whiteside		Isabell		Schumpert		wife of Dan Schumpert; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Whiteside		Mary	ann	Roberts		wife of Alford K Roberts; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Whiteside		Sara	Jane	Ward		wife of Joshua Ward; mother of Martha Jane Ward, grandmother of Zereda Greene; lived about 1 1/2 miles north of Mooreville	Apr 1, 1965
Whiteside		Sarah	Jane	Ward		description of her home	May 6, 1965
Whiteside		Sarah	Jane	Ward		grandmother of Zereda Greene, lived north of Mooreville with three of Zereda's aunts living nearby	Dec 30, 1965
Whiteside		Sarah	Jane	Ward		grandmother of Zereda Greene; sister of Katherine "Katie" Whitesides; pupil in private school just prior to 1850; married January 1852	Jan 6, 1966
Whiteside		Sarah	Jane	Ward		wife of Joshua Ward; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whiteside; one of five daughters and 4 sons (spouses are named)	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides		Margaret		McMaster		daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides; wife of W P McMaster	Jul 21, 1966
Whitesides		Mary	Ann	Roberts		eloped at the age of 13 or 14; daughter of James and Sarah Guyton Whitesides; wife of Alford R Roberts; interesting story about elopement	Jul 21, 1966
Willis		Fonza		Senter		wife of R F Senter; marriage date; with husband operated 2-story hotel in Fulton (photo of hotel follows column)	Sep 1, 1966
Willis		Gena		Savage		daughter of Lewis J Willis; sister of Inez Willis Orr, Noonan Willis and Paul Willis;	Jun 9, 1966

INDEX BY MAIDEN SURNAME

Maiden Name	Title	First Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix	Comment	Date
Willis		Inez		Orr		daughter of Lewis J Willis; sister of Gena Willis Savage, Noonan Willis and Paul Willis	Jul ²⁹ , 1966
Willis		Inez		Orr		wife of Dr W Lawrence Orr; mother of Ruth Orr Haynes, Madge Orr Stubblefield, and Billye Orr Crockett, well known for her hospitality & parties	Jul 28, 1966
Wrygull		Dessie		Gaither		grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither; pupil in private school just prior to 1850	Jan 6, 1966
Wright		Annie		Allen		alumnus of the Oakland Normal Institute; present at the October 10, 1965 reunion;	Feb 3, 1966
York		Rachel		Isbell		her funeral was the last held in old frame building for Methodist Church about 1930; sister of Rev J W York, mother of Rev Edgar Isbell	Dec 15, 1966

R. E. L. Gillentine usually 'got up parties' enjoyed by all; ages ranged 13 to 30

By Miss Zereda Greene

The parties or get-togethers of the young people in Fulton during my youth were very informal and usually spontaneous — some one would say "Let's have a party tonight" — then "where can we have it" — after which the host for the party would make a big wood fire to get the room warm and maybe provide some extra seating but no worry about decorations, invitation list or refreshments. No decorations were necessary except probably a bouquet of flowers in season. Everyone from 13 to 30 was invited as it took all of them to get enough for a party — and no refreshments were served.

There was no "going steady" of the younger group and many times a boy carried a girl to the party just because he had no regular girl and wanted to see that all girls got to the party.

Everyone walked if the party was in town (this was before the days of automobiles) but if the party was out in the country not so far from town, someone, usually from the vicinity where the party was could bring a wagon for the young people in town and we would sit in the wagon bed on quilts. We often went this way to parties at Jim Grays, Joe Reeds, Clem Moores and other places south of town, to Sam Moore's east of town and to Prentis Howard's north of town. When we walked we all wore heavy overshoes and the boys helped the girls get their overshoes on and off, usually getting the overshoes on or off as the girl leaned back against the wall on the porch.

R. E. L. Gillentine, usually known as "Bobbie" was one

of the best ones to get up a party. He came to Fulton as a Circuit Clerk around 1912, was crippled using a walking stick and crutch to get around on but this handicap did not prevent his having a good time.

All the mothers would trust their girls to go with Bobbie for they knew he would bring them home if there was any drinking there.

One night he gathered up and "walked" five girls to a party at the other side of town. After about 1½ or 2 hours, several of the boys there were showing signs of drinking and Bobbie began gathering up "his girls" to carry them home. I was having a good time and did not want to go home and begged him to let us stay awhile longer but he said "no, I told the mothers I would bring you girls home if there was any drinking, and there is, so just get your coats" — so he walked us all home.

We played such games as snap, twistification, tucker, postoffice, cross - questions and crooked answers, etc., and would sometimes have contests such as having the boys cut patterns for dresses, etc.

One night on the way home in a wagon from a party at Mr. Howard's someone mentioned it would be a "good night to hunt snipes" and when we learned that 2 girls in the crowd had never been

snipe hunting, we carried them up on the hill above where Willie Spradling's house now stands and left them holding the sack while we went on toward town to drive the snipes in. In a short time they decided no snipes were coming, heard all kinds of sounds and came down the hill at a rapid pace, ran thru a mudhole, gained speed the farther they ran, and hardly slackened their pace as they came up the hill north of my home.

Often we would decide on Sunday to "walk to the river" and a bunch of young people would start walking toward the river. Often we turned back before we got to the river but many times we walked all the way to the river and back.

In the fall a bunch would go into the river bottom hunting for "scale-barks" and when we did, we would have a chaperone along. My mother often went with us on these nut-hunting expedition as chaperone.

We would sometimes have "pound suppers" at which time the boys would buy canned goods such as oysters, salmon, sardines and maybe peaches. At the home where the supper was, they would call out the names of about 4 to 6 boys, the boys would choose the girls to eat with them and go in to the table to eat after which another group would eat. Sometimes the girls would carry canned peaches and berries and cake.

Ice cream suppers were also common in the summer — several couples would get off to one side and the boys should take turn about turning the ice cream freezers (usually about 2) until the cream was ready, then it would be served something like the pound supper was. These suppers were usually out in the yard with lanterns hung on the trees for light.

Occasionally we would have a candy pulling at which time the sorghum candy was cooked then the couples gathered in the kitchen, each one washed then buttered his hands and a couple would pull candy together, pulling until it was a very light color and then would eat the candy.

These things I remember . . . and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

Delmus asked me to write "all I remembered about Fulton" but after finding some interesting records in the Courthouse, I decided to write this time about Itawamba 100 years ago.

From Minute Book 5 of the Board of Police of the county (now known as Board of Supervisors) I secured the following information:

The elected members of the Board of Police, Calvin Martin, William Archer, Thomas Gillespie, Frederick Weaver and David Ratliff met January 2, 1865 and proceeded to organize by electing Frederic Weaver President. They were elected for a period of 2 years.

B. F. Toomer, sheriff - elect had died and Isaac W. Edwards, Coroner, was ordered to hold an election on Monday, Jan. 16 for selection of a sheriff and make returns to the Board.

A review of the names of those selected to hold the election shows many names still common in the county. They were: (by precincts): Fulton — Wm. H. Moore and James M. Green; Ryans Well — I. J. Warren and John Miller;

Burgesses — Wm. Burgess and Brown Pate; Pleasanton — Thos. Dulaney and Green Ray; Bounds X Roads — Jackson Benson and E. P. Boley; Cross Roads — D. J. Stone and G. M. Hiden; Hamptons — J. R. Gilmore and Jesse Weaver;

New Salem — David Mattox and N. J. Farrow; Wilbern S. House — Wm. Beene and Robt. Shannon; Richmond — R. W. Palmer and J. D. Bar-

ton; Shannon — D. Townsend and L. Temple;

Verona — Newton Davis and John Williams; Tupelo — J. M. Younger and R. Woodfin;

Mooreville — Jacob Fry and Richard Barnes; Saltillo — James W. Kyle and J. A. Kimmens; Guntown — Singleton Hughes and A. Robertson;

Baldwyn — John Dulaney and John Barnett; Johnson — M. F. Livingston and Jesse H. Kyle; Browns Mill — David Files and John Files; Woodlawn — R. L. Gillentine and R. M. Borum.

The records show these 40 men were paid \$148.00 for holding this election.

In case some of the younger readers are wondering why the precincts of Mooreville, Tupelo, Guntown, Shannon, Saltillo, Verona were included in the list, you must remember that Itawamba County then included the eastern part of Lee County, including most of the present City of Tupelo and all of what was then Tupelo.

We do not find on the minute book a report of the election but at a later term of court we find reference to John V. Thomas as Sheriff and his Deputy, John K. Chilcoat usually meeting with the Board. The Board members were paid \$4.00 per day and mileage and the Sheriff \$2.00 per day.

At the January term of court Capt. J. B. Newton was appointed "to repair the State Line Station the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the purpose of obtaining the salt due this

county for the benefit of the destitute families of soldiers. It is further ordered by the Court that said J. B. Newton procure the cotton cards at Macon, Miss., for the destitute families of soldiers of this county and that he report the same to this Court."

At the February term of court an order was passed authorizing Dr. C. Hussey to borrow money to pay for the salt and cotton cards as follows: "Of M. C. Cummings \$1,000.00, of Thomas Gillespie \$600.00, of J. C. Gardner \$500, of C. Hussey \$652.50 and of Chas. Warren \$3,000.00 and that said money be refunded or that County Bonds be issued bearing interest at 8%."

At this term, the Board allowed J. B. Newton \$250.00 for "bringing the salt from the salt works" to destitute families, to be paid out of the Military Relief funds.

Evidently the people paid their taxes with corn, wheat, etc. instead of money for an order of the February term entitled "In the Matter of the Commutation of Tithe Corn in This County." "It is ordered by the Court that application be made by this Board to Capt. Gordon P. Q. M. Tax in Kind for 2nd Dist. Congressional District for the commutation of the tithe corn of this county for the benefit of the destitute families of soldiers of this county."

At the April term an order was passed authorizing and directing the Board to levy a Tax in Kind of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on all corn, wheat, and

bacon grown and produced in the year 1864 to supply the deficit in the Military Relief Fund.

It seems there was a Military Relief Commissioner from each district and at the February term the County Treasurer, Chas. Warren, was ordered to turn over to the commissioners the sum of \$22,500 of this fund to be divided equally among the Commissioners to be used by them in their respective districts.

At several places a report was made of disbursement of these Military Relief funds and the amounts varied from \$10 to over \$1,000 to different individuals. The names were those of men but the money was evidently for their wives, children, and slaves.

At the June term it was decided to issue County Script for the purpose of buying corn for the benefit of the destitute families and the Clerk of the Court was ordered to issue \$5,000.00 of Script to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board, payable one year from that date. The money was to be raised by a special tax in this case, the Districts got different amounts from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

At the August term School Commissioners were appointed to serve until February 1867. These Commissioners were District 1, Wm. Downs; Dist. 2, Wm. F. Livingston; Dist. 3, Joseph G. Conwill (my great-grandfather); Dist. 4, William Medley and Dist. 5, A. G. Duvall.

These things I remember... and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

(Continued from last week)

According to the best records I can find, public schools were not established until several years after the close of the Civil War but there was a school fund from 16th section and interest from this money as the Treasurer's report to the board in October showed:

Notes and interest to June 1, 1866, \$33,089.12; in Confederate bonds, \$7,000.00; in Confederate money, \$7,408.50.

At the February term overseers of the different sections of the roads were appointed and at the August term there was another list, however, the order of the Feb. term ordered they were to serve until the following February. The width of most of the roads was shown as 30 feet and the width of causeway from 12 to 16 feet. William H. Keys was appointed overseer of roads inside Fulton, they extended each direction $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the court house, were 30 feet wide with causeway 16 feet wide.

For the benefit of younger people who have never seen a causeway and haven't had the pleasure of riding across one in a wagon, I will explain.

Poles were put across the road making a solid road and dirt was then put on them, but in a short time the dirt sifted between the poles or split rails or in the bottoms, had been washed away, and it was a bumpy ride across them in a wagon. When we went to my grandmother's in Lee County, we crossed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of causeway somewhere near the Fawn Grove Church — my mother, sister and I would walk across the causeway leaving my father to drive across alone in the wagon unless it was very bad weather.

There was a ferry boat for crossing the Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton and they were having plenty of trouble keeping a ferryman in 1865.

At the February term, the ferryman job was let to George Hopper who agreed to take ferry, furnish own rope and pay the county half of the profits and \$105.00 besides also to make bond for \$2,000.00.

Later in that term an order was entered stating that Hopper had failed to give bond, that he had been arrested and returned to his command in the army and that Pinkney Herring was employed for 12 months, he agreeing to pay the county half of what he made and furnish his own rope and to make bond for \$2,000.00.

At the May term it was noted that Pinkney Herring had been forced to abandon the ferry and J. W. Walton agreed to keep it for what he could make out of it and made bond for \$2,000.00.

At the November term the ferry was let to Wm. Landrum until March, 1866, and he was to be paid \$30.00 per month and report his receipts to the court at each regular term.

At the September term, Wm. A. Rogers and James M. Duncan were appointed to contract for a new ferry boat for the Fulton Ferry.

At the November term, F. Boatright was given permission to establish a ferry on the "Tombigby" River at Beans Crossing near Van Buren, the contract to run 5 years and he was to file bond for \$500.00. He was allowed to charge the following fees: Man and horse 10 cents; one horse vehicle 25 cents; two horse vehicle 30 cents; three horse vehicle 35 cents; four horse vehicle 40 cents; 5 horse vehicle 60 cents; six horse vehicle 75 cents; footmen 5 cents; sheep 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; hogs 3 cents; cattle 4 cents; mules and horses 5 cents each. (I have no idea what a 4, 5 or 6 horse vehicle would be doing at that crossing or on that road and too, I doubt that one could get even a four horse

vehicle on the ferry boat as the best I remember of the ferry boat of my day at "Beans Ferry", it was not much longer than one team and wagon).

At the September term J. B. Childers was granted a license for 12 months to operate a tavern at Fulton. He was to pay \$10.00 license and enter into bond for \$200.00. He was allowed to charge as follows: one meal per man 50 cents; one feed per horse 50 cents; lodging 25 cents; man per day \$1.75; horse \$1.50.

As the surrender had come and the soldiers were returning home, there were a number of petitions for licenses to "sell wines and spiritous liquors" at various places in the county. To qualify for licenses, the petitions contained the names of a majority of the legal voters within the corporate limits of the town, or, in the case of Saltillo, an unincorporated town, a majority of the legal voters of the district in which the town was located. The liquor dealer was required to pay \$200.00 license and enter into bond "as provided by such statutes".

At the August term, licenses were granted to E. P. Odum also to J. B. Flint to make such sales in Fulton, Louis C. Brandon at Marietta, W. C. Adams and J. R. Woodard at Guntown. At the November term to John G. Cole to sell at Saltillo and at the December term licenses were granted to Bryant & Porter to sell at Baldwyn and H. H. W. Boggan to sell at Guntown.

At the December term, W. T. Hartsell resigned as a member of the Board from the first District and it was ordered that an election be held in that district January 13, 1866 to fill the vacancy.

On checking a Mississippi History, I find that from the time of the surrender of Gen. Forrest on May 8, 1865 (the last General east of the Mississippi to yield) until October 16, there was quite a controversy in Washington as to whether Mississippi and other southern states would be readmitted to the Union under the milder of "Presidential" plan or the harsher "Congressional" plan.

Under the Presidential plan, a convention met at Jackson August 14, the first such in the South, under President Johnson's plan. (Note we had a "President Johnson" 100 years ago.) This convention called for election of officers on October 2 and new officials were inaugurated or sworn in to office October 16, 1865.

The Minutes of the Police Court for October read "Be it remembered that on this the 3rd Monday of October, 1865, it being the 16th day of said month and the day appointed by an ordinance of the State Convention for the organization of said state, thereupon personally came Wm. T. Hartsell, Josiah Lindsey, Thomas Gillespie, B. B. McFadden and Jessie McWilliams, members of the Board of Police Elect for the unexpired term ending the 1st Monday of January, 1867, also Eli Phillips, Clerk elect and John V. Thomas, Sheriff-elect for the aforementioned unexpired term all of whom having taken the oath as required by statute and the said sheriff and clerk having entered into bond according to law, said Board proceeded to elect by ballot one of their members as president which resulted in the election of B. B. McFadden.

Subsequent meetings of the Board were held on the 3rd Monday instead of 1st Monday.

At the November term it was noted that the Charter to the Town of Verona had been renewed by the Governor of the state which entitled the town of Verona to one Justice of the Peace and one Constable. E. R. Ligon, H. D. Howell and D. H. Herrington were appointed to hold the election for these officials on Saturday, Dec 2, 1865.

As I complete giving most of the proceedings of the Board of Police for 1865 I am wondering what the record for 1965 will look like to someone who checks it in 2065 — if such records are available

These things I remember ... and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

The old two-story schoolhouse in which I spent all my school days had a large room downstairs, running north and south with an "L" consisting of 2 rooms downstairs and 2 upstairs running east and west joined to the big room by a hall and with a stairway going up from the backporch which ran almost the full length of the large front room. I am not sure how many rooms there were over the large downstairs room as we never used these rooms. There was a portico in front.

The pupils carried their lunches in lard buckets with nail holes in the lid to prevent sweating or in regular round lunch buckets of tin. My lunch bucket was a 5-pound lard bucket. As that was a long time before thermos bottles, we carried our milk (usually buttermilk) in glass bottles, the Peruna or sasparilla bottles being the favorite sizes. We ate on the portico out front in mild weather.

The school rooms were poorly heated for in the large room we had 2 or 3 wood burning stoves and in each of the small rooms a wood burning stove. We bundled up in lots of clothes for school and then often were not very warm because the wood burning heaters could not adequately heat the large school room, however, the smaller rooms were usually comfortable.

We wore heavy ribbed, black hose when small and later the fleece lined black hose, always with shoes but even then our feet got so cold from walking to school and sitting in the poorly heated room that our feet were frostbitten or cold bitten. Our heels, outside of the foot and sometimes the tops of the toes would swell up and become very sore and when they began to heal, they itched terribly. I tried many home remedies for my frostbitten feet but very few gave

much relief. Some of the remedies were to smoke them over green pine tops on coals on the hearth, put on poultices of roasted turnips or of boiled cottonseed, rub them in various salves and liniments or to rub them with snow.

In my early days at school we played "gully bug" running back and forth across a gully along the south side of the school ground east of the school house; later we played drop the handkerchief, jump-the rope, played town ball, and finally basket ball. The boys played different kinds of ball.

We would take a wide barrel stave from flour barrels, put a strip across the end to scotch our feet against, rub the stave on pine straw until it was slick and slide down the pine straw covered hills back of the schoolhouse but if we struck a projecting root on our fast trip downhill, we got a head foremost tumble. After I learned to drive a T-model Ford, I got nervous when I got behind a slow driver for I felt like that if he stopped suddenly, my car would hit his and I would go tumbling headlong over his car.

In my early school years there was a well in the northwest corner of the fenced yard, later we got water from a spring under the hill behind where Hermine Graham now lives, then later from a well in the southwest corner of the yard. Once some of the larger boys washed their face and hands in the spring; the teacher made a very large circle of

the boys playground and made the boys run around it about 60 or 70 times as punishment.

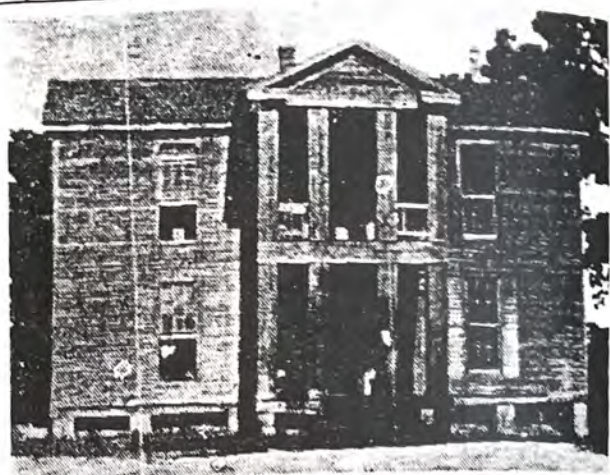
The teachers were very, very strict; the boys and girls were seated on different sides of the room, could not stand around the same stove at recess in case of bad weather and had to be very, very sly if they passed any notes or letter during school. Courting at the school was out.

We had no janitor and had no floorsweep. The girls would sprinkle the floor and sweep during lunch hour or maybe at recess, usually about 2 girls sweeping and maybe another or two sprinkling the floor and helping move the desks.

Each patron was supposed to furnish a load of wood for each child he had in school and the boys had to keep wood in and in the stove. I do not remember who made the fire, probably the teachers.

There was no maintenance fund for the school secured by taxation but money was "taken up" from the patrons pay for new stovepipe, water bucket, window lights, etc.

However, often lights were taken from the upstairs windows of unused rooms and used to replace those broken in the downstairs windows. This was probably because they could not buy lights of the right size in town to replace the broken light. Anyway, it probably caused the "big room" to be much colder.



THE OLD FULTON SCHOOL
Where Fulton's Older Citizens Attended School

These things I remember . . . and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

I do not remember very much about my first year at school but think it must have been the winter of 1903-1904. My first teacher was Mr. Perry Wright. The Wright family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Alma, Fanny, Lillie and Gordon and maybe a smaller child, I am not sure, lived in the "L" part of the schoolhouse. Lillie was my age and my deskmate.

One of the things I remember is that one day when I stood by Mr. Wright's chair to recite I had a pin in my mouth and he turned me over his lap and gave me a good spanking. It did not hurt very much but I was terribly embarrassed over his spanking me but don't think I would have cared so much if he had used a switch.

I think my teacher the next year was J. W. (Jim) Moore and later Mr. Moore's sister, Miss Birdie Moore, helped him and was my teacher.

After several years as a one-teacher school, the school built up so that some years we had two teachers and others we had three teachers but never during my school days did we have more than three teachers.

Most of the time the school term was only four months, paid for by public funds but we often had a month or two, "subscription" school in the fall before the regular "free school" started, then the teacher or teachers had the problem of fitting the later starters in with those who had attended the subscription school.

Among my teachers, in addition to those already named, were Mr. J. E. Sandlin, Miss Bellan Nabors, T. O. Moore, and R. C. (Curtis) Moore. Other teachers in addition to those who taught between 1904 and 1915 were W. C. (Claude) Gray, Miss Ada Green, Miss Belva Harmon and probably others I had no classes

under and do not remember. Of all these teachers, only R. C. Moore and W. C. Gray are now living.

The school was not graded but we "learned" the contents of a book before going on to a more advanced book on the same subject, therefore, one might be studying what would now be the 4th grade English, 5th grade arithmetic and 6th grade of some other subject.

In addition to the usual studies of reading, practical arithmetic, mental arithmetic, U. S. History, Miss. History, spelling, geography, history, English, and physiology, we studied algebra, geometry, physical geography (science) and a little latin.

We studied some of these subjects year after year for there was not a high school in the county and very few of us had the money to go anyway, to school so we went back to school the next year and studied some of the books over again. My teacher most of the time during my latter years was Mr. J. E. Sandlin and he believed in thoroughness.

When we put our problems in arithmetic or algebra on the board, we had to explain each statement telling why we did what we did.

To keep our interest up, he got permission from the County Superintendent of Education to use other books than the regular adopted books, especially in Arithmetic so that we studied Weidenhamers Mental Arithmetic (the adopted book), followed by Dubbs Mental Arithmetic and then he gave us the more difficult problems from Brooks Mental Arithmetic.

For the benefit of those who do not know about Mental Arithmetic, it was one in which we did not use our pencils at class. The teacher read the problem, we stood and repeated the problem from memory then proceeded to

give the solution, step by step, until we reached the answer. The answers were not in the back of the book as in Practical arithmetic, therefore, to know the correct answer, we had to know how to "prove our answer."

In addition to the regular adopted practical arithmetic, we followed it with study of Ray's Elementary and Ray's Higher Arithmetic. Those arithmetics had "Time Problems" and other problems not found in present day arithmetics. A typical time problem would be "What time after 4 o'clock will the hour and minute hands be together?"

Mr. Sandlin was a great believer in teaching correct spelling. We stood in line with arms folded, we repeated the word we were to spell, spelled one syllable, pronounced that, then another syllable, pronounced the two syllables spelled, then another, etc., until the entire word was spelled, then pronounced the entire word. If we failed to do this, we were "turned down."

He was also a believer in teaching reading and after we had studied all the adopted readers, he ordered for us some "Eighth Readers" which were really studies in literature and we read great poems and prose compositions and studied them.

None of us had any extra money to spend or throw away. The tablets were not stapled together as the ones are today so the first thing we did when we got a new tablet was to drive one or two nail holes through it and put a string through the hole or holes and tie it so that the tablet would not tear up. We used both sides of the paper too, and sheets were not torn out except for "hand in" work.

(Continued on next page)

These things I remember . . . and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

(Continued from previous page)

Often on Friday afternoon we had cross spelling at which time two of the older pupils "chose up" taking the pupils for their side to spell against those of the other side. Of course they began with the older pupils, two on the floor at the time spelling against each other, but toward the last they often got down to the younger pupils and occasionally some of the younger pupils would "turn down" some of the older ones and were we happy to go home and tell how we "turned down the big boys".

Later we had debates on Friday afternoons in which not so many took part. The opening debate each season was always for or against woman suffrage as that was a long time before women were allowed to vote. Usually, the boys debated against and the girls for woman suffrage.

All was not study at school either for we sometimes got into a little mischief, too.

One time we got hold of the snuffbox of one of the boys who used snuff, poured out some of the nuff and substituted cayenne pepper. That day he put some snuff in his mouth after his lunch, started in a run to the well for some water, found the bucket dry and had to draw a bucket of water before he could cool his mouth.)

Even if we had 2 or even 3 teachers, one teacher had children of several different grades in one room. We had home-made desks, with two pupils to the desk and the class to recite went up front to the "recitation bench". The pupils in the lower classes often picked up a lot of knowledge from hearing the more advanced pupils recite.

After those years of saving tablet paper, I hate to see today's children putting a mark or two on a sheet of tablet paper then tearing it out and throwing it away.

One boy who came from another community used a pen and ink and probably the other boys thought he was putting on the dog a little. They got hold of some sample boxes of soda, put 1 or 2 boxes in his bottle of ink, drove the stopper in tight and shook the bottle well; when he came in and opened the bottle of ink, it spewed out over his clothes and ruined them.

Part of the years, the teachers would carry all the pupils to church to attend the daytime services if a protracted meeting was in progress and we also dismissed and attended funerals. (What would the Supreme Court say about that?)

In the fall the pupils would rake the leaves from under the many large oak trees on the ground and the leaves would be burned under the supervision of the teacher or teachers.

Almost all the boys I attended school with are dead but most of the girls are still living.

These things I remember... and a few items I don't!

by Miss Zereda Greene

When I was in school, the requirements for teachers were to pass a teachers' examination which was the equivalent of about an 8th or 9th grade education now.

They could teach on a first or second grade license or even on a third grade one but the pay was very low on a third grade license.

Examinations were given each first and third Friday in April and September but the first one in April was the main one. If you failed on the first one in April or September, you could try again on the one two weeks later. A low grade on a trial for first grade gave you a second grade license in case the grade was not too low. And a lower grade gave you a third grade license.

As this was before the days of automobiles, it was necessary for the teachers and prospective teachers to come into town on Thursday afternoon and they stayed in the homes of Fulton. We always kept some of the teachers and they paid 75 cents to \$1.00 per day including room and 3 meals. Even now, someone occasionally tells me about staying at our home one time during an examination.

We usually had a party for all the "teachers" on Thursday night and always on Friday night.

The examination for first grade covered 10 subjects the best I can remember and find out from others who were taking it then and for second grade about 2 or 3 less. The subjects for first grade were spelling, geography, Mississippi History, U. S. History, arithmetic, grammar, composition, physiology, agriculture, and Civil Government. I be-

lieve they graded us on writing too but am not certain. Later Algebra and advanced English were added and later other subjects. After the addition of Algebra and advanced English, it was necessary to begin the examination on Thursday afternoon.

The State Board of Examiners who prepared the questions was in office several years and the same questions reappeared a few years apart. There was a book many of us studied when preparing for the examination — Seeley's Question Book. It had questions and answers on all the subjects on which we were examined and as school dismissed the early part of March, we had from 2 to 4 weeks in which to study the book before examination — and we always passed.

Some of my schoolmates and I took the 2nd grade examination when we were 13 and again when we were 14, after that we took the first grade examination and passed each time.

If one made the passing general average and did not fall below the specified grade on any subject (I do not remember the passing grade) he was issued a 1 year license, if a general average of 90 was made, he was issued a 2-year license and a general average of 95 earned a 3-year license—I believe.

The questions were read out to us and we wrote them down then wrote the answers, correctly numbered, on our papers to hand in. We used steel pens in "pen staffs" and the regulation paper was what we then called "fools cap". It was a slick paper about 8½ inches wide and 14 inches long, with a 1½ or 2 inch blank

space down the left side and at top with lines to the right of the heavy dividing line between the blank space and lined space. It was really about 28 inches long but folded in the middle (top) to make two pages about 14 inches long.

(We always had a new percale or gingham dress for the examination, made with short sleeves to welcome spring — and it always rained and turned cold so we had to wear sweaters or a coat of some kind in the cold courtroom where the examinations were held. We wore shoes and did not begin wearing slippers until warm weather.

There was, of course, occasionally, a few of the girls who "dressed up" in finer and thinner dresses and sometimes white slippers and I can still remember how they looked trying to get through the mud without getting their slippers muddy or pulled off by the mud. (There were no sidewalks and the floored porches in front of stores, and the big rocks used as stepping stones to cross main street in front of the court house were about the only places not in deep mud.)

Usually about 100 were on examination the first of April. I think the reason we enjoyed the examinations so much when we were 13, 14, 15, and 16 was that we felt real grown up associating with the grown-ups, attending the parties. Too, it did not make any difference if we passed or failed as we could not be issued license to teach until we were 17.

Before I quit teaching, normals were held in the area each summer and the teachers from several counties would attend these 4 to 6 week normals to renew their licenses and also get much information about teaching methods and how to improve their teaching. In case they did not hold a license, they could take a "state examination" at the end of the normal.



THIS IS THE TILDEN SCHOOL THAT WAS—62 years ago, that is. The picture above, owned by Mrs. Roy Wheeler, is of the pupils at Tilden School back in 1902, when Luther Reed was the teacher. The school, a one room wooden building with sawdust on the floor, was located on the present site of the Tilden Community Center. In the picture are: (left to right) bottom row—Enue McFadden, Buena McFadden, Michael Henderson, Mertie Umfress, Catheryn Gray, Lucretie Gray, Ethel Ford, Elsie Henderson, Gladys McNeece.

2nd row—Ithie Dennis, Curtis Wheeler, Ester Wallace, Osie Wallace, Donie Wheeler, Inez Wheeler, Alma Phillips, Luna Ford, Elvener Wheeler, Myrtle Reed, Shelby Reed, Melvin Henderson, Lockie Smith, Roy Wheeler, Curt Dennis. 3rd row—Voner Hooper, Estella McFadden, Viola Horn, Chester Henderson, Arthur Hooper, Collie McFadden, Oscar Horn, Luther Reed, Effie Wheeler, Evie Dennis, Cordis Wheeler, Kip Reed, Jim Reed, Era Smith, Dow Wheeler, unknown.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



This week is Circuit Court week and the average man, woman and child in Fulton notices no difference from other weeks but courtweek of my childhood was a very different week.

Courts then were held the first Monday in March when it was usually very cold and plenty of mud and the first Monday in September and it was always dry and dusty as the streets were not paved or even graveled.

The week before court the women of the town got a supply of groceries so they and their children would not have to venture down town during court week. The school dismissed the first 2 or 3 days of March Court and did not begin until after September court because it was considered unsafe and too big a risk for the children to go through town during court week as the horse traders would be running their horses up and down the streets showing them off and there were no sidewalks.

We usually started back to school about Wednesday or Thursday; the children in each part of town "ganged up" with the older ones protecting the younger ones to go through town.

As there were no automobiles permitting the people to come from home to court sessions, it was necessary for the prospective jurors, witnesses, etc. to come into Fulton Sunday afternoon or very early Monday morning and secure lodging and places for meals during court.

The one hotel in Fulton (the old Wygul Hotel torn down a few years ago) made provisions for the judge, district attorney and lawyers from other towns but these took up all available space and the other people had to find

lodging and meals in the homes of the townpeople, and many of them would not take boarders.

There were no cafes and the only meals in town itself were the canned goods such as salmon, sardines, oysters, etc., served in bowls with crackers and pepper sauce at 1 or 2 stores.

In addition to those interested in court, there were numbers of horse traders from this county and several adjoining counties who also came on Sunday or very early Monday morning. They often came in covered wagons with their additional horses or mules tied to the wagon and walking behind them. They brought feed for the horses and mules and many of them brought bedding and food for themselves and slept in the wagons.

Most of these horse traders were nice, quiet, law abiding men but there were some drinking, boisterous men among them, and there were often fights on the jockey grounds.

We "took boarders" during the week but usually took only the people interested in court though we did sometimes take some of the horse traders who came to our home regularly.

Most of our available space was filled Sunday night with the remainder filled early Monday morning.

We charged 25 cents a meal with bed thrown in. In order to accommodate as many as possible, we kept extra mattresses which we put down on the floor and the men were glad to get the made-down beds.

I remember one time that Mr. Harris Weatherford of near Red Bay who weighed 236 pounds and his cousin, Mr. Sylvester Weatherford of

"across Twenty-Mile" who weighed 280 pounds were jurors and stayed here. That first night they were talking and the other men slipped off to bed, leaving them to sleep together, thinking the slats would fall out of the bed and spill them on the floor but the bedstead was one that my father had made and screwed the middle slat in at each end so the bed did not fall down.

Our regular table would seat six but early Monday morning we extended the table to seat 12 by propping one end of an old door on the table and the other end on a flour barrel.

We had a 12 x 18 foot dining room and 12 x 22 foot kitchen with large fireplace in the end. I remember one March court that mama put the wash pot in the fire place, and boiled a well scrubbed home cured ham and several hens in it together, then cooked the hens with dressing for Monday and Monday night and had the ham Tuesday and Wednesday.

We always had been at September Court and often at March Court.

As there was no ice or any method of refrigeration available, we put the beef we did not cook on Monday in large buckets and let them down into the well to keep cool then everyone had to be very careful in drawing water to not upset the buckets of beef in the well.

For breakfast we would serve platters of fried eggs and ham or sausage and biscuits together with jellies, jam, etc., and we kept carrying in biscuits as long as they were needed.

In addition to our regular boards we would serve meals to others who came in. Tuesday mornings we usually got a very hungry bunch for breakfast, some of them the horse traders who had been too busy swapping horses the day before to eat regularly, sometimes feeding 40 that morning. I remember one time that 4 or 5 men and a little boy about 14 years old ate 42 biscuits in addition to other food.

On the block where the Chevrolet place is now, there were three 25 - foot buildings, one where the Goodyear store is, one where the Fulton Dry Cleaners is and one where the east part of Davis Chevrolet Co., is with a smaller building about 12 feet wide and 8 feet west of where Fulton Dry Cleaners is.

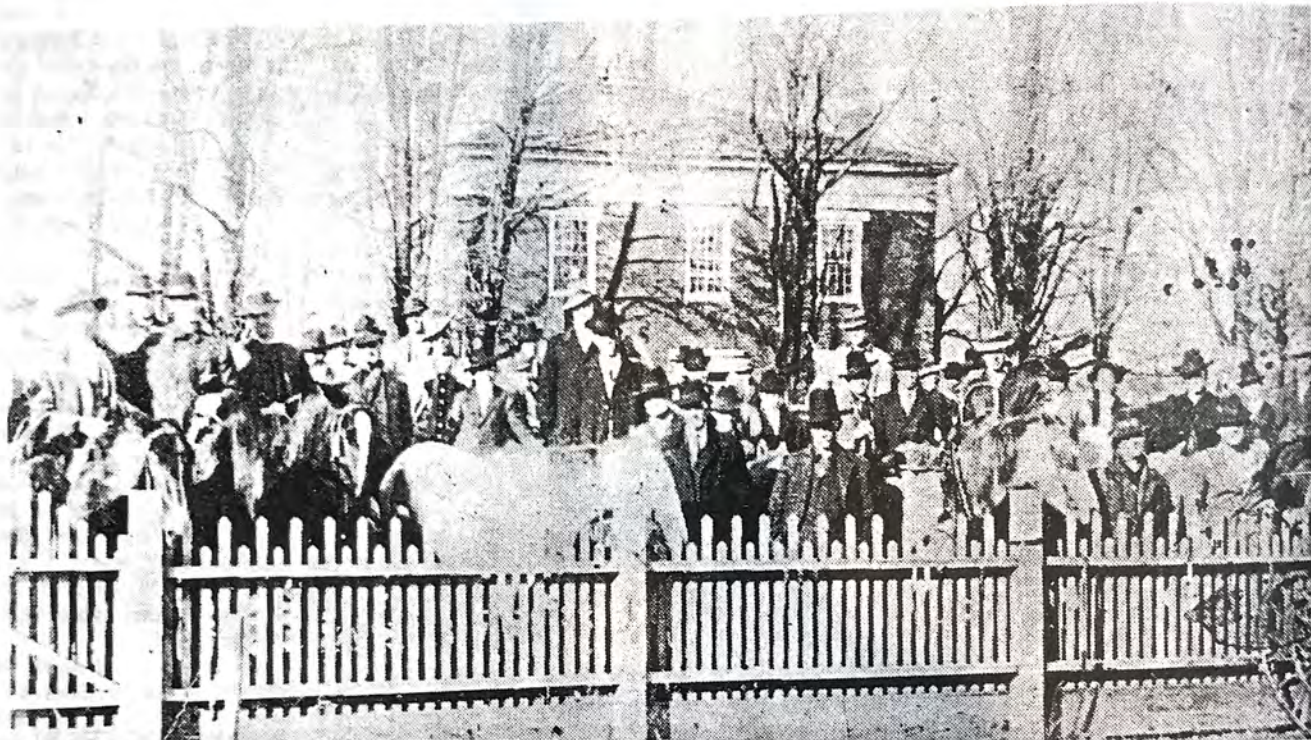
The vacant land between these buildings and the space back of them including the streets and present Chevrolet parking lot was the main jockey ground where the men met to swap horses and mules.

Some congregated back of the buildings on the block east of the courthouse as the Gaither Brothers store (then just "Gaithers" was the only long building on the block and there was much more space then than now.

They rode up and down the main street and around the court house to show off their horses and mules while getting up a swap with someone.

The horse traders would pass our house going up to Cummings Creek to water their horses several times during the day and I remember one trader who would pass leading several horses behind him and carrying his umbrella over him during the September court.

It was hard for mama to keep my sister and me in the kitchen to help her and the Negro cook as we liked to stay on the porch and watch the horse traders go by, especially after we were in our early teens and wanted to "count gray horses and mules." (You would count 1 for each gray horse and 10 for each gray mule you saw and when you counted 100 the first man you shook hands with was the one you would marry). I can't remember that we were ever thrilled over who we shook hands with as they were usually already married people but we kept counting and hoping for a prince charming to happen along.



YOUR GRANDFATHER MIGHT BE PICTURED
ABOVE—We are quite sure that many Itawambians could find their grandfather's picture among the men above who came to Fulton on "court days" to swap horses . . . and yarns. The picture above was made south of the courthouse at about the place where the building owned by Mrs. Jeanette Gordon is located. The courthouse appears in its original shape with the board shingles and cupola. The exact time the picture was made is not known, but it was in the early twenties or before.

—Photo courtesy LeeHam Burch

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The first Circuit Court I helped with was in September 1924 and I helped for several years, probably through 1928, serving as Deputy Circuit Clerk. One time the Circuit Clerk was absent in a hospital in Memphis and I had the full responsibility of the Circuit Clerk.

At that time the Circuit Judge was Charlie P. Long of Tupelo, L. A. (Alec) Lollar was Circuit Clerk and Walter Woods was Sheriff.

Anyone who has seen Judge Long in the Judge's stand will not forget him, he was very tall and thin, usually sat with his feet up on the stand in front of him, chewed on a long cigar (never smoked it), and ran his hand through his rather long hair during a trial.

He was a stickler for order in court—when some of the men did not remove their hats immediately after entering the courtroom he would repeat "hats off in the courtroom" then tell them "if you are going to wear a hat, put on a dress."

He always took an offering on the opening morning of the court, sometimes to be divided between the Baptist and Methodist orphanages at Jackson and sometimes between the old ladies home and the old men's home in Jackson. He always called for "two one-armed men to take the offering so they will not take anything out of the hat" and occasionally he would get two one-armed men but usually had only one one-armed man and one with two arms.

When "sounding the docket" he would assess a \$10.00 fine against an absent witness and have known him to assess a \$100.00 fine against a defendant not present.

When sounding the criminal docket one very cold morning during a February term, one of the first defendants called was absent so he ordered a \$100.00 fine to be entered. When we completed the sounding of the docket, Attorney Sam H. Long, son of Judge Long, came over and said "See if you can get my daddy to take that fine off as the defendant came into the courtroom soon after his named was called". I carried the docket up the Judge's stand and asked the judge if I should omit the fine as I understood the man came in soon after his name was called and he said "No, keep it on, I can't hold court with folks scattered all the way between here and Okolona." Then the other attorneys laughed at Sam H. and told him that his father was no respecter of persons. Later I met the defendant in Okolona, he told me that he once got a \$100 fine entered against him, that he never did pay it but it took several years to get it off.

One morning a negro child about 1 year or more old was crying very loudly in the back of the courtroom, the Judge ordered "Mr. Sheriff, take that child out"—Mr. Woods was hurrying around as if he was scared and did not hear the judge, the judge in a louder voice again ordered "Mr. Sheriff, take that child out," finally in a still louder voice "Mr. Sheriff, I said take that child out"—then Mr. Woods said "Judge, where is the child"—upon which the judge yelled out "Where is that child? Everybody knows where that child is". We were all tickled, hoping to see the Sheriff take the child out when he turned to Mr. George Chatham, one of the deputies and said "Uncle George, take that child

out" and Mr. Chatham told the mother of the child to go downstairs and he would call her when the case she was a witness in was called.

He made the lawyers toe the line as well as witnesses and defendants.

The Rev. Joe Abb Davis, a Sparks Baptist preacher from up in the first district would always attend the first 1½ or 2 days of court and he kept the judge in a good humor swapping jokes with him. Mr. Davis would ease up to the judge's stand and whisper a joke to him while the lawyers were arguing a case and later the judge would untangle his long legs and walk down to a front bench where Mr. Davis was and tell him a joke. After Mr. Davis was gone, the judge would be hurrying the lawyers around and some of them would say "I wish Joe Abb had stayed here and kept him in a good humor". (Now don't some of you folks, even Baptist, say there is no such thing as a Sparks Baptist as there are or were a good many of them at one time in the first district.)

One court the judge's chair was broken and he sent out for another one—when they brought it in he looked at the price tag, said it was too much and that he would set on a box before he would ask the county to pay that much for that kind of chair and sent it back.

One September court I was not busy and went downstairs and bought a package of peanuts. When I came back Court Reporter Houston G. Wood came over to me and told me to not eat them then or the Judge would bawl me out—later when the lawyers began arguing the case, Mr. Wood told me I could eat them, he ate some and carried

the judge some and he ate them. Mr. Wood went downstairs and got some more and we had quite a time eating peanuts — in the meantime others in the courtroom also went down for peanuts so by the time they started another case where the judge would need to pay attention, make rulings, etc. a number of people were eating peanuts and he ordered them to quit eating peanuts in the courtroom and said "if you are going to be a monkey and eat nuts, go out and climb a tree." Luckily I had eaten all I intended to.

The courtroom was always anything but comfortable — during the February term we would almost freeze because we depended on the 2 wood-burning fireplaces to heat the large courtroom and during September term with the courtroom full of hot, sweaty men, some of whom had not bathed recently the heat was stifling even though they took out the window sashes, as we had no fans.

One very cold February term the judge ordered 3 oil heaters bought, one was put in his stand, one over near the witness stand where the jury was and one in the corner where I worked but I did not feel any heat from it as lawyers who were not concerned with the case then being heard stood around it and kept the heat from me.



THE TALLEST GRAVE MARKER IN ITAWAMBA COUNTY—The monument above pictured in the Salem Cemetery is that of Dr. T. E. Copeland who died on January 8, 1896, and of his wife, Alice P. Combs, who died on January 10, 1918—two days more than 20 years later. The name of Dr. Copeland is connected with many legendary stories in the Salem Community, and his name is hallowed by the elder citizens who have been told of his exploits by their parents as only a few present citizens in the county ever knew the revered doctor. Inscribed on his tomb are these words: "Inspired with a true medical spirit, he early became eminent in his chosen profession. An original and positive thinker he added to the sum of medical knowledge many remedies for the use of the modern and physician. At the very height of his powers and possibilities that carried him to higher plains of existence through the law of evolution in which he rested as a little child. He was about 78 years of age at his death. The gravestone of Dr. Oscar Copeland who lived from December 8, 1856 to January 15, 1934 is seen at the back side of the family plot.

—The Times photo

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



I taught 5 years in the 2 and 3 teacher schools of the county with 4½ and 5 months school terms, as best I remember, and my salary ranged from \$35 or \$40 a month to \$55 a month.

When teaching away from home, I paid about \$15 per month for board, leaving me \$20 to \$40 a month or \$1 to \$2 a day for 8 to 4 teaching. Quite different from the salaries teachers and other women workers make these days.

My first month's teaching was in the subscription part of the school here at Fulton for which I received \$25 — I think my salary for the remainder of the school, the "free school" part, was either \$35 or \$40 a month. The salary varied slightly from month to month according to the average number of pupils attending.

The buildings were built by the school patrons rather than by tax money as now and each patron was supposed to furnish a load of cut wood for each pupil in school, however, often the patrons came up short on the amount of wood furnished or did not furnish any at all.

The schools were all heated by long wood heaters and often one of the legs was broken with stacked brick substituted for the broken leg. Somehow, most of the heaters in my room had a broken front left leg so that I would say I knew I would get the school if I applied for a school and found the left front leg of the heater broken.

If the stove pipe made a right angle turn to go into a flue built from the ground, I

could look out for a red hot stovepipe to fall on a very cold day when we got the stove fired up real hot to heat the room. A straight up stove pipe was no guarantee against trouble either for sometimes one of the children would kick the stacked brick out from under the corner of the stove, the stove would tumble over and the stove pipe would fall.

I taught at 4 different places during the 5 years, at 2 of these we got water from the springs "down under the hill" some distance from the schoolhouse and at the other two we had a well on the school ground.

I taught my first school in 1915-1916 at Fulton with J. E. Sandlin, a former teacher, as principal, Guy Clifton as first assistant, and me as second assistant. The partition had been removed from the downstairs rooms of the ell making one large room. Mr. Clifton taught in the west end and I taught in the east end of this large room. However, the room was very comfortable as we had 2 good size wood heaters to furnish heat.

The following year I taught at Sandy Springs, north of Fulton with Oscar Earnest as principal and me as assistant.

I boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Gooze and Mrs. Gooze's sister, Pearl Brown (now Mrs. Oscar Earnest) stayed there and attended school, but she did not come until the beginning of the second week of school.

The first day of school the 2 boys living nearby on the farm went with me the three miles "around the road" to the schoolhouse and that after-

noon brought me home the two mile way which was about ½ mile of road and 1½ miles through the woods and across what was known as "black ankle" swamp but which we could not cross in the mornings until the frost had killed down the grass and weeds.

The remainder of that week I went by myself and more than one time thought I was lost until I saw something familiar.

One afternoon as I was returning home alone I met a drove of cows on a path in some thick pine bushes — I stopped and the cows stopped — we looked at each other — then the cows took off down through the pines and left me in the path.

The first month we taught in the one room schoolhouse but it was so small the children

had to take time about standing up — there was enough room on the desks and recitation benches for all the pupils but when a class was dismissed, some of the pupils returning to their desks had to stand until another class was called, then they would get the desks vacated by the pupils going to that class. We then moved into the Baptist church where we had plenty of room but had benches instead of desks.

Basketball was a rather new game at that time and we introduced it at that school, however, as all the children wanted to play, we invented a new kind of basketball — usually played by the boys — we would have many more than the usual number on each side with one side playing against the other one.

One Monday morning we

had about 3 or 4 inches of snow with a thin coat of ice one could break through. I went on to school the "short way" but Pearl did not go. We had a light misty rain which froze as it fell almost all day so when the two boys on the farm and I started home that afternoon the ice was too thick to break through when we walked on it so we had two miles of ice to walk on to get home.

We had five footlogs to cross, too—I walked across the first one with the boys going down into the ditch and back up the bank and telling me they would not risk their necks walking the log — when we got to the other four logs, each of us got down on our hands and knees and "cooned it" across the logs. A short distance from the house, the boys left and went across the field home, but I had two rail fences to climb before I got home. The first one was leaning toward me so that every time I put my foot on an ice covered rail, it would slip off but I finally got over it but did not have much trouble on the last one as it was under a shed and little ice on it.

The following morning it was decided to dismiss school for the remainder of the week so Oscar and I did a lot of telephoning over the party line letting the patrons know we would not have any more school that week.

(Continued next week)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In 1917-1918 I taught again at Fulton with Ben Anthony as principal, teaching in the "big room", Beatrice Gillespie, (later Mrs. Fred Martin) as second assistant teaching in one of the upstairs rooms of the ell and me as first assistant teaching in the large ell room downstairs.

Delmus Harden, the editor, was one of my primer pupils that winter and at that time was evidently showing the urge to "write". We taught the printed word for some time before starting the pupils to write but Delmus wanted to write from the first; he would come to me and say "I'd like to know how this word looks in writing" — after I would write it for him, he would copy it and bring it to me to show me what he had accomplished.

I do not remember any special happenings that winter except that we had German measles, big red measles, whooping cough and smallpox to break out in town about the same time. So school was dismissed and we had to teach a month the following summer.

During that summer there was a hot campaign on to elect a U. S. Senator with James K. Vardaman and Pat Harrison being the two principal contestants. We teachers sometimes had to call some of the pupils down when they would get into hot arguments over their choice of candidates or really the choice of their parents.

The following year I was principal at Pleasant Site School west of the river with Elgar Franks as my assistant.

The schoolhouse was enlarged by building an additional room which was completed after the school started.

The boys were especially interested in basketball and we had a few games with other schools.

At one of the games played on our school ground, some of the visiting pupils made fun of our school bell, a little dinner bell, which made some of the Pleasant Site pupils very angry. A few weeks later we were going to a neighbor school to play basketball. Before leaving, I gave the pupils a "talking to" telling them they must not make fun of anything that afternoon. We were in three wagons with Elgar Franks and some of the older pupils in the front wagon, most of the "courting age group" in the second wagon with me in the third wagon with the younger children and keeping an eye on the group with Tom Comer and Elmo Jarvis on "mule back" bringing up the rear.

On our return home, we came by way of Mantachie and down the Mantachie - Fulton road to enable more of the children to leave the wagons and walk on home. In the bottom south of Mantachie we met a man walking, Raymond Jarvis who was in the first wagon and was trying out some songs in a new song book quit singing suddenly. The others in the wagon began laughing and the man thought they were making fun of him and gave them a cursing out. They knew the man, who had a very bad case of inferiority complex, and tried to explain why they were laughing but he was to angry

to take the explanation.

When he got to the second wagon, one of the boys winked at another one and they got a good cursing, too. When he got back to the third wagon and looked at me up on the springseat he said "you, you need not be blinking your eyes at me making fun of me, too, get down from there and I'll whip you too." I tried to reason with him but he got madder and madder, finally went a short distance toward Mantachie, stopped where some small trees had been cut, got a pole and came back toward us. I had the wagons all stopped and when he came back to our wagon again tried to reason with him, with him cursing all the time, but think I finally got the last word. That stopped the visiting ball games for the basketball boys would not even ask to have the team visit another school.

My last years teaching was at Tilden with Onnie Christian as principal and me as assistant. The most unusual thing about that school year was that I taught in three different buildings and lived at three different homes during the first three months of school.

They were building a new 2-room schoolhouse so that we taught about a month in the Church of Christ but it leaked badly on rainy days so the pupils were grouped in the dry places. When they began covering that church, we moved into the Baptist church where we taught until Christmas then moved into the new school building after Christmas.

I began the year by boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Guy Clifton about 1½ miles south of the school, the place was sold during the fall and they moved about Christmas. After Christmas I began boarding at

the home of Dr. and Mrs. "Matt" Reed but Mrs. Reed became seriously ill in about three weeks and I moved a short distance away to the home of her sister, Mrs. Ann Mattox and Mrs. Bell Hooper.

During my five years of teaching, I do not know how much my pupils learned but I have been proud of most of them and know that I learned a lot.

At that time children were taught in the home to obey there, and at school and the parents stood behind the teachers when they disciplined the pupils.

The longer I taught, the less I whipped but when I was an assistant teacher I did my own whipping instead of sending the pupils to the principal to be disciplined.

In the smaller schools of that day, the teachers knew the parents better because during the school term, the teacher visited in many of the homes spending the night. At one school I had told several pupils who invited me to spend the night that I would, later one little girl came to me one morning and said "Mama said she did not want you to spend the night with us until we kill hogs."

Though the pay was very little compared with today's salaries, the greatest pay has been in seeing the boys and girls I taught develop into fine citizens and the friendships I made during those years have stayed with me through the years. Often I fail to recognize the former pupils but am always glad when they speak to me and identify themselves.



OLD PLEASANT SITE-Made in fall of 1912 - L. to R. Marvin Gillentine, Joe Sheffield, Ophie Lesley, Troy York, Minnie Lee Lesley, Evie Christian, Edgar Isbell, Myrtle Cockrell, Eron Jarvis, Irene York, Gladys York, Winnie York; second row, Lou Gillentine, Carrie Lee Sheffield, Nomia Christian, Delma Cockrell, Armena Green, Marvin Isbell, Ruth Isbell, Virgie Cockrell, Clyde York, Elsie York, Ruby Gillentine; third row, Abb Loden, Elzie Hankins, Allen Cockrell, Arthur Loden, Elmo Jarvis, Grady Franks, Jack Lesley, Willie Walton, Noah Walton, Bud Christian, Audie Cockrell;

fourth row, Troy Lesley, Wheeler Sheffield, Jim Lesley, Sam Loden, Tracy Franks, Raymond Jarvis, Elzie Franks, Tom Comer; fifth row, Bonner McCullough, Ada Mae Lesley, Ida Comer, Lala Cockrell, Edna Loden, Anna Sheffield, Roxie York, Emma Loden; Back row, Elzie Sheffield, John Loden, Alvin Comer, Sumpter McCullough, Leman Cockrell, Rob Wilson, Zelma Comer, Lala Jarvis, Elgar Franks, Wren Nanney and Bart McCullough. Teachers were Curtis Senter and Ivy Stovall. This picture was brought to the Times by Mrs. L. D. Taylor.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Hauling from Tupelo was one of the businesses of Fulton in my young days as several people I knew during that time made that their principal occupation.

Not that there was so much to haul but that so few trips could be made per week and so little hauled at each trip.

Most of the people raised their own meat, and potatoes, corn for meal or bought the meal from the miller and had their own cows or bought milk from a neighbor, therefore, the stores did not carry anything like the variety or quantity of groceries now carried but did carry a number of items not found in the present stores such as horse collars, stock powders, twist tobacco, plow lines, plows, nails, in addition to flour, sugar, coffee, salt, shoes, clothing, etc. I can still remember the smell in the back of a store where they stored the stock powders, horse collars, salt meat and tobacco close together.

Some of those who hauled from Tupelo were Sam Dozier, Luther Fikes, Jim Roberts, Andy Dozier, Sim Reeves, Oscar Shaw and Cliff Rogers.

Then our roads were all dirt roads with no gravel or surfacing of any kind unless you could call the wooden pole causeways (usually called "crossways") surfacing. The roads were almost impassable in the winter and early spring.

During the summer one could go to Tupelo in a buggy or surry in about 6 hours but in the winter it took much longer, depending on how many times one had to stop to "cut mud".

The men who hauled regularly also farmers going to Tupelo to carry their cotton for sale and to bring back groceries and farming supplies would start from Fulton very early in the morning in order to get to Tupelo, load up and come back across the bottom and camp for the night, then start toward Fulton very early the next morning and would get here about sundown or maybe dark.

Farmers from beyond Fulton would require 3 or 4 days to make the trip; they would stop with farmers along the way, spend the night and stable their horses or mules going to and from Tupelo.

These haulers would have bows on their wagon beds with tarpaulins or "wagon sheets" stretched over them to protect them from the cold wind and rain.

Will Gaither tells me that the price of hauling was at one time 25 cents per 100 pounds, later raised to 30 cents and probably to 35 cents later. They could bring back from 1000 to 1200 pounds a load in the winter with a little more when the roads were good. That would be from \$2.50 to \$3.00 and later \$3.50 to \$4.00 per load for 2 days work for them and their teams. Money making job wasn't it?

From the "Sallie Holcomb Hill" near Mrs. Sallie Holcomb's store in the Friendship community about 4 miles west of Fulton to the Barnes Hill a few miles east of Tupelo they had to contend with the "wax" mud. This wax mud would hang between the spokes of the wagon wheels then build up between the wheel and the bed of the wagon until the wheels would be locked — the driver would then get out, use a stiff wire or specially made paddle something like a boat paddle with a very thin edge, and cut the mud from between each pair of spokes, take a stick or the paddle and punch the mud out, cut out another section, punch it out, etc., until all the mud had been cut, drive on a short distance, pick up more, get out and cut mud again — and on and on — until they got past Barnes Hill — with the same process to repeat coming back this way.

Often there would be 6 or 8 wagons in a row and the ones further back did not have to cut mud as often as the wheels of their wagons would run in the rut from which the front wagons had taken the mud. In some places, the men would double the teams to pull thru especially bad places.

Will Gaither tells me that they would often double teams about the County line, leave one wagon there and bring the other wagon on to Dorsey, unhitch from it and go back to about the County line, hitch to the one left behind and bring it on to Dorsey. He tells me also that they would often leave the Fulton-Tupelo road a short distance this side of Tulip bottom, go southeast

through sandy land by way of Ballardsville and come back into the main road near Dorsey — a longer distance but one by which they would dodge the wax.

Sometime about 1911 or 1912 a gravel road was built from Tupelo to the Lee - Itawamba line and Itawamba County extended it on toward Fulton — I had thought it came to Fulton but others tell me it came only to Dorsey — anyway, this road was a great improvement during the few years it lasted and about 1919 they began building on the first Bankhead Highway, a few years later it was completed with its 8-foot wide slab of concrete which the bus drivers referred to as "that sidewalk road", later relocation of different sections of the road and wider concrete made it all into a really good road.

With the coming of the gravel road referred to above, some haulers began using trucks and Andy Dozier hauled for a number of years using a T-Model Ford truck and probably later models before he quit hauling. As truck haulers could carry so much more and in so much shorter time, the horse and wagon haulers seldom made trips and those who did were usually farmers hauling for themselves.

The Bankhead Highway which was started about 1919 was the first good road in the state built with matching Federal and local funds and reports, etc., on it were referred to on the Supervisors Minute book as "Federal Aid Project No. 1."

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Going to grandma's — the trip there and the happenings after getting there, has probably always been a highlight in children's lives, differing with the frequency of the visits and whether to town or country.

My visits to my grandparents' were always made in a wagon and of course were not so frequent as they would have been in the automobile age.

My mother's parents, grandma and grandpa Ward, lived about 1½ miles north of Mooreville and we usually went in the afternoon, arriving just before sundown. Their well was of lime water and we always stopped at the home of Hugh Gregory or Wes Greene this side of Fawn Grove to get a "last drink of freestone water" on the way there and then on our return. Their wells were in the front yard they would come out and bring a dipper and we would talk with them a little while before going on. So many people had their wells in their front yards that I wonder if that was a sign of friendliness to the wayfarer, inviting them to stop for refreshments and to visit with them.

We never had a springseat for the wagon but had only a plank with strips nailed across the end to keep it from slipping off the wagon bed and cushioned with a quilt.

In real cold weather we would open up a quilt, let it extend to the floor of the wagon bed, sit on it, bring the quilt up around our legs and over our laps to help keep warm. We would also heat bricks in the fireplace, drape them with gunny sacks and put them in the bottom of the wagonbed to help keep our feet warm. Even then, we would sometimes get so cold we would stop at someone's

house to warm before proceeding further on the trip. I remember one time we stopped at the home of Mrs. Mollie Bean, one of my mother's former teachers on our way to my Grandmother Ward's to warm. Several of the Bean boys were still at home and it was the birthday of one of them so they insisted that we stay and eat birthday dinner with them, which we did.

Grandma Ward had a number of guineas so we could always hear the guineas calling "pot-rack" some distance from the house late in the afternoon especially if there would be bad weather soon—they were good weather forecasters for when we heard the "pot-rack" late in the afternoon we could look out for bad weather.

Grandma Ward always had hickory smoked ham and that was a delicacy to us in the late summer after we had eaten all our ham at home. We would sit on the bench at the back side of the table where she was cutting up ham to fry for supper, beg for the cured raw ham and eat several small pieces of it before supper.

In the summer time we would fish in the pool (now called ponds) with a bent pin on a boss-ball thread line for the small fish and in the fall of the year hunt chestnuts under the large chestnut tree nearby.

We seldom went to grandma Ward's that some of the other grandchildren were not there and we would sleep crossways of the bed, sometimes as many as five to the bed.

My grandfather Ward was a very frail person and about the only memories I have of him and he died several years before my grandmother "broke up" housekeeping and went to Texas to live with my aunt where she died.

When going to my grandma Greene's, we usually started early in the morning and got there about 1 o'clock as she lived in the Carolina-Bigbee Fork Community, and off a main road.

We did not have to stop for good drinking water on the way to her house but we would get hungry before we got there. Mama would always fix us something to eat on the way and of course, knowing it was in the wagon, we ate it soon after crossing the river then complained of being hungry the remainder of the way.

One day Ouida, my sister, began complaining that she was starving to death and after hearing it for some time, mama told her that she would stop at the next house we got to and ask them to give her something to eat. Ouida at once told her to not do that, not remembering that the next house was the home of Mama's first cousin, Mrs. Rhonda Armstrong, sure enough when we got in front of the house, we drove up to the front gate, and Mama called to her cousin to bring something out to eat as she had a starving child there and Cousin Rhoda brought out a plate of tea-cakes and a plate of baked potatoes. Ouida did not want to eat any but Mama made her take some and eat as she told her she was tired of hearing her complain about starving. After that Ouida would never let Mama know she was hungry, she would say "I'm starving to death but don't tell Mama."

Grandma Greene and her single daughter, Aunt Dess, lived in the house she had reared most of her family in with the kitchen and dining room 20 or more feet from the main house. That was the customary way of building of the early homes, probably to assure that the main house would not burn in case the kitchen caught fire or maybe to keep the sleeping quarters from being so hot in the summer time as the early settlers cooked on the fireplace before the advent of stoves.

I can remember how hungry I would be at dinner time, then about the time to eat a heavy rain would fall and we

would have to stand on the porch and wait for the rain to end before we could dash across the yard to the dining room, which was the nearest of the two rooms. The kitchen was of logs with a frame dining room and my grandmother had all kinds of odds and ends in the cracks of the logs so it was a joy to us to explore to see what all we could find in the cracks of the logs. The large fireplace of the kitchen had hooks for hanging pots for cooking and of course, bread and sweet potatoes were often cooked in the "Bread oven" and "potato oven" on the hearth, using coals under and over them.

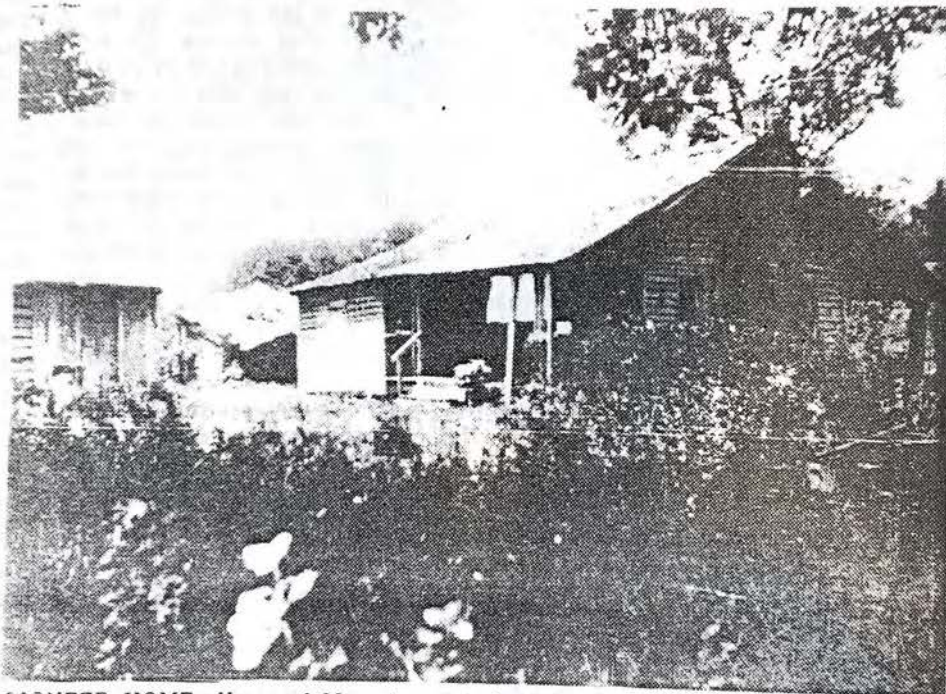
We could look forward to sausage when we got to Grandma Greene's Aunt Dess would fry up a churn full of sausage with the grease it was fried in poured over it. I didn't think I ever tasted anything as good as those little black sausage served about 1:30 after the 15 mile trip in a wagon.

My uncle lived nearby and his son, Oscar, was only a few months younger than I was, so they would come to be with us when we were there and we had good times playing together.

Grandma Greene smoked a clay pipe with a cane stem, smoking only after each meal. After coming back into the main house from the dining room, she would fill her pipe and in the winter time each of the grandchildren there would quarrel over who was going to light her pipe by putting a coal of fire on it. If I got to her first and got the pipe, I would get down before the fire place, pull out some small coals with the poker, slip the pipe up by one and get the coal on to the pipe then I would steal a draw or two on the pipe "to see if it was lighted" but it never made me sick.

The yard and the hillside up around the shop my father operated before his marriage were covered with large hickory trees and in the fall and winter we picked up sacks of hickory nuts to bring home with us.

On our return home in the early spring, we would always stop at the home of Mr. Dave Christian at what was known as the "Uncle Tom Whitesides place" and get seed sweet potatoes to bed out for potato slips for our potato patch.



PIONEER HOME—Home of Mrs. An-Greene, grandmother of Zereda and J. T. Gray in Bigby Fork Community. This type of homes of many of early settlers who built the kitchen some distance from the living quarters, probably as fire protection so all of home would not burn in case of fire. This house, built several years

before the Civil war, was torn down and replaced by a large frame building some time in the 1920's. The kitchen, of logs, had a large fireplace with hooks built in for cooking. The "main house", also of logs was later weatherboarded and ceiled and additional rooms built.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



It seems rather odd to head a column "These Things I Remember" then write about someone who was dead before I was born, however, the history of Fulton, and in fact, of Itawamba County, would be incomplete without information passed on to others about Malachi Crawford Cummings, usually known as "Uncle Mack" Cummings.

"The good that men do lives after them" is true of Mr. Cummings and settlers of Fulton and Itawamba County are still reaping the benefits of his life.

Part of my information comes from a news article in The Fulton Reporter of August 16, 1888, by David Johnson, editor, some from a news article in the Tupelo paper, written by Col. W. L. Clayton prior to the death of Mr. Cummings' widow in 1906 and information I copied from the scrapbook of Attorney Bryan Yancey Cummings, a great-nephew of Mr. Cummings, who then lived in Fort Worth, Texas.

From these sources, I found that Mr. Cummings' father, whose name I do not have, came from North Carolina, settled in Tennessee and then in Tuscumbia, Alabama.

M. C. Cummings was born August 17, 1810 in Tuscumbia, Alabama, and died at Fulton, Mississippi, April 28, 1895.

He came to Columbus, Mississippi, in 1833 and married Miss Sarah Rogers there in 1835. They came to Fulton early in 1836 and established their home one mile north of Fulton.

From some sources, it appears that when he first came to Itawamba County he was very poor but by hard work and good management, soon acquired a considerable acreage of land and I have heard

my grandmother's sister say that he owned the most slaves of anyone in the county.

However, while many of the planters of the pre-Civil War days invested all in land and slaves to work it, Mr. Cummings, in addition to his plantation and slaves, also had a water-powered grist mill on Cummings Creek (named for him) and a reasonable amount of gold in addition to being debt free.

On July 17, 1839, Kenneth Clark, Robert A. Miller, and John C. Miller, land agents, who had bought the land from Dillehatubba, an Indian, deeded to James A. Bourland, President of the Board of County Police of Itawamba County and his successors 50 acres of land in Section 25, Township 9, Range 8 for the Town of Fulton. (Recorded in Deed Book 1, Page 227). Lots were sold and Mr. Cummings bought several of these lots. Working day and night, he built houses on them and in the newspaper article of 1888, Mr. Johnson stated that several of those houses were still standing.

He was a man who loved his fellowman and was always ready to help them. Col. Clayton wrote that "from the time I knew Mr. Cummings to the day of his death, I never knew him to be without the means of accommodating those who wished to pay for it. If you wanted a horse, or a horse and buggy, all you had to do was to call Uncle Mack, and during slave time, if you wanted a cook for a week, or a month, or a Negro man for a day's work, all you had to do was to ask him and you were accommodated."

About the year 1840 he represented the county in the Legislature and held that place of honor for several years.

Col. Clayton wrote that he was a member of the secession constitutional convention and was the one member of that body who refused to sign the Ordinance of Secession.

During the war he was also a member of the State Legislature, but immediately after the war he ran against Col. John M. Simmons for the state senate and was defeated.

Prior to 1880 the Methodist Church stood on the block where the Mrs. A. T. Cleveland home now stands. We are not sure if it was a log or frame building, but old settlers who worshiped there stated they thought it was of logs.

Mr. B. Y. Cummings told me that about 1880 Mr. Cummings decided a better church should be built. He went to another of the leading men of the town told him that he thought the people should build a better church for the worship of God and that he was starting a list of donations for building the better church. When he asked him how much he would donate toward the building, he said, "You can put me down for \$5.00 — Mr. Cummings got mad, tore up the list and said that he would build the church himself.

He built and equipped a large frame building which was used until 1930 when the present church building was erected on the same lot but slightly east of the first church.

Mr. B. Y. Cummings and Mr. John Morse, who built the church, thought it was built in 1878 but the deed records show that it was deeded to E. G. Betts, Newman Cayce, J. M. Walker, and W. P. Reeves, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on August 10, 1880.

The original deed called for Block 10, inside donation, which consisted of four lots, but somehow after that three of the lots were evidently sold or deeded away for a house was built on one of the lots before Mr. Cummings' death and the other two lots were part of the "house property" when we moved here in 1900.

He was a very religious man and attended Sunday School

and church services regularly, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school until March 1886, when he resigned at the age of 76, but attended Sunday school until about one week before his death. People who knew him tell me that he also attended services at the churches out in the country and was one of the "shouting Methodists" of that day.

I do not find any records of when his large, two-story home was built one mile north of Fulton but it stood until destroyed by fire February 1922. This house had large rooms about 20 feet square, a wide hall, wide back porch and portico out front. Mr. B. Y. Cummings refers to it as "Sunny Dell, that great old house of ten large rooms at the top of the hill".

From the time we moved to my present home January 1, 1901 until the death of Mrs. Sarah Cummings. (Uncle Mack's widow) in 1906 we often visited Mrs. Cummings who was almost blind but who enjoyed company. They kept peafowls and we could hear them to our house when they screamed.

I remember eating a birthday dinner there for Madison Rogers — the Negro kept the flies off the table by waving a bunch of the peafowl feathers, which were about three or 3½ feet long, over the table. I thought they were the prettiest things I ever saw and could hardly eat for watching them.

(When we kept flies off the table, we got a limb off a peach tree to wave over it to keep flies off and we called it a "fly bush" but do not remember what those "shoo fly outfits" made of peafowl feathers or of different colored paper cut in strips and put over a cane were called).

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In Col. W. L. Clayton's article about Mr. Cummings he said that because Mr. Cummings property consisted of some gold in addition to his land and slaves that "when the slaves were freed, he was still a man of some means and still possessed that indomitable will and wonderful energy which had carried him through so many struggles. He went to work after losing his slaves as if nothing had happened of an adverse nature."

In his article about Mr. Cummings, Col. Clayton gave the following incident:

"Soon after the war when cotton was high, but growing higher, a fortuous circumstance came to him and he had the good judgement and sagacity to embrace it. One evening two gentlemen, riding fine horses, rode up to his gate and asked to remain overnight. This was readily accorded them, as this was always one of the money making means of Mr. Cummings. It was at a time when feed for horses was scarce, and each of the horsemen had a long small sack of oats, which they told Cummings they carried to feed on at such places as they could not get feed. Mr. Cummings thought this a rather strange tale for two reasons: first, the sacks would only hold enough feed for about two days and in the second place, they were careful to carry their oat sacks up stairs to the room assigned them. After supper these gentlemen called Uncle Mack up to their room and told him that they might confide everything altogether responsible and reliable, and a man to whom they had been told that he was they had and it was true they

had oats in their sacks, the oats were only there to hide the gold they were carrying. They also told Mr. Cummings that they had been told that he was well acquainted with every hog path and by-way in the county, knew the people perfectly, had a fine influence with them, and could buy more cotton than any man in the county, and they were anxious to employ him to buy cotton for them, and offered him a fine price for his work and his influence.

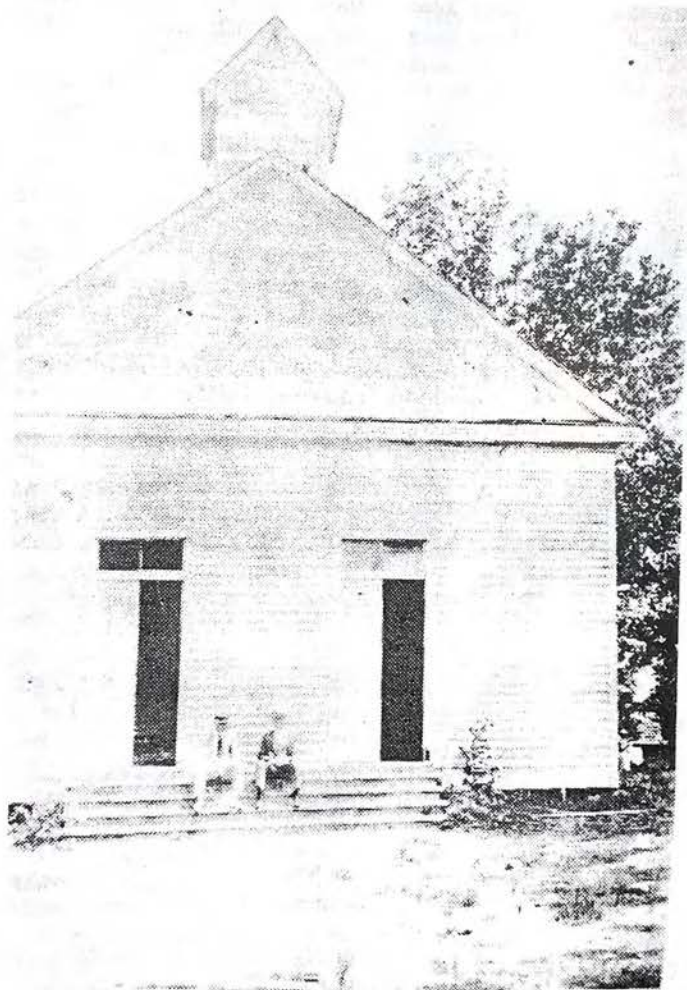
"At once the possibilities of the opportunity flashed into the mind of Uncle Mack and his far-seeing discretion told him that he was not to be hewer of wood nor drawer of water for these northern fellows, but that he himself must be an independent dealer. They put it to him in every conceivable way, keeping him up till midnight endeavoring by their persuasion to induce him to accept. But no, he had business of his own requiring his special attention. Finally they gave it up for the night, but hoping to succeed getting him in the morning.

"But they did not know the man with whom they were dealing. Cummings has resurrected his little stock of gold from beneath the old pine tree where it had rested all through the war, and although the strangers kept him up so late, he was on the road and far out in the country before daylight, with sufficient gold for one day's work. His plan was to buy all the cotton he could, pay as little cash for it as possible giving his note for the balance to be paid when the cotton should be removed, and giving papers to that effect. Often he could buy cotton for five dollars cash on the bale, as

everyone knew him to be entirely responsible. Cummings kept his own counsel, and left his wife to take care of the gentlemen when they came down to breakfast. When the strangers came down to breakfast, which they did a little late, as they had been up late the night before, they failed to find Mr. Cummings, and could get no trace of his whereabouts. In the meantime, he was making hay while the sun shone. He traversed the country from one side to the other, and wherever people would sell cotton he bought, until he had all the cotton generally with a small payment, and his note given for the balance to be paid before the cotton should be moved. Wherever the strangers went to buy, they found Cummings had preceded them, and secured all the cotton to be had. Finally they began making overtures to Cummings to buy his cotton and he made a trade with them by which he made off the cotton he had bought over twenty thousand dollars in gold.

Few men would have been able to have seen the possibilities that lay in the road to success in this matter. Uncle Mack was always an independent dealer, never working for wages after he saved up enough to transact business on his own account. He always thought that the advance in price in the market of any article you might buy was a better business than working for another on salary, and then besides, he loved the thought of independent action. "Some 10 years before he died he built the church at Fulton. He was a dear lover of his church and one of the most faithful attendants on divine service of any whom I have ever known."

Often when the people of the little town remained away on account of the inclemency of the weather, he came from his country home a mile away, spry, and eager for the services, even when he was past 80. He was one of the old landmarks. No one ever thinks of Fulton in the olden times without remembering that M. C. Cummings was an important factor in all its doings."



Methodist Church in Fulton built by M. C. Cummings and given the Methodists of the town in 1880. (Mentioned in Zereda Green's article of last week and this week). This building served the Fulton Methodists and was also used by other denominations from 1880 until 1930 when it was replaced by the present building. Seated on the doorsteps were Dr. Hatch Cummings of Hearne, Texas, and Attorney B. Y. Cummings of Fort Worth, Texas, great nephews of Mr. Cummings and partly reared by him. Both of these men are now dead but both widows were living in 1963.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Mr. B. Y. Cummings in writing of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings stated "They had no children. I have sometimes thought that Divine Decree determined and designed that they should have no children of their own, in order that they might be thus equipped for the fine task they were later to assume in the rearing of that great army of orphan children who from time to time found food and raiment and shelter and love beneath the roof of "Sunny Dell" that great old house of ten large rooms at the top of the hill, with its wide halls and porches and galleries".

I have often heard that they reared 28 orphan children but can find the names of only a few of the children they reared.

Madison Rogers, a nephew of Mrs. Rogers was reared by them. He had been left an orphan when young and they reared him until grown then he lived at and operated the "Cummings Water Mill" for a number of years, later moving to another home between the mill and Cummings home. I am not sure, but think they gave him the mill and his home. He has been dead a number of years but has 5 children living, Oscar at Banning, Calif., Linwood at Gary, Ind., Lizzie Lee Whiteside at Moorville, Nannie May Bain at Glen, Miss. and Lyola Reeves near Fulton.

Six other children he reared were always referred to as the "Cummings Children". Mr. Cummings nephews wife died in Aberdeen in 1879 and the nephew, Mason Monroe Cummings was killed on the Main street of Aberdeen in July 1880. The children ranged in age from 21 months to 16 years and although Mr. Cummings was then 70 years old and his wife 65, they took these child-

ren into their home and kept them until the older ones were "out on their own" and could take over the care of the younger children.

These children were Lelia May, who married Capt. Enoch Harding, Emma Randle who married Hon. S. A. Montgomery, Amelia Lee who married the Rev. E. P. Williams, Sue Flake who married G. A. Duren, Bryan Yancey Cummings who became a prominent attorney and practiced law at Hillsboro, Wichita Falls, Waco and Fort Worth, Texas, and Hatch Whitfield Cummings who engaged in the practice of medicine at Hearne, Texas and was at one time president of the Texas State medical Association.

After leaving Itawamba County, all these children spent the remainder of their lives in Texas except Emma who lived in New Orleans about 30 years but returned to Texas to live after the death of her husband.

All of them are dead but the widows of Dr. Hatch Cummings and Attorney B.Y. Cummings were living in August 1963 at Hearne, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, respectively.

Mr. Cummings widowed sister, Amanda Cummings Graham, lived in the New Home community and later remarried, marrying a Clifton. Her daughter, Fannie Graham married Judge Newan Cayce and resided in Fulton a number of years. Our present Judge N. S. Sweat is a great-grandson of Mrs. Cayce.

Mr. Cummings widowed half-sister, Ann Cummings Chism, lived at Fulton and had 5 children, one of whom I met in Amerillo, Texas, about 1940. Mrs. Chism died in Fulton about 1888 according to Mr. B. Y. Cummings records.

Very likely the children of these widows were some of

those who Mr. and Mrs. Cummings helped in their childhood.

Another sister of Mr. Cummings was Martha Cummings, who married a Roberts. One of Mrs. Roberts' daughters was Harriet Roberts who married Captain E. G. Betts, lived in Fulton, and was the grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Gaither.

Another of Mrs. Roberts daughters was Nannie Roberts who married a Gaither and was the grandmother of Yancey Sims of West Memphis, Ark., Noonan, Eugene, Dow, and Clarence Burch of Arkansas, Arthur Ethel Burch Dozier, Bessie Burch Chamblee, Irene Burch, and Velma Burch McKee of Mississippi.

Mrs. Cummings was the aunt of the late Sheriff John Rogers of this county but I will not attempt to name her kin of the county as there are a number of them, one daughter of Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Linnie Lee Chamblee still lives in the county also a number of Mr. Rogers grandchildren and great grandchildren. In addition there are numerous others of the county who were also kin to Mrs. Cummings.

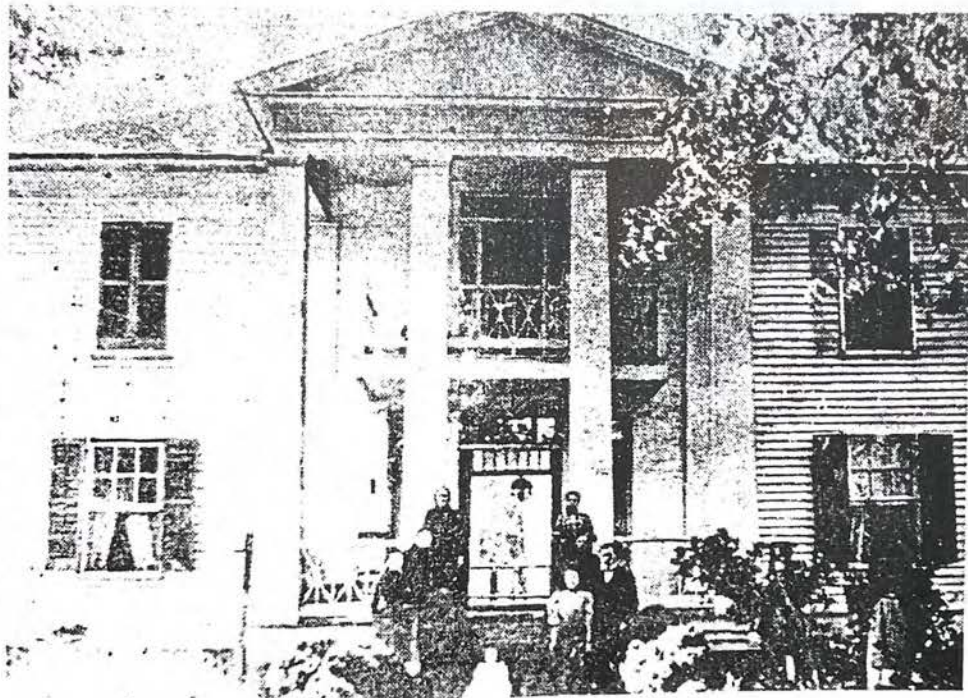
Aunt Sarah as she was known, was blind or almost blind for several years before her death as she lived until 1906, and always enjoyed company and I can remember going there often during her lifetime.

In the 1890's Mrs. Evans and her daughter, Miss Norma Evans lived with Mrs. Cummings several years. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sims (Nannie May Gaither) also lived there for a while after their marriage and at the time of Mrs. Cummings death, Miss or Mrs. Alexander lived with her and cared

for her. I do not know, but think she was a relative of one of them, but not sure.

Mr. B. Y. Cummings tells also of "Uncle Mack's" brother, Mason Monroe Cummings who died near Mantachie. His grandson, Ben Walker, stayed at Uncle Macks and attended school at Fulton while Mr. B. Y. Cummings stayed there. He was much older than Mr. B. Y. Cummings.

In case the readers wonder why I have listed these kin of Mr. Cummings, it is because some of them have said "I know I am some kin to him but do not know how." Mr. B. Y. Cummings record gives this information and I am passing this information on, mainly for the benefit of these relatives.



Picture of the "Uncle Mark Cummings" home, one mile north of Fulton, made in the 1890's. This home burned in February, 1922. At left, are two of the Cummings girls, partly reared by Mr. Cum-

mings. At right, reading up, Mrs. Nannie Mae Guther Sims, Joe Sims, Mrs. Cummings and Miss Nannie Evans. Seated in center is Yancy Sims, now in his late 60's, who lives at West Memphis, Arkansas.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The all-day singings of my youth were quite an institution and served as religious as well as social meetings.

Most churches had preaching only once a month so the singings were a means of entertainment and get-together for people of different communities and at some of these singings especially the old harp singings I have seen some of the older men get almost shouting happy.

The singings would usually begin about 10 o'clock and end about 3 or maybe a little later. The house would be filled with singers using the different song books published by the various songbook companies, a new one being published each year. Each company usually had a representative at the places that had the larger crowds to sell their books. Often they would use the books published by several different companies during one day's singing.

A committee would call out the names of those to lead songs and each leader usually led 3 or 4 songs. The person who played the organ, usually a girl, would be fanned during the playing (this was before the day of air conditioning, too) and the organist would be changed several times during the day.

At the singing conventions, different churches of the district sent delegates, officers were elected, etc.

The mothers of small children would find a shade, often in the shade of the house, spread a quilt (or babies folded in fourths so there were four thicknesses) and put their baby and/or small children on the quilt and sit around and visit together.

At dinner time, the dinner was usually on one long or curving table, sometimes on the ground and in more recent days, on tables made of woven wire stretched on forms.

At dinner time, the dinner was usually on one long or curving table, sometimes on the ground and in more recent days, on tables made of woven wire stretched on forms.

The community took pride in the fact they could "feed the crowd" and those going from a distance did not carry their lunch but depended on the host church for feed. The people of the community carried their dinner in large boxes and small trunks were also popular means of conveyance as they could put the pies, etc., in the tray and the other food in the lower part of the trunk.

Of course there were the usual items of fried ham, fried chicken, stuffed eggs, chicken pie, fried canned sausage and sometimes roast beef, mutton and lamb and occasionally fried fish with the usual cakes, pies, pickles, fresh tomatoes.

This was before the day of loaf bread being available in every store so the usual bread was home-made biscuits with probably some home made light bread. Sandwiches were not seen during the time of my early memories.

I can still remember how good Mrs. Noon Harrison's chicken pie and Mrs. Bill Farrar's fried corn light bread tasted at "dinner on the ground" at Union Grove or Tilden churches.

When food coloring first came into use, I can remember the different colored fancy "stack" cakes such as alternating red and green layers (I still find myself wanting to say "stack" cakes when referring to layer cakes.)

In addition to the different kinds of layer and loaf cakes, there were the numerous custard type and two crust pies, especially apple pies made of home grown apples. Some how, dinner on the ground did not seem right without finishing off with apple pie.

Several years ago in Columbus, Mrs. Casper Thomas, Sue Morgan Duckworth and I were discussing "dinner on the ground" and all the good things to eat there — the woman who worked with me was reared in and had lived in Columbus all her life but said she had never eaten such a meal — we all immediately missed and really sympathizing with anyone who had reached the age of 30-odd and never had the pleasure of eating up and down the table at "dinner on the ground."

We usually went to the singings in a wagon or surrey and as my father was a great person to be on time, we were usually among the first ones there.

In the afternoon just when I was beginning to enjoy myself, someone would say "I saw your father looking for you" — then would start a game of hide and seek for I would not want to go home so early, especially if I was talking to some boy. When I would see my father looking for me, I would move somewhere else — then when he finally found me, he would say, "where on earth have you been, I've been hunting for you for an hour" and I would play very innocent — "Just been around here on the church ground."

Very few, if any, of the church had water on the churches had water on the to a spring down under the hill or to some home nearby for water. That was the day of the common dipper. Someone would dip the water from the spring or from the well bucket and pass it down the line.

Going after water was really an excuse used by boys and girls to get a chance to talk to the opposite sex — the bunch of boys or the girls would go to the "watering place" — the boys would pass the water to the girls then

when the girls started back to the church, the boys would walk with them back to the church, not as a group, but "coupled off". The couples would then sit in a buggy or surry or maybe on a spring seat in the shade.

We didn't go to so many of the singings but there were a few of them that were much as Oak Grove, Friendship and Bethel in the Dorsey Community. At Bethel, we could go east to the home of Mr. Bill Loden for water and if we did not find us a "beast" on that trip, we would then go west to the home of Mr. William A. Martin, supposedly for water but really most of the time to get a chance to talk with the boys. The churches that had two watering places were the most popular with the teenagers.

Since the advent of the automobile making it possible to attend afternoon singings and not miss the preaching every Sunday that most of our churches have now, many of the churches do not have all-day singings. There are several reasons for this, one is that with preaching every Sunday or almost every Sunday the churches do not want to have the singing take place of the regular preaching service and too, the cost of providing the big dinners such as those provided in my youth is too high. Too, with so many of the women working away from home, they do not have time to prepare the big dinners.

With the automobile and telephones, the people visit or talk with each other or see each other at work, therefore, the all-day singing is not necessary as a get-together — but it was a fine thing in my youth.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Styles of houses change from time to time just as styles of dresses change and as I look back over the type of houses in Fulton and Itawamba County during my childhood and now, I find many changes.

Many of the pioneer houses consisted originally of one large log room for the living quarters with a log kitchen a short distance away in the yard, later as the family and finances grew, additional log or frame rooms were added and probably a room was added for use as a kitchen, especially after stoves were available and the original log kitchen torn away. My grandmother Greene's home in the Carolina - Bigby Fork Community pictured with my article of April 1 was that type.

Another style of house used by the pioneers was the house consisting of two large log rooms with a wide open hall between with log or frame rooms added to the back later and a porch across the front.

My grandmother Ward's home $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mooreville was such a house, with two large log rooms, with hall about 10 feet wide between them, a frame room behind one log room used as kitchen - dining room and a frame room behind the other log room used as an additional bedroom. There was a wide porch across the front with a frame room at the end.

All rooms were ceiled but the hall had no ceiling, either on the walls or overhead and we grandchildren delighted in climbing the logs up to the height of the ceiling and looking over into the ceiling of the rooms at the various items stored there. On the ceiling of one room was a small flax wheel and I have often wondered what was done with this wheel when my grandmother broke up housekeeping and moved away. The home

was sold after her death and later torn down and replaced by a modern building.

This house was built before the Civil War but I do not know how much of it was originally built and when other rooms were added, but think most of them were added soon after the original log part was built.

Only a few steps from the kitchen door was the log smokehouse with dirt floor — and it was really a "smoke" house for in my youth we would sometimes go there and find her smoking her hams and other parts of the hog with hickory chips, or bark.

These wide halls and wide porches were very cool in the summer time but terribly drafty in the winter when one moved from one of the other rooms to the kitchen.

Later when frame buildings were built, very much the same pattern was used except that many of these houses were built with an "el" running from one of the large front rooms, making a large room with a "shed room" or "side - room" on one side of the house and the "el" consisting of about 2 rooms behind the large front room on the other side of the house. Usually the room at the end of the "el" was the kitchen and the next room the dining room — and how proud the family was to have separate dining room which was so much cooler to eat in during the summer than the wood cook stove heated kitchen.

There was usually a porch down the side of the el, an extension of the hall, and here was the washstand, wash pan waterbucket and dipper.

Some of the halls, which were often just the length of the two large front rooms were open but many of them were closed, with one or two doors at each end so they could be opened up in the summer.

A girl from Oklahoma that I worked with had never seen houses with open halls until she came down into Arkansas to work and wrote back home about seeing "houses with big holes right through the middle of them."

A few of the homes of my youth had a parlor or living room in which there were settees, love seats, padded chairs, an organ or piano, tables, etc. but in most of the homes, what was referred to as the "parlor" was really the spare or company bedroom or the "best bedroom" used by members of the family, but in which company was entertained.

In addition to the nicest bedstead and dresser the family could afford, there were padded chairs and tables and probably an organ or piano with fancy vases on the mantle or organ.

The smaller bedroom which was usually next to the "parlor" was referred to as the "side room" or "shed room". This was usually a "catch-all" room unheated, more crowded than the others with probably 2 beds, the quilt box or stack of quilts, trunks, etc., as there were no closets in these older houses. In many of the homes the dresses and suits were hung in a wardrobe or maybe on hangers hung on nails in the wall.

I still find myself referring to my living room as "the parlor" and one of the bedrooms as "the side-room".

I remember only two houses in Fulton without halls when I was a child. One was the house Mrs. Willie Rand, her daughter, Skittie, and her son, Harrison, lived in near the Trinity Baptist Church. This house, with several additions, is now known as the "Dr. Richard Senter Home" and is still standing.

The other was the house back of Wilson's store and the Fulton Bank, torn down and replaced by the present Bob Hawkins brick home.

This house was occupied by the Prentiss Howard family for several years before his death.

The first house I remember in Fulton without a hall was the now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Audie Taylor on North Cummings Street near the postoffice. When Will Brown was building this house about 1904, the grownups commented a lot about its having no hall and we would go there, walk around over the partly-framed house and try to figure out how to get from one room to another.

Later there were a few houses built in town with the two front rooms joined by a "stack" chimney and a modified V-shape entrance from the porch by which one entered either of these front rooms from the porch through the entrance.

Later came the bungalow, without the hall, entered thru the living room until today we have so many different styles or floor - plans that one can find a style of house to fit different tastes and different size families and pocketbooks.

Many of the older buildings were never painted and some had only the front painted — when my mother would see one of these she would say that it reminded her of a woman with a dirty dress and clean apron on.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The picnics of my youth were mainly family or community get togethers rather than large groups, however, there were a few picnics that everyone tried to go to.

One of the first large crowd picnics I remember attending was at Mattox Springs, a once popular resort just east of the Greenwood - Evergreen road of the county but at which there have been no picnics for a number of years.

My mother said that in her youth, it was one of the most popular places of the territory and that she attended a picnic there every July 4th for 16 years in succession.

One of the things I remember about that picnic was the wooden platform on which some of the then middle-aged people danced the square dance.

Another of the large-crowd picnics was the annual July 4th picnic at White Springs, west of Tilden - Smithville road and off the road a short distance. For a number of years this was also a popular resort place with cabins and a hotel but there are no picnics held there now for the grounds have been turned into pasture or farming land.

At these large crowd picnics the people spread their lunch in groups instead of one large table.

At these picnics at Mattox Springs and White Springs, especially at White Springs, there were people from all the surrounding counties, and one could see many, many people there they would not see again until the next 4th of July when they went to the picnic there again.

Sometimes there would be a speaker, especially if it was candidate year but sometimes there was no attraction except probably music, and the people milled around and talked to each other.

The picnic looked forward to each year was the Sunday School picnic at Fulton.

In 1901 there were about 31 or 32 families in the town and about 1920 someone visiting here said the town had not grown any in 20 years — that there were no more houses than at the beginning of the century. I began pointing out new houses and they would point out a house torn down so I was able to gain only a few houses for the 20 years period.

These 31 or 32 families attended the Methodist Church and there were a few others from just outside of town who attended some of the time. We usually had preaching once a month as the pastor served several other churches and there were enough for Sunday School most of the time. Usually about May or June we would have the "Sunday School picnic" at which time everything closed up and everybody went to the picnic at Cummings Mill about one or one and a half miles north of town.

Those who had buggies, surreys or wagons offered to carry the lunch of those who walked.

Mr. Bill Nabors, an attorney here, was superintendent of the Sunday School and one of the first things he did when we got there was to round up all the smaller children, tell us to pull off our slippers and go wading in the creek, which we all did with him standing by to watch after us. To us, it was one of the highlights of the day.

The other one was when we would go to the mill, the miller would open the mill-race, let the water run through to turn the large mill rocks and he would let us watch while

he ground some corn into meal. The shaking of the mill over the water and the roar of the water were thrilling to us.

This trip to the mill was usually after lunch as the opening of the mill race would let a lot more water go down the creek and our wading spot would be too deep and swift for wading for a short time after the mill was put into operation.

The miller's family lived on a slight hill near the mill and we would go up to the house at noon to see how to re-powder our faces (this was after we grew older and past the wading the creek stage) as we did not have vanities to carry our powder in our purses then.

Occasionally someone would make a speech but it was very, very seldom that he had any speechmaking at this picnic.

We usually walked to the picnic in family groups but on the return the young people and children bunched up according to age groups and walked together — walking home from the picnic with the group was about as much fun as the picnic itself as there were usually plum trees along the way with plums just ripening, and we ate plums all the way home. Some of the children and young people who rode to the picnic walked home to be with the crowd of walkers.

Sometimes we would go down to Tombigbee River bottom, especially to the "running slough" for a fishing picnic where we would fight mosquitoes, scratch chiggers and ticks, fish, and if any fish were caught, fry them there on the ground for part of our dinner.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Because of some very important records being misplaced or destroyed, probably when the courthouse was repaired during the WPA days, we are unable to pinpoint some dates regarding the early days of the county. I had the date 1852 in mind as the year in which the courthouse and jail were built but an article in the July 1947 issue of "The Mississippi Supervisor" stated that the court house was built in 1856 and I am sure that the original jail was built at the same time. This article from the Mississippi Supervisor was published in The Itawamba County Times of August 14, 1947.

In some of the minutes of Police Court and minutes of Supervisors Court in the 1860s and 1870s I have come across reference to a "building back of the jail" being offered for sale and this was probably the usual kitchen away from the house of the early type of buildings. In another order, reference was made to the "inner and outer fences" around the jail being in need of repair and the sheriff was ordered to take the good part of the inner fence and repair the outer fence.

Some time in the 1920's a man past middle age told me that once his friend was in jail that they did not trust

the sheriff as he had seemed to "have it in" for the prisoner and the friends of the prisoner were afraid that some "accident" might happen to this prisoner, so one night a group of them tore the corner out of the jail and released their friend.

In the early 1900s my mother operated a millinery store in the wooden building about where the Fulton Bank now is, this building being partly on land now occupied by the north part of the bank and partly on what is now the alley north of the bank.

At that time a family with three little girls, one my age and two younger, lived in the jail and fed the prisoners, when there were any. I played with these little girls, sometimes in the courtyard and sometimes in the jail. The stairs went up from the southeast corner of the downstairs part and there was a large room across the east end of the upstairs for the prisoners. The inside wall of this room was of steel bars and the door was of steel bars.

In the front part of this upstairs was the dungeon with one small barred window, about 10 to 12 inches square with a solid inside wall and, I believe, the door was also a

solid door instead of iron bars. Anyway, this dungeon was very dark and to our children minds, it was used only when one committed a very, very serious crime.

We often played upstairs as there were usually no prisoners there. We would shut each other up in the cell room but I do not remember that any of us ever ventured into the dungeon or got shut up in it.

I remember going up there once or twice then the jailer went up to feed a prisoner, or maybe it was someone who was being held there before being sent to the insane hospital.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was being built across the corner of the county, a negro killed the white foreman and on Sunday we heard that "They are bringing a negro in to put him in the dungeon". My three little playmates, my sister and I were down in the courtyard that afternoon to see someone put in the dungeon.

Mr. Edd Summers was the sheriff. (he served 1904 until 1908) and he, his sons, Audie and Alvie Summers and the prisoner arrived in the fringe top surrey, hitched the team to one of the hitching posts on the south side of the courthouse and escorted the prison-

er across to the jail and in a few minutes we saw him peeping through the bars of the small window of the dungeon. We had remained safely behind the courtyard fence during the transfer and that was the only prisoner I remember being put in the dungeon.

Several years later when another family with three sons and a daughter were living there, the parents were gone one Sunday when the oldest son carried the prisoner's dinner to him. While this son then went to the courthouse well for some cool water, the prisoner sharpened the dinner knife on the brick wall and cut his throat. When the boy got back, he was trying to butt his brains out against a large spike with a head about 24 inches square driven in and protruding from the left hand window facing of the window on the north side of the cell room, but he missed the spike every time. A doctor who lived nearby was called and the prisoner soon recovered from his wounds.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

Because of lack of records, I have been unable to find when the prisoner cells were placed downstairs but they were there before 1914. These were built like cages setting free in the jail. There were more escapes after the cells were moved downstairs than before as it was possible for someone outside to prize the door up in such a way that the lock was sprung and the door could be opened.

I remember that during one court, between 1924 and 1928, someone "sprung" the prisoners out of jail one night early in the week, the following day they caught the prisoners and those who let them out and put them all in jail. A night or two later the bunch was again let out of jail, caught, and put back in jail with those who let them out so every morning I would ask the sheriff if he had less or more prisoners in jail than the night before.

Eugene Gaither was sheriff 1932 through 1935. At about 3 a.m. on Sunday morning between the first and second week of one of the September terms of court someone called out, "Hello Eugene". When he asked who it was, the man answered, "one of your prisoners"

Eugene asked him what he was doing up there and he told him that he came to report that some of the prisoners had been let out of jail.

When Eugene asked him where the other prisoners were he told him he had them there with him — he had marched them up to Eugene's with him when he came up there

The Fulton News Beacon of May 21, 1942 carried the account of the burning of this old jail Friday night, May 15. There were two men, a white man and a Negro, in jail the night of the fire. Mr. Houston, the night watchman, had a key to the jail and let the prisoners out when the fire was discovered about 11 o'clock that night. These inmates were not injured by the fire.

The old jail, which caught inside, burned rapidly as the fire had gotten such a hold on the old pine lumber on the inside that it could not be extinguished.

The walls were left standing but it was necessary to tear them down and build a new jail.

The Supervisors Minute Book 22, Page 427, July 8, 1942 session stated that the "old jail had burned recently—it was delapidated, unsanitary, and had been condemned for a number of years". This order set forth the intention to have a new jail built, only one story high, and size 45 x 40 feet, that an alley was to be left at the back of the jail lot and that the steel part of the old jail be used in the new jail.

Bids were asked for and it was stipulated that the new jail was to cost not more than \$6,000.

Minute Book 22, Page 438, August 7, 1942 sets out that the contract was let for this new one-story jail to J. E. Stalc Co. for \$4,952.50, the work to start September 1 and to be completed in 90 days or pay a penalty for the delay.

This new jail was set back about 5 feet from the street, faced West and had a fence in front of it.

In 1953 or early in 1954, the County gave a deed to the front part of the jail lot to the Town of Fulton and a city hall to be used by the different officers of the Town of Fulton was built to the front of and joining the jail.

Although there was a fence in front of the jail part west of the building, there was still trouble with the visitors of the inmates in the jail slipping saws and other weapons to them.

Finally, in 1963 the jail part of the building was remodeled at which time all doors and windows were bricked up with the entrance to the jail being through the police office of the city hall.

Since that time, there have been a few breaks but not so many as in the past, one time the prisoners escaped by tearing a hole in the ceiling overhead and going out through the roof.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



My mother, the former Martha Ward, and her sister, Willie Ward, operated the first millinery store in Fulton and most likely, the first in Itawamba County.

They operated this millinery store in a little 2-room office east of the court house in 1895 and 1896. Most of the people in town were rather aristocratic and would not take boarders but they found a room in some of these homes and cooked their meals on the fireplace in the back room of the building. Part of the time my mother boarded at the home of the Rev. John McDougal, who had moved to town after being elected to a county office.

In 1963 Mrs. Maud Graham, then 89 years old, and who was one of the young people living here at the time of this millinery store told me a funny incident that happened. My father then about 45, was courting my mother, then 33 or 34, and they went buggy riding. Miss Maud told mama that a certain prominent woman, who was the self appointed Emily Post of the town, would be around to know how long she had known the suitor and that if she had not known him a certain time she might tell her that she should not have gone riding with him. Sure enough, in a few days, the woman came in to see mama. In the conversation, she got around to asking her who the man was she was with at the church the past Sunday—then how long she had known him. Mama, very solemnly told her, "I have known him all his life. In fact, I was with his mother when he was born." She had no comment on whether or not she should have gone buggy riding with him. I had heard my mother tell of the incident, too.

In March 1901, a few months after my parents moved to Fulton, my father broke his leg and was in bed for several months, so it was necessary for my mother to do something to support the family and she opened a millinery store in the wooden building about where the Fulton Bank is now, later she moved her millinery store into the front of the wooden building where Fulton Dry Cleaners are now and continued the business at that location but in later years in the brick building until she closed it out in the fall of 1934.

In those days, one did not go into the store, try on a few hats and buy one — those were the days of fancy hats and individual hats. The hats, without any trimming, were known as "shapes" and the women buying a hat would pick out a "shape", then decide on the trimming to go on it and the way it was to be put in.

For a summer hat, a wreath of flowers extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way around the crown, with a bow on the side or maybe a bunch of flowers, probably standing up in an arrangement known as a 'stick up' was used then we had the job of wiring the ribbon by sewing a ribbon wire inside the ribbon then arranging it into a bow, usually standing up, and sewing a band of ribbon around the crown of the hat, then the flowers, then the bow of ribbon, and last the lining was put inside the crown.

Sometimes the hats were trimmed with only a large wired bow of ribbon either across the front or back of the crown.

The flowers used on the hats were imported and we would often buy boxes of assorted wreaths or bunches of

nicer and prettier flowers for the price than those picked separately and ordered by the dozen. Most of these flowers were made in France.

Roses, sweet peas, daisies, lillies of the valley, and forget me nots were the flowers used most.

Some of these "shapes" were bought already made but we often made them.

For summer hats, we would cover a wire frame with material known as "mull", a type of coarse chiffon or use a buckram frame, then the braid which was from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two inches wide on the brim and crown, cover the underside of the brim with braid, a silk crepe or georgette crepe.

I now find hats in the millinery stores priced as high as \$15.00 or more with the underside of the frame not covered at all.

One type of "shape" in demand for summer hats from year to year was the leghorn, a hand woven straw imported from Italy, usually with a wide flat brim and of different widths. Some had a hand-woven lacy edge. These hats were bleached with sulphur and we wore aprons when handling them to keep our wool skirts we wore in the store from getting picked up with the straw and to keep them from absorbing the sulphur odor. These were usually the dressy hats, more expensive than the most of the hats, and usually trimmed with a good many flowers and lined with a very nice material.

One sees a leghorn hat occasionally now but they are not the pretty finely woven ones of my youth as there was no market for these hats in the United States for a while after World War I and evidently the skilled people who made these hats have died and

the present generation does not make as pretty ones.

Another popular hat later was the panama also a hand woven hat and usually used as a sport type hat, trimmed only with ribbon.

I notice these are being used again this year, some of them with wide flated bands and bows of soft materials very much like the georgettes crepe of my youth. Some of the finer, dressier hats were of Swiss horn brim (They are using many of them this summer) and others of nilan straw.

In my early youth, my mother made hats of shirts on tucked chiffon put on over the mull lining and after I got old enough to help make the hats we often made them of maline, chiffon or lace.

(Continued next week)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

The winter hats were of felt, velvet and velour and trimmed with feathers, feather wings, sometimes stuffed birds and ostrich feathers. Ostrich plumes were the most expensive trimmings — they ranged from about 10 to 15 inches long, the nicest ones having more layers of feathers than the cheaper ones and were also wider. The ostrich tips, always used in bunches of three were from 8 to 10 inches long.

They have tried to revive the use of some ostrich trims, especially ostrich tips, from time to time, the last time I remember them used being about 1938.

The hat styles were set mainly by the style of hair fix then in style. One hair style was the "rat" which was made of a black, tan, or white stocking sewed so that it was about two inches through when stuffed with cotton. Some of these, shaped like a doughnut extended all around the head, others extended only over the sides and back of the head and had a narrow ribbon across the front of the head. The hair was combed down, the rat put around the head and the hair brought up and tucked in around the rat.

Another hair fix was the tangled hair, now called "teased" hair but we tangled only the sides or front and left the top flat. When these and similar hair fixes were in style the hats had shallow crowns, were set up on top of the head, and pinned on with two or three fancy head hat pins. Nobody had bobbed hair except those who had lost their hair or cut it because of illness, and most of these people wore braids, etc., to give the effect of long hair.

With the coming of bobbed hair, which only a few people dared to wear, or the closer to the head hair fixes, the hat crowns were made larger and deeper and came so far down on the head they almost pushed the ears down.

Many women, especially widows, wore mourning bonnets for a year or more after the death of a loved one.

The mourning bonnets were made of black chiffon type material and were something like the present pill box hat but with a more rounded and shallower crown.

The mourning veils were of a heavy chiffon type material from 36 to about 48 inches square with a woven heavy border or a satin border.

They were folded diagonally so that one side was slightly smaller than the other, thereby letting both borders show. Pleats were folded in at the middle of the long bias side for a width of three or four inches and with these pleats at the front of the bonnet, the veil was attached to the crown or bonnet with pins, something like the present corsage pin but shorter. The veil hung down over the shoulder and back with the two half points coming over the shoulder and the longer point at the back. As the hat and veil were usually a dull finished black, they made up a very somber looking outfit, and the depressing for the wearer and for those around her.

All the little girls wore hats, too, usually of the drooping brim, flat brim, or rolled brim type and usually with streamers hanging off. The summer hats were often trimmed with wreaths of velvet, forget-me-nots or muslin flowers. Some

of these children hats were poke shaped and some of the velvet poke shaped hats were trimmed with short ostrich tips.

When it rained at night before a weekday in the spring, we got up very early the following morning, cooked our breakfast and dinner and carried our dinner to the store with us as we would say "when it rains, it rains women". The women did not come to town then except when the men folks would bring them in the wagons or surrey (a very few women had buggies and buggy horses) and the men would not take the horses and mules and themselves out of the field to bring the women and girls to town unless it was to wet to plow. The men got their plows sharpened and patiently waited for the womenfolks to pick out their hats, decide how they wanted them trimmed and waited for them to be trimmed.

Often the men would pick hats and carry their womenfolks instead of their coming to town and selecting them. I remember one man picking hats for his wife and daughters was considering one with a bow of white satin ribbon. He looked at one of us and said, "Now be honest with me, will that ribbon fade?"

Most of these hats and trimmings were ordered from catalogs put out by wholesale houses and I think we ordered all of ours from Chicago for many years, with a few ordered from New York. In later years, we met the salesman at Tupelo or he brought his samples to Fulton for us to pick from or we went to Birmingham to buy them.

Many funny incidents happened in connection with running the millinery store. One

I remember — the daughters were trying to get their mother to buy a hat to wear instead of a bonnet — they reminded her how much cooler it would be, etc. Finally she said, "Well, it would be a lot cooler, of course, I will not wear it much but Susie can wear it and Mary can wear it — it will be in the family" — then the husband who had been patiently listening said, "Well, I can tell you, right now, I don't intend to wear it nary time".

The advent of the T-Model Ford with the top always back except during a rain, put an end to the fancy and large hat. The next thing we knew, the women and girls were wearing what was called the "automobile veil" tied over a rather plain hat or the "automobile cap" which was slightly bloused crown cap with visor and usually of plain color as tan, blue, etc. However, it was not long until many of the women and girls were making their own automobile caps of plaid gingham, some of them trimmed with lace and ribbon, and wearing them in wagons when going to church, picnics, etc., and carrying their umbrellas over them.

Soon after the T-Model Ford came the car with the rumble seat and some of the millinery people said that the rumble seat really finished up the fancy hats.

In case some of the younger people do not know what a rumble seat is, it was where the trunk of the car now is, the trunk lid opened from the front to the back and the rumble seat came up with it, the trunk lid making the back of the seat. I believe most of the rumble seats, if not all, were behind the seat of the one-seat cars, called runabouts.

June 17, 1965

These things

I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When we hear the word tavern today, we think of a place to get alcoholic drinks but in the 1860's and 1870's a tavern was a place where the man and his beast could get food and lodging.

The board of police (later known as the board of supervisors) licensed the taverns and from time to time set their rate of charges. In 1865 J. B. Childers was licensed to operate "an inn or tavern" at Fulton on payment of \$10 license for the year and entered into bond for \$200. The minute book shows "it was ordered by the board that Mr. Childers be allowed to charge as follows, one meal per man 50 cents, one feed per horse 50 cents, lodging 25 cents per man, per day \$1.75, horse \$1.50."

We are not sure when the livery stable came into being as we do not find any being licensed in the 1870's by the board of supervisors but they were in use from about 1880 until the automobile and truck replaced the horses and vehicles.

The livery stables in towns like Tupelo and Okolona kept buggies, surreys, hacks and horses with drivers for hire, or one could hire a team and carriage and do his own driving. Buggy riding was the popular pastime and livery stable rates were \$3.00 per day for horse, buggy, buggy whip and lap rug or robe. Many a romance started that way.

The following is taken from a livery stable advertisement. "The livery stable equipment includes rigs suitable for every purpose — we can supply any sort of team desired from gentle animals, guaranteed safe for an inexperienced lady, to the fast trotter wanted by traveling men, competent drivers are furnished on request." There were both white and negro drivers.

A Mr. Whiteside who once operated a livery stable in Okolona told me an incident that happened there. Some young ladies from Verona were visiting in Okolona and in order to do something for their hostess, hired a surry, team and driver to carry them and their hostess riding. When Mr. Whiteside presented his bill to the father, who often visited in Okolona, too, he quarreled about the girls wasting money that way. Mr. Whiteside then told him "These people had been entertaining your daughters and they wanted to do something for them to show their appreciation. I drove them around myself and we didn't stop at a single saloon." Immediately the father said, "Oh, how much is the bill?" for he often visited the saloons in Okolona.

The livery stable rigs as they were called were the taxies of that day and met the trains to carry the travelers to the homes of friends or to the hotel. I do not know how they offered their services in that day where they now inquire "Taxi?"

In those days salesmen were called drummers. Most of them traveled by train carrying their sample cases or trunks with them, then used livery stable hacks with drivers to carry them across country stopping at the country and small town stores to show their samples. The driver helped unload and load the trunks onto the hack and took care of the team.

Sam Dozier operated a livery stable in Fulton where the Standard Service Station (across the street from where Davis Chevrolet Co., and Fulton Dry Cleaners are now located). They did not rent out teams or vehicles but served only as a feeding and resting place for the livery stable teams from other places.

Our store was where the Fulton Dry Cleaners now is and we would watch the teams being unhitched and put inside the building.

I remember one driver from Tupelo, a negro with a peg leg. He could unharness or harness a team as quickly as anyone and was always very careful.

The men who hauled from Tupelo would sometimes take too much whiskey "to warm up on" and several times I saw men taken off wagons and carried inside the livery stable to sober up. I do not remember when the Dozier Livery Stable was torn down but think it was sometime in the early 1920's or soon before that.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Mail carriers take pride in and try to live up to the quotation, "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Although this statement was made by the historian, Herodotus in referring to the Persian Postal System of 500 B. C., if ever it applied to anyone, it applies to the unsung heroes of the star route between Fulton and Tupelo in the days before good roads.

In getting information about these heroes, I am especially indebted to K. W. Gassaway of Monroe, Okla., whose father, Jabe Gassaway carried the mail from 1904 to 1908 and to Goebel Weaver, son of Jim Weaver who carried the mail from 1916 to 1918.

Not only did Mr. Gassaway give me information about his father's carrying the mail but he gave me information about those who carried it before he did.

He told me that Dr. J. M. Walker had the contract to carry the mail from 1896 to 1900. Mr. Jess Nanney carried it most of the time and helpers were two colored men, Lawson Clark and Will Palmer.

From 1900 to 1904 several people carried the mail. Mr. Gassaway thinks that Luther Frost of near Fulton was the contractor but did not carry it very long and that Edd Walton and Ap Van Hoosier helped carry it during this period, the contract price being \$312.50 per year. (I remember Mr. Van Hoosier carrying the mail about that time.)

Mr. Gassaway got the contract to carry the mail, beginning July 1, 1904 for the price of \$750.00 per year, which was considered good pay at that time. Until July 1, 1905, the route was a "single route" with the carrier leaving Ful-

ton at 6:30 a.m., arriving at Tupelo at 12 noon, leaving Tupelo at 1 p.m., and getting to Fulton at 6:30 p.m. — 6 round-trips per week.

Mr. Gassaway writes, "In the early spring of 1905, there was quite a stir about rural free delivery mail service, and Dorsey (our community) and the adjoining communities afforded one of the richest outlets for rural free delivery mail service of any place in Itawamba County. At this time, early spring of 1905, prospecting for R. F. D. mail routes was already underway.

There were three routes being worked up, and everything was favorable. The postmaster, the late W. S. "Bet" Sheffield of Dorsey, took the matter up with the R. F. D. mail service at Washington, D. C., and the response was that an inspector was sent to Dorsey immediately.

When the inspector arrived at Dorsey, the postmaster notified my father to be at his home that night.

The things to be talked about was that the establishing of these R. F. D. mail routes would require mail being brought from Tupelo in the early morning which would supply these routes with daily papers. The Daily Commercial Appeal and the Daily Scimitar, both printed in Memphis, would be delivered on these routes the day of publication, and also, the same service could be enjoyed at Fulton, and as other star routes from the eastern portion of the county would meet the Tupelo route at Fulton and carry these same daily papers to the various points, such as Clay, Eastman, Tremont and others.

"The route out of Tupelo to Fulton was approved, and July 1, 1905, was the beginning of the double star route mail service. This second route scheduled was, Leave Tupelo

at 6:30 a.m., arrive in Fulton at 12 noon, leave Fulton at 1 p.m. and arrive at Tupelo at 6:30 p.m. The original route continued its usual schedule of leaving Fulton at 6:30 a.m. and arrive back at 6:30 p.m.

The carriers would meet daily about half way between Fulton and Tupelo, the half-way point being between the Lee-Itawamba County line and the home of Henry Scruggs, the first house west of the county line. My father was the only bidder on the double route. His bid was \$1,700 per year and was accepted."

The Tupelo Journal of Jan. 26, 1906 gives the following information: "Mississippi has 324 rural routes in operation at the present time — the First Congressional District has 113, the Second District 41, Third District 7.

The Fourth District had 58, the fifth District 60, the sixth District 8, the Seventh District 22 and the Eighth District 14."

This shows that evidently the Congressman from the 1st district, the Hon. Ezekial S. Candler of Corinth, was looking after the interest of his people.

Quoting Mr. Gassaway again "Equipment used for this service required for single route four horses, for double route, eight horses, and hacks, buggies, two-wheeled carts, wagons and anything else that would be lighter on the horses. About four months of the year, the roads were from bad to worse. About half of the distance which we traveled was "bee's wax", the other half was sand. The "bee's wax" during the winter was the worst mud known. During this season the sandy roads were real good. During the summer and fall, the beeswax road was a real good road and the sandbeds were very disagreeable.

"As our home was located seven miles west of Fulton and 13 miles east of Tupelo, made it very favorable for the horses. All of the horses for exchange were kept at our place. Each route would change teams twice daily. Eight horses were required for both of the routes. During the four years, we had ten head to die. We had one horse that served the entire four years. We worked a mule for three years.

"We carried passengers. The charge was five cents per mile, one dollar from one town to the other. We had the pleasure of hauling doctors, lawyers, preachers, sheriffs, merchants and all other people. I remember during Dr. Lawrence Orr's attending medical college, when he would come home, he would ride with us. Others, Bob Senter, Roy Conson, editor of the "Itawamba County News" and many others. Walter Green, (telephone operator) would gather the laundry over town and have us carry it to the Chinese laundry at Tupelo and deliver it back."

(I remember being a passenger on a two-wheel cart coming from Tupelo to Fulton when I was about 9 or 10 years old. My sister and I sat in the seat and Tom Miles, who carried the mail, sat down in front. When we got to Mr. Gassaway's and started to change teams, they un hitched the team and the tongue of the cart was about to rise up and let the cart turn backwards, spilling us out when someone grabbed the tongue and held it down until the fresh team could be hitched to it. This was in late summer before school began and if it was necessary to use the two-wheel cart at that time of year, you can imagine how bad it was in the winter time.)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

"I remember during the month of April, 1907, the iron bridge across Tombigbee River was completed. As I passed one day at 11:30 Mr. John Walton ferried me across the river. I came to the men who were getting the bridge ready for crossing; they said I could cross the bridge as I came back. I returned back at 1:30 p.m., the bridge was ready and I crossed on it. I'm quite sure that I was the first passenger to cross on it and I was on horse back. Mr. Walton watched me cross. We felt almost rich to have that fine bridge to cross on.

"We were hindered so many times in being ferried across, especially when there was something going on at Fulton, such as court. If the ferryman discovered the mail hack back up the road, he would stop and come back up the road, telling all the drivers of the wagons and buggies to pull out and let the mail hack cross which everyone was more than glad to do. I would hear some say as I would pass them, 'The United States mail has the right of way'."

"There was no such thing as good roads back then. About the year 1906, the County Supervisors decided to have all of the hollers (as we called them) levied about a foot high and cross-layed with poles or rails, and dirt put on the cross layings. This began at the county line and extended to the Clark Taylor place. From this point as much as possible, the bad places were cross-layed almost to Dorsey. This was so much help to us that we felt like we had good roads. The first good road we knew anything about was when Lee County built their good road on the county line about 1912.

This road was a real good graveled road, and wide enough for traffic to pass and stay on the gravel. But Itawamba County, at that time, had not made any move to build a good road to connect with the Lee County good road.

"I will list names of those who helped in carrying the mail: My father, my brother (Caster) and myself of our family. The first hired help we had was a colored man, Will Wiygul, a day or so about October 1904. During December of that year, Mr. Tom Miles was hired. He carried until December 1906, then a Mr. Jim

Crocker was hired. He carried until April 1907, then Mr. Miles was re-hired and finished the term which expired June 30, 1908. All hired help was used on the Fulton end of the route, except the month of February, 1906, when John Miles, son of Tom Miles, helped us on the Tupelo end of the double route.

"I would like to relate an incident which happened to Mr. Miles. The roads were entirely too bad to go in the buggy, but he ventured to make the trip. On his return from Tupelo and about an hour and a half late, one of the horses took real bad sick near Mooreville. He managed to get the sick horse to within a mile of home, and was forced to loose the horse from the buggy and leave him. That left Mr. Miles with one horse, so he just walked along by the horse and held up the breast yoke, and he and the horse brought the buggy in home the distance of a mile, and how bad the mud was! The sick horse died.

"Parcel Post became effective about 1904. The limit on weight was four pounds which didn't affect us during the four years.

"Each year, during the month of January, free seeds from Washington, D. C., were sent through the mail by our Congressman, Hon. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr. I remember in January, 1906, when those seed came to Tupelo to be carried on the route to Fulton, that we carried a wagon and five head of horses to carry the awful load of mail. We loaded the five head of horses, and the wagon carried what was left. The total amount would have been at least 1,200 pounds. When we arrived home, all of the mail was loaded in the wagon, a fresh team was hitched to it and the wagon of mail including the seed went on to Fulton with Tom Miles driving. This was when the route was a single route with Fulton the starting point.

"During the winter months the weather and roads were awfully bad. On my father's return to Tupelo one night, as he approached the first bridge on the east end of the Town Creek Levy, he drove about halfway of this bridge and his horses refused to go any further. As he could not persuade them to go on, the horses began backing and with no banisters on the bridge, the horse cut the buggy and backed it off the bridge, which was about four feet from the ground at that place. My father, buggy, horses and mail all made the fall. It was extremely dark on that night and he had no light of any kind with him. He felt around and the horses were very quiet about all of the 'tear up'. He managed to unloose the horses, locate the mail pouches, shoulder them, and lead the horses and get out to the road as best he could. He walked to town, carrying the mail on his shoulders and leading the

horses. This was a distance of about two miles. After delivering the mail, he immediately went back to the scene and managed to pull the buggy by hand out to the road and on to town. The tongue was so badly damaged, another one was necessary. When my father arrived in Tupelo with the buggy, he went to the home of the blacksmith, about a mile from my father's staying place, got him out of bed and the blacksmith put in another tongue. This took so near all night that my father never did go to bed and left out on scheduled time (6:30 a.m.) the next morning with the mail. It would seem almost impossible for such a happening without death or someone badly hurt, but kind providence had it that neither my father nor the horses were hurt."

One of the things I remember about Mr. Gassaway's carrying the mail was how accommodating he was. We would send by him (and occasionally by Mr. Miles) for different things in Tupelo, often matching thread, cloth, etc. I don't think Mr. Gassaway ever charged us over a dime for running the errands for us which took up his short time in Tupelo.

(Continued next week)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



I have been unable to find out very much about the carrying of the route from 1908-1916 and Mr. Gassaway has come to my rescue again and given me some information on this.

A Mr. McDonald had the contract for 1908-1912 but became dissatisfied about a month after taking the route and sublet it in two sections with the two carriers, one from the Fulton end of the route and the other from the Tupelo end meeting at the county line and exchanging mail.

Some of the carriers from the Fulton end were Gus Sandlin, Trannie Justice and Clem Forbus and from the Tupelo end were a Mr. McDonald, a Mr. Snipes, Chester (Check) Sheffield, and a Mr. Sisk.

From 1912-1916 some of the carriers from the Fulton end of the route were Eddie Walton and part of the time in 1915, N. Z. Riley who was the first carrier to use a car, a T-Model Ford. These carriers continued to meet at the county line and exchange mail there.

Mr. Jim Weaver took the contract to carry it 1916-1920 but sold the contract in 1916. Goebel Weaver, a son of Mr. Weaver, carried the mail most of the time and tells me that the pay was \$1560 per year.

Mr. Weaver was the first carrier to use a car all the time and the schedule to and from Fulton was to leave Tupelo at 7 a.m., come to Fulton and return to Tupelo by 12, leave Tupelo again at 1 and get back at 5:30 p.m. They used two T-model Fords during the two years they carried the mail. In order to accommodate all the passengers who wanted to ride, Goebel would often fill the automobile with passengers and sit on the door to drive. The gravel road then extended from Tupelo to Dorsey.

Goebel Weaver has given me the following information about his carrying the mail: "We crossed the old steel bridge and the levee did not extend all the way across the bottom. When the river was out of its banks, the water would run over the running board and often drown out the motor. The road was so bad in the winter time. I would have to 'pull my T-model's ears back (throttle) and jump the holes in the road.' The only other two men to attempt the bad roads were Mr. Whig Gaiter and Mr. Andy Dozier. I well remember heating kettles of water to warm the intake manifold and jack up the rear wheels in 10 degree weather to get started on winter mornings. There was no such thing as antifreeze so my mo-

tor would freeze often. Lumber haulers made four wagon ruts along the road. One time in front of Mr. Jabo Gassaway's mail box my front wheels got in one deep rut and my rear wheels got in another deep rut so it was necessary to jack up front wheels and then push them over into the rut with the rear wheels so I could get going again.

"One time the ground froze. A big snow, then rain, which all froze hard made the roads very difficult. To stay on such roads as we had at that time, I put chains on all four wheels.

"Another time I killed a pig that belonged to Mr. Elvin Whiteside as I made my morning trip. On the evening trip, Mr. Whiteside was waiting at Mooreville Post Office for me. He said 'Goebel, I want you to pay me for my pig that you killed this morning.' I said, 'Mr. Whiteside, I know I hit the pig but it left the road and I did not know I killed it. I am sorry—how much do I owe you for the pig?' Mr. Whiteside said, 'Five Dollars'. When I handed him the five dollars I said, 'Where is my pig?' Mr. Whiteside grinned and I said, 'If I give you five dollars the pig is mine, isn't it?' He said, 'Yes, yes, you're right — but I have eaten part of it and divided the rest with my neighbors'. It was in the summer time and we had no deep freezes."

I remember one time we were getting several boxes of hats by mail and Goebel had them tied on the fenders of the T-model. In bouncing in and out of the holes in the road, the string broke and one box of hats landed in the borrow pit full of muddy water at the side of the road. Goebel got a stick, fished the box out and in lifting them out, the muddy water ran through the box and seemed to get on every hat in the box. We were able to clean the mud off part of them with white shoe polish and sold the others at reduced prices.

In 1918 Mr. Weaver sold the contract to Walter Hughes but he carried the mail only a few weeks and sold the contract to Wylie Chilcoat who carried it until July 1, 1920.

At the beginning of this contract, Mr. Chilcoat was getting \$112 per month but Mr. Mitts, the postmaster at Tupelo, took the matter up with the Post-office Department and got the pay raised to \$166 per month without Mr. Chilcoat knowing about it until he got his first larger check.

During this time a colored man, Will Wiygul carried the mail part of the time for Mr. Chilcoat and I came from Tupelo with Will in the spring of 1920 when he had to carry it with a wagon and team because of the bad roads as they were building the Bankhead Highway then.

(Continued next week)



"Mail Car" in use in early spring of 1920. Mail being carried by Will Wiygul for Wylie Chilcoat, contractor. Picture made when mail stopped at Dorsey Post Office. Left to right: unidentified man, Will Wiygul, "Bett" Sheffield postmaster and William A. Martin. Picture by Zereda Greene who came out from Tupelo on the wagon.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

N. Z. Riley took the contract beginning July 1, 1920 and sold it about one year later to John Cromeans who carried it until the latter part of 1921 at the contract price of \$2340 per year.

During the time Messrs. Chilcoat, Riley, and Cromeans were carrying the mail the Bankhead Highway was being built. The road was constantly torn up and bridges out and the mail carriers had a lot of trouble getting the mail to Fulton. Sometimes they would carry it part of the way in a wagon and part in a car, or when the bridges were out on the levee near Fulton, would have one car or wagon bring the mail from Tupelo to Mooreville and Dorsey and another one go from Tupelo to near Amory, cross the river and come to Fulton on the East side of the river. In dodging bad roads and bridges out, they would sometimes go from Mooreville to Mantachie and then to Fulton. Occasionally they would bring it all the way and at other times, only from the river on horseback.

In the latter part of 1921 with the Bankhead Highway almost completed, the route was extended to go on to Tremont and the route re-set. At this time Mr. A. P. Post bid off the route for \$1800 per

year and began carrying it the latter part of 1921 and carried it until 1928.

Mr. Post's son, Hubert Post, told me that when they first began carrying it, they would carry it from Tupelo to the top of Martin's hill in a wagon and then on to Fulton and Tremont back there in the car and return to Tupelo in the wagon.

Another thing he told me was that Mr. Post often did shopping for people and carried packages to them and that he always charged a dime, even if it was a nickle spool of thread as it took as much time as a larger purchase.

Other carriers on the route from 1928 to 1944 were Jim Gilliland, Claude Gilliland, S. T. Brown, a Mr. Condry, Mr. Brey and Mr. Tutor.

For many years the "mail hack" or "mail car" as it was later called, was the principal means of transportation between Fulton and Tupelo except for a few years when passengers carrying cars known as "jitneys" were operated. After the bus line, which later sold out to the Greyhound line, secured a franchise to operate over the same route, the mail cars had no franchise to carry passengers.

Pete Waters began carrying the mail in 1944 and has been the very efficient carrier since

then. He has not had to contend with the bad roads that his predecessors did but he has occasionally had bridges out, high waters and icy roads to contend with.

Some time before he began carrying the mail we began getting one mail on Sunday.

Three or four years ago the route was extended to include Mantachie postoffice so that on his trip from Tupelo morning and afternoon he goes by East Tupelo, Mooreville, Mantachie, Dorsey, Fulton and Tremont but on the return trips goes directly from Dorsey to Mooreville and on to East Tupelo to Tupelo.

The volume of mail from Fulton to Tupelo has increased until Mr. Waters now carries it in an 800 cubic foot van type vehicle. This includes the merchandise being shipped from the garment plant at Tremont, two garment plants and the shoe plant at Fulton, one garment plant at Mantachie in addition to the mailing of several state-wide publications by the Itawamba County Times and mailed from Fulton.

Mr. Waters now makes two round trips daily from Tupelo for sometime he made three trips per day.

These things I remember...

by Miss Zereda Greene



Cemetery Memorial time is here again when the people of the area honor their departed loved ones by decorating their graves, visit with their friends and relatives in the cemetery, church yard or church, listen to a memorial sermon and enjoy a basket dinner together.

I understand that this is a custom that is not observed in many places but one which gives much pleasure to the people of this territory.

Many of the early settlers established family cemeteries, usually on the highest spot and near the homesite on their farm. Some of these cemeteries have had very few, if any, burials in them for many years and have remained small. Some of the cemeteries that started out as family cemeteries are now among the largest of the county. As the members of the family married into other families, they all buried in the original family cemetery, neighbors asked to bury there also and in time, the cemetery ceased to be a "family cemetery" and became a public cemetery. Among the cemeteries started as family burial grounds but which now are large cemeteries are the Wiygul and Keys cemeteries in the third district and Stevens and Walton cemeteries in the second district. I am sure there are a number of others in the county that I do not know about.

In some of the communities, the people began burying near the church instead of in family cemeteries and many of these church yard cemeteries have become large cemeteries.

Among the larger church yard cemeteries are Providence, Mt. Pleasant, New Chapel, Kirkville, Oak Grove and Union Grove.

In the early days when most of the people made their living farming, after the crop was laid by was the time to have the graveyard working. At this time the men brought their shovels and hoes, filled in sunken graves and carefully scraped all the grass, weeds, and briars off the cemetery so that the ground was entirely bare after which the women placed the home-grown flowers on the graves of their loved ones and basket lunch was spread and enjoyed by all. At many of these cemeteries there was a memorial sermon or talk before lunch.

At some of the cemeteries, there were two grave yard workings each year, one about May and the other about August but usually flowers were placed at only one time.

After many people began working in industry and could not help with the "cleaning off" and many of the relatives of those buried there moved away, they began hiring someone to keep the cemetery in good shape during the entire year and have a "memorial day" once a year. At this time they place flowers on the graves, walk around over the cemetery to see the new markers, greet friends and relatives, many of whom have come from other states to be there at that time, hear a memorial sermon, often preached by a native son, enjoy the basket lunch at noon then

hold a business session at which time money is collected to pay the caretaker, secure bids and "let" the cemetery for another year.

When I was a child, we would go in a wagon to Wiygul Cemetery Memorial day, about 15 miles southwest of home where my father's people were buried. Sometimes there was not a preacher available for the memorial sermon and very often the late John Rankin would make the talk. I would be very hungry and it would seem that he would never quit talking about the "quiet city of the dead among the beautiful blooming flowers and sweet singing birds" so that for many years when Congressman Rankin's name was mentioned I would immediately remember how hungry I would be when he was talking at the cemetery.

I remember one time at Union Grove, some of the graves did not have any flowers on them. Katherine Whitehead, the little 5 or 6 year old daughter of Claud and Charlie McFadden Whitehead noted the lack of flowers on them and took some of the flowers off her grandfather Whitehead's grave, which had a lot of flowers on it, and placed at least one or two flowers on the graves that did not have flowers.

As more and more people began working in industry and could not be away from work for the memorial days on "First Tuesday," "First Wednesday," "Thursday after first Sunday", etc., the me-

morial days at most cemeteries were changed to Sundays — then some of the preachers began to gripe about their members being absent from church at "Sunday Picnics" or commercialized memorial days saying they had them on Sunday as more people would be there and more money collected but most of the people just let the preachers gripe and go on to their memorial days where most of their relatives are buried.

Often at these memorial days, one sees friends and relatives from a number of states and though many people plan their annual homecoming to be there for the memorial day, some of the visitors have not been there for a number of years and get a great amount of pleasure from seeing old friends and relatives.

With the advent of the lawn mower, many of the cemeteries now are sodded with grass while many that remain bare are badly eroded with many tombs down.

Somehow down through my lifetime, the "workings" have changed to "memorials", the "graveyards" have changed to "cemeteries" and "tomb stones have changed to markers", but the joy of meeting relatives and old friends and the fellowship of the dinner spread together has not changed.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When standing at the old ferry boat landing on the west bank of the Tombigbee River two miles west of Fulton on a rainy Saturday morning recently, many memories of crossing at that spot came back.

We would arrive on the east bank of the river, Mr. Billy Walton, the ferryman, would bring the ferry across to our side of the river, bring the chain which was fastened to the middle of the end of the boat up on the bank and wrap it securely around a big 'stob' about 4 or 6 inches through, 10 or 12 inches high, and driven deep in the bank and we would drive onto the ferry.

There was a large rope 2 or 3 inches thick on the upriver side of the ferry and about 3 or 3½ feet above the water fastened to large trees on each side of the river.

Near each end of the boat, on the upriver side, was a large rope extending to the big rope and this rope went through a wheel or pulley resting on the large ferry rope so that as the ferry crossed the river, the pulley or wheel rolled on the large rope.

Mr. Walton would grasp the large rope and "pull" the boat across the river, then on arrival on the other side, he would wrap the chain attached to that end of the boat to a large "stob" on that bank and we would drive off the boat and continue on our journey.

In times of high water, the force of the river was so great against the side of the ferry that the ferryman would release one pulley and carry the boat across the river with the end upstream but I never crossed that way.

In an interview with Mr. Charlie Walton, age 85, great nephew of the ferryman Walton, he told me quite a bit about Mr. Walton's experience as a ferryman. Mr. K. W. Gassaway of Monroe, Oklahoma, has also given me a lot of information about the ferry too and although I remember vividly crossing on the ferry, much of the other information I am giving is from Mr. Charlie Walton's and Mr. Gassaway's information.

Mr. Walton would come to the river early in the morning in order to ferry the mail from Fulton across, then he would stay at night until the mail had returned to Fulton and although the mail was supposed to get back to Fulton by 6:00 p.m., it was often 8 or 9 o'clock at night before it arrived at the ferry. He served as ferryman 22 years and before that, carried the mail from Fulton to Tupelo for 8 years when it was carried only 3 times a week.

Mr. Gassaway says of him "Mr. Walton should certainly be remembered as an unsung hero. He told me one time that he had not seen his home in daylight for several years as he would leave home every morning before daylight and walk to the ferry then walk home after work at night. We can truly say that this old ferry boat was one of the most valuable assets Itawamba has ever owned in proportion to the amount of money invested and the multiplied thousands of people it served."

The ferry was county property. The County supervisors controlled the operation of it, furnished the ferry boat and rope and Mr. Walton paid them \$40 a year for the use of it.

Itawambians would not have to pay for the crossing but people from other counties did pay and it was said that Mr. Walton knew everybody in the county so that no one from another county could claim to be an Itawambian to avoid paying for his ferryage.

The charges for non-Itawambians were: vehicles, 50 cents; on horse back, 25 cents, and on foot 10 cents. Mr. Charlie Walton said that one man wanted to cross the river but told Mr. Walton that he did not have any money to pay him then Mr. Walton told him that if he did not have any money, he would do just as well on one side of the river as the other.

Mr. Gassaway says that as he remembers it, had it not been for the courts each year at Fulton a ferryman couldn't have existed. Lee and Pontotoc Counties gave great support to the ferrymen during the court sessions at Fulton.

Mr. Gassaway says that "during the early 1900's and until the bridge was put in use in April 1907, the ferryman had it pretty rough at times. We had several cattlemen who bought and shipped large herds of cattle from the eastern two-thirds of Itawamba County. The first big cattlemen was Mr. Quint Stone, then others followed — Mr. Will Toomer, Mr. Eli Works, Mr. Woods (Sheriff Walter Woods father) and later, Mr. Charlie Spencer. Up until 1907, all of the cattle that were carried to market from east of the river had to cross on the ferry boat or swim across Mr. Walton would work as ferryman untiringly in getting the cattle across. As far as I know, the services were

free, but perhaps the cattlemen did pay him something. I was told that one day when a herd of cattle was being carried across the river, one of the cows became enraptured and charged at Mr. Walton's son who was on the ferry with him. Having no way or place to shield himself, it was necessary that he jump into the river in order to escape possible injury."

"During the last years of the ferry, Houston brothers who owned considerable timber in the river bottom above the Fulton crossing, operated a mill at Bigby, north of Amory, and would float the logs down the river to the mill.

These logs were fastened into rafts and I remember one time we were crossing the river when the rafts of logs were backed up as far up the river as we could see with a large chain across the river holding them back. Someone made the remark that if the chain should break, the logs would rush down and sink the ferry and we were very much relieved to get across to the other side. Mr. Gassaway tells me that he had crossed the river when the ferrymen had to wait 10 minutes or more to get an opening between rafts of logs to ferry people across.

The minutes of the board of police in 1865 show that a new ferry was to be built then in 1879 we find that Mr. John Morse was given a contract to build a ferry boat, which was 12 feet wide and 45 feet long. The specifications for material for the 1879 ferry called for "2 gunnels (sides) 7 inches by 20 inches by 45 feet long of heart pine and gave specifications for the other materials which were to

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be of heart white oak. There were two floors four inches apart and Mr. Walton said the lower floor was coated with tar.

Mr. Gassaway writes: "Mr. Walton was anxiously waiting for the bridge to be completed so that he could be relieved as ferryman. The completion of the bridge was delayed so much Mr. Walton became restless and wanted to quit. The supervisors talked him into staying and paid him \$15 a month extra for staying.

I understand from Mr. Walton that ferryman Walton's son helped him during the last months of his service.

Mr. Walton served as ferryman 22 years and before that carried the mail from Fulton to Tupelo for 8 years when it was carried only 3 times a week.

One thing I especially remember about the ferry was that Mr. Smith who lived in a little hoseboat just north of the landing on the west side of the river and who fished for a living. No one knew very much about him and he died at the home of Mr. Solomon Smith (no relation) in Fulton when I was a small child.

The old ferry landing is about the distance of 2 or 3 blocks north of the present concrete bridge across the river. To get to it, you come in from the Mantachie road, travel the 8-foot wide concrete to near the site of the old iron bridge (end of the concrete) then walk north until you strike the old road bed which you recognize because it is cut out lower than the surrounding land for some distance from the river, then follow the roadbed east until you come to the river. There are now large trees growing in what was the road bed in use almost 60 years ago.



TELLS STORY—Charlie Walton, age 85, of the Friendship Community, giving Zereda Greene information about the last

ferry boat, and the ferryman, Mr. Billy Walton, his great-uncle. He helped build the last ferry
Photo by Jimmy Comer



FERRY PORT—Zereda Greene standing at the ferry landing on west bank of

Tombigbee river two miles west of Fulton.
Photo by Jimmy Comer

These things I remember...

by Miss Zereda Greene



"Man's work is from sun to sun but woman's work is never done" really described the women of my youth — and it was a time when men really worked from "sun to sun" instead of only 8 or maybe 6 or 7 hours a day.

The woman of the small town would get up early in order to get her husband's breakfast so he could get to work and this breakfast did not consist of "serve from the box" cereal, toast and coffee but often consisted of fried home grown chicken, fried steak or fried home grown ham, gravy, eggs and home-made biscuits — that was before the day of canned biscuit. Also a variety of home made preserves and jellies.

Before she could cook this breakfast, she had to make a fire in the wood stove and if she failed to bring in sufficient water the night before, had to make a trip to the well to bring in fresh water.

If it was winter, many times the lard and milk with which she made the biscuits would be frozen and she would have to thaw them up for there was no central heat and usually the kitchen depended on the heat of the wood burning cook stove.

After breakfast, she probably took the bucket and went to the barn to milk for most people had their own cows as they could not buy milk and butter (no oleomargarine then) at the store. After milking she would separate the cow and calf, turn the cow in the pasture or carry it to a near-

by pasture, then come to the house to strain the milk.

In those days, a man cooking his own breakfast as many do now, and going to work with his wife still in bed, was an unheard of thing, and although some men did the milking, usually the women did it as the men had to be at work early and late.

If there were children in the home and school was in operation, the woman got the children off to school — also a more time consuming job than now as all the little girls wore long hair and the smaller girls who could not comb and braid their own hair had to depend on their mothers to do this unless they had older sisters to do it. Lunches had to be packed too as there were no school lunch rooms.

Next came dishwashing with the water heated in an iron kettle on top of the wood stove, the dishwater was poured in the slop bucket and later the slop bucket containing scraps of food also was carried to the hog pen for the hogs as almost every family raised their own meat.

Next came the daily jobs of feeding chickens, bringing in water and stove wood, making beds and sweeping the floor in addition to carrying out the ashes several times a week from the wood burning fireplace.

Many of the men brought in wood and kindling late in the afternoon but a number of the women had this job and they also brought in the wood used during the day.

Churning, taking up butter and putting the milk away was another time consuming and tiring job. If there were any good sized children, especially girls, in the family, this churning job fell to their lot. It was the job I hated most at home — I wanted to churn the dasher up and down fast in the stoneware churn in order to get through and that made the milk splash so I had to churn slowly and it would seem that the butter would never come. I could have no luck trying to read and churn at the same time.

Another daily task was checking the several oil lamps in the home, putting in coal-oil (now known as kerosene) where needed, trimming the wicks and cleaning the chimneys. This was another task that often fell to the children.

We ate breakfast, dinner and supper then instead of breakfast, lunch and dinner and the dinner (mid-day meal) had to be cooked after the other morning tasks were completed. Often the dinner, with enough for supper, was cooked rather early in the morning and the dinner and kitchen allowed to cool before eating time.

Just here let me say that these wood burning cook stove could not have the oven set at certain heat — one had to know how many sticks of wood to keep burning in order to keep the oven the right heat for baking, especially a cake, and you also had to know the difference in heat given off by the different kinds of wood, for instance, if you were burning oak wood, you could not keep as many sticks burning as you could with pine wood.

"Wash Day" was a big job as the water had to be drawn or pumped from a well which many times was 50 or 60 feet deep, put in a large wash pot and heated, some of the warm water put in the tub in which the clothes were washed on a rubboard and the remainder left in the iron pot to boil the clothes in.

The "wash place" was out in the yard or maybe the tubs were on a back porch and one got very cold when washing in the winter time.

When we would start to make the fire around the wash pot, we would check the arrow on top of the old courthouse to see which way the wind was from and build the fire on that side of the pot which was set up a little from the ground either with brick or with each of the 3 legs stuck in a thimble from a wagon wheel.

If only one person was washing, they were kept busy getting the clothes washed and into the pot, keeping the fire around the pot to keep it boiling and keeping the clothes punched down so they would not boil over into the fire.

If your well water was not good wash water, you had to depend on the rainwater caught in the "rain barrels" and when that was used up, use the water from the pool (now called ponds). If your pool got low and the water unfit to use for washing, you either loaded up clothes, wash pot, tubs, soap, etc., and went to the creek or to a neighbor's larger pond to wash.

They had no quick-acting detergents to "take out the tattle tale gray" but washed these clothes with either home made soap or a yellow soap named "red wrapper" and later we had a milder yellow soap named Oxydol.

Originally the home-made soap was made from lye leached from the wood ashes taken from the fireplace and mixed with the grease saved at home but later a concentrated lye named "rabbit lye" was used with the grease to make a hard soap. "Red Devil" lye was another well known brand of concentrated lye that replaced the "rabbit lye".

(Continued next week)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

Ironing day was another busy day and ironing was a hot job in the summer time. We used black irons heated by a wood fire and rubbed over cedar limbs before being used. White dresses were very popular for children and young girls, one would iron and iron then get a smudge of soot off the smoked iron and have to wash that soot out and then finish the ironing.

The charcoal iron came into use during my youth but we never had one. This was a large iron with lift-off top. One burned charcoal or just wood coals, put them in the iron, put the top on and ironed with it until the coals cooled off, then poured them out and put in new burning coals.

We did have a gasoline iron — it was a large iron too, but not as large as the charcoal iron. This iron had a tank in front of the handle, one put about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of gasoline in this tank then pumped air in with a hand pump to supply pressure — the gasoline fed into a burner near the bottom of the iron and when lighted furnished heat until either gasoline or air gave out.

We would have trouble getting the right mixture of gasoline and air — the air pressure would get low and would have to pump in more air. Then about the time we got started going again, the gasoline would give out and we would have to put in gasoline pump in air and light the iron again.

The women and girls wore at least 2 and sometimes 3 starched petticoats when they went somewhere and the ironing of these wide ruffled petticoats was a big job.

In the summer time there was the garden to be worked and fruit and vegetables preserved for winter. One of the first jobs was making kraut from the cabbage grown in the garden. This was cut up in a kraut cutting box or the washpot using either a butcher knife or kraut cutter which was a straightened, sharpened hoe. It was put down in layers in a stone churn or in a wooden barrel or keg with salt added between layers and all weighted down until it "made".

After the kraut was fermented sufficiently, it was either left in the churn or keg or canned.

Blackberries were picked in the fence-rows or in the bottom. We wore high top shoes and thick stockings, long sleeve dresses and put a cloth strip dipped in coal oil around our ankles to discourage the chiggers we got while picking. On arriving home, we took a hot soapy bath, but then had many chiggers left to scratch.

Fruit, berries and tomatoes could be canned in glass jars by heating in a dishpan on top of the stove but as there were no pressure cookers, other vegetables could not be canned — though we did can some beans with vinegar salt and sugar in glass jars.

Apples and peaches were dried and it seems we always had summer showers during fruit drying time so we had to be on the lookout to get the fruit in when a shower came. Some people dried beans, okra and corn but we never did.

In the summer, sugar was bought in 100 pound sacks for use in making jellies, preserves, jams and apple butter. There were less insects then

and almost everyone had their own orchard of apples, peaches, figs, plums, and grapes for making into these products. We made our own vinegar too, of the apple peelings and cores where we cut off the apples for other uses.

In the fall we gathered muscadines — we canned the hulls for making pies, used the pulp and juice with a few hulls added for jellies and made preserves from the hulls. My favorite preserves were those made from muscadine hulls, using sorghum molasses for the sweetening. They were "chewy" and a little tough.

Various pickles, chow-chow, etc., were also made of the green tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

Hog killing time was another busy time for the housewife. We always tried to have at least one hog ready for killing in November. There was a saying that we always had hog killing weather in November, however, the seasons have changed and we seldom have good hog killing weather now until after November.

My mother would always hope that the "moon would be right", that is, on the decrease when the temperature was right for killing so that the lard would cook out from the meat well.

In the country, the neighbors helped with the killing, dressing and cutting up of the hog or hogs but in town we always hired help. The men saw to the heating of the water, scalding and dressing and cutting up of the hog and salting down the meat into a wooden box after it had cooled sufficiently and then the wo-

man's work started with cooking out the lard, grinding the sausage and mixing in the salt, black pepper and home grown red pepper, and sage. One of my jobs was drying the red pepper before the wood fire until it would crumble, another was turning the sausage mill in the cold kitchen. The sausage was put in cloth bags and hung up to dry, fried and packed down in stone churns or stuffed in the hog casings. The women also saw to the cleaning of the hog feet, making souse, liver cheese, etc.

A few people had carpet in the "parlor" or maybe straw matting there, in the hall or one or more rooms but most people had bare, unpainted floors and these had to be scrubbed. For this scrubbing, a broom (many times home-made too) or a shuck mop was used. These shuck mops were made by pulling shucks through holes bored in a plank and a handle put on the plank by which the mop was pushed back and forth on the floor. Sand was often put on the floor before the scrubbing was done, especially on the kitchen floor.

Wash day was a favorite day for scrubbing one or more floors as the warm rinse water would be used and save the drawing and heating of water for the job.

Other jobs were keeping a supply of cover for with the type of houses in use and only wood burning fireplaces for heat, a supply of quilts was necessary. The women in the home would make one or more quilts each year and usually

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had the help of her neighbors in quilting them — and helped them on their quilts. Almost everyone used featherbeds and pillows and there is nothing warmer than to burrow down into a good, thick feather bed on a cold night.

We did not have silver knives and forks and stainless steel was unknown, so on Saturday afternoon or before we were expecting company, my sister and I took the "black" knives, forks and spoons to the sandy part of the backyard and pushed them into and out of the ground in order to "shine them up." (How we would have enjoyed using some of the modern scouring powders such as Comet, Ajax, etc.)

The girls on the farms, and often the women also, helped in the field especially during the spring hoeing season and the fall gathering season. They did not want to look like 'field hands', therefore wore bonnets with long tails to cover their necks and faces and long sleeve dresses to protect their arms.

The women and girls in town did not want to look like field hands either so they took the same method of protecting their skin from the sun.

If the women and girls got a little tanned they used salt and buttermilk, cucumber juice or lemon juice to bleach with and I still do not think burned women and girls are pretty even though they do try to get a deep sun tan.

With all this work, the women found time to visit their neighbors and to help them in time of illness or when they needed help.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Progress is being made in the tearing down of one of the landmarks of Fulton, the house now known as the "Benson House" just south of the court house. This leaves only three of the older houses that have the same roof line and appearance as when we moved to Fulton in 1900.

These three remaining with the same appearance are the Leonard Robinson house, the Mrs. W. L. Orr house, and the Mrs. Bob Senter house.

We older citizens usually think of the Leonard Robinson house as the Howard House while those a little younger think of it as the Harden house because the publisher's parents and grandfather lived there between the time it was owned by the Howards and the Robinsons.

Mrs. Daisy Thompson of Tupelo tells me that her father, the late W. H. Keyes built the house and being an orphan, lived there until selling it in 1878.

The house was built in the style prevalent in that day with 18 foot square rooms with 10 foot hall between them across the front, facing the north. Back of the east room was the dining room 16 x 17½ feet, and the kitchen, 16 x 13½ feet, plus the space occupied by the stack chimney between the kitchen and dining room. To the back of the large west room was what we knew in our youth as a "side room" 18 by 10½ feet. The hall extended the full length of the two rooms on the west side and there was a porch running along the west side of the kitchen and part of the dining room.

The 7-foot wide front porch which extended across the en-

tire front of the house was covered in with the remainder of the house.

Sills were of hewed logs and were 9 to 12 inches wide and 7 to 9 inches thick with sawed sleepers 3 by 6 inches and these sleepers still seem to be in good condition.

The windows in the two front rooms were 7¼ feet high with the end windows on each side of the chimney being 30 inches wide and those on the porch side of the room being 36 inches wide. Ceilings were 10 feet high.

Although the house has been in use 104 years, it has had few owners or occupants as it was occupied by owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Keyes, the former Miss Anna Turner of Bethel, Tenn., were married in my home Dec. 26, 1854.

Mrs. Keyes was a cousin of the late Judge Newman Cayce and being an orphan, lived part of the time with an uncle in Tennessee and part of the time with her uncle, "Dock" Cayce in Fulton.

Mr. Keyes was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Keyes who settled near the Keyes Cemetery and whose family were the first buried in the cemetery.

During the time they lived in Fulton, Mr. Keyes served in different offices in the county. Because of the misplacing or loss of some of the records, probably during the remodeling of the courthouse, we could not find too much about the officers of that period but find that he was the circuit clerk in 1870 and 1871 and Mrs. Thompson thinks he served as chancery clerk or worked in the chancery clerk office for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Keyes were the parents of 13 children, 11 of whom were born while they lived in Fulton. Two of those children still survive. They are Mrs. Daisy Thompson of Tupelo, who was born in Tupelo in 1878 and Mrs. Erin Mitts who is older, and who now lives in Memphis.

Deed records show that Mr. Keyes sold the house to Dr. J. M. Walker in April 1878 and his family lived there until he sold the house to Judge Newman Cayce in April 1898 and moved to the house vacated by Judge Cayce.

Dr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of two daughters, Luna who married Dr. Woodie Reed, and Anna Rogers who married I. L. Sheffield. Both of these girls and their husbands are dead but their children all live in Fulton, Amory and Tupelo, except one of Mrs. Sheffield's daughters, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio.

We do not find a deed from Judge Cayce to Mr. W. G. Orr but find that Mr. W. G. Orr deeded the place to Dr. A. Copeland in November, 1898.

I have never heard of anyone living there between the time Dr. Walker moved out and Dr. Copeland moved in and Mrs. R. V. Waldrep of Red Bay who was almost grown at the time says that she does not think anyone lived there during that time.

Dr. Copeland was usually referred to as Dr. "Dit" Copeland. His wife was the former Miss Mittie Senter and they were the parents of two daughters, Winona and Fay and two sons, Morton and Walter Kelly.

Deed records show that Dr.

Copeland sold the house to Attorney M. C. Benson in June 1912.

The Dr. Copeland family moved to what we knew as the Mrs. Capt. Betts house and lived there until some time in 1913 when they moved to Belmont where he died several years later. Mrs. Copeland died in California several years ago and the four children still live in California.

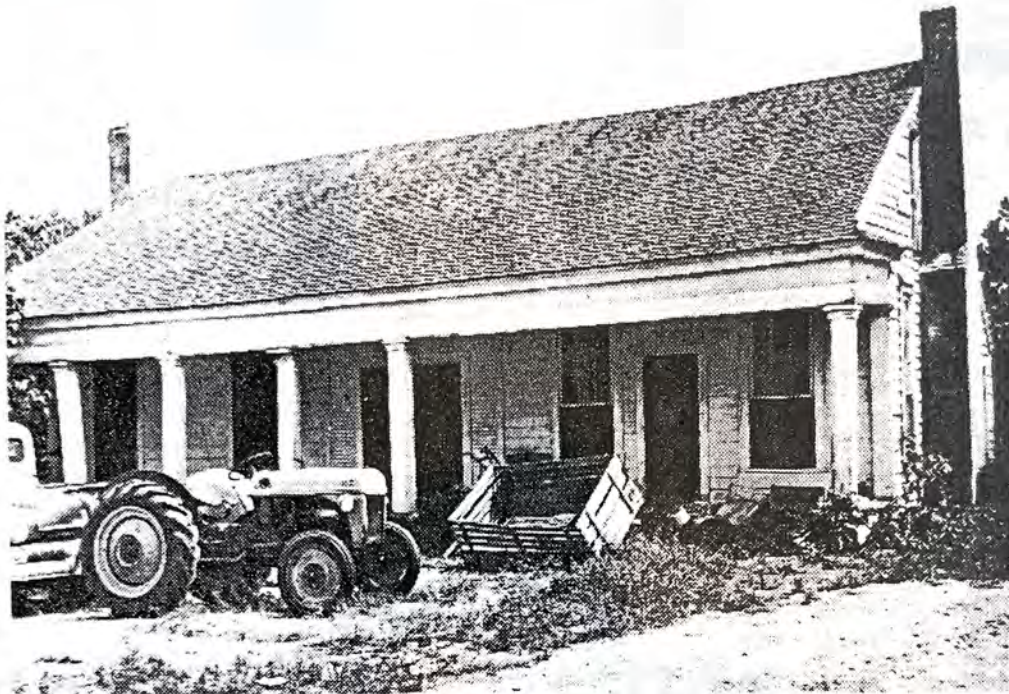
Mr. Benson's wife was the former Miss Daisy Burch and they were the parents of one daughter, Neola, now Mrs. Tom Ellis of Caledonia and three sons, Homer of Birmingham, Cecil of Fulton and Goye of Jackson, Miss.

After Mr. Benson's death in 1921 his widow and children continued to live in the home until the children went to homes of their own and after Mrs. Benson's death in Sept., 1860, a son, Cecil, continued to live there until recent weeks.

During the last year the Benson heirs sold the home to Kindle Bud Davis who sold it to Dr. Billy Collum.

Dr. Collum plans to build a medical clinic on the site sometime in the future.

It is interesting to note that of the four long-time occupants of the house in 104 years two were doctors, one was a lawyer and the property now belongs to a doctor.



Former "Benson House", built by W. H. Keyes in 1861, being torn down to provide site for medical clinic of Dr. Billy Col-

lum. Although 104 years old, this house has been occupied by only 4 families and two of the occupants were doctors.



AFTER 104 YEARS--Debris of the old Benson home in Fulton, near the Dixie Theater, was burned here a few days ago. The home, razed earlier this year, has been a landmark in Fulton for decades. It was constructed in 1861.

--The Times Photo

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



About 1906 the question of building a bridge across the Tombigbee River at the Fulton crossing to replace the ferry boat came up. When the Board of Supervisors made some investigations about building the bridge, one or more of them objected to building it.

Because of lack of official records, we cannot be positive about who the supervisors were then but from the best information, we think it was Mr. J. W. Powell of the 5th district, Mr. John Friday of the fourth district, Mr. Andy Wood of the third district, Mr. W. F. Ford of the second district and Mr. Joe Holley of the first district.

A bridge company, which I think was in Nashville, Tennessee, was given the contract to build the bridge.

Just this past week, Mrs. Susie Booth of Zion, Ill., and her sister, Miss Jeffie Pearce of Akron, Ohio, daughters of the late Henry Pearce, visited their cousin, Leonard Stovall in Tampa, Fla., and he told them an incident he remembered about the hauling the steel out for the bridge. His story was as follows:

The roads were very bad and the bridge company did not know how they could get the steel for the bridge from the railroad at Tupelo to the bridge site. Finally someone told them that the only person they knew who could haul the steel out was Henry Pearce who built roads in several counties of the area and had a number of mules. He was hired for the job.

Mr. Stovall said he was attending school at Mooreville and it was known that the steel would be hauled out that day, coming through Mooreville around noon. The teacher told the school children

about it, told them "that is progress" and dismissed school that day long enough for the children to go from the school house up to the road and watch the steel being carried by.

They used two wagons with two teams of large mules hitched to each wagon. Mr. Stovall did not say whether all the steel was hauled out at that trip but the fact that they needed two pairs of large mules to each wagon shows the condition of the roads at that time.

Mr. K. W. Gassaway of Monroe, Oklahoma, gave me the following information: "About 1906 it was made possible for a bridge to be built across the river south of the old ferry crossing. The contract was let during the early part of 1906. Work was begun and was making good headway. I remember hearing at that time that the work was not according to contract. The supervisors halted the work and inspected the work which had been done.

The contract specified that the cylinders which supported the steel structure be filled with concrete but when the supervisors had the cylinders drilled to learn of their content, it was found that the filling was of sand.

The supervisors condemned the work and no further work was done on the bridge until the supervisors could employ someone to supervise and watch the building of the bridge until it was finished. A Mr. Anthony was employed for this work. Work was resumed and apparently everything worked perfectly until the bridge was completed in April, 1907."

Mr. Cleburn Anthony, who now lives in Fulton and who is a son of the late George Anthony, who supervised the

finishing of the bridge, tells me that he remembers very well that part of it.

The bridge builders resented Mr. Anthony's watching them to prevent their cheating on the construction and they threatened to "throw him in the river" or to get rid of him. The sheriff gave Mr. Anthony permission to carry a gun at all times for protection. Mr. Anthony lived in the Pisgah community and would be gone from home all the week supervising the bridge job — his wife and family were very uneasy for fear he would be killed or have to kill someone in self-defense and were very happy when the bridge was completed.

Another story about the building of the bridge is that some of the piling were driven down on a log, the piling sawed off and the cylinder put down on it and filled with concrete (or sand as noted above). When this reached the ears of the supervisors, they made the contractors dig the filling out of the cylinder, take it up, dig down and remove the log, then drive the piling down until the pile driver bounced then replace the cylinder and filling.

Mr. Gassaway said that one day in April, 1907, as he brought the mail to Fulton, Mr. Walton ferried him across the river about 11:30 and that as he returned that afternoon about 1:30 he crossed the river on the bridge and that he was quite sure he was the first traveler to cross it and that he was on horseback. He added "we felt almost rich to have that fine bridge to cross on."

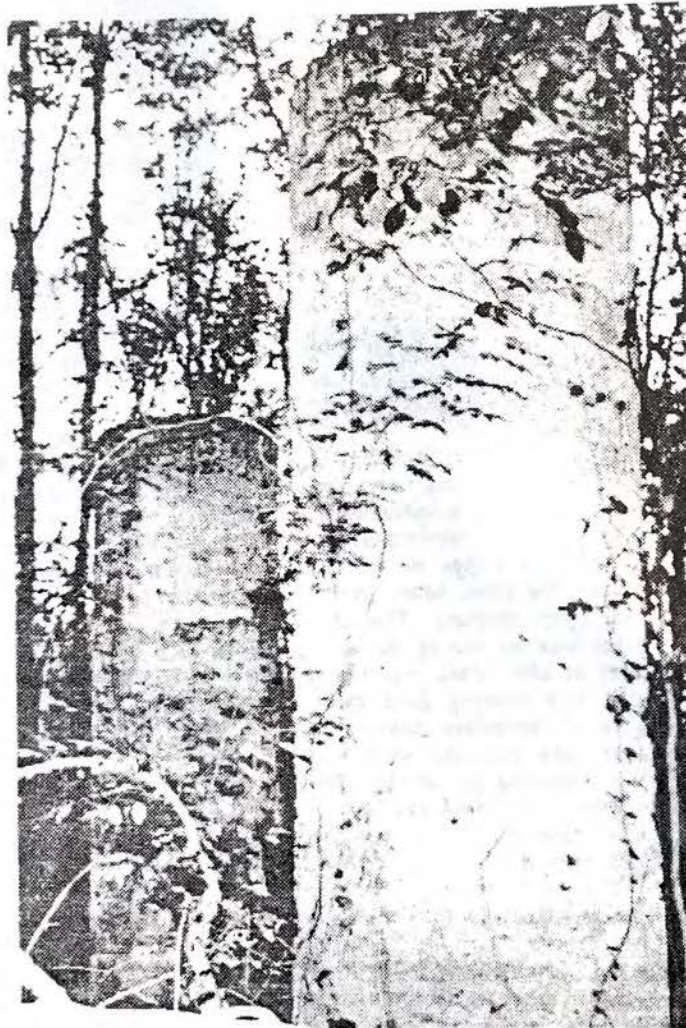
Someone told me that about the time the bridge was being built or finished a man paying his tax was quarreling about the high taxes caused

by the building of the bridge, that paying for the bridge would break the county, etc. The Sheriff asked him if he knew how much the bridge was costing him a year and then told him that it was costing him the big amount of 5 cents a year.

In the spring of 1920 the contract was being let to build a bridge across the river at Ironwood Bluff and prospective bidders had to come from Amory to Fulton as the road between Fulton and Tupelo could not be used. The same bridge company that built the Fulton bridge called from Amory but did not come on up and enter a bid on the Ironwood Bluff bridge. Someone said that they got as far as Amory, found out that J. W. Powell was still on the Board of Supervisors and that Mr. George Anthony was still building bridges in the county and went back home.

When the original Bankhead Highway was built in 1919-20-21 the "iron bridge" as it was always called was used for the crossing but when the Bankhead Highway was widened and some of the route changed later, the concrete bridge now in use was built a short distance further south of the iron bridge. This concrete bridge was built in the 1930's and while being built, one of the workmen was killed on the job. I do not remember his name but think he had close relatives in the county.

Today the six cylinders still standing, four on the east side of the river and two on the west bank, are the only evidence left of the "old iron bridge" as the steel was sold several years ago.



ONLY THE PILLARS STAND—A half dozen cylinders on which the "Old iron bridge" rested are the only remains of the early Tombigbee River bridge a short distance north of the present Highway 78 and concrete bridge. This bridge was completed and put into use in April 1907 and replaced by the concrete bridge in the early 1930's. When built it was most likely the only iron bridge in the county.

—The Times photo

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



I remember only one telephone in Fulton when I was a small child, that one at Mr. Abb Betts home where Mrs. A. T. Cleveland now lives but very likely there were more than that one, which I remember them saying was a Cumberland telephone.

The first telephone exchange in Fulton was sometime between 1904 and 1908 with Walter Greene as operator, with a number of people in Fulton and the surrounding area having telephones. I give this date as Mr. K. W. Gassaway in writing about carrying the mail during that period said that Walter Greene, telephone exchange operator, would gather up laundry over town and send it by the mail-carrier to the Chinese laundry in Tupelo. Evidently he was not kept very busy in the exchange and, too, probably needed the laundry service sideline to help financially. I am sure that this telephone system and the telephones were owned by the telephone company.

Mrs. J. E. Cummings of Fulton tells me that she was telephone operator at Saltillo about 1913 at which there were about 45 or 50 lines running into Saltillo, each line 8 to 10 telephones on it, and she was paid \$15.00 per month as operator. Each line was constructed by the people who used it to within one mile of Saltillo and the exchange owner furnished the line from there to the exchange. The people furnished their own telephone and paid \$4.50 per year for the exchange service. This line connected with some exchange in a larger town and they had long distance service.

In the early days of the telephone exchange at Fulton and other places, one did not call by number — we did not have a telephone directory — but called by name. The operator answered "Central", later "Operator" and finally when we got directories, "Number please".

For fewer subscribers, there was a call bell system by which the different lines, each carrying several telephones, ran into a central place, usually a home and they were connected with each other through a call bell system.

In many communities, the people got together, built the line, and each put in his individual telephone, and were able to talk to the other people of the community who had telephones but not outside the community.

These telephones were box affairs on the wall and had batteries in them to supply the power. They had a crank on the right side which one rang to call someone else on the line but when one called that way, every telephone on the line rang, too.

Each telephone owner had a "ring number" such as one long and one short, one long and two shorts, two shorts and a long, long, short and long, etc.

When the telephone began ringing, you listened to see how many longs and shorts and the order of their ringing to know who was wanted. Of course, when this happened many other people beside the person you were calling took down their receivers and listened, or got into the conversation.

Not only did two people, the caller and the called, visit over the telephone line but sometimes four, five or six

women on the line would be in the conversation — it was a regular community gathering, the news medium of that day.

As there was no "buzz-off" as we have at Fulton, the conversation would last a long time with the women gradually dropping out of the "gathering".

In these days very few women worked outside the home, and, being at home, the women had more time for talking and for eavesdropping.

One elderly man told my mother about having trouble calling a doctor for his wife. He said, "My wife was sick and I wanted to call the doctor but did not know how many shorts and longs to ring as the girls always did the telephone and began ringing just like grinding coffee and it seemed that everyone on the line answered so I told them to call the doctor for my wife."

In one community where I taught, there was an elderly woman who eavesdropped constantly because she was lonesome and because she wanted to know everything that went on in the community. Some of the people I often talked with and I soon learned that if we were talking and heard a rooster crowing to not say anything we did not want her to know as she had a red rooster that stood under the edge of the house and crowed constantly.

In my youth, there was a doctor in a number of communities of the county and there was usually one or more of these community lines running to the doctor's home if there was not a telephone exchange serving the community.

In the winter of 1916-1917, I taught at Sandy Springs. Dr. Claude Cromeans, who lived in the community, had two community lines running into his home. Often people who lived on one line would call and ask someone at his home to disconnect the two lines and hook them together so they could talk to someone on the other line.

One Sunday, Pearl Brown (Now Mrs. O. E. Earnest) and I were there, when someone called and asked that the two lines be connected. In a short time Mellie Cromeans, Dr. Cromeans' sister, went to the north end of the porch to re-connect the lines. The weather had suddenly turned colder, it had begun to snow and when she tried to re-connect the lines, she found that the cold had caused the wire to contract and they would not reach to the connection. She called us and by pulling and tugging, we finally got the lines re-connected. All this time we were trying to get the lines re-connected, a heavy blowing snow was hitting us in the face.

Sometimes when there were two lines in a community, someone would tie a wire from one to the other in some place where they came close together so they could talk on both lines. That usually caused a lot of confusion as there were two sets of calls coming in — you got all the calls intended for each of the lines which meant you answered your calls and also those on the other line with same number of shorts and longs. When this happened, someone usually hunted the connection and untied the wire.

Through about 60 years of numerous owners of the telephone system at Fulton, we now have excellent service through The Fulton Telephone Company, the present owners. With the dial system for local calls, with over 2800 subscribers or customers to reach locally through the Fulton and Mantachie exchanges and with long distance connections through the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Tupelo, we are very happy with our telephone service.

The Itawamba County Times, Fulton, Mississippi, Thursday, September 2, 1965



THE WAY IT WAS—Miss Zereda examines an old style telephone still in tact in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nash Hare of Fulton. —The Times photo

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When I read the advertisements regarding the approaching Tupelo Fair, now known as the Mississippi - Alabama Fair, my mind goes back to the first fair I attended, also to others I have attended thru the years.

From checking old newspapers in Tupelo, I find that my first fair in 1910 was the second one held and it was known as the "Tri-County Fair."

Large advertisements were distributed to the homes of Fulton and surrounding country advertising this fair, and one of the reasons given why you should attend the fair was to meet your friends there—they said "They will all be here."

We went in a wagon, left home early in the morning and got to the Martin Hill, a short distance this side of Tupelo, about noon. We fed the team, ate our lunch, got water at Mrs. Alma Martin's house, and visited with her a short time as she and my mother were girlhood friends, and then went on into Tupelo.

We went to the home of my aunt, Mrs. J. N. Mullins, who lived in the house on main street now used by Dr. Ross B. Love as his office. There was a place there to keep the team as she kept a cow and had some kind of barn back of the house.

There was no fair at night so we went down to the fair early the next morning. My aunt had an entire booth of about 70 pieces of fancy work and won first prize on the collection.

Coca-Cola had not reached Fulton at that time but they had some at the fair. I insisted that mama get some for herself and us as I had drank it at Amory. After drinking it she made a face and said 'Gee,

no need to pay out money for that — I can just pour some water over the burnt potato peelings in my potato oven and drink it.'

About 10 o'clock, with us on the grandstand, the parade came by. I remember only two floats, those of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Woodmen of the World.

The Daughters of the Confederacy float, built like a chariot, was on a wagon base. It was covered with thousands of white crepe paper flowers with the seats arranged like stairsteps. Seated in this chariot were eleven beautiful girls or women dressed in white with large white hats. Across the front of each one's dress was a wide ribbon indicating the Confederate State she represented. The wagon was drawn by white horses (I believe there were two pairs of them) and they were led by a Negro man.

A float which represented the Woodmen of the World was a log cabin. The newspaper described it thus "A float which was unique and truly representative was that of the Woodmen of the World prepared by Sovereign Mayfield Reese. It was a log cabin with a dirt chimney representing the Woodmen original camp. On the outside was the proverbial coon skin nailed to the wall, a live possum and raccoon were on top, while a grey smoke curled lazily from the mud chimney."

Evidently that was before the day of the hamburger, too, as I do not remember any eating places inside the fairgrounds — I remember that we came out and ate dinner at a hotel or boarding house near the fairgrounds and that it was family style, the people being seated at long tables and the food being passed

down the table. I think I remember that because it was the first time I had eaten at such a place.

In the afternoon there was racing around the track but as best I remember, they raced in two-wheel carts—not on horseback.

About the middle of the afternoon we left and came as far as my aunt's house near the county line this side of Mooreville and spent the night, then came on home the next day, taking 2½ days to go to the fair and return.

Another fair I remember was one I went to with my beau before World War I. I do not remember a thing about the fair except that about 2 or 3 couples of us carried our lunch, came out at noon and went to the school ground to spread our lunch. I had made a chocolate pie and used a new piecrust recipe. When we tried to cut it, it was like pasteboard. After trying to cut it with the knife I carried, the boys got out their pocket knives and tried to cut it and we finally partly cut and partly tore it into pieces.

My beau's sister was along and I was terribly embarrassed as I could just hear her teasing him after they got home because his girl did not know how to make piecrust. I have not liked chocolate pie since then and every time I hear one mentioned, I remember my embarrassment over that one.

I went to the fair during the flu epidemic in 1918. We went into one of the side-shows to see the fat woman, an enormously large woman whose flesh looked almost purple. The man in charge told all about her, how much she weighed, etc., and said she had a sore throat and could not talk.

While we were eating supper on the outside that night, intending to go back into the fair after supper, we heard that the fat woman had died of flu that afternoon and that the fair had been closed because of the flu epidemic. In a few days almost everyone who went from Fulton to the fair came down with the flu.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Transportation to and from Tupelo has been in many forms during my memory.

Those who had buggies or surreys and teams could make the trip there and back in one day during the summer but it took two days during the winter.

Until I was almost grown, the only public conveyance to Tupelo was the "mail hack" as it was usually referred to—whether it was a two wheel cart, buggy, surrey, hack, wagon, or car.

My sister and I made the trip from Tupelo to Fulton once in a two wheel cart during the time Mr. Gassaway had the mail route with Tom Miles driving. I think that this was probably in the late summer of 1907.

We sat on some mail bags in the cart seat while Mr. Miles sat down front. We stopped at the home of Mr. Gassaway, a short distance this side of the county line where a new team was hitched to the cart. When they unhitched the team that pulled the cart from Tupelo, the tongue went up into the air and if someone had not caught it, we would have been tumbled backwards out of the cart.

Later I often made the trip by automobile, especially when Mr. Jim Weaver and Mr. Post had the mail route. One time in the spring of 1920 I came out in a wagon with Will Wiygul driving for Wylie Chilcoat who had the mail route then.

About 1911 Mr. Andrew Dozier bought the first car for hire and he would carry passengers to Tupelo but did not have a regular schedule.

Around 1914 Mr. Whig Gaither had a Ford car which he ran to Tupelo on a regular schedule and Mr. Jim Turner also ran a regularly scheduled car to Tupelo about the same time.

About 1915 Mr. Turner sold his 1913 Model Ford to Mr. Vernon Reed and Mr. Gaither sold his 1914 Model Ford to Mr. Denson Roberts and Mr. Roberts and Mr. Reed ran regular scheduled "Jitneys" as they were called then to Tupelo. This lasted about a year or two and the price was \$1.00 one way or \$2.00 for the round trip.

After these Jitneys quit running, we were back to the mail route vehicles and about this time they began using cars to carry the mail.

One trip from Tupelo to Fulton on May 1, 1922 took me about 16 or 17 hours. I came into Tupelo on the train from Birmingham at about 4 one morning and learned that the roads were so bad they were carrying the mail on horseback. I rode the "local" train back to Amory, found a farmer in the Tilden community who was bringing a load of fertilizer from Amory and came as far as Mr. Willis Harrison's home on the wagon.

Mr. Harrison was on the wagon, too, and at Smithville he called to his home and told his son, Tom, to go up to Tilden and call home to mama to send someone to meet me at his house (I had not been able to call from Amory). When we got to Mr. Harrison's after dark, Fred Harrison and a Mr. Anthony were there to meet me. Mrs. Harrison insisted that we eat sup-

per and I don't think I ever enjoyed a supper more. We were in a Ford without a top—or the top was let back—and the roads were so bad we had to come around by Clay and got to Fulton about 9 that night.

I do not remember the name of the first bus line that operated through here nor the date it began operation but I think it was in the 1920's, soon after the first Bankhead Highway was completed.

For the benefit of those who do not remember the "first Bankhead", the concrete was only eight feet wide with gravel on each side. Of course the gravel packed down or washed away and when meeting anyone, you had to get off the concrete onto the gravel. During the "boom days of the '20's" when there was much lumber being hauled to Tupelo for shipping, before the Mississippian Railroad was completed, you usually drove with the righthand wheels on the gravel and the lefthand ones on the concrete. Getting back and forth from the gravel to the concrete, if you decided to drive on the concrete was very bad on tires.

I remember coming in from Birmingham one night when the bus driver announced to someone toward the front of the bus "We will soon be to the sidewalk"—that is what they called the Itawamba part of the road.

During the 1920's I would drive my T-Model Ford to Tupelo and would get behind one slow-driving truck driver who would get on the concrete and would not get off to let me or anyone else pass, getting

off partly on the gravel only when he met someone so I had to poke along behind him all the way to Tupelo.

Several lumber trucks made several trips a day carrying lumber to Tupelo to load on the freight cars to be shipped to various points during the 1920's and I came out from Tupelo one time on one of those lumber trucks, without cab or windshield. The gnats were bad and that is the main thing I remember about that trip. I've also made the trip to Tupelo in a gasoline truck.

Since early in 1930, the wider Bankhead Highway has been built with some changes in the route which cut down a little on the mileage. Now, when I can get to Tupelo in someone's car or on an air-conditioned Greyhound Bus, arriving in Tupelo in 25 or 30 minutes after leaving Fulton, it seems almost like a miracle to me.

Since I have made the trip by cart, buggy, surrey, wagon, truck and bus, I hope that some day I can make the trip at least one way in an airplane.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In March, 1920, I began working in the Chancery Clerk's office with George W. Gilliland, who had begun his term of office in January.

The Board of Supervisors consisted of Dr. C. W. Graham of the first district, W. O. Hester of the second, I. G. Wiygul of the third, J. F. Friday of the fourth, and J. W. Powell of the fifth district, with Mr. Powell serving as president.

Houston Gillespie was county superintendent of education with his wife assisting; Marvin Pearce was sheriff with R. E. L. Gillentine as deputy and Rev. W. C. Gray assisting part of the time; A. L. Lollar, Jr., was circuit clerk, Elmer Young was tax assessor and I. L. Sheffield was attorney for the board. Attorney M. C. Benson had been employed by Mr. Gilliland as legal advisor during his first year in office.

I do not know if Mrs. Gillespie is still living but know that all the others with the exception of Rev. Gray and I are dead.

This was before the courthouse was enlarged. There were old wood doors at each end of the hall and these were open all the time. The courthouse depended on wood-burning fireplaces for heat and although we had two fire places in the Chancery Clerk's office, it was terribly cold during the winter as many of the people would leave the door open when they came into the office and the wind coming from the north would come into the office.

My table was directly in front of the south fireplace in very cold weather and though I sometimes wore high top shoes with fleece lined nose, long sleeve undershirt, wool

dress and sweater, I often had to work in a coat to keep warm. The men would come in with long overcoats on and stand between me and the fire, knocking off all heat.

When asked to provide coal heaters, the supervisors replied that the farmers needed the revenue from the wood sold the county for heating the building. Examination of the minutes show that in the fall of 1920 contract was made with five farmers to furnish 30 cords of wood during the winter, part at \$6.00 and part at \$6.50 per cord.

Everyone brought his own kindling and made his own fire as we had no janitor service.

During part of that time, the late Dillard W. Brown practiced law in the office with the late M. C. Benson and part of the time the late Paul D. P. Spearman practiced law in that office in the courthouse. It was the practice of Mr. Brown to come down to the courthouse after others had a good fire burning. He would then take his shovel and get a shovel full of live coals and maybe chunks of partly burned wood from the different fireplaces and put in his fireplace, then with a small amount of kindling, he would soon have a good fire going.

I remember one time that Mr. Brown brought the coal-oil can from the sheriff's office and used all the coal-oil for starting his fire. He then partly filled the can with water and carried it back. The next morning, the Rev. Mr. Gray built the fire in the sheriff's office. After saturating the kindling with what he thought was coal-oil he found it would not burn and discovered the cause. Mr.

Pearce, who was a Methodist, teased the Rev. Mr. Gray, who was a Church of Christ Minister, and told him that he was such a strong believer in baptism that he baptized the kindling to start a fire.

One of the first claims paid each month was "W. C. Bell, keeping paupers". In January of 1920, his bid of \$20.00 a month for each pauper was accepted. For this amount he was to furnish housing, food and clothing and most of that time he had four people to keep.

This was before the welfare program was initiated and the only help to older people was the small amount given them each month through the Board of Supervisors — from 16 to 18 people got \$3.00 each month as "present relief".

Originally all able bodied men between 18 and 50 were required to work the roads during the year, not to exceed eight days per year. In the fall of 1919 the people of the third and fifth districts voted that the men of road - working age would pay a commutation tax of \$5.00 each and that the work would be done by regular road workers. I do not find when such a vote was taken in the first district but find that in the fall of 1920 the sheriff was charged with collecting commutation tax from these road - working age men in the first, third, and fifth districts.

At the April 1920 term of Supervisor's court, the bid of J. D. Adams and Co., of Memphis was accepted to furnish five horse - drawn leaning wheel graders at \$550.00 each and this was probably the first

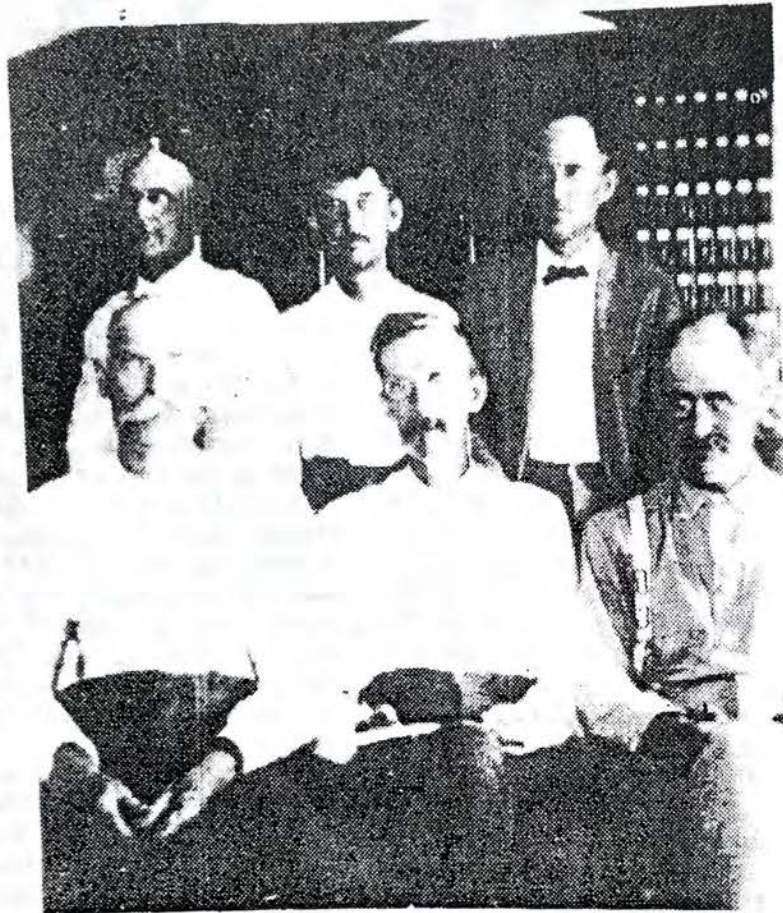
road machinery in the county. At the same time, six scrapers and 15 four-horse road plows were bought and later that year, 15 ditching machines were bought.

The grader company told the supervisors that they would come and put each of the machines together after they were received in the district where they would be used. The grader for the first district was shipped to Red Bay, Ala. and after it was brought out, some of the men were so anxious to see it in operation that they decided to put it together themselves. After putting it together, they had one piece left over and had to call the company mechanic to come and work that piece in.

People working on the road were paid \$2.50 per day.

The first Bankhead Highway, known as Federal Aid Project No. 1, was being built. This was the first road project built with federal and local funds combined. Will C. Lindley was Project Engineer at the beginning of the project and the company paid him \$150.00 per month and I do not know if he received any federal funds. The rodmen and chainmen working on this road most of them young boys, were paid \$.25 per hour. Among those shown to have received pay for this work were Grady Gaither, Ott Gann, Grady Senter, Paul Senter, Orville Dozier, Dewey Hale, Duvall Hood, and Dan Wiygul.

(Continued next week)



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND ADVISOR FOR CHANCERY COURT IN 1920—Lower row, left to right: W. O. Hester, of second district; J. F. Friday, Fourth district; J. W. Howell, president of board, fifth district; upper row, left to right, Dr. C. W. Graham, first district; I. G. Wiggul, third district; M. C. Benson, advisor for chancery clerk.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

I do not find the amount of bonds originally issued for use in building the Bankhead Highway but the county depository report for January, 1919, showed a balance of \$17,259.17 in the Bankhead Highway fund.

An election was held October 30, 1920, for the purpose of determining if the people of the county would vote for an additional \$240,000.00 bond issue "for use in building roads in Itawamba County."

Really, the purpose of this bond issue was to complete the Bankhead Highway but before the election was held, sources outside the county promised that part of the funds would be used to build a north and south road across the county also. After the bonds were voted in, sold, and money secured for them, they were using all the money for the Bankhead Highway. When the District Road Commissioner was reminded that part of the funds were promised for the north and south road he replied that he knew at the time there would not be enough funds for the north and south road but that he made the promise in order to get the bonds voted in.

I do not find when the road was completed, however, the Bankhead Highway from the Alabama line to a point four miles west of Bull Mountain Creek had been finished and was turned over to the Mississippi Highway Department at the April 1922 term of Supervisors court for them to maintain.

During the period of January 1920 - December 1923, the people of the county were becoming more concerned about their schools and several school districts voted to levy a special tax for their schools.

A special election was held August 10, 1920 in which all the eligible voters in the county voted on whether or not two mills should be levied to be used to increase the length of the school term. The returns showed that 649 voted for the assessment and 249 against it. This two mills levied by the supervisors at their November term of court was the first county-wide fund to the common schools of the county. The Agricultural High School was being built and 2 mills were collected that year to pay interest on the high school bonds. The school was opened in the fall of 1921 after which a maintenance tax was also collected in addition to funds with which to retire the bonds.

In August, 1920, the Fulton School District election was held to determine if that district should issue bonds to build a new school building. The election returns showed 45 for and 8 against the bond issue and \$5,000 worthy bonds were issued. In July, 1921, another election was held at which time the people voted 41 to 3 to issue an additional \$5,000 in bonds for the school.

The depository report of January, 1919, showed Tremont Consolidated School interest funds in the amount of \$549.18 on hand. In 1920 an issue of \$4,000 of bonds was voted but when these bonds were offered for sale in June, 1920, the bid of Dr. J. H. Stone was the only one received and he bought the entire issue.

The 1920 tax levy showed assessments for the agricultural high school interest fund at two mills, Tremont interest fund 10 mills, and maintenance fund five mills. Ratliff school fund 1 1/4 mills. Fulton interest fund five mills. Ozark Public School fund three

mills and county wide public school funds two mills while in November 1923, taxes were levied for Agricultural High School interest 3 1/2 mills, maintenance funds three mills, Ratliff public school maintenance fund 1 1/4 mills, Fulton public school maintenance funds two mills and interest eight mills, county wide, common school fund two mills, New Salem Public School maintenance fund eight mills. Tilden Public School maintenance fund eight mills, Van Buren Public School funds seven mills. Tremont school interest funds 8 mills and maintenance fund five mills.

The tax levy for the fall of 1965 showed 6.25 mills tax for the Junior College and Agricultural High School and 26.5 mills for the remaining county wide schools. These tax levies include payment on bonds, interest and maintenance.

During the latter part of the year 1923 the county funds seem to have been very low and the minutes of the December term show that the Supervisors were paid per diem for the months of July through November. Their pay was \$5.00 per day.

A special term of court was held December 27, 1923 at which time a number of claims that had been marked "continued" in former months were paid, evidently from tax money collected during the months of November and December.

At the Dec. term, 1923, W. C. Bell was again given the contract to keep the paupers for the coming year and at this time the contract was for \$14 per month for housing, food and clothes.

During these years the Chancery Clerk paid out quarterly to the Confederate soldiers, their widows and servants Confederate pension funds provided through the state and the depository report showed a balance of \$1,163.39 on hand at the beginning of 1919. We do not find any records showing to whom these funds were paid or when the last funds were paid out.

The records show the assessed valuation of the county in 1923 as \$2,034,226.00 and the 1964 records show the total valuation as \$7,431,954.00.

I worked in the Chancery Clerk's office from March of 1920 until June 30, 1921 and in November and December 1923 and most of the information given in these articles is from that period and from checking the minute book used during that period.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



One of the things that made life easier for the rural women of my childhood was the peddling wagon.

At that time, most of the people of the county depended on farming for a living and very few of the women worked outside the home. The women had no way to get to town or the country store which was probably several miles away, except to go in a buggy or wagon and very few had buggies or drove a horse or team, therefore, their going to the store or town depended on the farmer's going.

If the salt, soda, coffee, or sugar supply got low or completely used up, they could not get in the car and go for more but had to depend on the husband's going to the store or town or the peddler coming around.

My father operated a peddling wagon for several years and though I do not remember exactly how it was built, do remember most of it. He had a peddling wagon which he removed and put up on a frame in the back yard when he wanted to use a regular wagon bed on the horse or mule drawn "running gear" of the wagon.

At the front of the peddling wagon bed was a box like seat on which he rode. As I remember there was no cab like protection over or around this seat and he was at the mercy of cold, wind and rain though he might have carried an umbrella over him in rainy weather but do not remember.

This seat had a lift up lid and in the box he carried small items such as bars of yellow soap, soda, salt, starch, snuff, tobacco, etc. Back of this was a space for the egg cases, each of which held 30 dozen eggs. Across the bottom of the bed, extending from the seat part to the back or near the back was built a wire sided chicken

coop about 12 or 15 inches high and over this was the box "store" in which he carried a supply of most of the items we carried in the store. This store part had a drop-down door at the back and the customer made her selection from the back of the wagon.

We did not carry many groceries in the store. From what I remember, we carried canned goods, crackers, candy, apples, and sometimes bananas, also snuff and tobacco. Our main line was ladies hats, jackets, blouses, scarfs, hoods, fascinators, petticoats, undershirts, gloves, hose, piece goods and school supplies with notions such as trimming, braids, ribbons, pins, needles, etc.

I think that in the store part of the peddling wagon he carried some of most of the items listed above except he did not carry any ladies hats. He would leave home Monday morning and come back about Thursday night or Friday afternoon, spending the nights at homes of farmers during the week.

He had a certain day to be in each community. Because the roads were often bad from the main road out to the homes, he carried a brass horn which he bought from Sears Roebuck and Company and would blow the horn before getting to an intersection or to the point where the home road left the main road. As this horn could be heard for a long distance, the women would come out to the main road to make their purchases.

Many of the purchases were paid for with chickens, ducks, guineas, turkeys, eggs, beeswax, dried fruit and fresh fruit. I remember one time he had some ripe peaches or pears and we could hardly wait to begin eating them but found when we bit into them that the bruised places tasted

like soda and soap from the soda and soap in the box with them.

There was a chicken house at the back of the store where we kept the chickens, guineas, turkeys, ducks, etc. until he sent them and the eggs to Tupelo or carried them himself.

Once when we went to my grandmothers near Mooreville, two of my cousins who had spent the week there hurried into the house, pulled a cheese-hoop out from under the bed in the side room and showed us their dresses they had bought off the peddling wagon and paid for with guinea eggs. (Grandmother had given them all the guinea eggs they could find for gathering the hen eggs.) The dresses were dark red calico or percale with tiny white dots. I immediately began begging to spend a week with grandma—the main reason being that I wanted to buy a dress from a peddling wagon and pay for it with guinea eggs. I never did get to spend a week at grandma's and buy a dress from a peddling wagon but it was not the color of the one I wanted when a child and of course, it was not paid for with guinea eggs.

I am still hunting for the dark red cloth with the tiny white dots but have not found it. If anyone finds that material, please let me know sending samples and giving width and price per yard (no wool, please).

The present peddling wagons, now called rolling stores, are very different from the one my father had. These new ones are built so that the driver sits inside and the customer shops from inside the store instead of on the road side. Recently when I inspected Cecil Whitesides rolling store, I found that many items that were not carried even in the stores during my childhood. Among these were bottled drinks,

loaf bread, milk, oleo, sliced bacon, instant cake mixes, macaroni, etc. Although the stores of that day carried fatback, they did not carry the sliced type of bacon. Mr. Whitesides tells me that he does not take chickens, eggs, and any such items now for payment.

Although many women work in town now and can get the necessary needed grocery items before returning home or can quickly get into the car and go to the country store nearby or to town for needed items between the weekend shopping trips, the rolling store is still a blessing to many women who do not drive and to elderly people who cannot get away from home. They probably will continue to operate for the benefit of the elderly and the stay-at-homes.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In my youth, we always looked forward to the protracted meeting which was always in the summer time after crops were laid by and in my teens the "night-meeting" was the part we were especially interested in, especially if it was somewhere else. Most likely, the opportunity to "catch a beau" was what we were most interested in.

One of the pleasures of the protracted meeting was going home with some family from the morning services and returning to the church with them that night for the night services—then most likely, they would go home with us in a day or two.

We always looked forward to attending the meetings at Mooreville. There were two churches there, the Baptist Church (Boguefala), and the Methodist Church. My sister and I would spend the week with cousins about 1 1/2 miles east of Mooreville and attend at least one of the meetings and some summers would attend both meetings.

We would usually go in the wagon in the daytime but usually walked at night.

When walking to service, we would walk west down the road, the present Bankhead Highway 78, until we crossed Boguefala Creek, then we would go through the pasture fence to the right, walk across the pasture, emerge through another fence and by road to the church at which we were attending services. There was an art in getting through these barb wire fences—there were usually 3 wires and someone would hold down the bottom wire and hold up the middle wire so you could crawl through but you had to stoop just right and hold your clothes very carefully so as to not strike the wire or hang your clothes on the barbs.

Sometimes the boys would come to the home and walk to church with us but most times they came around after church services were over and walked home with us—and sometimes we walked home with the girls.

After the services were over at night, the young people would

stand around in the church and talk while the older people who cared for the church would want to blow out the swinging oil lamps and go home. Some churches did not have swinging lamps but had only lamps on the walls and on posts down the middle of the church (if there were posts there). These lamps had reflectors behind the chimney and of course there were a number of them scattered around over the church to give sufficient light.

Sometimes the older people would blow out all the lights and leave us in the church and we would then hurry out. I remember one night in getting out in the dark, one boy got the arm of the other boy's girl friend and the boy called out to him "Hey, you have my girl."

After walking up the long hill to my aunt's home near Mooreville, the boys would have to stop and rest a short time before starting the walk back home or to the home of the boys they were spending the night with. My aunt was always awake and if it was a short time after 9, would call out to my cousin, "It is almost 10 o'clock"—if it was a short time after 10, she would say "It is almost 11 o'clock."

From Fulton, a bunch of us would go by wagon to White Church or Harden's Chapel at night.

We all still laugh over one trip to Harden's Chapel. Theron Harden and Hershel Senter were driving the team of horses. As we went a round a sharp curve, one of the girls hit the horses with a buggy-whip, which caused the team to rush forward and in making the curve, they ran up on a bank, turned the wagon over and spilled us all out, then the team ran a short distance before the wagon bed fell to the ground, bottom up, and the boys ran to catch the horses.

We all agreed to not say anything about the "accident" and after getting the running gear of the wagon right side up, putting the wagon bed back on, and replacing the quilts, we all climbed back into the wagon and went on to church.

The preacher was one of those "scarce them into heaven kind." He told about someone who was at church, refused to accept the invitation to accept Christ as his Saviour, and on the way home was killed—and of course he added that he went to hell. The girl sitting next to me (one of our bunch) said to me "I am hurt." We got up and left the church, followed by her uncle and one or two others who saw us leave. One older woman came out and began telling me to "cut her corset strings." We decided she was only excited but did not go back into the church and when the services were over, all started back home. She told us she was dying, wanted the boys to stop the wagon and let her get out and die as she did not want to die in the wagon. Finally after such a request several times, Theron stopped the wagon. She asked why we had stopped and he told her that he had stopped for her to get out and die—she then told him to drive on and did not say anything else about us letting her out and die and the following day was all right.

At some of these protracted meetings, especially the night meeting, from one to several people would shout. There are many grown people now who have never heard shouting and would be scared to death if anyone should shout in the church.

The young people went directly to the church and back home and out parents knew when to expect us home. We knew to come directly home too for we knew that if we did not, we would not be allowed to go the next time we wanted to go to church or to a party.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When I was growing up, we gathered all our blackberries in June and the picking was practically over by July 4 but now, with changing seasons, the picking is plentiful on July 4 and later.

We had a few blackberries around on fence rows near our home but these hill berries were used mostly for pies and we went to the river bottom when we wanted to gather large, juicy berries for canning, jam, and jelly.

We would go in the wagon, carrying buckets and pans to put the berries in. We wore long sleeve dresses (women had not begun to wear pants of any kind then), high top shoes with thick stockings but do not remember if we wore gloves. We took a strip of cloth about an inch wide, dipped it in coal oil and tied around the top of our shoes to discourage the red bugs or chiggers from crawling up on us. We also had ticks to contend with, the seed tick and the brown or yearling tick, and occasionally the dog or cow tick. The seed tick was small and black, looked something like a small flea. The brown or yearling tick was a reddish brown with very small darker brown dots and several legs—it looked like a small circle surrounded by legs. The cow ticks did not bother us so much—probably because they were so large we found them sooner than we did the others.

We would carry a stick to push down weeds, grass, and bushes ahead of us and see there were no snakes there. Then we would wade in and gather the berries and when we got our buckets full, carry them to the wagon and empty them and go back for more berries.

We children would want to eat more of the berries than we put in the bucket but they warned us to not eat them as we might get spiders but we looked over many large ones very carefully for spiders and ate them.

After picking all we wanted or all we found, we would return home and start in getting rid of the big number of chiggers and small number of ticks.

First, we would build a fire in the stove and heat kettles of water for baths. We would wet a cloth in coal oil and wipe off under the knees and under the arms, and sometimes the entire body, to get the chiggers off then immediately take a hot soapy bath to get rid of the coal oil, at the same time getting rid of most of the chiggers and ticks. I do not remember if we had to use any additional means to get rid of the ticks but do remember that we were cautioned about pulling the flat brown ticks off—we were told that if the head was left, we would get a bad sore from it. I believe we used tweezers to get them off.

As there were no water-works and bath tubs then, we bathed in the wash tub.

After carefully looking over the berries for various spiders and bugs, trash, faulty or rotting berries, they were washed and made ready for canning or making into jam or jelly.

There were no closets or utility rooms to store the empty fruit jars in. Most of the gardens in the country were fenced with split palings and the women who had split paling fences would wash the jars then turn them over the fence palings to stay until needed the next summer. Others who had no palings would store the jars in the smoke house, barn, or under the house.

Many of these old jars are blue and I do not know if they turned blue from staying in the sun so long or if it was the kind of glass they were made of. Mrs. Bennie Beene of the Centerville Community told me recently that she had found an old fruit jar with a date in the 1850's on it. I had not known they were ever dated but in checking over my few blue jars, the quarts had the numbers 3, 2, 5, 7, or 9 on the bottom of them and the pint jar had 15 on the bottom. I have no idea what these numbers meant.

We had no bottle or jar brushes to use in washing the fruit jars but if the children were too large to get their hands in the jars, a cloth was wrapped around a stick and

used to thoroughly clean the jar, if it had not been carefully washed when it was emptied.

I remember one funny berry picking trip I took in our 1923 Model T Ford touring car. My sister, Ouida, and I went to Mr. Jim Gray's farm south of town and Mrs. Farrel Gray (Earline) went with us down in the Tombigbee River bottom.

There was a narrow bridge across a rather deep ditch and I was afraid to drive across it so drove down into the ditch and up the bank to the other side. When we returned, with Ouida and Earline walking across the bridge, I drove down into the ditch but because of the straight up side of part of the ditch, could not get up the other bank. Mr. Gray was plowing nearby and brought his mule to help me out of the ditch. He hitched the mule to the front of the car and pulled it up to the sloping part of the bank and with the combined pull of the mule and the use of the engine, I got out of the ditch.

When I got out of the ditch, the mule became frightened and ran away with the car bouncing behind him across what had been crop rows with me pushing on the brake, Mr. Gray pulling on the plow lines calling "Whoa" and Ouida and Earline laughing until they cried.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Last Saturday, Mrs. Jewel Flakes Bonds of near Iuka asked me why did I not write about my old T-Model Ford which we used to use in going to Tupelo. I told her to read last week's column, that I told one incident of the T-Model in it.

In the early spring of 1923 papa bought a T-Model Ford touring car, paying something over \$700.00 cash for it - he would have never bought a car on credit.

For the benefit of the younger people who never had the opportunity of seeking or riding in a T-Model, I will tell a little about it.

The tires on the front wheels were size 30 x 3 and those on the back wheels were 30 x 3 1/2. After a few years of use of the car, I changed the front wheels to use 30 x 3 1/2 tires too in order to get better tires. The first few times I drove with the larger wheels, I had a little trouble getting used to them.

The gas tank (which I believe held about 10 gallons of gasoline) was under the front seat. To put in gas, one had to get out of the car, take the cushion out, unscrew the gas tank cap and put in the gas, then re-load the cushion, driver, and any front seat passengers.

There were only 3 doors, there being none on the drivers side in front so that the driver had to either slide over to the right hand door to get out or climb out over the side of the car, which I usually did.

The top, which was shaped something like a buggy top was of artificial leather over a steel frame. The stationary back was of the imitation leather with an isinglass window in it. At each side were 2 buttons on curtains (left down

in the summer except during rain) with windows of isinglass in them. At the double edges of the curtains were metal bound "buttonholes" which fit on the rectangular shaped buttons on the frame of the top.

The trouble was, that after being used a short time, the cloth backed artificial leather shrunk so that when you tried to put the curtains up, you had to pull and tug to get the button holes of the curtains to reach to the corresponding "button" on the top frame. When you finally got the curtains up, the cold wind still came through the cracks where they joined the top. Too, the isinglass "windows" broke easily but one could buy sheets of it from the automobile company or from Sears-Roebuck and put another piece in but these home installations left a rather scrappy looking curtain.

I think we usually drove from 25 to 35 miles per hour unless you got behind a slow poke who drove much slower and you had to stay behind him because you could not pass on the narrow roads of the day.

One June, Frances Sheffield (now Redfield), Mrs. Duberry of Tupelo, a Buchanan boy and a Gregory boy from Okolona, and I went to the Epworth League Assembly at Grenada College. On the return trip, one of the boys drove to Okolona. When we got there and checked our time, we discovered that we had averaged 42 miles per hour from Grenada to Okolona - an unusual speed for T-Models at that time. I was surprised and scared a little when I learned we had driven so fast.

My car was a hard starter and I did not use it enough to keep the battery built up to

highest efficiency so that on many cold days one had to jack up a back wheel, pour hot water on the manifold and carburetor and sometimes use a hand-crank to crank it up to get it started. Occasionally some one got a broken arm when cranking a car to start it as sometimes the crank would kick them when the motor started.

I worked with the Intermediate Epworth League (now MYF) and would often carry some of the young people home from church on Sunday night. In the summer time, I would often load up the Ford and try to start but could not. When the youngsters began giggling I would get out and find that they had put a half watermelon rind under each back wheel and the wheel would have to spin its way through the rind before we could start. I think Royce White was the main watermelon rind prankster. Another prank was to jack up the back axle and I could not start until the wheels were let back down to the ground.

In the winter time they would sometimes take down the curtains and they would have to be put back up. However, these youngsters who jacked up the back axle or took the curtains down would always let the axle down and put the curtains up after they had their laugh. They never did anything destructive, just something to have a little fun.

I was lucky to never have any wrecks but had a couple of good scares. I usually went to Tupelo about once a week and as mama did not like for me to go alone, carried one or more people with me.

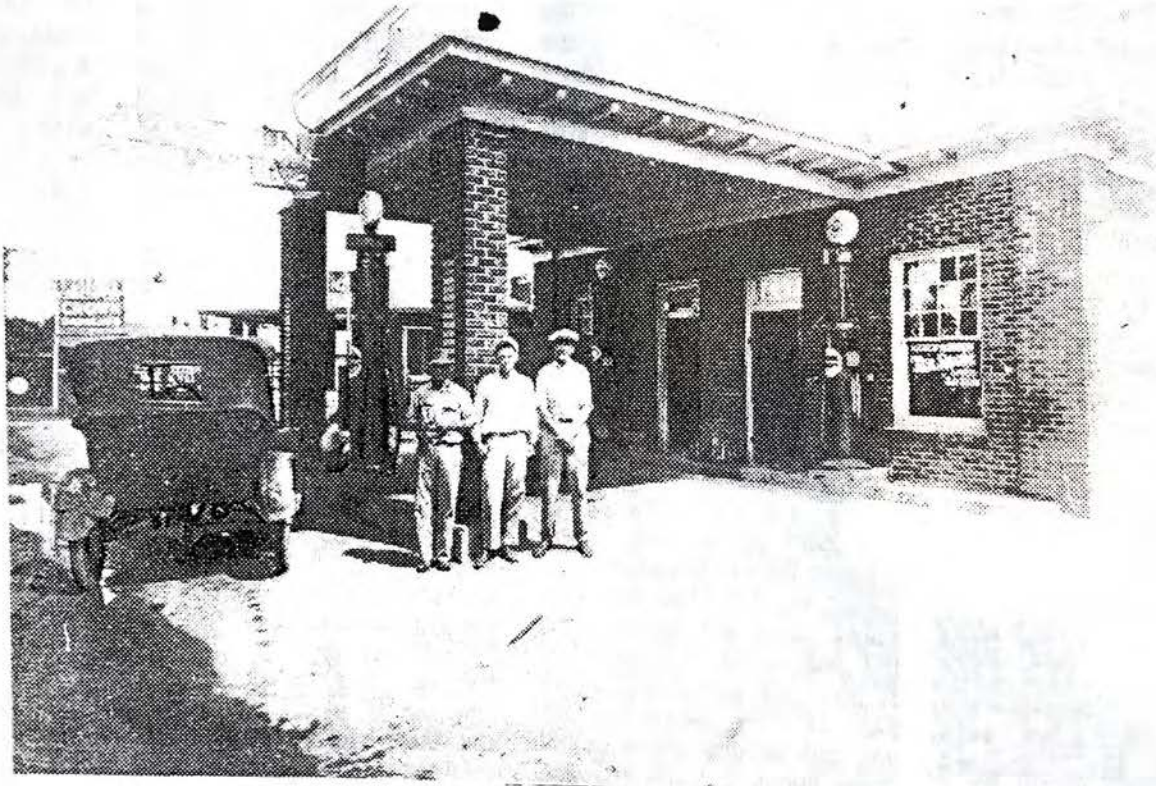
The only time I ever went alone was on a rainy morning. I started to stop on a bridge in Mantachie Creek bottom

but when I put my foot on the brake one front wheel dropped in a hole in the bridge and the back spun around then after getting on the levee, when I tried to get the car straight in the road, the back wheels spun around again and I found myself going off the levee to the right at an angle - I then drove straight down the levee until I got the engine cut off near the bottom of the hill.

A truck came along, hitched to the back axle and pulled me back up on the highway.

Another time, when I came to a branching off road, I started on the right hand road, then realized I should have taken the left and made such a sudden turn that the light car creened over far enough on the side to throw the left tire off between the rim and the body of the car, then came back down on all four wheels.

My usual trips in this car were to carry mama and papa to visit elderly relatives and often took my older nieces and nephews with me. Once when my brother-in-law got a second hand Dodge car, Thyra Jean, the oldest niece announced that "Ford cars are tacky." Then I told her that if that was the way she felt, she could not ride in the Ford anymore and she quickly replied, "Auntie, I do think they are tacky but I sure do like to ride in them."



This picture made in the 1920's shows a T-Model Ford. This Service Station was where the grease rack and wash rack of the Standard Service Station is now. Left to right: Alvie Summers, operator of the station, Mr. Gregory and Vernon

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Several new items in recent papers have told about the newly discovered comet, Ikeya-Seki, with a ten-million mile tail of glowing gasses streaking through the sky and of astronomers and newsmen going up in airplanes above the haze and clouds to get better looks at it. In the news items, they mentioned that this is the first major comet to approach the earth since Halley's Comet in 1910.

The World Book Encyclopedia states that Halley's Comet was first seen 240 years B. C. and had appeared at 77 years intervals since then. When it appeared in 1456 it frightened many people in Europe and that Christian churches prayed to be saved "from the devil, the turks, and the comet."

In thinking back over seeing Halley's comet in 1910, somehow it is always tied up with memories of "Uncle Anthony" and "Aunt Polly" and the two memories seem to go together.

Uncle Anthony Hogans and his wife, Polly, were ex-slaves who lived in Fulton. Uncle Anthony received a quarterly pension as a servant of a Confederate soldier and Aunt Polly got \$3.00 a month "present relief" from the county but they were unable to live on the amount received.

Mama and Papa gave them a home, fed them, and paid Aunt Polly a small salary for a year or two for her to cook for us and to teach my sister and me to cook. After she was no longer able to cook, they stayed on, it seems to me for several years, until Uncle Anthony died and Aunt Polly went to live with her daughter in Tupelo.

In checking newspapers of that period, we note an item of March 25, 1910, saying, "Halley's Comet is now visible but will not attain its greatest brilliance until May 1. The gratifying information is furnished that the tail of the comet will not come near enough to the earth to scorch it."

I remember that the comet with its curving tail appeared in the Western sky a number of nights. We would stand out and look at it and as it was a little lower in the sky each night, there was some prophesy that if it got low enough for the tail to touch the earth, it would set the world on fire.

In the newspaper of May 20, was this statement "The passing of the 18th inst. brings relief to many superstitious people who feared the earth would come in contact with the tail of Halley's comet and dire disaster follow."

The World Book Encyclopedia however, states that during the 1910 visit of the comet, the world passed though the tail of the comet without any noticeable effect.

Aunt Polly, Uncle Anthony and other negroes who came to visit them would also set out in the yard and watch the comet and the thing I remember most was that Uncle Anthony would tell about how badly scared people were when "it was here before" - which had been in 1833. I do not remember if Aunt Polly remembered seeing it then.

In 1910, the year 1833 seemed a terribly long time off. Most of the people I had been around did not go back earlier than about the "time of the war" with their stories

and for someone to tell of events that long before the war put them into another age.

As Halley's Comet will not appear again until 1987, I am sure that I will not be around to tell children of that day about "when it was here before" but there will probably be many who can.

I do not remember just how long the comet stayed in sight, but do remember that we looked at it a number of times and thought about how differently we were acting than the people had acted "before" according to Uncle Anthony.

Uncle Anthony and Aunt Polly sat around the fireplace at the end of the 22 foot long kitchen until bedtime in the winter time as their bedroom just off the kitchen was too small for a heater. Our greatest joy was in listening to him tell about the "hants" he had encountered and of other happenings "before the war."

He was a grown man before the civil war and would help carry the cotton to Tuscaloosa, Alabama to sell, requiring several days to make the trip there and back. He would tell about their camping in churches along the way, usually with a cemetery nearby, and about the "hants" they would hear.

We would go down into the kitchen just after supper and get Uncle Anthony to tell us "hant tales." Mama would call us to come back to our room and study our lessons but we would answer "Wait until Uncle Anthony finishes this 'hant tale.'" Of course, when that one was finished we would beg him to tell us another one and he would. How I wish

I had written down and kept the stories he and Aunt Polly told us of their early lives!

Uncle Anthony was supposed to be about 110 years old, or older, when he died and do not remember how old Aunt Polly claimed to be but she was a mother before she was brought as a slave from South Carolina to Alabama or Mississippi.

To this day, every time I make cornbread, I remember Aunt Polly's instructions, "put the egg in last" and do.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When people now say "that was during the depression", of course the younger people have no idea how hard times were then.

Early in November, 1929 while at Annual Conference at Corinth, one of the preachers asked me what I thought about the "stock market break" of the previous month. I answered that as I did not own any stocks, did not think it would affect me—he looked at me like he wanted to say "you little fool" and told me that I would find out----and I certainly did.

After the stock market broke, business slowed down considerably, and kept slowing down. As Fulton was then depending on the lumber business for most of their income, the business people felt the pinch as did the workers at the mills—and workers of all kinds did too as many in this area were laid off from work.

Some comedian of that time said that so many people were jumping out windows in New York City committing suicide, they had to line up to get to the windows.

One interesting thing was that the suicide rate was higher among people who had the ability to amass considerable fortunes than among those who had not acquired so much of the world's goods. It would seem that people who had the ability to make a lot of money would know they could do it again when they lost it while people who spent a long time getting a little wealth would be more discouraged.

I have checked through Fulton newspapers of 1930 through 1933 and noted how prices dropped as the depression held on. Very few of the business people advertised in the news-

papers at that time and it was difficult to find enough items to make many comparisons.

Among those advertising were Turner and White, A. J. Mattox, City Market (J. S. Comer and his brother "Cotton" Comer), J. W. Hill Co. and F. K. Willis.

In February, 1930, we find ground coffee advertised 4 lbs. for \$1.00 while by January, 1931 we find 9 lbs. coffee for \$1.00. Other changes were February 1930, 24 lbs. flour \$1.00—December 1931, 24 lbs. flour 50¢; April, 1930, 10 yds. Tupelo Cheviots 98¢ — July 1933, Tupelo Cheviots 7¢ yd.; F. & G. soap went from 7 to 8 bars for 25¢; overalls went from \$1.00 to 49¢ a pair (Big Ben 75¢); sugar got down to 21 lbs. for \$1.00; pink Alaska salmon 10¢; brooms 25¢; 8 lbs. lard 75¢; 2 boxes matches 5¢; yardwide outing 10¢ yd. and sliced bacon 12¢ per pound. Joe Sheffield tells me that at their market they sold hamburger meat 3 pounds for a quarter. These prices look real good but many people did not have the 10¢, 25¢, etc. to take advantage of them for they were out or work.

One of the planing mills made arrangements with one of the merchants by which the mill issued "script" to pay the workers and they in turn traded the script to the merchant for merchandise and groceries. The wife of one of these workers did not find the kind of hose she wanted or the size she needed at that store and did find some I had at 50¢ a pair—she traded the script to the store for sugar then brought the sugar to our store and traded it to me for the hose.

I remember one young couple bringing 2 live chickens to town to sell in order to buy their little year old girl an organdy bonnet but could not sell the chickens. They then brought them into the store and I swapped them the bonnet for the two live chickens.

We took corn, molasses and wood in payment of debts, usually for caskets. When we took corn, allowing more than the going market price some people seeded to have gone through the crib and picked out all nubbins and brought us, giving rather short measure too, while others brought us good corn with full measure. We shelled the corn, got someone to carry it to a mill here in town to be ground into meal, sacked it and sold it while we fed the the nubbins to the cows.

Some of the wood received mostly on casket debts was good with good measure and some not so good.

My father had died in February, 1932, and later mama and I burned wood to save buying coal except in the coldest weather. Often when I would be at home at noon eating my dinner, a man would come to the door asking for food. As many of the sticks of wood were too large for me to handle I would tell him to split some of the wood for me. Some of them refused and when they did, I would not give them any food but if they seemed willing to split some of the wood, I would call them in and feed them after they had split a few sticks.

The price of cotton had hit the bottom and people paid 50¢ a hundred for picking—then sometimes did not real-

ized as much from the cotton as the pickers did. One year Mr. Bluef Steele had a big cotton crop in the edge of Tombigbee River bottom and I remember one woman who lived down near the band mill telling how she had picked cotton that fall, getting paid in corn at 50¢ per bushel and sorghum at 50¢ per gallon as part pay. She said that she had enough corn for meal for several months, enough sorghum for the year and as shoes were cheap and she could get cloth for a dress for 50¢ she was well fixed for the winter while other women whose husbands were also laid off from work said they would not pick cotton for that price and were without dresses, shoes or meal with winter coming on.

People had no money with which to pay taxes, therefore, there was no money for the teachers and the teachers had to sell their warrants at a discount. These warrants could be used to pay certain taxes but it was necessary to pay some tax items with cash. I noticed one merchant advertising in the papers of 1930-1933 that he would allow full value for the warrants paying in merchandise and groceries.

Continued next week.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued From Last Week)

On December 26, 1932, the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Tupelo and its branches, including the branch at Fulton, failed to open but later over a period of years, paid off the depositors.

In March, 1933, when President Roosevelt called the Bank Holiday which closed all the banks that had not already closed, the Bank of Fulton of course was closed too, but did re-open in a short time with 50% of the funds "frozen" so that people who had saved money for "a rainy day" were hit too.

Between the stock market break in October 1929 and the time President Roosevelt came into office in 1933, President Hoover kept telling the people that prosperity was "just around the corner" and he called together experts who made a study about what could be done.

Soon after Roosevelt came into office, through his recommendations to Congress, a number of "New Deal" agencies began operation in order to help the people, especially the unemployed.

This was a time of experimentation and name changing was in order, that is, an agency would start out under a certain name, find out it was not operating so well, then the rules and regulations would be changed and it would begin operating under a changed name but for practically the same purpose.

One of the first of these was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for which \$500,000,000.00 was appropriated for direct relief and it was administered partly by the Government and partly by the states matching funds.

Along with this, there was established in 1933 the Emergency Conservation Work and this later was reorganized into the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Under this, unemployed unmarried young men from 17 to 23 years old and married as well as unmarried veterans went into camps and performed various kinds of conservation work.

Most of this work in this area was in putting out trees on public land and later on private farms and building brush and dirt dams to prevent or stop erosion, etc.

Not only did this provide work for the unemployed youth but it also provided employment for college graduates in agricultural subjects and gave the supervisors and supervised excellent worthwhile training in conservation work in addition to the wages received.

Many of these former camp superintendents are now holding responsible positions in various government agencies which work for the conservation of the soil, water and other natural resources of the nation.

Some of these young men who handled the heavy machinery used in this work later became operators and salesmen for this machinery they learned to operate while in the CCC camps.

The National Youth Administration provided work for many pupils, especially in college, and enabled them to stay in school.

Another agency under this relief program was the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan under which the farmers and their tenants could secure low interest loans for purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer

for their farming operations. This program came in while the bank funds were frozen and helped not only the poorer but the "better off" farmers that year.

In an attempt to boost the price of cotton, the first control measure attempted was the "plow up" of a certain proportion of the cotton crop, (believe this was in 1933) with payment to the farmers for part of the cotton plowed up. The following year, the first acreage reduction program was put into effect and similar programs have been in effect since with other crops as wheat and other grains being included with the cotton.

Some of the other jobs for which people were employed were in building or repairing courthouses, schools, roads, city halls, etc., working in the school gardens, canning and drying vegetables raised in these school gardens for use in the lunch rooms, working in the school lunch rooms, and working in the mattress factories where surplus cotton was used in making mattresses. (I believe these mattresses were for those who had cut their cotton acreage.)

Work of more of a private nature was the "sanitary work" in which sanitary out-houses were built at the homes with the homemaker furnishing the materials and the federally paid workers doing all the work.

Surplus cotton, corn and other grains, vegetables, etc. were bought and distributed to the needy under the surplus commodity program. Often the people would hire a way to town to get these surplus items and get something they already had plenty of, such as butter and eggs on

a farm with cows and chickens. One item distributed and not cared for was celery. Many of the farm people had never used it and one woman asked my mother how to cook it—said she had cooked it every way she could think of and it was not fit to eat.

Many of the surplus foods were used in the lunch rooms but I am not sure just how they were operated except that the workers were paid by the government. I am not sure whether only the children of the relief families were fed, if all were fed free or if part of the children paid and others did not.

The Tupelo Garment Company opened a branch plant at Fulton in June, 1933, with 40 machines and by 1935 was operating 100 machines. This was usually referred to as "the shirt factory." An unusually high class of people applied for and secured employment in this factory.

Although the wages seem very, very low by today's standards, it was a boost to the morale and pocketbooks of the workers. One of the girls who had a room at our house paid us 50¢ a week for the use of the room and kitchen privileges and her pay was from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week. When I told her niece recently about the wages her aunt earned, she asked how she lived on it and I told her that she brought milk, potatoes, sausage, etc. from home and managed to live on the small

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Recently, after their scout session at the home of Mrs. Hugh Gregory, most of the girl scouts dashed into the pine woods behind her house for their play period and it reminded me of how my friends and I enjoyed playing in the woods when we were children.

One of the plays we liked best was making "play houses" and so many children now do not know anything about them.

We raked the straw into heaps for make believe dressers, tables and beds which were large enough for us to lie on. Narrow strips of pine straw were used to outline the "houses" and the different rooms.

In the summer time we would make hats, fancy collars, and belts of leaves pinned together with broken up sedge broom straws or stems of the leaves. Hickory leaves were our favorites. The hats were often trimmed with wild flowers.

We would then dress up with our leaf hats, belts and collars and visit from one house to another.

The play houses made near the home were usually under a large shade tree or in the corner of the yard. Many of the yards had paling fences around them and the 2 x 4's to which the palings were nailed made good shelves for our vases, pictures, etc.

As most of the yards were bare and kept scraped clean of grass and weeds, we would mark off the different rooms of the house, if we had more than one room, by a shallow trench in the ground made with a hoe or stick; or mark rooms and walls with sticks laid on the ground.

Two bricks with a short plank across them made a dresser and small pieces of broken mirror or even of plain glass were used for the mirror. Tables were made the same way. Small bottles were used for vases.

Moss that grew in damp places or around trees was used for rugs or carpets on the floor and pieces of broken plates, saucers and dishes of all kinds made up our china-ware! When we had "company" we would often use the tea set we had received for Christmas but were very careful to take it back in the house and take care of it for we would not get another one until next Christmas-and might not get one then if we did not take care of this one.

Often when children visited during the week and did not carry their dolls, they would all put on some of the clothes of the mother or older sisters of the children being visited (we never ventured into their nice dresses, just the percale or calico dresses they wore for every day and usually got these out of the "dirty clothes barrel" for people usually washed about once a week then as they had to use the wash pot and wash tubs and drew water from a well and we did not risk getting the clean dresses).

We would then take other dresses, usually the dresses of the children we were visiting, turn down the waist, roll the skirt and tie something around it to mark the neck and use these "rag dolls" as our babies and play with them.

As there were no radios, televisions, or air conditioned houses, there was nothing to

cause us to stay indoors and in addition to playing in our play houses, we played such games as gully bug (if there was a gully handy), or slid on boards down a pine straw covered hill.

We would take a wide stave from a flour barrel, (we bought flour in 106 pound barrels then instead of 5, 10, or 25 pound sacks as we do now), rub it on the straw until it was slick, tack a strip across the end to use as a "scotch" for our feet and away we would go down the straw covered hill! It was a thrilling ride unless we struck a snag of some kind or a hidden projecting root and got pitched head foremost on the ground.

Riding saplings was another thrill. Several would work together to bend a sapling down so that one or more could hang on to it then by part of the children letting go, the sapling would spring up a short way and those hanging on to it would get a good ride.

We also climbed trees but the timid ones would often stay on the ground.

We braver ones would see how high we could climb into the tree while they begged us to come down and play something else in which they could take part.

Wading in a nearby branch or creek were enjoyed too but this was usually done without our parents knowledge, especially early in the spring when we had been begging to go bare-footed and they told us that we could not until May 1 for that was supposed to be "bare-foot-day."

I am sometimes sorry for today's children as they get so many toys, they do not know how to appreciate them.

As they get them during all the year, there is not the thrill of toys at Christmas like we had.

At Christmas, we got apples, bananas, fancy candy, oranges and raisins, (the kind on a bunch with seed and stems), one or two toys and a doll and probably one or two other presents but they were something we could keep or use.

Smaller girls got a doll, probably a doll bed or small toy piano or stove, tea set or similar toys but never more than 2 or 3 in addition to the doll.

Older girls got a handkerchief box or glove box covered with shells with a pincushion in the center of the lid, pretty vases, pin trays, or hair receivers to put the hair combings to make "rats" for our hair, medallions or pictures.

We also got clothes, galoshes, etc.

As I did not have any brothers I did not know what presents the boys got.

I remember one Christmas that my sister and I got very pretty, large dolls. We were allowed to play with them on Sunday, usually under the watchful eyes of our parents but on Sunday night they were put in a doll case on the wall and locked up until the next Sunday. This case, which my father made, was the right size to hold the two dolls and had a glass door in it. We could look at and admire the dolls during the week and might be allowed to play with them a short time at night but they were Sunday specials.

Usually when other children came during the week, we played with our old dolls but those dolls in the doll-case were something special.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Up until 1913, when the parcel post came into effect, one could ship only 4 pounds by mail, therefore, there was little mail-order business.

As there were no 10¢ stores then and costume jewelry was not carried in the general merchandise stores, one catalog that was much sought after and ordered from was that of J. Lynn Company. This catalog, about the size of an almanac, listed all kinds of jewelry of that day such as ladies long watch chains and chatelaine pins, bracelets, brooches, stick pins, rings, lockets, lavalieres and earrings for pierced ears also mens cuff links, watch chains and watch fobs.

The chatelaine pins were used to pin the watch to the dress or coat and occasionally a very dressy girl or woman would use a long watch chain with her watch and then pin the watch to her dress but that was usually considered as overdoing the jewelry. Most of these pins were of the fleur-de-lis design.

Popular styles of brooches were wish bone and fleur-de-lis of gold and friendship pins of mother-of-pearls. Many of these were of two hands clasped and two doves with their beaks together. Others were of similar size (about 1/2 inch wide by 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long) with "mother," "sister," ect. carved on them.

I remember 3 styles of lockets that were popular, the solid pendant type, usually round or heart-shaped with a set of some kind, the square, round, oval or heart-shaped that opened to show a picture on each side, and what was known as the perfume locket, usually of a filigree design with a perfumed, colored

cakelike material showing through the filigree work. The pictures used in these lockets were known as "stamp pictures" as they were just a little larger than a postage stamp.

The prices of the jewelry ranged from 10¢ to around a dollar and probably a little more. I am not sure that the watch chains and bracelets could be bought for that little but as I never had more than a dollar to spend at a time for jewelry, didn't pay too much attention to that which was higher.

The 10¢ to 25¢ articles lasted well and retained their color and for 75¢ to \$1.00 one could buy 14 carat gold items.

Mrs. Loraine Maxcy showed me two pieces of J. Lynn Jewelry she still has in good condition, a 14 - carat gold wishbone shaped brooch and a cameo ring.

Miss Roxie York has 2 J. Lynn pins that are very old. One is a bunch of 4 black enameled leaves set with 1 small pearl and the other a 1 1/2 inch long mother of pearl of clasped hands design with gold wire holding it to the pin part.

After the parcel post law came into effect, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward, National Cloak and Suit Company, Bellas Hess and Phillipsborn catalogs were in constant use.

The last three named carried clothing including shoes. As the women folks seldom got to Tupelo and there were no ready-made clothes carried in Fulton except a few ladies coats, catalogs were the only source of supply for women's ready-to-wear.

In the early summer of 1920 there was a reunion here for the soldiers who had returned from World War I.

Some of the girls would not tell what kind of dress they had ordered for the occasion so when the big day arrived, there were about 5 dresses exactly alike on the courtyard.

These, ordered from Bellas - Hess, were beautiful Copenhagen blue crepe with rounded low necks and beaded for some distance from the neck-line. Among those who bought them were Miss Iva Harden (now Wheeler) and Miss Vista Maxcy (now Noe) and about one more in Fulton and 2 from other parts of the county.

That night we went to a party and three of the dresses were there. Some of the boys there wanted to know if that dress was make in other color. Although the dress was made in several other colors, everyone who were one to the reunion had bought the same color.

In addition to all kinds of clothing for the family, many items of household equipment and farm tools were ordered from Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

Since Sears-Roebuck Company opened an order filling store in Memphis, thereby enabling them to give quick service, it seems that orders to Montgomery - Ward have declined. In fact, with the raise after raise in parcel post rates, with many stores in Fulton and the surrounding area carrying a much wider variety of all kinds of clothing and home needs and with cars and trucks being available in which to go after these items, I am sure that pur-

chases from all mail order companies have grown smaller each year.

In fact, almost any item one would order from Sears-Roebuck can now be secured nearer home and in many cases, at less cost than by ordering but the mail order stores filled a great need and performed a great service for the people before the days of good roads, cars and trucks, and well filled stores nearer home.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



During most of my school days, the last few weeks before Christmas were times of anticipation as we looked forward to the Christmas tree for which we made preparation at school.

None of us had individual trees at home as most families do now but we had a big tree at the Methodist Church in Fulton a few nights before Christmas. (That was the only church in Fulton then.)

For two or three weeks before Christmas, the girls brought needles, thimbles, thread and popped corn to school and strung yards and yards of popcorn for decoration during recess and the lunch period.

This was the only decoration know for Christmas trees then except that some years we had little candles on the tree. We all enjoyed doing our part to see that the tree was a pretty one.

Sometimes there were songs, speeches and poems memorized for the program before the presents were delivered but I believe that sometimes we had only a speech by some grown-up in addition to a few songs.

There were numerous committees appointed such as the committee to get the tree and put it up, another one to put the decorations (popcorn) on, one to tag the presents, one to put them on the tree, another to take them off and hand them to Santa Claus and the one we early teenagers, or those just a little younger, especially wanted to be one was the one to deliver the presents to those in the audience. As our school was large enough for only two, or sometimes three teachers, those old enough to serve on committees often served on more than one. The committee no one wanted to serve on was the

one to clean the lamp chimneys and lamps, put coal oil in them and put them back up. At that time we did not have swinging lamps in the church and these lamps were the reflector type on the wall and on posts down the middle of the church.

About two days before time for the Christmas tree, a committee made up of older school boys and several men of the community would take a wagon and team into Tombigbee River bottom, cut a large holly tree with berries on it and some additional limbs and bring them out for the tree. The tree usually reached from the floor to the ceiling of the church. After putting the tree up, they would bore holes in the trunk and insert additional limbs to give the tree a better and more balanced shape.

Then yards and yards of popcorn were put on, and in later years, I remember them using little candles also.

Then came the job of tagging and tying the presents on the tree!

We did not have the fancy wrapping paper, ribbons, bows, ornaments, etc. we put on packages now and many of the dolls had hair and went to sleep and were fastened in a box. These usually had the lid removed and put behind the box and the box and doll were put on the tree that night, we would begin wondering which doll was ours (if we were small enough for dolls) and also hoping that certain dolls we could see were for us.

Pretty fancy vases were popular gift items and helped decorate the tree. The heavier presents that were too heavy to put on the tree were put on the floor under the tree and handed out from there. Many of these were of the breakable type such as water sets

consisting of pitcher and 6 glasses and various kinds of dishes.

Other gift items were pretty china dresser sets consisting of powder box, pin tray, tray for comb and brush, hair receiver and trinket box. These were given as a set or probably one, two or three of these items given. Other items were handkerchief and glove boxes and as I remember, most of these were covered with little shells and had pincushions on top too.

There were many handmade items. For the boys, the girls made them satin covered coat hangers. There was also jewelry of various kinds, gloves, etc. and I do not remember very much about the type of presents there were for the boys and men. As best I remember, most of the presents were for the children and young people and not so many for the parents or older people.

R. E. L. Gillingham, one of the most likeable people I have ever known, began serving as Circuit Clerk in January 1912. He was not married then and that Christmas put a present on the tree for each one of the teenagers and some not quite that old. My present was a Japanese China hand-painted trinket box. It is still very pretty, the gold on it has not turned and it is one of my most highly prized keepsakes.

As the presents were taken from the tree, they were handed to Santa Claus, usually played by the late Tom Harden, father of Delmus and Lannan Harden. He called out the name of the person to get the present, often made some funny remark about it, they stood in the audience and the present was carried to him or her by one of the committee.

I do not remember just when we quit having the community Christmas tree but believe it was between 1912 and 1915.

For several years my Sunday School Class, made up of people around my age who remembers the popcorn decorated community trees, has been having our annual Christmas tree at my home and I always decorate the tree with popcorn only. The first year I did this, one of my nephews asked me if I did not want him to buy me some Christmas tree ornaments. He sounded like he was sorry for me because I had a tree without any ornaments. I quickly told him that I did not want any present-day ornaments on it but wanted it like we had them years ago.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In my childhood, the Fulton-Tupelo road crossed the road running south by Friendship Church and North to Mantachie at right angles on top of a hill about 2/3 miles west of the ferry boat crossing of the Tombigbee River.

A number of times my father would point to the land southeast of the junction of the two roads and remark that was the location of, as best I could remember, "Old Fulton."

There was then one log-house there and I understand that the late Mr. Pink Sheffield lived in the house.

According to an old map, this was in the southwest corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 9, Range 8 East. This land was owned for several years by the late Mr. Haydie Stovall and is now owned by his daughter Mrs. J. S. Comer of Fulton.

In some way, probably by hearing the place referred to as "Old Fulton," I got the idea that the town of Fulton was originally at that location and was later located at its present location.

Later, I heard the place referred to as "West Fulton" and for several years I have wanted to find which name was correct and also if it was the original Fulton. In checking the deed records, I find that the town was West Fulton.

The records show that the SW 1/4 of Sec. 27, T. 9, R. 8 was entered from the Government by Joshua Toomer on October 1, 1836 and that he sold this land to Uriah Nanney for \$250.00 on June 8, 1837. This deed is recorded on page 104 of Deed Book 1.

Plat book A, Page 111 shows the surveyed description and outline of the land as surveyed for Uriah Nanney and filed for record on May 10, 1839. As this shows a plain plat and no lots, etc. apparently the town of West Fulton had not then come into being.

As the deed to the 50 acres of land for the present town of Fulton had been made to the Board of Police of Itawamba County on July 17, 1837, evidently the present site of the Town of Fulton.

was the original site and it was established before the Town of West Fulton.

Deed Book 7, Page 118 shows deed dated March 18, 1849 from Uriah Nanney to Shelby P. Coburn deeding his entire quarter with no reference to any exceptions or to the Town of West Fulton.

A deed dated June 1, 1850 recorded in Deed Book 8, Page 1 (also apparently the same deed was recorded in Deed Book 6, Page 615) from S. P. Coburn and wife to L. M. Coburn deeded him the SW 1/4 of this section reserving certain named lots in the town of West Fulton and also reserving 5 acres out of the east part of said quarter section already deeded to Esquire Nanney and described the 5 acres.

From study of these two deeds, it is apparent that the town of West Fulton was laid out between March 18, 1849 and June 1, 1850.

Other deeds covering this quarter section and reserving lots in West Fulton or referring to lots in this town were dated October 21, 1851, recorded in Book 8, Page 425 and March 10, 1866 recorded

in Book 18, page 69. I did not check the records beyond this last date to see when reference ceased to be made to lots in West Fulton.

From the above records, it is apparent that the Town of West Fulton did not last very long.

Mr. Will Nanney, now in his eighties, and who lives a short distance from the site of this abandoned town says that he remembers hearing the older people speak of the place and that he thinks there were one or two stores there.

Someone had said that it was once a cotton port from which cotton was shipped but I doubt this as the site was some distance from the river. Mr. Riley told me that "Uncle Mack" Cummings had a cotton yard on the east side of the river, just north of the ferry-boat landing from which he shipped his cotton downstream on rafts.

These rafts were made from cypress logs that were cut, peeled and allowed to dry then made into rafts.

In checking for the plot of the Town of West Fulton I found a puzzler on pages 242 and 243 of Plat Book A. When I found a plat of the Town of Bowlinggreen. This plat filed for record June 22, 1850 did not township or range but showed "Nanney Line" a short distance north of the outline of lots and streets, Sheffield line on the south, Jackson Nanney line on the west and "Section line south of town" on the south as a continuation just after "Sheffield line." This plat showed Main Street and a Second Street south of Main Street with streets running parallel to them and stated that all the

lots except 2 that were named contained approximately 1 acre.

On June 1, 1850 S. P. Coburn and wife deeded to D. N. Cayce "Lot No. 2 south of Main St. in the Town of Bowlinggreen being located in the SW 1/4 of Sec. 27, T. 9, R. 8" according to Deed book 8, Page 2 and on the same day they deeded to S. P. Blake and D. P. Nelson "Land in the Town of Bowlinggreen and described as E. 1/2 of Lot No. 1 north of Main St. in said town" but gave no section, township or range.

From checking other deeds a little later, I believe that this Town of Bowlinggreen was in the southeast part of the Southwest quarter of this section line south of town" on the south as a continuation just after the Sheffield line. This plat shows Main Street and a second line south of Main Street with streets running parallel to them and stated that all the lots except two that were named contained approximately 1 acre.

The Itawamba County Times, Fulton, Mississippi Thursday, December 16, 1965



CHINA TRINKET—Miss Zereda examines a china trinket box hung on a Christmas tree at the Fulton Methodist Church in 1912 by R. E. L. Gillentine, circuit clerk, for Miss Zereda. —The Times Photo

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



One thing that is going, going, and will soon be gone is the old sacred harp singing like I attended in my youth. Although I did not sing in the Sacred Harp, usually referred to as the "Old harp," I did enjoy seeing the singers enjoy the singing and occasionally someone got so happy he shouted.

We would always go to the singing at Union Hill (Eggville) north or northwest of Mooreville. One could hear Mrs. Ada Ward, wife of Tom Ward, my aunt, Mrs. Mag Garner, George Long and others singing top-line from any point on the churchyard.

I will never forget how Mr. Hugh Gregory enjoyed leading and his favorite song he always called for was "No. 424, Sweet Union."

There was no water on the grounds and as the singing was on a Saturday, there would be lemonade stands with the lemonade in new zinc tubs to quench our thirst. After I entered my teens, we preferred to go to Mr. Jack Phillips home nearby for water for there would be boys and other girls going there too and if we did not "catch a beau," we could at least smile at some of the boys.

Another "Must" old harp singing to attend was the one at Oak Grove, north of Mantachie, on the second Sunday in May. It would always be cool that morning (blackberry winter) and as we would start early in the wagon or surrey, would always have to wear a little jacket or coat of some kind but by the time we got there, could leave it in the vehicle before going out near the church. Some of the main singers I remember there were Mr. and Mrs. Jim Thornberry, Mr. Kirk Cooper, Mr. Jim Stanley, Mr. Jim Burns, Mr. Bill Tabler and the Messrs. Cockrell.

I understand they continue to sing at Oak Grove the second Sunday in May but use the new song books instead of the Sacred Harp.

For a number of years they have had an "old harp" singing at the courthouse here in Fulton on the second Sunday in October but as many of the leaders sing in the "double-quick" time as they call it, I do not enjoy it as I did the old way, in other words, they have jazzed up the old music and to my way of thinking, ruined it. The late Dr. W. L. Orr enjoyed this singing and always attended.

There are a number of places in the county where they still have these old harp singings.

When I started out to find the history of the Sacred Harp singing, I failed to find very much about it.

From "A History of Music" by T. M. Finney, we learn that Little and Smith in their book "The Easy Instruction" published in Albany, N. Y. in 1798, set up a system of using 4 shaped notes which helped indicate the pitch of the music. These notes were Fa, Sol, La, and Me and this was evidently the beginning of the Sacred Harp as we know it today as it uses only these 4 notes. Other song books used the shaped notes, Do, Ra, Me, Fa, Sol, La, and Te in their books.

This History of Music states that the 4-notes system has been replaced in most places by the 7-note system and is used only in "certain isolated places in the United States." (From this, we are "isolated.")

In the Sacred Harp, the music is written on either 3 or 4 staves, the top staff, if there are only 3 staves, takes the place of our soprano and alto but is known as treble

or top-line and is sung by both men and women. If there are 4 staves, reading down, they are treble or top line, alto, tenor, and bass.

One interesting thing is that the alto notes, written on this separate staff, sometimes go higher than the soprano or treble notes sung at the same time.

At these singings, they sing the notes, then the words. Sometimes there is organ or piano music and sometimes none because many people who can play music written on 2 staves, cannot play that written on 4 staves.

From the best information I can secure, it seems that the original Sacred Harp was published in 1844. Another one was published in 1869, another in 1911 and another in 1936.

I borrowed Mr. Chester Bourland's copy, which had belonged to his father. This one was evidently published in 1869 for it contains 262 pages in the first part and this is followed by an appendix of 215 pages. The statement at the beginning of the appendix is that it has been prepared by a committee appointed by the last session of the Southern Musical Convention to revise and enlarge the Sacred Harp. The report, dated January 1869 was signed by B. F. White and 7 others making up the committee.

My copy of Sacred Harp published in 1936 by Sacred Harp Publishing Company, Inc. of Haleyville, Alabama, is known as the Denson Revision and was revised by a committee composed of 12 men. This revised edition containing 461 pages, gives a brief history of many of the writers of the words and music. In many cases, where there was only 1 verse given in the 1869 edition, additional verses have been added. Alto had been add-

ed to most of the songs that were written on only 3 staves in the 1869 edition so that almost all the songs now are on 4 staves.

Many of the songs in the 1896 and 1936 editions were written by John and Charles Wesley, Isaac Watts, Samuel Stennet, John Newton, etc. and other writers of the 1700's and early 1800's while some in the 1936 edition were written in the early 1900's.

From these notes I find that many of these songs were published in the Sacred Harp of 1844, Southern Harmony of 1835, Missouri Harmony of 1827 and 1837, Lloyd's Hymn Book of 1838 and Mercers Cluster of 1823 and 1830.

The names of the songs, in many cases, give no idea of the words. Following are some of the titles with the opening words of the song:

Arkansas-Farewell, farewell to all below, my Savior calls and I must go; The Marcellas-Children of the Heavenly King, as we journey, sweetly sing: Draketown-Alas and did my Savior bleed; Logan-The day is past and gone, the evening shades appear; while one, "A Song of Texas" No. 422 in the appendix of the issue of 1869 starts off "Away here in Texas, the bright sunny South, the cold storms of winter defy" and proceeds to give praise for Texas. It is not included in the 1936 edition.

One of my favorites is Murillo's Lesson, No. 358.

These things I remember...

by Miss Zereda Greene



By the time you read this, you will most likely have all the fancy wrappings, ribbon and bows out of the way, the Christmas cards still out to muse over, and the turkey eaten up but you will be remembering the Christmas holidays for weeks and on into the year and future years.

Very likely, the children and grandchildren will be remembering this and other Christmas holidays for many years to come, probably not as any one Christmas but a "pattern" which was followed at your house each year.

In my childhood, we did not have very many decorations for Christmas, probably some holly in vases and over windows or doors if we were able to get any, especially that with the red berries and we most likely had some "floured cedar" in vases or over doors and windows. This was prepared by dipping the cedar in water, then after shaking the water off, putting the cedar in a paper bag, pouring in flour and shaking well until the cedar was covered with flour.

We did not have fruit cakes and do not think any of my friends did, in fact, I was grown before I saw any fruit cake.

Among the Christmas cakes, my mother always had a coconut cake and a mint candy cake. The coconut cake was made as they are now. For the candy cake, she put the stick peppermint candy in a cloth and beat it with a hammer until it was broken up into small pieces, then after putting icing on top of each layer, she added the candy and on top she added an extra thick layer of the candy over the icing.

These cake layers were thin and there were several of them. We called them "stack cakes" instead of "layer cakes" as we do now.

We would run our finger around the plate to get any coconut or candy that had fallen off and I think we shook the cakes a little sometimes to try to make some of the coconut or candy fall off so we could have an excuse for eating it.

Most of our presents were put on the Christmas tree at the church a few nights before Christmas and we called the presents we found in our stockings Christmas morning our "Santa Claus." These usually consisted of nuts, oranges, apples, stick candy and fancy candy, which was in the shape of hearts, circles, etc. and decorated in different colors.

As we were always busy in the store until late Christmas Eve night, we could not go anywhere until Christmas morning but early that morning we would start to grandma and grandpa Wards home north of Mooreville in a wagon or surrey. Usually we had hot bricks wrapped in paper and cloth under our feet and quilts wrapped around us to keep warm. We would usually get there a short time before noon.

I do not remember much about the food at Grandma's except that one year they had a stalk of bananas and a wooden box of raisins known as "bunch raisins" that is, they were in bunches like grapes, had seeds, and we picked them off the stems. For a number of years after I was grown, I would buy me at least one small box of that kind of raisins for Christmas because of that memory.

The best thing about going to Grandma and grandpa Wards for Christmas was that we always had a number of cousins to play with. I had 3 aunts living nearby, all had children near our ages, and some of these children would be there every time we went and at Christmas time, all or most of them would be there.

One thing I remember about our being together in the fall and winter, and probably into spring, was sliding down the hay-stacks near the barn. The hay would be stacked around poles and I do not remember just how we got up to the top of the stack but do remember the thrill of sliding down the stack to the ground.

We would usually go to my grandma Greene's in the Carolina - Bigby Fork community about a week after Christmas day. She would try to get her garden planted "within the 12 days," that is within 12 days after Christmas and she said that if it was planted then, it would not get killed. Often she would have her garden planted by the time we got there for our Christmas visit.

There was 1 cousin living nearby to play with us there and our special enjoyment there was gathering hickory-nuts to carry home with us. There were several large hickory-nut trees in the yard and several more up on the hill by an old shop place and we would often bring a half bushel home with us (what we had gathered supplemented by those gathered by our aunt Dess).

In my teens, we girls would always be wondering what our "beau" would give us for Christmas and what the other girls would get. Often the boys

were accused of picking a quarrel with their girls before Christmas so they would not have to buy them a present for Christmas.

Rings were popular presents and the boys often gave their girl friends band rings as well as signet rings or rings with sets in them. One year a friend made the remark that she did not think much of a signet ring as a present from a boy to his girl. I remarked that I thought that about band rings.

Christmas came - and her beau gave her a signet ring and mine gave me a band ring. I would not wear mine except when he came to see me and do not remember how much she wore the signet ring.

Lavallieres, bracelets, and lockets were also popular presents for the boys to give their girls.

The girls would make the hangers by covering embroidered hoops with ribbon or crocheting a cover for them for their beaus, also coat hangers made by wrapping a lot of cotton around a wooden hanger or a wide wire hanger (never see any of that kind any more), then covering it with shirred satin ribbon.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Last Saturday, January 1, I started my 65th year in my home as we moved into it January 1, 1901.

At that time there were between 30 and 35 homes in Fulton and everybody knew who lived in each of the homes but there are almost that many on one street now.

The two front rooms and hallway of my present home were built in 1848, 1849 or 1850. There were no public schools then. A woman who lived where the Mrs. Bob Hawkins home is now, back of the bank, kept about 15 girls in her home and taught them. My grandmother, Jane Whitesides, her sister, Katherine (Katie) Whitesides, and Miss Dessie Wiygul (later Mrs. Dessie Galthier, grandmother of Burgess, Will and Eugene Galthier) were among the pupils but I do not know the names of any of the others.

My grandmother said that my home was being built then, that the teacher would take the girls walking, they would come to the new house, walk over the sleepers, etc. and note the progress being made. Aunt Katie's granddaughter has a sampler embroidered by Aunt Katie when she was here in school and it carries the date 1850. As Aunt Katie married in January 1851 and my grandmother in January, 1852, we know that the house was built before that date.

When we moved here, there was a dining room 12 x 18 feet and a kitchen 22 x 18 feet west of the north front room and as there was a stepdown from the front room to the dining room, I have an idea that the kitchen was probably first built separate from the house, then connected with it by the dining room. The bedroom west of the south front room was built in the early 1890's before the J. T. Walton

family moved into the house. In 1915 we remodeled the house by tearing down the kitchen and dining room and replacing them by smaller rooms, tearing away the portico and replacing with a porch and adding a different type roof. I did some remodeling in 1959 and dropped the ceiling from 11 1/2 to 8 feet in 3 rooms and the hallway.

I have been unable to determine any of the owners before 1882, at which time it was owned by Mr. M. C. Cummings. Later it was owned by Dr. M. W. Howard, again by Mr. Cummings, then by Dr. J. M. Walker, Mr. J. T. Walton, and Mr. A. C. Waldrop.

At the time the famous Tennessee politician, Edd Carmack, was killed several years ago, some of the older negroes told me that "Mr. Edd's uncle used to live in this house and Mr. Edd stayed here and attended school." The Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of January, 1874, states that J. Y. Carmack, Superintendent of Education was allowed his second quarterly payment of his annual salary - \$175.00 - so that is probably the Carmack who lived here.

Mr. A. C. Waldrop sold the house and approximately 10 acres of land to my father for \$325.00 in 1902 after we had rented it over a year for \$5.00 per month. About 1948, I had a roof put on and it cost \$350.00.

As best I remember, the houses in Fulton when we moved here or a short time later were the following: North from Main Street (North Cummings) Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Smith home, later burned and replaced by present Mr. Jim Hawkins home; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miles home torn down and much later replaced by

Mr. Travis Toomer store; Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Waldrop home built in 1900 now known as the Mr. Bunyon Stone house; my home; remodeled; house occupied by colored family on top of hill east of Mr. Willie Spradling home, torn down in recent years; Mr. M. C. Cummings home, then occupied by his widow, later burned near present home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie D. Cantrell.

East on Bankhead Highway, don't remember who lived in the homes now occupied by Mrs. Bob Senter and in house torn down and replaced by Mrs. E. B. Galthier home and Will Galthier tells me that he thinks the Mrs. Bob Senter home was built by Mr. Jim Hudson when he became sheriff after 1901. House owned by Mrs. Caroline Johnson but usually rented out to different ones later remodeled and torn down to make way for Big Star Grocery Store; Mr. Luke Cates home, remodeled and now occupied by Mrs. W. L. Galthier and Mr. and Mrs. Grady Galthier; home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lee and Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee torn down and replaced by what is known as the Mrs. Wright home and formerly as the Gibb Dulaney house; Mr. and Mrs. John McDougal and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McDougal home later torn down and replaced by another house which was torn down to make way for the present Methodist Educational Building.

East on Harden Chapel road; Attorney Bill Nabors home torn down and replaced by present Mrs. Eugene Galthier home; Mrs. Willie Rand home remodeled and now known as the Dr. R. L. Senter house at intersection of that road and Highway 25.

South Clifton Street: Old hotel occupied by Mrs. Dessie Galthier, her sister and her son, burned, later replaced by Trannie Wiygul hotel which was torn down only a few years ago; house occupied by W. L. Galthier family torn down for present Mrs. Shelby Gilmore home; house occupied by Dr. Boggan burned and replaced by present Mr. Cliff Harrison home; house occupied by Mrs.

Egbert Betts back of present Mr. Cliff Harrison home; Prestage partly burned and torn down; Dr. Walker home burned and replaced by Mr. Jim Gilliland home or near house in hollow slightly southeast of Walker home, occupied by Mr. Jess Nanney and two children and his mother; same place; the Dr. Howard home then occupied by Mrs. Howard and one or more sons now known as the Mrs. Leonard Robinson home, same appearance as then; house formerly occupied by Newbolt family partly burned then rebuilt where Hermine Graham home is; House occupied by Mr. Bill Morrow and family torn down and much later replaced by Mr. Ben Brumley home; two houses slightly west of present homes of Mr. G. W. Smith and Mrs. Denson Roberts then occupied by Mrs. Morrow and a colored woman, Aunt Rusha. Both have been torn down and replaced by other houses in approximate same location.

Near town the following: Dr. A. Copeland home, later owned by M. C. Benson, recently torn down; Home of Mr. and Mrs. Alverson and son, Gus, torn away and replaced by present Mrs. Bob Hawkins home; E. R. Googe home remodeled and now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Critz; Abb Betts family home remodeled and now Mrs. A. T. Cleveland home; Eli Phillips home torn away and replaced by hotel building and this recently torn down and replaced by White's Store parking lot; House back of Methodist church occupied by Methodist preacher torn down; house torn down on top of hill north-west of present Leon Bryant home; Dew Baldridge home now occupied by Mrs. W. L. Orr - still as it was then; house southeast of me occupied by colored family, Bill and Burta Clifton, her mother, Aunt Harriett and sister, Leatha, torn down and later replaced by present Mr. Tommie Simmons home. Several other houses, mostly small ones, mainly on outer edge of town, occupied by colored families.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



This column should be headed "These Things I've Dug Up" instead of "These Things I Remember" this week for they were happenings before I was born.

A study of the gin book used by my great-grandfather, Joseph Goodwin Conwill, in the late 1850's and early 1860's gives a little idea of life in those days.

My great-grandfather and his wife, Mary Schumpert Conwill, came from Newberry District, South Carolina, to Fayette County, Tennessee in the fall of 1834 and from there to Itawamba County, Mississippi, in the fall of 1836 and settled near the present Carolina Church in the southwestern part of the county.

He was a justice of the peace in the early days of the county, ran a gin and evidently a grist mill and store from some of the entries in this book.

Some of the items charged (1853-1855) to different people were #500 thread at \$2.50 per bale, also an occasional bale of #400 thread; corn at 50¢ to \$1.00 per bushel; whiskey by the quart and by the gallon at 60¢ quart; salt at 1 1/2¢ per pound; coffee at 16¢ per pound; pork 7 1/2 to 12 1/2¢ per pound, yams 50¢ per bushel and molasses 30¢ per gallon.

Borrowing was evidently one means of securing items for in one place he shows "borrowed of D. G. Conwill 12 1/2 lbs. sugar, bag and all" and in other places he makes notes of borrowing salt and coffee and after these entries is shown his notation "paid." In numbers of cases he shows 10, 20 or even 30 pounds of salt listed to someone and following it the word "lent."

In most cases, credit given or money paid for work is shown at 50¢ per day, however, entries of money paid for cradling wheat and cradling oats is at the rate of \$1.00 per day. Making pants and other garments was 25¢ and making a pair of brogan shoes was 37 1/2¢.

It seems that it was the custom for different men to kill beeves and "lend" the beef to different men in the community and they, in turn, would kill beeves and pay back a like amount, sometimes in two payments. Some entries showed where he charges cash to individuals with entry "cash paid on beef club" evidently taking care of beef they could not replace with beef they killed.

There are a number of entries showing where he sold his sister, Mrs. Rhoda Schumpert bales of thread. This thread was used for the warp or lengthwise thread in home woven cloth. One entry shows "August 8, 1858 - cash lent to pay Gillespie for carding wool - \$10.00."

There was a carding mill on a creek at Cardsville and people carried their wool and cotton to be carded into bats or rolls. The bats were used to pad quilts and the rolls were spun into thread and used for weaving into cloth. This home-spun wool or cotton thread was used for the crosswise threads of the cloth.

One entry shows \$4.00 paid for carding wool in Aberdeen.

As Mrs. Schumpert got so much thread from her brother during the period of this account book I am wondering if she wove cloth and sold it to others or if she operated a store herself as one entry shows a lot of bagging and rope for "Rhoda Schumpert Gin."

Many of the entries show charges for pork and evidently my great-grandfather raised his own pork for sale for some entries are as follows: December 13, 1861 - killed hogs as follows and listed weight of each of 9 hogs, making a total of 1483 pounds; January 6, 1862 - killed 13 hogs with a total weight of 2094 pounds; January 22, 1862 - killed 3 hogs amounting to 478 pounds and February 14, 1862, 1 hog weighing 281 pounds. In the corner of the page all the weights are listed and amounted to 4,336 pounds for the 26 hogs.

One interesting item is a record made of goods ordered from Mobile. It is as follows: 1 large barrel sugar; 1 sack coffee; 1 barrel common whiskey; 2 bolts heavy brown domestic; 1 bolt bleached domestic; 1 bolt common drilling; 1 bolt red calico; 1 bolt mingled blue calico, good; 1 bolt pink real fashionable calico; 1 fashionable blue muslin dress for girl; (size not given but probably was on order mailed to company); 1 pair common Sunday boots size 10; 1 loaf common cheese; 1 trunk.

Evidently he ordered some merchandise shipped on the Tennessee river for he refers to freight on bagging and rope for Rhoda Schumpert and shows \$1.00 per hundred freight from Iuka to Richmond and he also makes reference to freight from Aberdeen for merchandise.

My great-grandfather reared 4 sons and 6 daughters and one daughter died small. An interesting thing is that each of the 6 daughters who reached adulthood has grandchildren or great-grandchildren living in or near Fulton. They are Messrs. F. G. (Red) Wiygul, W. E. and Quinton Wiygul,

grandsons of Mrs. Elizabeth Conwill Wiygul; Mr. Frank Wiygul, great-grandson of Mrs. Mary Ann Conwill Wiygul; Mrs. W. G. Rutledge, granddaughter of Mrs. Leodica Conwill Emmerson; Mrs. Ezra Sandlin, Misses Edith and Juddie Mattox, granddaughters of Mrs. Rhodie Conwill Black; Mrs. Lloyd Patton, granddaughter of Mrs. Dora Conwill Boozer and Mrs. Troy Gray and Miss Zereda Greene, granddaughters of Mrs. Ann Conwill Greene.

Another interesting thing is that the home place settled by my great-grandfather is still in the family. After his death, his daughter Mrs. Emmerson owned the home, next it was owned by her daughter, Mrs. Billy Goodwin and after her death was divided between her children. Mrs. Goodwin's son, Johnnie, lives at the old home place in a home built after the original home burned only a few years ago, part of the home place is still owned by Mrs. W. G. Rutledge and part of it has been sold to others.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



I am "digging up" instead of remembering again this week and this time am digging up from the diary of my grandfather, Joseph G. Greene.

Near the beginning of this diary we find the notation "March 15, 1862, Joseph G. Greene enlisted at Richmond, Itawamba County, Mississippi, to serve 3 years or during the war as a recruit for 2nd. Miss. Regt. age 31 years, 4 months and 16 days when enlisted under Wm. Pounds, Recruiting officer."

His diary entries shows their leaving Verona, Miss. Sunday, March 23, traveling by train by way of Corinth, Huntsville, Stevenson, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, then into camp the next morning, April 4th at Camp Barto, Va. (a 12 day trip now made in less than 12 hours by plane).

The diary continues "We received orders and marched from Camp Barto on Tuesday morning, April 8, 1862, and marched 2 days and it rained all the time. We reached Ashland on Wednesday evening 10th and stayed there until Monday. We received orders to march and started and reached Yorktown on Friday night. We marched all the way which was very tiresome. Distance from Fredericksburg to Yorktown is 130 miles. We marched all the way except 20 miles. On Saturday night at 10 o'clock there was a heavy fire of musketry for 10 or 15 minutes which made everything roar and tremble. We were then ordered in line to receive orders. I had no gun and was therefore detailed to help carry off the wounded but we returned to camp and did not have to march that night."

He then tells about standing guard the first time April 20 and was sick several days with

a cold. You will note they were going into battle with no training whatever.

He then tells of their organizing a new regiment on April 23 by electing Capt. J. M. Stone of Iuka as Colonel, Major D. W. Humphries Lt. Col., Private J. A. Blair and S. S. Owen was appointed Agent.

"On Monday, May 5, there was a heavy battle at Williamsburg. The loss on both sides was heavy. We drove them back and took possession of the field. Johnston then withdrew and left several of his killed and wounded on the field and several sick in town which the enemy took the next day. Our brigade marched on Thursday in direction of Richmond. We had nothing to eat from Tuesday dinner until Thursday night."

He reports on May 11 that they drew full rations of beef and bread but had nothing to cook it in and in other places he reports drawing only 1/4 rations and also of not getting paid on regular payday.

On May 15 he wrote "Thursday 15th at 12 o'clock we took up our line of march in the direction of Richmond and it commenced raining and rained all evening and night. It was the worse march I have been on. The road messy and full of wagons, ambulances, artillery, cavalry, and infantry all mixed up together until 11 o'clock at night" and further on he mentions "The Yankees are still advancing in our rear."

He made note of the unusually cool weather May 24 and 25 and on May 27 made note that G. D. Stovall started home with some others and that he sent letters by them.

On June 7 he wrote that he was still sick and that the battle fought May 31 and June

1 was called the Battle of the 7-Pines with their loss estimated at 2500 killed, wounded, and missing and that of the enemy 4 or 5 thousand.

Most of the entries during May, June and July note the rainy weather, the fact that he was still sick on July 20 stated that he had received a recommendation for a furlough and that he had received a letter from his wife, the letter having been written June 11.

"July 7-I sent by E. G. Wilson \$20 home to my lady-I received a letter today from my lady written May 2. Aug. 8-Nothing of importance only more prisoners brought in and heavy fight expected by Lee and Jackson, both on each side of Richmond."

"Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862-ready to start home on furlough. Left at 8 o'clock from Burkesville, got to Lynchburg at dark-paid \$1.00 for supper and slept on the platform."

Then by way of Knoxville and Dalton reached Atlanta on Sunday, Aug. 17-was very sick and went to City Hotel Hospital for treatment and stayed there until Tuesday afternoon when he again started on his way home. Going by West Point, Georgia, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, arrived at Shannon, Miss. His note "Arrived at Shannon Saturday morning at daylight and struck out for home and got there about 2 or 3 o'clock."

Evidently he walked from Shannon to his home in the southwestern part of Itawamba County. As the crow flies, this would be about 15 miles but in dodging creek bottoms and finding places to cross streams, do not know what route he took or how many miles covered.

After arriving at home, he makes notes of the weather each day, visiting different ones and getting news of the war. After getting news of the Battle of Corinth he makes note of 2 brothers and 1 cousin being wounded in that battle and later of another brother being wounded.

He made notes of the illness and death of his father, William Greene, of going to Cotton Gin and Smithville hunting for burial clothes but found none. He did not say what provisions were made for clothes for his burial but in later notes regarding the estate showed that the coffin and box (evidently made by someone in the community) cost \$13.00.

From October 18 through November 11 he visited 7 tan-yards but did not find any leather, then on November 14 he killed a beef and carried the hide to a tan yard to be tanned. On January 30 he found no leather at tan yard visited but on February 28 he bought some side leather. On March 7, 9, and 11 he made shoes for his wife, his son Farris and for Henry Carrol who lived with them. One interesting entry was "Borrowed foot adz and dug a trough." For the benefit of youngsters who have never seen a trough made from a log, a piece of log the right length for a feed or watering trough was sawed off, then the wood was dug out with an adz which looks like a narrow, heavy hoe about 4 or 5 inches wide with a handle about the length of an ax handle. Of course the ends were left in.

Other entries: "Borrowed wagon and oxen and hauled rails and wood," "Went to C. E. Marshalls and gave him \$180 to fetch salt from Jackson, Mississippi for self and

others," "Sent James (my father) to Verona for 20 pounds salt - he returned with 20 pounds at 50¢ per pound," "December 18, went to H. Schumperts and Richmond - no Yankees in sight but they have been to Verona, Coonewah and Okolona," "March 4, 1862, This is the day long looked for to make peace," March 13, 1863-James A. began plowing for first time today." (That was my father and he was then 12 years old).

He closed the diary "March 31, 1863-I shall quit this journal because of lack of room. The clouds of war appear heavier than 12 months ago."

In several places in this diary he referred to getting certificates of disability from Dr. Elliott, Dr. Mayfield and other doctors and getting his furlough extended. I do think he returned to service and served some time in the army as I remember reading other diaries at my grandmothers home in which he told of being on sentry duty somewhere in Virginia and a sniper shooting his horse's reins in two. Several years ago, after my aunt's death, I inquired about these diaries and found they had been burned with several books I would have liked to have.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



We do not know when the "public Schools" began in Itawamba County but do know there were a number of private schools from time to time before the beginning of public schools.

Many of the early settlers hired tutors for their children, sent them to small local private schools, or sent them "back East" to school.

My grandmother, the former Jane Whitesides, and her sister Katherine (Katie) Whitesides were two of the 15 or 16 girls who attended a private school here in Fulton in the late 1840's and in 1850. I believe the name of the woman who kept these girls in her home and taught them was Mrs. McWilliams and that she house replaced by the Mrs. Bob Hawkins home behind the Fulton Bank. Probably some of the girls came from home to the school instead of staying there as one of the girls was Miss Dessie Wiygul but do not know who any of the others were.

Embroidery was one thing taught and Aunt Katie's granddaughter, Miss Jeffie Pearce of Akron, Ohio, has a sampler embroidered by her grandmother while here in school and it shows the date 1850.

In "Pen Pictures" by Col. W. L. Clayton in the June 23, and July 14, 1905 issues of The Tupelo Journal he tells about 2 schools at Richmond, then in Itawamba County in 1855. Col. Clayton said that he began school in the Male Academy at Richmond in September, 1855, and that Henry Martin was the teacher. He said there was a female academy there about 1855-1856 taught by Miss Martha Lindsey who married Mr. James M. Williams at the home of her brother, John W. Lindsey at Van Buren on February 1, 1856.

A copy of the Fulton Southern Herald published Saturday September 15, 1860 shows the following advertisements:

"James Creek Academy- There is now a flourishing school at the Academy which is 15 miles southeast of Fulton. In this school young men will be taught Latin, Greek and English sciences. Young ladies philosophy, chemistry, astronomy and lower branches.

"We respectfully solicit the patronage of all who interest themselves in the education of their children.

"Board can be obtained at good homes in the settlement at very moderate rates. John H. Callaway, male teacher; Irene P. Callaway, female teacher."

(Evidently the boys and girls were not taught the same subjects and were kept apart from each other.)

"Itawamba Academy (half mile southeast of Whites Mills). The first session of the school will begin Monday 8th of April, 1860. The above institute is located in a very moral and healthy neighborhood and a never failing spring of chalybeate water near the institute.

"Rates of tuition per session of 5 months; Orthography, reading, writing and primary arithmetic \$8; Arithematic, English grammar, geography and composition \$10.00; geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, etc. \$12.00; Latin, Greek, etc. \$15.00; bookkeeping extra \$5.00.

"Mr. N. McLean of North Carolina will have charge of the classical department and will prepare young men for entering the sophomore class in college.

"I have gone to a heavy expense in establishing the above institution and ask the general public to aid me.

"Board can be had near the institute at \$7.00 per month. Board, washing, and tuition will be furnished at \$50.00 per session. Address T. R. Dansby, Smithville, Mississippi."

We do not know where "White's Mills" was but this school may have been near White Springs as an advertisement of White Springs appears just above this advertisement and Mr. Cliff Harrison says there was a mill at White Springs when he can first remember.

We do not know about early schools in Fulton other than the one I have already mentioned. In testimony taken during a trial regarding the property on South Clifton Street where the elementary school was taught until the early 1940's, Mr. Clem Moore testified that he attended a school taught by a woman at that location in 1863.

Mr. J. E. Sandlin testified that he attended school at the site in a large two-story building built in 1883.

I have heard my father say that when the large building was constructed, the teacher who was to be in charge went around over the county soliciting pupils and that many wanted to attend but only 2 were able to get board, my aunt, Miss Belle Greene, and a Mr. Bill Clark who was then, or later became, a preacher. This Rev. Clark, while here at school, courted and married Miss Mary Beth Moore, a first cousin of the late Mr. Clem Moore.

My father said the residents of the town were too aristocratic to take boarders.

This building was in use when I started to school about 1903. The school was then a one-teacher school taught by Mr. Perry Wright, later it became a two and later a three-teacher school but do not think it got beyond a three teacher school until torn down and replaced in the early 1920's.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Part of this week's item is from my memory and part I have "dug up."

One of the last private schools in the county was the Academy owned and operated by the late Professor M. B. Turman about 3 miles east of Evergreen.

His daughter, Emma Bell, (Now Mrs. Roy Pearce of Mantachie) tells me there was a 2-story building used as a residence for the family and boarding pupils and as a school.

This school, established about 1897, ceased operation in the early 1900's because of the establishment of high schools at many locations of the area and certain state school laws that made it difficult for these private academies to operate.

This school was patronized by people of the surrounding community as well as those from other places. Those who did not have the money to pay for their room, board, and tuition could "work it out." Mrs. Pearce says that she things they worked on the farm 1 year for each 2 years they attended school.

Mrs. Will Sandlin, who was one of the pupils of the community who attended Prof. Turman's school names some of the pupils she knew there—they were Mr. Felix Underwood who later became a doctor and served as the State Health Officer of Mississippi a number of years, Mr. Bob McVay who was bookkeeper for TKE Drug Store a number of years before his death only a few years ago, Charlie Whitehead, Jesse Moss, Earnest Blount, Bob Christian,

Hiram Pearce, Walter Green, Jim Stovall and Claud Gray who lived near Nettleton.

Mr. Mother used to tell about Dr. Underwood. He often spent the week-end with relatives some distance over in Lee County and would walk from school there and back, often stopping at my parents' home near Evergreen to rest and get a drink of water.

The best know private school of the county was the Oakland Normal Institute established by brothers, J. T. and G. A. Holley, about 1884, chartered in 1891, and continued until the 1903-1904 session.

This school, 4 miles north of Tremont, was in a two-story building 40 X 50 feet with a capacity of 700.

In addition to the two Holly brothers, there were 9 other teachers and a variety of subjects were taught, including latin and greek.

During the 20 years it was in existence, over 400 students were graduated from the school and of this number, 55 became medical doctors, 15 lawyers, some dentists, and practically all taught school at onetime.

After the Holly brothers left, the Normal Institute building was used for the public school. Several years ago, it was torn down and the lumber used in an elementary school building. In 1954 the Oakland Elementary School was caught in the net of consolidation and there is no school there now but the building is now the home of the Oakland Rural Community Development Council and continues to be a meeting place for the people of the community.

A monument to G. A. and J. T. Holley, at the site of the old school building, was dedicated on August 31, 1952.

In addition to this monument on the school ground, there is a granite marker on Highway 23, 4 miles north of Tremont which states "West 1 mile from here 1887-1904 G. A. and J. T. Holley bridged the gap between rural schools and colleges for many who distinguished themselves in law, education and business."

On reading this, one wonders why the doctors, dentists and preachers were not mentioned also.

For many years the alumni held a reunion in August and there would often be 100 or more alumni and former pupils there, later the date was changed to the second Sunday in October. In recent years, in announcing the reunion, there would be a statement that it would probably be the last one held.

At the October 10, 1965, reunion there were only 7 present, some of them over 90 years old. Those present were Attorney J. A. Cunningham of Booneville, President, Mrs.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



We cannot find records to tell us very much about the early public schools of Itawamba County but from the State History, we do know that the public school system did not get much of a start in this part of the state until after the Civil War and made faster growth after the constitution of 1870 was adopted and put into effect.

The Minutes of the Board of Police show that at the August term, 1865, they appointed the following School Commissioners to serve until February, 1867: William Downs, William P. Livingston, Joseph G. Conwill, William Medley and A. G. Duvall.

On October 17, 1865, Charles Warren, County treasurer, made the following report of school funds: Notes and interest to June 1866 -- \$33,089.12; In Confederate Bonds \$7,000.00; In Confederate money \$7,408.50.

Of course, the amounts invested in Confederate bonds and the Confederate money were no good after the end of the Civil War.

Some early school money came from interest on the money secured by lease of 16th section land and I do not find the source of other moneys.

In checking early land deeds and mortgages, we find that often people borrowed school funds from the County Treasurer and gave mortgages on land for security.

In January, 1874, the County treasurer reported to the Board of Supervisors on the notes for borrowed school funds and that some were in arrears in the payment of the interest. The Board ordered the County Treasurer to post notice in 5 public places that all interest due up to June 1.

1873 must be paid by the second Monday in February, 1874, or he would bring suit against those who borrowed the money.

In 1873, the County Tax Assessor made a census of the school age children when assessing taxes. He reported 3,152 children and was paid 10¢ per child or \$31.50 for making the census.

The County Treasurer reported in January, 1874, that he had a balance of \$32.93 in the public school fund. In his report of March, 1874, he reported the receipt of \$3,790.05 since the January report, the disbursement of \$1,904.46 leaving a balance of \$1,918.14. He reported that \$672 had been received on the school house fund, \$354.70 spent and there was a balance of \$317.30.

From minutes of the March, 1874, term of Supervisors Court, we find that in January 1873 certain teachers were supposed to have received warrants for the salaries due them at the rate of 60¢ on the dollar, that the warrants issued were for only 40¢ on the dollar, and that these warrants had not been cashed. In order to correct the mistake, it was ordered that the warrants be returned to the County Treasurer, and new warrants issued for the salaries on the basis of 60¢ on the dollar. The teachers named were F. A. Long, J. C. Cain, J. M. Downs and Elac Chastain.

In March, 1874, the Board of Supervisors voted to pay teachers N. A. Dorsey and W. C. Elliott, the balance of their salary due from 1872. They had been paid at the rate of 40¢ on the dollar in 1872 and the remainder was paid in March, 1874.

From these same minutes we find that Mr. J. Y. Carmack, County Superintendent of Education, received \$175.00 each 3 months as his salary, or a total of \$700.00 per year.

Mr. Wendell Brown, the present Superintendent of Education, has in his office a listing of teachers of the various schools of the county over a number of years, some of the lists complete and some lists incomplete.

Of the 70 white schools listed for the 1919-20 session 41 had 1 teacher, 26 had 2 teachers, and 3 had 3 teachers. There were 7 colored schools, all with 1 teacher each.

About this time, they began to consolidate the schools by dividing some of the school districts between 2 adjoining districts or by adding 1, 2, or 3 districts to another district.

This continued so that in 1929-1930 session there were only 43 schools listed but all the teachers were not listed. Of those listed, only 6 had 1 teacher, 13 had 2 teachers, 9 had 3, 4 had 4, 3 had 5, 1 had 6, 3 had 10 and 1 (Fulton) had 14 teachers. Of the 7 colored schools, 3 had 2 teachers each and 4 had 1 teacher.

By 1939-40, consolidation had reduced the number of schools to 28 of which only 3 had 1 teacher and others from 2 to 14 teachers. The colored schools were not listed for that year but the session of 1940-41 listed 6 colored schools, 3 with 3 teachers each and 3 with 1 teacher.

Consolidation continued so that by 1949-50 session there were only 22 schools of which 2 had 2 teachers and the others from 3 to 16 teachers each.

Since the super-consolidation, started in 1954 and completed in 1959, we have gotten

down to 7 white attendance centers as follows: Dorsey, grades 1-6, 8 teachers; Fairview, grades 1-9, 10 teachers, Fulton Grammar, grades 1-6, 24 teachers; Fulton Jr. HI, grades 7-9, 15 teachers; Houston, grades 1-8, 7 teachers; Mantachle, grades 1-12, 23 teachers and Tremont, grades 1-12, 17 teachers.

The one colored attendance center at Fulton includes grades 1-12 and has 11 teachers.

In addition to these schools, we have the Agricultural High School, grades 10-12, operated in connection with the Itawamba Junior College, with 13 full time teachers and 5 others who teach one or more classes.

Of course with consolidation, came the school buses to get the children to school.

The original plan was for the driver to "bid off" a route, furnish the bus and drive it or provide a driver. These buses were of wood and usually made locally.

Later the county purchased all-steel buses and hired the drivers so that by 1952 all the children were being transported in all-steel buses at a reduced cost. In 1946-47 the county paid \$79,369.66 for transportation and in 1956-57 paid only \$73,334.20.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Before the Itawamba Agricultural High School was built, individuals at Fulton and surrounding communities donated money with which to buy the 100 acres of land for the school.

The land between Highway 78 and West Hill Street had been cultivated in corn when owned by Mr. Trannie Wiygul and was bought from the heirs of Mr. W. L. Gaither.

The land north of West Hill Street had been cultivated in cotton during the lifetime of Dr. J. M. Walker and was bought from his son-in-law, Attorney I. L. Sheffield. Land west of the above named tracts was bought from Mrs. J. A. Senter and small tracts were bought from Mr. M. C. Benson and Mr. W. G. Orr. The total price paid for the land was a little over \$4,000.

Thus, it could be said that the school was built in a corn and cotton patch.

At the time the school opened, the Board of Trustees consisted of Messrs. J. T. Page, Chairman, H. L. Gillespie, Secretary, P. O. Stavall, W. G. Crunch and B. F. Chilcoat.

The Board of Supervisors was Messrs. J. W. Powell, President, Dr. C. W. Graham, W. O. Hester, I. G. Wiygul, and J. F. Friday. The County School Board was Messrs. H. L. Gillespie, President, W. W. Hall, J. B. Grimes, A. R. Wiygul, W. J. Prestige, and D. M. Brown.

The first contractor who signed a contract to build the school backed down on the deal, probably because of the advance in price of materials about that time, and a new contract was let.

Only two buildings were built before school opened, the Administration Building, and

the dormitory, now known as the "Girls Dormitory" or Monroe Hall.

The Administration Building contained the class rooms and the boys were housed on the top floor of the building while the dining room, kitchen, parlors, and girls were in the dormitory building.

Soon after the opening of the school, the Superintendent had a plea in the county paper for the people of the town to rent rooms to the boys who wanted to attend school as there was not enough room in the dormitory and they wanted to keep dormitory space for the girls.

Soon after the beginning of the school, a wooden boys' dormitory was built south of the Administration Building and was in use at the close of the first term of school as shown by a picture in "The Mirror" for 1922.

The first catalog is very interesting and the main purpose of the school at that time seemed to be to fit the boys and girls for better farmers and farm home-makers. Note the following notice "Since a large percent of our pupils will come from the farm and will probably return to the farm, it becomes our duty to teach them how to make the most of their farms, how to improve the farm home and how to make country life more enjoyable, more profitable and a better place in which to live" then stated "There will be a few of our graduates, and we hope they may be many, who will desire to continue their training in the college and university."

In giving information about the Home Science Department, they stated "Since the object of this Department is to equip our girls for better home-

makers, we shall endeavor to make the course practical. Girls must become proficient in making plain clothes, in cooking the food usually found on the farmers' tables, in caring for the home, family clothing, the sick and the sick room before they learn to make angel food cake and evening dresses." (Evidently the author of this catalog did not think angel food cake belonged on the farm table.)

It is interesting to note that in the Home Science Department, in addition to the study of foods, cooking and sewing, there was dairying, poultrying, gardening, child care, and home nursing.

The Commercial Department taught an elementary course in book - keeping, business forms, and Commercial Laws.

Note the absence of shorthand and typing, now counted two of the most important studies of the commercial course.

As shorthand and typing are usually studied by the girls, evidently it was not anticipated that girls would get out into the business world. (In fact, I went to Birmingham that fall to take a business course and so far as I can determine, I was the first girl in the county to take such a course.)

No tuition was charged pupils from this county but those from outside the county were charged \$10.00 (evidently for the session).

Board in the dormitory was on the cooperative plan, with cost being divided between the number of pupils and teachers at the end of the month. Each pupil was required to keep a board deposit of \$15.00 on deposit but it seems that I remember that the board was

about \$10 to \$12 per month.

Each pupil was required to do 5 to 10 hours practical labor each week. Additional labor was paid for at the rate of 8¢ to 12¢ per hour, depending on the quality of the work. There were a few regular "jobs" which paid \$2.00 to \$8.00 per month.

About 2 or 3 weeks before school began, several boys came to the dormitory and began working, cleaning up debris and getting things ready for the opening of school. The Matron, Mrs. Kate C. Taylor, of Greensburg, Kentucky, had arrived and my mother went to visit her. Mrs. Taylor remarked that she had a lot of milk but no churn. Mama offered to lend her churn to her each day, so each morning for about 2 weeks, Frank Welch, one of the school boys, would come for the churn, take it down to the school for Mrs. Taylor to use in churning, then he would bring it back for my mother to use in fixing up her churning for the next day.

He would often sit on the back doorstep waiting for mama to finish churning.

He was graduated with the class of 1925, went on to college and later was Head of the School of Agriculture and some other departments at Mississippi State University, was later one of the Directors of TVA, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. and is now one of the top officials of the Tobacco Institute.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The Itawamba County Agricultural High School opened its first session at 10 a.m. September 19, 1921 with registration and opening exercises.

Mr. J. R. Fewell was principal and agriculturist assisted by the following teachers: R. A. Scott, agriculture, Miss Jaunita C. Ray, home science and arts, Miss Minnie Moberly, english and latin, Mrs. J. R. Fewell, History and english, T. A. Oliphant, science and athletics, A. B. Johnson, mathematics and commercial work, Miss Irene McMullan, music and Mrs. Kate C. Taylor, matron. Prof. Lansford joined the faculty in October.

In a news article from the school a few weeks later, they stated "About 150 have enrolled, 13 seniors, 30 or more juniors, 30 or more sophomores, 50 freshmen and 20 sub-freshmen." The 1922 Mirror (Annual) shows 10 seniors who were graduated, 12 juniors, 22 sophomores, 24 freshmen and 11 sub-freshmen, or a total of 79 pupils. (From the catalog, we find that the sub-freshman class was for the pupils who could not get the 8th grade subjects in their own school, however, we note 4 from Fulton in the list.)

Evidently a number of pupils dropped out after the beginning of school, either because they could not do the work, became homesick in the dormitory, or for financial reasons.

With that small number of pupils, there were the following organizations: Robert E. Lee Literary Society, John E. Rankin Literary Society, Girls Hi-Y, Boys Hi-Y, B-Sharp Music Club, Hash Dish Staff and Old Maids' Club. (The Old-Maids' Club contained 7 members and only 3 members have married.)

In the athletic department, there was a football team, a track team, a boys basketball team and a girls basketball team.

The first entertainment in the school was one put on by the grammar school children 10 years old and younger, dressed as fairies and giving a fairy dance. They had been trained by Mrs. Fewell.

The first entertainment by the High School group was the play "The Sweet Family" presented October 21, 1921, by the ladies of the faculty and several high school girls. The admission price was 15¢ and 25¢ and the proceeds were "for the benefit of the new piano."

In the Agricultural High School Notes in the November 3, 1921 issue of the paper they stated that Congressman John E. Rankin had sent the school 50 young trees to be planted on the campus and he had suggested that a tree be planted in memory of each Itawamba County soldier who lost his life during the recent war (World War I). It was also suggested that others could plant trees in memory of some loved one.

I am sure that some of the beautiful trees on the campus now are the ones presented the school by Congressman Rankin and planted during the first school term.

The first graduation class consisted of 9 boys and 1 girl and, as I remember, the average age of the graduates was 23 years. This first class was graduated on May 10, 1922.

I do not know the whereabouts of Miss Edith Lay, of Scott County, the only girl in the class. Of the others, I have this account: Audie G. Barnes, President of the class,

worked for a packing company in Birmingham a number of years and has retired; Henry Alfred Burch was active in educational circles for a number of years, serving 1 term as County Superintendent of Education of Itawamba County, and in recent years has operated a motel at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Clarence Lee Burch was in the automobile business a number of years and is now a big-scale farmer in Hughes, Arkansas; Burgess Franklin Chilcoat worked for the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, a number of years and is now retired and living in Pass Christian, Mississippi; Ellis Lee Hood, Vice-president of the class, worked for a number of years in several state agencies of Mississippi prior to his death several years ago; John Ellis Maxcy is now in the insurance business in Ashville, North Carolina; Luther Stanton Patton was in the newspaper business in Florida at the time of his death over 5 years ago; Flavous Deward Wallace taught in rural schools of the county, worked at different public works in Texas and Mississippi, and is now a house painter in this county; James Buel Wheeler entered educational work and after serving in several fields, was District Director of Rehabilitation Work in this area at the time of his death in January of this year.

Even though the catalog stated that probably most of their graduates would return to the farm, I do not think that a single one of this first class returned to the farm immediately after graduation and most of them continued their education.

Mr. H. L. Simmons was superintendent during the 1922-23 session of the school and was assisted by 8 other teachers.

The graduation sermon for this class was preached April 1, 1923, the Senior Play "The Wren" was given Monday night, April 2 and the diplomas were delivered to the graduating class of 13 girls and 8 boys on April 3.

Please note that whereas the first class had only 1 girl and 9 boys, this second class had 13 girls and 8 boys, showing how the idea of education of girls was gaining.

(Continued Next Week)

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued from last week.

Mr. G. E. Sheffield was principal of the Itawamba County Agricultural High School for 7 sessions, beginning with the third session in the fall of 1923 and ending in the spring of 1930. During this time, he was assisted by from 5 to 12 other teachers in addition to the matron.

On the night of March 4, 1926, the boys dormitory, which housed 31 boys, burned and it was necessary for the people of the town to open their homes to these boys furnishing free beds and room for them and they ate at the school dining room. We took 5 of these boys into our home that spring and as the boys brick dormitory being built was not ready for use until about a month after school started in the fall of 1926, kept some of the boys during that time.

According to newspaper accounts, in the fall of 1926, school buses from Tilden, Greenwood, Oakland and Mantachie brought pupils to the school, while there had been only 1 bus, the one from Tilden, bringing pupils the year before. Within a few years, many more school buses were in operation, bringing the pupils from their homes each morning instead of them staying in the dormitory.

I remember more about the school during Mr. Sheffield's administration because my mother and I operated a store then and many of the pupils from the dormitory and on the buses, also, traded in the store and many of the dormitory pupils attended the Methodist church.

Mr. Sheffield was very strict. Girls who wore rouge and lipstick to school were ordered to the washroom to wash the makeup off or some-

times sent home-the following morning they would come "fixed up" again and go through the same procedure.

At that time, the girls wore long silk stockings to school. The buildings were poorly heated and some of the girls decided to wear cotton golf hose because they were so much warmer and less expensive too. These hose came just below the knees as the "campus socks" do now, and had a fancy cuff at the top. Mr. Sheffield told them "You needn't think you can come here with your knees showing-if you wear those hose, you'll have to wear others under them to cover up your knees." This the girls did because they could wear the silk hose with runners in them under the golf hose.

When I came into the bus station in Tupelo the first time in the fall of 1945, Mrs. Mildred Gray Martin was the ticket agent-she looked at me and said "I know you but you don't know me." I began laughing and told her, "Yes I do too, you are one of the girls Mr. Greenie made cover up your knees." (She had been one of the first to introduce the golf hose.)

The strictest "must not" was that the boys and girls must not talk to each other. If a boy or girl started to school and was detained by the train being across the highway and someone of the opposite sex came up and waited at the same time, they were in trouble if they walked the remainder of the way together or, if some boy, not necessarily her beau, carried some girl to school in a car, even if it was raining, and Mr. Sheffield saw them. He would send them home-or think he did. Sometimes the pupils just came up to town and stayed

around until lunch hour, went home for lunch, came back to town and stayed until time to go home, supposedly from school.

At one time a few of the boys were housed on the first floor of the girls dormitory. Stacy Rutledge said that the girl he liked then happened to be in the room directly above him and they talked back and forth on the water pipe which went from the radiator in his room to the one in her room but, somehow, Mr. Sheffield found out about it and one of them was moved to another room.

Pupils in school at the same time Lercie Murphy was still laugh about how Mr. Sheffield would call our "Lordy mercy, Lercie Murphy, don't you ever quit talking." She acquired the name "Lordy Mercy Lercie Murphy" from this.

He insisted that they memorize much poetry. Several years ago, I heard the Rev. Eugene Long preach at Columbus First Methodist Church. He quoted so much poetry that after services, I told him that I could tell he attended school under Mr. Sheffield.

Mr. Sheffield saw that the dormitory pupils studied by requiring them to come to the dining room after supper and study, with him there to see that they did study and give them help when needed.

However, one of the girls would slip out a little black pepper during supper, then while studying, she would scatter it around so that one or more would start sneezing. After 2 or 3 sneezes, Mr. Sheffield would say "You seem to be getting a cold-you had better go to your room so you will not scatter it" and would send another girl to stay with her. One of the former dormitory "girls" who told me about it said they were

surprised that Mr. Sheffield never remembered it was the same girl who got the sneezes every night.

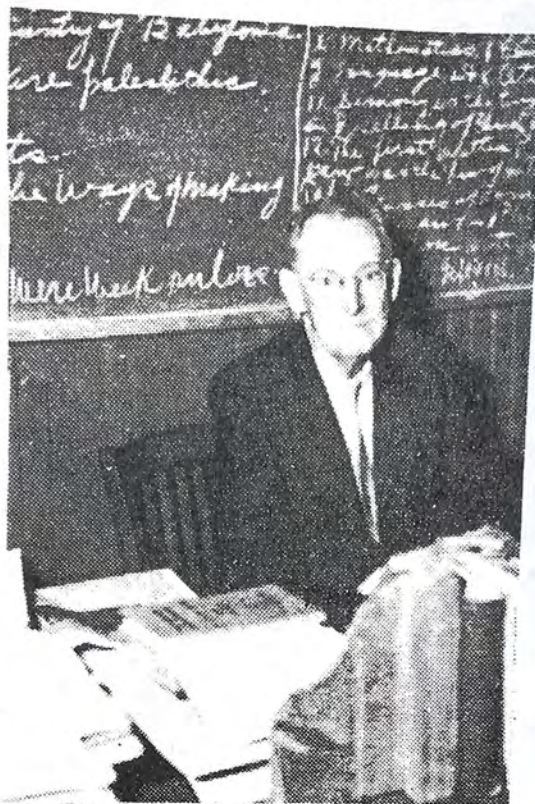
The BYPU of the Baptist Church (there was only 1 Baptist Church in Fulton then) and the Epworth League of the Methodist Church together often had parties for the dormitory pupils. It usually fell to my lot to ask Mr. Sheffield to let the pupils come to the party. I would call the matron the night before and ask her to give Mr. Sheffield his favorite breakfast the next morning, that I was to ask him to let the dormitory pupils come to a party and I wanted him to be in a good mood. I would get down to the school before opening time, find him and ask him about letting them attend-sometimes he would answer "Yes, if some of the teachers will chaperone them" and sometimes he would say "No-we are having tests next week and they need to study but they can go to a party Friday night of next week after tests are over"-and we would change the date to suit.

From 29 to 58 pupils were graduated each year during Mr. Sheffield's administration or a total of about 332 pupils.

Although we laugh a lot about Mr. Sheffield's strict discipline, especially when measured by present day standards, we all acknowledge that he gave his pupils not only scholastic training but he truly wanted his pupils to take the admonition as given by Paul in Philippians 4:8 "Finally brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Continued Next Week.

The Itawamba County Times, Fulton, Mississippi, Thursday, March 3, 1966



"Mr. Greenie" as he is remember hundreds of Itawamba students.

The Itawamba County Times, Fulton, Mississippi, Thursday, February 17, 1966



EARLY IAHS BUILDINGS—This picture, reproduced from the IAHS Mirror of 1922, shows the three main buildings on the campus at that time. The original

two buildings are the two at right, which are still in use. At left is the wooden boys' dormitory constructed shortly after.

These things I remember...

by Miss Zereda Greene



At the close of last week's column about the Itawamba County Agricultural High School, I showed "Continued next week," however, I have decided to digress and write on a different subject this week in order to fit my column in with the Forestry Special.

The first lumbering I remember was that of Houston Brothers who had a big mill at Bigbee, a short distance this side of Amory.

Deed records show this company buying timber from thousands of acres of land along the Tombigbee River and creeks emptying into it from about 1898 until 1907. Some of these deeds specified "all timber" while others specified "oak, poplar, ash, cypress" or only "pine."

Mrs. Reid Smith has given me a lot of information about these logging operations as her father, the late Mr. Hubert Stephens who lived just beyond Twenty-Mile Creek in Itawamba County, worked for Houston Brothers a number of years. He began working for them when 17, was still working for them when he married at age 23 in 1901 and worked for them several years after that.

He had the job of cutting the timber, getting it to the creek or river to float down the river and floating it down to Bigbee.

After the trees were cut and sawed into logs, oxen were used to snake the logs out of swampy or muddy places to be loaded on log wagons or mud boats then the oxen would pull the wagons or mud boats to a log-yard on the bank of the river where the logs would be built into rafts and floated down the river to Bigbee mill.

A mud boat was something like a large slide, made of 2 runners about 6 inches thick and about 12 to 14 inches "deep" with about 3 thick planks put across them to hold them together. These runners were sloped or rounded at the front end and the mud boat was about the length of a wagon.

Mr. Stephens usually used 4 pairs of oxen to a mud boat or wagon and kept 16 oxen, that is, enough for 2 boats or wagons. Sometimes an ox would get hurt and it was then necessary for him to buy another one in order to keep two 8-oxen wagons or mud boats moving.

Rafts were made by placing a row of logs together, as best I remember, a group from about 6 to 12 feet wide; 2 poles would be put across the row of logs, each pole a short distance from the end of the logs. A spike would be driven through a chain into each log by the side of the pole, the chain brought across the pole and another spike driven through the chain into the log the other side of the pole to fasten the logs together. This combination of short chain and 2 spikes was known as a "chain dog."

A large chain was stretched across the river to hold the rafts until ready to float them down the river. When the water got high enough, usually in the late winter or early spring, all hands went to work, day and night, regardless of the weather, to get the logs into the river and floating.

Mrs. Smith said she had often seen her father come in with icicles hanging from the bottom edge of his slicker. When ready to start the rafts

down the river, men with spike poles would ride single logs, known as floaters, along with the rafts. As the log rolled in the water, the man riding it would need to keep moving on the log in order to keep his footing. If any of the rafts hung up on the bank of the river, the man riding the log would use his spike pole (a long pole with a spike in the end of it) to get the raft away from the bank and floating again.

Cutting the timber, sawing it into the right length logs, moving the logs, driving the oxen and caring for them, and cooking for the men kept a number of men busy. Mr. Stephens owned the oxen and equipment, hired the men and rode the "floater" logs along with the rafts when the logs were sent "down the river."

I can remember crossing the river west of Fulton on the ferry boat when there would be a chain across the river a short distance above the ferry holding back rafts of logs and these logs would reach as far up the river as we could see. Usually someone would remark that if the chain should break, the logs would sink the ferry boat, which was true. I would be scared until we got safely to the other side of the river for fear the chain would break.

Cousin "Billy" Goodwin, father of Mrs. W. G. Rutledge and Johnny Goodwin of this county, had charge of some of the logging operations at other locations on the river and I remember his spending the night with us and telling about the building of the rafts. He explained about how they could not use all oak logs in a raft but had to mix the logs, using some light wood logs such as

Tupelo gum, ash and poplar with the oak so the raft would float.

Oxen were used to haul or snake logs in muddy areas because they could stand up and walk better in muddy ground than mules or horses could.

The only time I remember seeing oxen pull log wagons was when the late Attorney I. L. Sheffield was having logs hauled to be sawed into lumber for his house in the south part of Fulton. As best I remember, they had 3 or 4 yokes of oxen to each log wagon. The logs were hauled by our house from somewhere north of Fulton, and I think they were hauled to a sawmill a short distance east of town to be sawed into lumber. This was some time around 1910, probably a short time before or after this date.

Others who worked for Houston Brothers were the late Mr. John Hughey, who was a timber scaler, and the late Mr. Willie Bonds. I remember Mr. Hughey's riding a very pretty horse and carrying his "scaling stick."

There was a typhoid fever epidemic at Fulton and other places in Itawamba County in the late 1890's and early 1900's. Some thought it was caused by the rotting timber in Tombigbee River bottom.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



After Houston Brothers Lumber Company closed their mill at Bigbee, there were few, if any, "big operators" in Itawamba County until in the 1920's.

I often think of the 1920's as being the "boom 20's" for all at once Itawamba County, and especially Fulton, got on a boom, mainly because of the lumber business.

Probably the main reason for this was that the Bankhead Highway had been completed and lumber could be hauled out easily, then too, the post-war boom meant more homes and business houses being built and higher lumber prices.

In February, 1920, Webber and Coffin deeded 10,379 acres of land they owned in the southeast part of the county to the Kentucky Lumber Company for \$67,464.34. In addition, this lumber company bought other tracts of land and timber or timber only and also secured right-of-way for their railroad across numerous tracts of land.

Their mill was located in Alabama, I believe at Sulligent, Alabama. They built a railroad up into Itawamba County on which to haul their logs to their mill. After cutting the timber from their land, they let the land go for taxes. Much of the land has been bought by individuals and much of it is being reforested.

Haynes - Walker Lumber Company, a partnership of Mr. R. A. Haynes and Mr. Arch Walker with Mr. R. A. Haynes as manager, moved their planing mill from Paden, Mississippi, to Fulton in 1923 and Propst and Howell, a partnership of Mr. Joe Propst and Mr. Murray Howell of Kennedy, Alabama, moved their planing mill to Fulton late in 1923 or early in 1924.

Other mills established in Fulton about that time or a little later were those of J. E. Mattox and Son (Mr. Quinn Mattox), Mr. J. B. Steele, Mr. H. E. McAdams, Elledge Lumber Company and one run by G. C. Pratt, Mr. Glenn Purnel and Mr. Jones but do not remember the name of this mill.

All these mills were in Fulton, in addition to a hickory mill and the "Band Mill" which sawed hardwood timber. This band mill bought timber in Tombigbee River bottom and ran a railroad into the bottom to haul it out.

In addition to these mills in Fulton, Smith and Shelton had a large mill in Bull Mountain bottom between Fulton and Tremont and Kilpatrick Lumber Company (Mr. W. L. Kilpatrick, Sr. and Mr. S. W. Kilpatrick Sr.) had a mill about where the Beans Ferry road leaves Highway 25 a few miles south of Fulton.

Most of the mills named above operated planing mills only, depending on the various sawmills out in the county to saw and bring in the lumber to be planed and shipped. Many of these sawmills were owned by the planing mills with men hired to operate them and some of the sawmills were owned by the operators who sawed the timber belonging to the planing mill for a certain price per thousand feet.

Some people with a good acreage of timber owned their sawmills, sawed their timber into lumber and sold it to whichever planing mill gave the best price. These mills also sawed lumber for other timber owners.

Some of these privately owned mills had good heavy equipment while some known as "tractor mills" were run by a tractor.

I worked at Haynes-Walker Lumber Company a few months in early 1924 and on days when the weather was too bad to operate the mills out in the county, the saw mill men would gather in the mill office here in Fulton. Some of the men would joke some of the others about their "tractor mills" and said their mills were so light that the 2 x 4's they sawed were shaped like bent side coffins.

Many of the planing mills operated dry kilns in connection with the mill.

Some of the mill whistles blew at 11:30, some at 12 and probably some earlier but I do remember the 11:30 and 12 o'clock whistles for we would put on bread by the 11:30 whistle and could take up dinner by the 12 o'clock one.

The whistle on the Haynes-Walker Lumber Company mill had come off a steamboat that plied the Mississippi River for a number of years and its sound was quite different from those of the other mills.

When fire broke out at night, a mill whistle was blown to rouse the people to fight the fire with buckets of water as there was no fire engine or trained volunteer fire department then.

In 1924, and probably later, the lumber was sent to Tupelo by truck to be loaded on box cars and shipped but after the Mississippi Railroad began operation, about 1925 or 1926, most of it was shipped over the Mississippi.

Mr. W. L. Kilpatrick Sr. said that they shipped their lumber on the Mississippi in 1925 before the railroad was completed to Fulton.

As I remember, most or all of the smaller trucks used to bring the lumber into the planing mills and the larger trucks used to haul it to Tupelo, did not have cabs on them and most of them did not have windshields.

There was a constant string of trucks bringing lumber into the different planing mills and I remember one woman who drove a lumber truck.

Most of all the mills processed both "board stuff" and "dimension stuff" but much more of the dimension type as most all of it could be sold and it did not damage as easily as the board type did. Knotty pine had not become so popular then and there was a bigger demand for good quality board type lumber while knots in dimension type lumber was not so objectionable.

A local Methodist preacher operated one of the Haynes-Walker mills and a Primitive Baptist preacher operated another one. On days when the men were gathered in the office because they could not work, Mr. Haynes would get these two men started to arguing scripture. The Methodist a short-necked heavy built man, would shut his eyes, and shake his head like he was going to charge with his head when arguing.

The mills had to be on the alert to keep from being beat out of carloads of lumber. When they received price lists from companies they were not familiar with, they consulted the "red book" and "blue book" rating books before shipping. One lumber man told me they lost several carloads of lumber by shipping without close investigation. When the pay did not come in at the expected time (30 days I believe) they would find out that the company "had gone out of business."

Most of the mills were either sold to others who moved them away or the people moved to other locations after the timber was sawed and after the depression struck in late 1929, however, some of the mill sites are still in use.

Propst and Howell Planing Mill was sold to W. L. Kilpatrick Lumber Company and about 3 years ago, they sold it to Dura Crates, which company is now operating it.

Mr. R. A. Haynes bought Mr. Walker's interest in the Haynes-Walker Lumber Company and after moving it to a location south of town, finally ceased operation in May, 1965, because of his age and health.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Mr. J. M. Gibbs, Sr. bought the Bandmill, moved it to another location south of town and after his death, this mill burned.

Two large lumber mills are now in operation, Riley Lumber Company of Fulton and T. F. Evans Lumber Company of Evergreen. In addition to these Dura Crates has installed a very modern mill north of town to saw lumber for their use in making crates.

Several people who did not operate mills profited from the lumber boom by buying and selling tracts of timber.

I do not know what became of Mr. Glenn Purnell, but of the others mentioned who operated mills in the 1920's only Messrs. Phillip Shelton of Smithville, W. L. Kilpatrick, Sr., S. W. Kilpatrick, Sr. and R. A. Haynes all of Fulton are still living.

These things

I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



I am getting back "to school" as promised in my column of March 3 after two weeks of "logging and lumbering."

Mr. W. E. Thompson was principal of the Itawamba County Agricultural High School during the sessions of 1930-31 and 1931-32 and started in on the 1932-33 session but died soon after the beginning of the school term and Mrs. Thompson completed the term. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were assisted by 12 to 13 teachers.

Mr. O. E. Earnest was principal during the 1933-34 and 1934-35 sessions, assisted by 12 to 13 teachers.

Mr. J. A. Senter was principal during the 1935-36 and 1936-37 sessions assisted by 12-14 teachers.

Mr. L. M. Rayburn was principal during the 1937-38 session with 14 teachers.

Mr. J. I. Rankin was principal through 7 sessions, beginning in the fall of 1938 and ending in the spring of 1945.

Mr. Phillip A. Sheffield was principal beginning in the fall of 1945 and through the spring of 1948.

The Itawamba Junior College began its first session in the fall of 1948 offering 1 year of college work and 2 years each year after that.

The Itawamba Junior College and the Itawamba County Agricultural High School are a jointly run institution, getting their funds from the Federal Government, State Department of Education, local taxes and tuition from the pupils with some of the teachers teaching both high school and college subjects.

Mr. Phillip A. Sheffield, a former graduate of the high school, was president of the "combine" until his death in September, 1960. He was succeeded by Mr. John Crubaugh who had been teaching in the college since 1948 and Mr. Crubaugh has continued as President of the joint operation since then.

There is a principal of the high school and he is under the supervision of the President. Among those who have served as principal of the high school since the beginning of the Junior College-high school combine are Mr. R. L. Woods, Mr. Dexter Digby, Mr. Archie Weatherford, and Mr. Wayne Wood.

With the re-organization of the schools into a super-consolidation, the Fulton Junior High School began operation in the fall of 1959, teaching grades 7 through 9. Grade 9 is taught in 2 other white schools of the county and, beginning with the fall 1959 session, the Itawamba County Agricultural High School now teaches only grades 10 through 12.

The faculty has grown until now there are 53 full time teachers and 2 part time teachers in addition to the President and of these 23 teachers teach one or more high school subjects.

The number of buildings on the campus has grown from the 2 brick and 1 wooden building of 1921 to the 20 buildings plus 26 homes and apartments for teachers.

At the end of World War II, a number of veterans were given training by the Government and many of them attended the high school and Junior College either taking

the regular academic subjects or taking various kinds of vocational training.

Many who were trained here to lay brick, do carpenter work, welding, concrete work, etc. are now holding good jobs because of that training.

In order to give these veterans practical training in the building grades, many of them worked on the buildings being constructed on the campus, thereby getting practical training under the supervision of experienced men. This procedure also enabled the Junior College-High School combine to build many more buildings with the money allotted them than they could have built otherwise.

Since the opening of the high school in the fall of 1921, approximately 3300 pupils have been graduated from this institution. For the first 18 years of the school, the classes ranged from 10 the first year, 21 the second year and 40 to 65 each of the following 16 years except that the number jumped to 107 graduated in 1939.

During the next 20 years that the school continued to teach 4 grades, they graduated a total of 1898 pupils or an average of almost 95 per year.

During the 6 years the high school has taught only 3 grades, they have graduated 578 pupils or an average of 96 per year.

A large number of these graduates have continued their education by attending college, many of them receiving their Masters Degree or continuing in higher studies.

You will find these graduates of the high school in many vocations as doctors, lawyers, dentists, geologists, preachers, missionaries,

teachers, technicians, and agricultural workers. A number are also in various business enterprises, either as owners or as trusted and responsible employees.

These graduates are scattered over much of the United States with some of them working in foreign countries.

A number of them have taught or are teaching in the local Junior College - high school and other schools of the county.

One cannot measure in dollars and cents or in enriched lives the influence of the high school on the lives of the many boys and girls who have passed through its halls. Not only the college graduates, but those who did not go on to college are living so much richer and productive lives than they would have without their training at the Itawamba County Agricultural High School.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Recently, in reading an article about Orson Wells, I noted the following paragraph regarding some of his work as producer-director of the Mercury Theater of the Air "In 1938 came the famous 'War of the Worlds' broadcast that sent the citizens of New Jersey heading for the hills and the people of New York praying in the streets."

"For a couple of days I was the arch villain of American History," Welles recalled, "but after a couple of days when the tension had worked off, the public seemed to see the funny side of it and the curse was off me, although I wasn't exactly a hero."

I well remember that night of October 30, 1938, and the comments on the program in following days. I was working in Little Rock; my landlady called up to my room to tell me to turn to a certain radio station, that "a terrible thing is happening in New York." When I turned to that station, the first words I heard were "men as tall as a two-story building are wading across the Hudson River." I thought that sounded too fantastic to believe. There quickly followed similar fantastic statements, supposedly telling of how New York City was being destroyed by these invaders from Mars.

When the landlady went to the room of a medical student from New York State and asked him if he was listening to "that terrible thing happening in New York" he told her it was only the dramatization of a book and was not so. She then came partly up the stairs, called me and told me it was not actually so.

The report told of the destruction of New York City, how the invaders were rapidly spreading out to other places,

and they had reached St. Louis before my landlady told me it was not so and I switched back to the program I was listening to when she had told me to change to that program.

During the next few days, the "men from mars" was the main thing talked about at the table in the boarding house where I was taking my meals.

One of my friends who roomed with a retired missionary said "We were reading our Bibles when we turned on the radio and got the program—we thought it was actually so, that Little Rock would be destroyed in a short time and I am surprised how calm we were."

Another woman who ate there said "I was putting on nail polish and thought 'what's the use of putting on nail polish if the world is coming to an end.'"

Someone told of the following: One boy, who shared an apartment with his sister, was with a friend a short distance from Little Rock when they got the program over their car radio. After hearing how the "invaders" were destroying other cities and were rapidly moving south, the boy told this friend who was driving, "hurry up, I want to get home and die with my sister."

About 1941, a girl who was living in California at the time of the broadcast, told me one of the funniest stories I had heard about it. This girl and another girl, both churchgoers and strong believers in God, shared an apartment with a third girl who claimed to not believe in God. When they heard the broadcast, all thought the invasion and destruction was actually happening. The non-believer dropped to her knees and this girl said she had never heard such

fervent praying in her life as the girl did. After they learned there was no invasion, the two "believers" could not pass up the opportunity to laugh at the non-believer a little and she got very angry at them for laughing about her change of belief in God. I do not remember if she told whether or not the girl who was scared into praying went back to her non-belief in God or not.

I do not remember all the stories about the reactions of the people but remember one comment from newspaper accounts. It seemed that the "city folks" were much more scared than the "country folks" for most of the latter had not believed it at all.

In checking a copy of a Tupelo newspaper of October 31, 1938, I find the headline "Nation Panics After Radio Drama of Attack from Mars." This newspaper report of the radio dramatization of "The War of the Worlds" told of the reaction of the people across the nation, of several dying of heart attacks, telephone lines being jammed over the country by people calling newspaper offices and radio stations to know if it was actually so and that several people in Tupelo called the newspaper to know if it was true that a space ship had landed from Mars.

After the "Scare," I learned that the producer had announced at the beginning of the program, and several times during it, that it was only a dramatization but evidently the hearers who got so excited did not listen very carefully.

A newspaper item of November 8, 1938 was headed "Radio Takes Steps to Cut Out Scares." This item told

how heads of the country's three principal radio broadcasting chains agreed that a policy should be adopted against the use of the term "flash" and "bulletin" to lend realism to fictional drama such as Orson Wells now notorious story of the invasion from Mars.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



About 1923, Mr. John T. Cochrane, Sr. of Mobile, Alabama, through his agent, Mr. P. C. Byrne, began securing rights-of-way for a railroad to be built from Fulton to Amory, connecting with the Frisco Railroad at Amory.

These rights-of-way, 100 feet wide, were given by the landowners across whose land the railroad was to run "in consideration of the benefits to accrue to us from the building of a line of railroad through our property and for the further consideration of \$1.00."

This railroad, known as The Mississippian, was completed to a short distance south of Fulton by late 1924 as Mr. W. L. Kilpatrick, Sr. tells me that he and his brother, Mr. Wesley Kilpatrick, who operated a planing mill at what was known as "Beans Ferry" several miles south of Fulton began shipping lumber on railroad about January, but the road was not completed into Fulton until a short time later.

The April 23, 1925, issue of The Fulton News Beacon stated that the depot was being built and that "freight is being handled." The June 4 issue of the paper stated that the depot had been completed.

There was an understanding when the rights-of-way were secured that, after a period of about a year, a passenger train would be run and this depot had white and colored waiting rooms in addition to the freight room and office.

A passenger train was never installed. Probably one reason was that the people did not work hard enough for it as most of them went to Tupelo for shopping and other business transactions rather

than to Amory. However, a hearing was held before the Public Service Commission and the matter was taken under advisement but, so far as I know, no decision was ever given.

The railroad was built by Mr. John T. Cochrane, Sr. of Mobile, Alabama, who at that time was operating two short line railroads, the A. T. & N and the A and NW in Alabama.

He gave the railroad to, or turned it over to his son, Mr. John T. Cochrane, Jr. to operate.

The September 23, 1925, issue of the Fulton News Beacon carried a picture of a train load of Itawamba County products leaving Fulton over the Mississippian and stated that lumber, cotton, cotton seed and other home products were being hauled on the railroad.

On November 11, 1925, Mr. Cochrane sent a "special" consisting of two box cars up to Fulton to carry pupils and football fans to Amory for the football game between Itawamba County Agricultural High School and the Amory football team.

At that time, Amory was the "arch enemy" of the local team and this was the most interesting game of the year. I was one of the numerous passengers on this special, the only time I have ridden on this train. Benches and boxes were used for seats. The game was very one-sided with Amory winning 25 to 0. During the game, one of the Fulton fans, who had drunk too much, became enraged at one of the Amory fans making slight remarks about the IAHS team and knocked the Amory fan down. When the Fultonian advanced to him, stuck out his hand and

introduced himself very politely by saying, "I am ----- of Fulton." When we reached Fulton on the return trip, the rain was coming down in torrents and those who did not have anyone to meet them were wet by the time they got home.

Mr. H. B. Shaw, who had been Superintendent for another of Mr. Cochrane's railroads at Pine Hill, Alabama, was transferred to Fulton early in the fall of 1925 as Superintendent of the railroad and continued in that capacity until the later part of 1939.

Mr. Elford Dozier began working as depot agent the latter part of 1939 and worked until the fall of 1942. He was followed by Mr. Homer Wheeler who worked until early in 1947. Mr. John Tucker became depot agent in early 1947 and worked until his retirement in March, 1961, and Mr. Jimmie Stephens has been the depot agent since that time.

Mr. Jake Carlisle was the engineer on the railroad from the beginning, assisted by his brother who served as fireman, also by a brakeman and brakeman's helper. Mr. Jake Carlisle retired in 1958 and since that time his sons, Messrs. James and Frank Carlisle have worked as engineers.

Mrs. Jake Carlisle was also a "railroad" for it is said that she would sometimes operate the engine while switching at the Amory end of the road and could handle it well.

The motive power of the train is a coal burning steam engine. This 24 mile long railroad is the longest steam operated railroad in the south and the second longest in the United States.

Often when I am coming into Fulton on the Greyhound Bus, the engine is standing at the depot or switching nearby, and always attracts attention from several people on the bus who have not seen steam locomotives in many years.

There are two engines used now. Mr. Frank Carlisle explained that either he or his brother, James, runs an engine 3 months, then the engineer and that engine are taken off and the other Mr. Carlisle operates the other engine for 3 months. I asked him what the one taken off does during the 3 months his brother is acting as engineer. He explained that the one not on the run is kept busy overhauling "his engine" and making needed repairs to keep it in good running condition.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.



Mississippian pulling into Fulton

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued From Last Week

In the Spring of 1940, Mr. Cochrane offered to sell the railroad. The result was that in May, 1940, Mr. W. L. Kilpatrick, Sr. and Mr. J. M. Gibbs of Fulton and Mr. E. L. Puckett of Amory bought the railroad. It is still owned by Messrs. Kilpatrick and Puckett and the heirs of Mr. Gibbs.

When the railroad first began operation, small and large lots of freight were delivered on it. Now the Frisco Railroad, its outlet to other locations, will not handle shipments of less than 6,000 pounds for it and practically all, if not all, the shipping in and out is now by carloads.

Mr. Kilpatrick tells me that during the last years he operated the Kilpatrick Lumber Company most of his lumber was shipped by truck even though he then was part owner of the railroad.

In the boom days of the 1920's, the train ran every week-day. After the depression struck, cutting down the amount of lumber to be shipped out, it ran less and less times each week, sometimes making the run to Fulton only twice a week. However, during that time, it still made the run as far as White Springs for bentonite every day.

After business picked up following the depression, the train came on to Fulton more days per week and for the last 2 years, has run to Fulton 5 days per week.

Some of the items now shipped in on the railroad are carload lots of plywood wallboard, cement, etc. for E. W. Riley Lumber Company and J. E. Staub Construction Company

and probably other contractors, plaster material for F. L. Crane and Son, blacktopping material, slag, etc. for the State Highway Department, gas pipe for Texas Eastern, lumber and pasteboard, for Dura Crates and Butane gas for Loden Butane Company.

Going out from Fulton are crates from Dura Crates and E. W. Riley Lumber Company and recliner chairs and living room suits manufactured by Cavalier Furniture Company, all of Fulton.

These 3 companies ship 70 or more carloads out each month.

The American Colloid Company of White Springs is the main customer and they ship processed bentonite out. The International Minerals Company and the Filtrol Company, both below Smithville, also ship carloads of bentonite out each month. Some of this is processed and some not processed before shipping.

The present crew is made up of Mr. Frank Carlisle, engineer, operating engine No. 77 and Mr. James Carlisle, engineer, operating engine No. 76, alternating each 3 months as told in last week's article, Mr. Billy Fears, conductor and brakeman, Mr. Quinton Stegall, fireman and Mr. Prentiss Dobbs, brakeman helper. At the Amory end of the line are Mr. E. L. Puckett, president and general manager, Mr. A. J. Magness, traffic manager, Mr. Cliff Fears and Mr. Leon Maxcy, section foremen. Each section foreman has 3 or 4 laborers working for him.

As there is no arrangement for the train to turn around at Fulton, it backs up from Amory to Fulton then "pulls" out of Fulton going back toward Amory, therefore, the title under last week's picture of the train should have read "The Mississippi leaving Fulton."

For several years, the kindergarten pupils of "Kiddie Kollege," which was operated by Mrs. W. L. Kilpatrick, Jr., looked forward each year to their train ride. The children and some adults would be loaded into the caboose at Fulton and ride down to Beans Ferry and be met there and brought back to Fulton by automobile but this has been discontinued for 2 or 3 years.

This was usually the first train ride these children had ever taken because they had been reared in the private automobile age. With most of the passenger trains in this area having been discontinued, these train rides will very likely be the only train ride many of them will ever take.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



A few days ago, while working to get my garden ready to plant, I thought of how different gardeners are now from when I was growing up.

When I was a child, everyone had a garden-had to because there were no fresh vegetables to be bought in the grocery stores and in those horse - and - buggy days, the farmers were busy with their crops and did not have time to raise extra vegetables or bring them to town and peddle them out.

We always kept a team and papa was too busy to prepare or plow the garden, we could get some one, usually one of the colored men, Will or Terry Wiygul or "uncle" Jack Rogers to fix or plow the garden. However, papa usually prepared the garden using different plows and a come-made harrow as I do not remember anyone in town having a disk. We would then sometimes get one of the colored men to plow it for us.

The garden was fertilized with horse and cow manure from the barn. Commercial fertilizer may have been available then but I do not remember our ever using any.

My grandmother Greene always tried to get her garden planted during the "12 days after Christmas," that is between Christmas and "Old Christmas" as it was called. (I believe that "Old Christmas" was supposed to commemorate the day the wise men came to worship Christ.) She said that gardens planted during that period did not often get killed.

Spring came earlier in those days and my mother always tried to get her English peas planted February 14 if at all possible. If she did not get her onions and Irish potatoes planted then, she tried to get them planted at least by the first week of March. She planted mustard, beets, lettuce and radishes then too.

There were no onion plants for sale so we planted onion seed and onion sets bought at the store also our home grown multiplying onions. We found that the onion seed planted early made good onions before time for them to "fall over" in June and that they kept much better than those raised from sets. It seems that people have entirely quit raising onions from seed, although I find the seed at the stores. Many people raised the shallot type of onions that stayed green and furnished onions throughout the year.

As there were no cabbage or tomato plants on the market either, we raised these plants for setting in the garden.

Usually the Irish potatoes were raised in a "lazy bed." After the potatoes were planted my sister and I would bring pine straw and cover the bed to a depth of about 6 inches, or maybe more. The potatoes would come up through the straw. There would be no weeds or grass to hoe out and the potatoes were very easy to "grabble" because the ground would be so soft. That's why it was called a "lazy bed"-no work except planting them and keeping the bugs off.

The only insects I remember were potato bugs and cabbage worms. The only poison I remember was paris green which was mixed with flour and dusted on the potato plants but we seldom used it. My sister and I bugged the potatoes about every other day if the bugs were very bad. It took only a short time as we would hold an old dishpan by the side of the plant, bend the plant slightly over and give it a knock, jar the bugs off into the pan, then burn them. Some people boiled cedar tops and sprinkled the "tea" from them on the potato plants and some sprinkled wood ashes on them.

For the cabbage worms, we used elderberry blooms. We would put a bunch of elderberry blooms on the top of each cabbage plant. The dew from the blooms would run down into the cabbage head and drive the worms away, or the worms did not come where the elderberry blooms were.

The beans, butter-beans, cucumbers, okra, and squash were planted after danger of frost was over and the home-grown cabbage and tomato plants were put out then. We usually had the bunch beans for early beans and the pole beans for using later. There were no Mexican bean beetles to fight them.

I do not remember if we had any bugs on the squash and cucumbers, but if we did, we probably sprinkled wood ashes on and around them to drive them away.

We raised collards, too, for collards, turnips and greens were our main vegetables for winter along with the sweet and Irish potatoes we raised though we could sometimes buy Irish potatoes at the store.

Early in the spring we would buy a half bushel or bushel of sweet potatoes from Mr. Dave Christian who lived at what we referred to as the "Uncle Tom Whitesides" place near Keys Cemetery and bed them for our potato

slips. When the slips were ready to be pulled, they were "puddled" in thin mud before planting. Seems that we would get about 2 pullings of plants before tearing up the bed.

These sweet potatoes were hoed one or more times and after they had made some vines, my sister and I would help when they were plowed by pulling the vines up on the row ahead of the man plowing the potatoes, then after they were plowed, put the vines back onto the plowed ground.

We did not know about sweet corn then, so depended on the field corn for our roasting ears. We got our roasting ears out of the field where we raised corn for the horses and mules.

As best I remember, we always had a wire fence around our garden to keep the chickens out, also any cow, calf,

or mule that got out of the lot but most people in the country had a garden fence made of split palings. These palings were an ideal place for storing the empty glass fruit jars and on many garden fences you would see the washed jars turned down on the palings.

Winters were much colder then they are now. In the fall, papa would dig or plow a deep furrow, the collards would be pulled or dug up by the roots and put close together in this furrow with the roots much deeper than they grew and with the tops leaning over. The furrow would be filled with dirt, then corn stalks or pine tops, or both, were put over the collards to protect them. The collards would bleach out almost white and would be very tender and delicious.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



If houses could talk-what stories they could tell-of joys and of sorrows of the families who have occupied them during the years.

One such house in Fulton is that now known as the "Leonard Robinson house" on South Clifton Street, but referred to by some of us as "the Howard House."

As this house was almost across the road from the school house in which I attended school, it stands out in my memory more than many other houses I did not see so often.

We do not know who built the house or when it was built.

The records show that M. C. Cummings deeded this property to Dr. M. W. Howard on November 6, 1888.

This 2-story home originally had 4 rooms 20 feet square, several rooms 18 x 20 feet, 2 halls 12 feet wide, large windows, high ceilings and extra large columns in front. Every piece of lumber is hand planed and without a single knot. The doors are hand made. The front appearance is the same as when I can first remember it over 60 years ago.

I believe Dr. Howard was dead when we moved to Fulton in December of 1900 but Mrs. Howard, her son, Byron, and probably another son or two lived there then. Later, Mr. Byron Howard married Miss Lillie Bell Nanney, a sister of the late Mr. Phillip Nanney of Tupelo, but she died a short time after their baby was born and the baby died a short time later.

Mr. Prentiss Howard, another son, and his wife and two small daughters, Ruth and Ripple, came back to Fulton from a western state, Oklahoma I believe, sometime between 1905 and 1909. They lived there until moving to the M. C. Cummings house north of town a short time later.

Often there would be something wrong with the school-house well, or maybe the bucket got in the well, anyway we would go out to "Mrs. Howard's House" for water.

There were large pear trees there loaded with pears in the fall and we were warned to not ask for any of the pears or any of the flowers.

Mrs. Howard, widow of Dr. M. W. Howard, sold the house to Dr. J. T. Senter by deed of January 1, 1910.

Dr. Senter and wife, Mrs. Carrie Sandlin Senter lived there only a short time and he sold the house to Mr. Thomas D. Harden and his sister, Miss Ivy Lee Harden by deed of November 20, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Harden, his sister, Miss Ivy, and their father, Mr. R. I. Harden moved into the house soon after that.

The editor was born a short time before the family moved to this house but his 2 brothers and 3 sisters were all born there.

While the house was occupied by the Hardens, it was the "party place" for there was plenty of room for all the young people of the town and surrounding country and we were always welcome. It was an especially good place for

parties during the spring teachers' examinations for there was more room there than in any other house in town.

"Miss Ivy" married and moved away in the fall of 1919, Mr. R. I. Harden died in 1922, and Mrs. Thomas D. Harden died in 1923.

A short time before Mrs. Harden's death, the house had been sold to Mr. L. N. Robinson by deed of September 5, 1923, and Mr. Harden and children moved to a new house he had built east of Fulton (now in the city limits) soon after Mrs. Harden's death.

After Mr. Robinson bought the house, he built some additional rooms to the back, changed or built new partitions and put in bath rooms so that they had their own 5 rooms and 3 additional apartments.

After Mr. Robinson's death, Mrs. Robinson lived on in the house for several years before going to live with their daughters.

The house has been vacant part of the time since Mrs. Robinson's death but one family now lives in it.

Mrs. F. K. Bethay, one of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's daughters, tells me that she has heard her father say that 5 doctors have lived in the house but she did not know their names. Dr. Howard and Dr. Senter are the only ones whose names I know.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The house north of the post-office on North Cummings Street, known as the Bunyon Stone house, is not one of the oldest houses in town as it was less than a year old when we moved to my present home but it is one of the few now standing that was here when we moved to Fulton.

The records show that the block of land bounded on the north by Hill Street, on the east by North Cummings Street, on the south by West Beene Street and on the west by North Robins Street was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Orr by Mr. R. V. Waldrop by deed of May 23, 1900 for \$75.00.

The five-room house was built sometime during the summer of 1900. This house was built by the usual pattern of that day of one large room and a "side room" on one side of the hall and another large room, dining room, and kitchen on the other side of the hall with a "back porch" extending from the end of the hall to the end of the kitchen with a porch across the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldrop and their baby daughter, Eula, had moved into this house in the fall or early winter of 1900 and we moved into my present home on January 1, 1901. I do not remember very much about the Waldrop family living there except that we hauled Eula around in our little red wagon.

Mr. Waldrop sold the house to Mr. Della L. Lee by deed of December 11, 1903 for \$500.00 and while the Lee family lived there their oldest daughter, Estelle, was born.

Although I was only 6 years old when the Lee family lived there, I remember one incident well. My sister, Ouida,

and I were playing in their front yard with our dolls. These were known as "china dolls" as the head, including the hair, the lower arms and hands, and lower legs and feet were of china and the remainder of the doll was of sawdust suffed cotton cloth.

My doll, the smaller one, had cost 5¢ without dress and Ouida's had cost 10¢ as it was larger. We had exchanged dolls and my sister told me "Zereda, I am going to break your doll" - I didn't wait for her to break my doll, I immediately smashed hers against the gate and she began to scream. Mrs. Lee rushed out to see what the trouble was and papa, hearing us over at our house, rushed over too. When he found the trouble, he gave me a good switching, which I deserved, and made me give my doll to Ouida as she had not broken it.

Mr. Lee sold the house to Mr. J. S. Davis by deed of August 12, 1904, for \$550.00. Mr. Davis had been made the manager of The Fulton Bank and he, his wife, Mrs. Annie Davis, and his mother-in-law Mrs. Lalinda Collier, then moved into the house.

I do not remember if the Waldrops and Lees kept a cow but Mr. Davis kept one in a barn near the north line of the property and they also kept hogs.

I remember one very funny incident while the Davis family lived there. Our house was not underpinned, and one night about a dozen hogs took refuge from the cold under our bedroom and began fighting and squealing. There was a big snow on the ground but I got up, dressed, went out in the yard and found some rocks under the edge of the house and

drove the hogs out and down the side street which we then referred to as "the lane." About the time I got warmed up again in the bed, the hogs came back to their warm place. I again got up, dressed, and ran them out into the lane but that time they noticed the open gate into Mr. Davis's lot and went into the lot. I hurried over and fastened the gate and got some sleep the remainder of the night. The following morning my mother had stopped at the Davis home on the way to the store when Mr. Davis came in and told Mrs. Davis that something very odd had happened, a bunch of hogs was fastened up in the lot. Mama told them why the hogs were there and he then turned them out.

Mr. Davis retired from the bank and sold the property with an additional 5 acre pasture a short distance away to Mr. Luther Reed by deed of August 2, 1919, for \$4,000.00. Mr. Reed operated a store in Fulton. He, his wife, Mrs. Lula Bess Reed, and four daughters, Varnell, Corine, Ruth Allen, and Blanche lived in the house and other daughter, Merle, was born while they lived there.

Mr. Reed built a house and barn on the south part of the property and sold the original house and barn and the north 216 feet of the tract of land to Mr. Bunyon Stone by deed of July 26, 1922, for \$1700.00. Mr. Stone, who had been appointed postmaster of Fulton, his wife, Mrs. Reba Stone, and daughter, Addine, moved into the house sometime in the fall of 1922. A son, Malcolm was born several years later.

Mr. Stone died in 1951 or 1952 and his wife in 1957. Addine has been working at various places since she was graduated from College. Mal-

colm, his wife, Nita, and two children, Thomas and Debbie lived in the house until moving to their new home east of Fulton on Highway 78 in February 1965 and the house is now vacant.

The front of the house is almost the same as it was except the porch is a little shorter and two small gables have been added to the roof. The "side room" has been made wider and the well has been filled up.

Of the 5 owners of the house since it was built, two of them, the Davis family and the Stone family together occupied it 58 years.



The Bunyon Stone Home

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



As I was 10 years old when Mother's Day originated, and it took several years for the observance to become widespread, the second Sunday in May was not thought of as Mothers' Day when I was young. For us, it was the day to go to the old harp singing at Oak Grove, north of Mantachie.

We would have a new spring dress by then and of course must wear it. We usually had a cold spell called "blackberry winter" to strike, about Friday night or Saturday before.

We would go in a wagon or surrey, would start from home early in the morning and it would be necessary to wear a light coat or sweater, however, it was warm enough to leave off the wrap when we got there. If it was not very warm when we arrived at the church, we left off the wrap anyway for we were determined to show our new dresses. (Blackberry winter waited until Monday to come this year.)

Some of the song leaders from that community or nearby communities were Mr. and Mrs. Jim Thornberry, Mr. Kirk Cooper, Mr. Jim Stanley, Mr. Jim Burns, Mr. Bill Tabler and the Messrs. Cockrell. Others came from Tupelo and other places even further away and as there were a number of sacred harp singers at that time, one did not need to go inside the church to hear the singing -- you could hear it from any place around the church.

Most of the songs of the Sacred Harp were composed in the 1800's though many of them were composed in the 1700's and had been published in other song books before being included in the Sacred Harp.

Most of the songs of the Sacred Harp were composed in the 1800's though many of them were composed in the 1700's and had been published in other song books before being included in the Sacred Harp.

Many of the singers, especially leaders among the older people, got almost shouting happy while singing some of the songs.

The Golden Harp, Sweet Union, and Murillo's Lesson were among the most used songs.

Some times we would go with our parents and some times a bunch of young people would go together.

Of course we young people did not go to sing, we merely went "to see and be seen" and to be with other young people.

There was no water on the church grounds and it was necessary to go to a home nearby for water. The boys and girls went back and forth to the well, not so much to get a drink as to see each other and finally get coupled off and talk. It was called "catching a beau" in those days.

As best I remember, people attending the singing brought their picnic lunches and spread in groups of families or friends rather than on one long table.

One time, I was with a bunch of young people who went in a wagon. One of the girls in the crowd had a beau in a nearby town who had a car and he met us at the river bridge. She, my sister, Ouida, another girl and a boy from our wagon got in the car with him and went on to the singing.

The girls had on the prevailing style dress of that time, a silk georgette crepe blouse and a silk taffeta skirt.

The blouses were made with elastic in the waistband and the skirts were made of two widths of the taffeta with a heading about 1 1/2 inches wide at the top and with 1 inch wide elastic run in a casing for the waistband.

On the way home, the car stalled on what was known as Cooley Hill south of Mantachie. As the car owner was the only one who could drive, all the others got out to push. One of the girls was about to slip off in the ditch on the side of the road when she grabbed for one of the other girls, caught the elastic band of her skirt and the elastic came loose at the end, letting the two widths of taffeta drop down. She immediately caught the skirt and tucked it up under the elastic of the blouse. In that day, it would have been a terrible calamity to have let the skirt fall down and expose her slip! As her mother did not approve of her beau, she had a little explaining to do to her mother when she got home as to how the elastic got broken in her skirt band and it was many years before her mother knew just what happened.

Of course the group from our wagon re-joined us at the river bridge and came on home with us.

They still have a singing at Oak Grove on the second Sunday in May but as all the older leaders of the Sacred Harp are dead and not too many of those who sing in that book are living around there, they have been singing in the "new books" for the last 6 or 8 years instead of in the Sacred Harp.

These "new books" are really new ones too as each music publishing company publishes a new song book every year or two and several

companies will have someone at the singing selling their latest books. The people enjoy trying out new songs they have not sung before and of course there are some of the older songs in these books too.

Many people from some distance away, also from other states, come back to the singing in order to see many of their old friends and to bring flowers for the graves of loved ones who are buried in the adjoining cemetery although the memorial day is not held until in August.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Another of the older houses in Fulton is that one now known as "Mrs. Annie Gaither Home" on East Main Street. This house is on a block of land running from East Main Street on the north to East Wygul Street on the south and is about half way between the streets, facing East Main.

Because many of the deeds to property in the Town of Fulton were not indexed by lots but only by the alphabetical index, it is very difficult to trace ownership of the property prior to the late 1890's.

The first record we find of this property was deed of August 4, 1898 by which the property was sold to Mr. Luke Cates, son of Mr. Pleasant Cates.

This deed was signed by Mr. Pleasant Cates and Mrs. Elizabeth (Cates) Baldrige of Fulton, Mr. Robert C. Cates of Alcorn County and Mrs. Mary J. (Cates) Stribling of Lee County.

It is understood that Mr. Pleasant Cates built the house and Mr. Dew Baldrige, grandson of Mr. Cates, told when visiting there that the house was built in 1859.

Mr. Pleasant (Pleas) Cates owned many acres of land in the county and operated a gin southeast of the present Methodist Educational Building.

Mr. Luke Cates wife, Mrs. Sallie Cates, was the daughter of Captain E. G. Betts and they had one daughter, Marie.

Mr. Cates sold the house and furniture to Mr. W. L. (Bill) Gaither by deed of September 2, 1901 and the Cates family moved to St. Louis.

Mr. Gaither's wife, Mrs. Alice Betts Gaither, sister of Mrs. Sallie Cates, had died a short time before Mr. Gaither acquired the property. There were three boys, Burgess and twins, Will and Eugene of this marriage and only Will survives. Mr. Gaither's sister, Mrs. Mittie Cates, and husband, Mr. John Cates moved in with Mr. Gaither and children and helped maintain the home and care for the boys for several years.

Four years after his first wife's death, Mr. Gaither married Miss Annie Moore of the Clay Community and there were three children born of this marriage, Mr. Grady Gaither of Fulton, Mr. Wylie Gaither of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Elmer Holley of Bethesda, Maryland.

Mr. Gaither, with his sons, operated a store in Fulton until his death in February 1916.

By deed of December 31, 1948, Mrs. W. L. Gaither and the other heirs of Mr. Bill Gaither, deeded the property to Mr. Grady Gaither. Mrs. Gaither, Mr. Grady Gaither and his wife, Mrs. Opal Herring Gaither now occupy the house.

At one time, each of the old homes of the town was named and this one was known as "The Cedars" because of the number of cedar trees in the yard. However, the ice storm of January 1951, broke the old cedar trees up so badly they were all cut down and several magnolia trees and a flow ring crab are now in the front yard with several

oaks, magnolia and mimosa trees in the back yard.

Some of the original rooms of the house are 16 feet square and the hall about 8 feet wide.

Over the years, the roof has been changed, one room has been added to the back of the house, a back porch made into a den, two bathrooms installed, and much interior remodeling has been done.

Thus during the 107 year period for which we have record, two families have owned the house with four different owners. Cates father to Cates son, Cates to brother-in-law Gaither, Gaither father's heirs to Gaither son.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



What is usually known as the "A. D. Graham house" now occupied by his daughter, Miss Hermine Graham, was built in the early 1900's but it replaced a house built many years earlier.

The first record I find was when Mr. S. R. Stribling sold "4 acres off west end of Lots 6 and 7, Block 5, Outside Donation, Town of Fulton" to Mr. B. B. Newbold by deed of August 22, 1892.

The Newbold family was a prominent, much loved family of Fulton and consisted of "Captain" B. B. Newbold, his wife, two daughters, Misses Kate and Emma Newbold, and one son, Will Newbold. They were the only catholic family in town and from what the settlers who lived here then tell me, really "lived their religion" as they were unusually good to care for the sick.

In the articles "Steamboating on the Tombigbee," the author stated "In the summer of 1880, much work was done to improve the river between Cotton Gin and Fulton. This work was under the direction of Captain Ben Newbold and was sponsored by the Federal Government."

Mrs. R. V. Waldrep of Red Bay, Alabama, (formerly Miss Maggie Walton of Fulton) tells me that Miss Kate Newbold was her teacher and that on rainy nights, she would sometimes take her home (next door to the school house) with her to spend the night.

I understand that the house burned in 1900 and the Newbolds moved from Fulton.

By deed of December 29, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, who then lived in Mobile, Alabama, sold the land previously described and a number of

acres west of the Fulton-Aberdeen road to Mr. J. W. Roberts.

Soon afterwards Mr. Roberts built part of the house now standing and the family moved into it. The children were Mittie, (Now Mrs. Tom Barton of Fredericktown, Missouri), Denson (Deceased), Oris (Mrs. Ben Brown of Hamilton, Alabama, deceased), Clyde now of Fulton, and Cora Lee, (now Mrs. Ezell Clayton, Sr. of Fulton). Only the 3 older children were old enough to attend school.

By deed of November 8, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts sold the land on which the house stood to Mrs. Roberts' brother, Mr. W. H. Lee, but the Roberts family remained in the house awhile longer until they could build a house on the land west of the road and they then moved into the "new house," the one recently sold to the Fulton Grammar School authorities by Mrs. Collie McFadden.

Some time in 1905 the Lee family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Sadera (now Mrs. Campbell of Florida), Voldry, now of Birmingham, and Troy, now of Lee County, Miss. moved into the house and lived there until after selling it to Mr. A. D. Graham by deed of July 16, 1909.

After Mr. and Mrs. Graham moved into the house, their only child Miss Hermine was born. Mrs. Graham died in August, 1951 and Mr. Graham in September, 1962. Miss Hermine, who was a popular teacher in the Itawamba County Agricultural High School until her resignation a few years ago and who is now bookkeeper for C. M. Young, Contractor, still resides there.

We understand that the house, as originally built, consisted of one large room and a smaller one. A hall and another large room were added by Mr. Lee to the south of the original rooms. Soon after moving there, Mr. Graham added two more rooms to the southeast part of the house and recently Miss Hermine Graham added two more rooms. During the time the Grahams have lived there, two bathrooms have been installed.

The front of the house is the same as I remember it when the Lees lived there with the exception of the carport, which was added during Mr. Graham's residence there.

Outstanding are the two large holly trees in front of the house. Mrs. Waldrep tells me they were there in her childhood (before 1900) and Miss Graham tells me there is a scar on one of them that is said to have been from the fire when the house burned in 1900. One of the trees is a male and the other a female, both blooming in the spring but only the female tree bearing berries.

I especially remember these holly trees during my childhood for we school-children would slip off out there just before Christmas and beg some of the holly with berries on it for Christmas decorations even though the teachers had told us to not do it.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Another of the older houses of Fulton is the McFadden home on South Clifton Street.

We find that Mr. Newman Cayce sold the land extending from approximately the L. N. Robinson house south along Clifton Street to a line just north of the Mrs. Denson Roberts home and extending some distance west to Mr. Ben B. Newbold by deed of July 15, 1897, for \$500.00.

This land was included in deed of December 29, 1903, by which Mr. and Mrs. Newbold of Mobile, Alabama, sold the land on which the Miss Hermine Graham home stands to Mr. J. W. Roberts.

After Mr. Roberts sold the home now occupied by Miss Graham, in 1904, he lived on in it while building at the Mrs. McFadden location and moved into the new home some time in 1905.

At that time, the Roberts family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, daughters Mittie, Oris, and Cora Lee, and one son, Clyde. Later the following Roberts children were born: Burgess who now lives in West Memphis, Arkansas, Ruby (now Mrs. W. C. Cummings of Georgia), Hortense (now Mrs. Roy Umfress of Camden, Tennessee) and Jimmie who lives in Memphis.

This house originally had only 3 rooms, then Mr. Roberts added some rooms after moving into the house and later Mrs. McFadden added one or more rooms, including making part of the front porch into a room.

Mr. Roberts sold the house and almost all the original land he acquired from Mr. and Mrs. Newbold to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McFadden by deed of August 8, 1921.

The McFadden family consisted of Mr. W. Collie McFadden, his wife, Mrs. Alma Phillips Farrar McFadden and 3 daughters, Charlie (now Mrs. Claude Whitehead of Decatur), Mada Sue (now Mrs. A. D. Condrey of Memphis) and Rivers (now Mrs. Stewart of Falls Church, Virginia) and one son, W. C. McFadden, Jr. who has recently been transferred from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., but who lives in Falls Church, Virginia.

After Mr. McFadden's death in October, 1934, Mrs. McFadden continued to make her home in Fulton but in recent years, has spent much of her time with her children.

When acquired by Mr. McFadden, this was the only house on the west side of Clifton Street from the L. N.

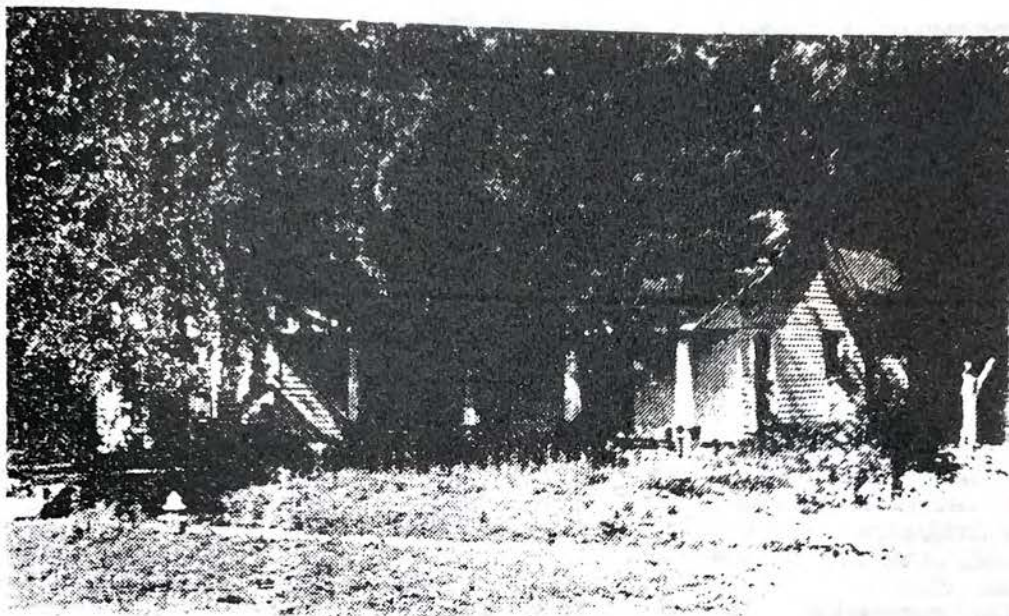
Robinson house south to the home of a much loved old colored woman, "Aunt" Rushie Clifton Lindsey, which was just west of the present Mrs. Denson Roberts home.

During the "boom 20's", Mattox Street was opened up, connecting the Mattox Planing Mill some distance west of Clifton Street, to Clifton Street. Numerous houses were built on this street, and later, Cummings Street was extended (parallel to Clifton Street) and a number of houses built there.

In 1939, part of the land on South Cummings Street was sold for the Fulton Grammar School and recently the McFadden home and land now with it were sold to the Grammar School for use as additional playgrounds.

The tearing down of this house some time this summer will end its 61 years' existence with only two owners and occupants.

During this 45 years, since the land was acquired by the McFaddens, the farm land has changed to residential land, and numerous houses, and the grammar school built on it.



This is the home known as the G. W. McFadden residence in Fulton which the subject of this week's article by Miss Zereda Greene. --The Times Phc

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The "Miss Lilly Whitehead House" is another of the homes built in the early 1900's.

The land on which this house was built was sold to Mr. Will J. Newbold by Mr. Newnan Cayce by deed of May 22, 1897 and Mr. Newbold sold the land to Mr. Lewis J. Willis by deed of June 22, 1905.

Mr. Willis built the house soon after acquiring the land and lived there until the end of the school term in the spring of 1907.

The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, daughters, Miss Inez (Mrs. W. L. Orr of Fulton), Miss Gena (Mrs. Savage), sons, Noonan and Paul.

Deed records show that Mr. Willis sold the house to Mr. W. J. (Jim) Moore by deed of November 6, 1906 but I am informed that the Willis family lived on in the house until the end of the school term.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved into the house, probably in the spring of 1907. While living there, two daughters, Vivian and Marie were born.

We do not know when the Moores moved from the house but it was rented to the Hardens from early in March, 1911 until in November, 1911. "The Hardens" consisted of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Harden, their daughter, Miss Ivy, and son, Mr. Tom Harden and wife. Mrs. R. I. Harden died a short time after moving into the house and Delmus Harden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Harden and Editor of the Times was born there October 30, 1911.

Mr. Moore sold the house to Mr. Roy L. Burch by deed of December 9, 1911 and the Burch family lived there for several years. This family then consisted of a son and a daughter, Helois.

The deed records show that Mr. Burch deeded the house to Mr. J. H. Burch by deed of March 27, 1915 but I do not think Mr. J. H. Burch ever lived there.

Some time in the late summer of 1915 the house was sold to Mr. A. M. L. Whitehead who had been elected as sheriff of the county and he moved into the house some time that fall.

This family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Minnie Cantrell, (Mrs. Whitehead's daughter by a former marriage), their daughter Miss Lillie Whitehead, and two sons, Joudon (J. C.) and Claude, now of Decatur.

After Mrs. Whitehead's death, Mr. Whitehead remarried and lived on there until his death early in 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead deeded the place to Miss Lilly Whitehead by deed of December 23, 1931 and she has continued to live there since the death of Miss Cantrell.

In addition to the Harden family, there may have been other families who rented the house for a short time between the time the owners moved to other locations and the time they sold to new owners but I do not recall any just now.

This house, built by the prevailing pattern at the time of its building, consisted of the usual large room, dining room and kitchen on one side with another large room and smaller or "side room" on the other side, hall between, porch across the front and a porch extending from the hall down by the kitchen.

The outside appearance of this house is about the same as when it was built but there has been considerable changes of the interior by adding of a bathroom, closets, refinishing walls, ceiling, etc.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The subject of my "old homes sketch" this week is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Critz, which we usually refer to as the Dr. John Senter home. The first deed I found was from W. A. Nabors, Trustee, to Whig Gaither and was dated April 3, 1905.

The place had been mortgaged in 1898 and by foreclosure in 1905 Mr. Gaither was the highest bidder for \$100.00.

I remember that Mr. Elias Googe and family lived in the house when Mr. Googe was sheriff 1900 through 1903 and later Mr. Green Rogers and family lived there but according to these records, they were evidently only renting the house for both families lived there between the time the mortgage referred to was given and the time it was sold in 1905.

Mr. Gaither, a bachelor, and his mother, "Aunt Molly" Gaither lived there only about 2 years for Mr. Gaither and Mr. Porter L. Pierce "swapped" houses on March 25, 1907. Mr. Pierce deeded the house now known as the Mrs. Lee Phillips house to Mr. Gaither and Mr. Gaither deeded his house to Mr. Pierce, the consideration being given as \$500.00 in each case.

Mr. Pierce's family at the time of moving into the house consisted of Mr. Pierce, his wife, Mrs. Charlie Mae Rogers Pierce, one daughter Velora (now Mrs. Eugene Gaither) and 2 sons, Raymond and Norman. While living in the house, 2 more daughters, Mittie Walker and Maxine were born.

Some of my fondest childhood memories are of visiting Velora there and our playing

in the pine thickets west of the house and in the branch south of the house. In fact, the Pierce home was a gathering place for the children our age and what big play-houses we made with our pine-straw beds, dressers, etc.!

I remember that one time Velora and I worked for some time driving up stakes, in the branch, working twigs in among them and building a dam to create a "lake" in which to go boat riding. After the lake filled up enough, we got into our boat (a large tin wash tub) and started on our boat ride-and immediately the tub sank.

Climbing muscadine vines in the woods back of the house was another of our diversions but she could outclimb me.

Mr. Pierce who operated a store, sold the house to Dr. J. T. Senter by deed of August 10, 1912 and moved to Florida.

The Senter family consisted of Dr. Senter, his wife, Mrs. Carrie Sandlin Senter, three boys, Lyonel, Graden and Frank, and one daughter, Marguerite Senter (now Mrs. Frank Critz). Part of these children were born after the family moved into the house.

The Senter home was one of the places where we often had parties and I attended several parties there after they moved to this location.

The house originally consisted of 4 or 5 rooms and hall but while Mr. Pierce lived there, he tore down one small room and added two instead, then after Dr. Senter moved there he tore down another of the small rooms and from time to time added several more rooms until there are only 2 or 3 of the original rooms left in the 8 room

house. With the addition of rooms and baths the roof was changed and a porch built around the north and east sides of the house.

During Dr. and Mrs. Senter's lifetime, at different times each of the married children and their wife or husband lived there during the early years of their marriage. When his sister-in-law, Mrs. Claude Cooper was left a widow in 1919 with a small daughter to support, he built an extra room so she could have an apartment, which she lived in for several years.

Mrs. Senter was killed in an automobile accident in the spring of 1941 and Dr. Senter deeded the house to his daughter Mrs. Marguerite Senter Critz, on May 16, 1955.

Of the four owners between 1905 and 1966 only the present owner is now living.



The subject of Miss Zereda Greene's article this week is the Dr. John Senter residence, built some time before 1900.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



One of the homes I especially remember visiting during my early childhood was the Rand home in the east part of town. This home is now usually known as the Dr. Richard Senter home near Trinity Baptist Church as Dr. Senter lived there for a number of years.

The Rand family consisted of Mrs. Willie Rand, who was an invalid, her daughter, Miss Skittle and son, Mr. Harrison Rand. Mr. R. W. Richardson, a grandson, says he thinks his grandfather was killed during the civil war.

I have heard the Rev. T. H. Dorsey who was pastor at Fulton 1894-1896 say that when he first came to Fulton, he heard of Mrs. Rand, one of his members, who had been bedfast a number of years and dreaded making his pastoral calls which he felt he should make--that he knew she would be complaining of her long years in bed, suffering, etc. He said that when he did visit her, he found her a very jolly person in spite of her long illness and that she made him feel better.

The room we always visited in was an extra large room. Mrs. Rand's bed was a low bed in the southwest corner of the room, next to the fireplace which was in the west end of the room, then there were two full size beds in the east side of the room. I do not remember what other furniture was in the room but there was plenty of room left after the furniture was in place.

There was a bedroom to the east and the kitchen was south of the large room, known as "Mrs. Rand's room."

My mother, sister and I would walk over there to visit Mrs. Rand and Miss Skittle and by the time we got into the house, Miss Skittle would

say "Don't you want a teacake--I know you are tired after walking over here," and would give us several teacakes. We were not in the habit of eating between meals but I would get hungry by the time we got in sight of the house. If Miss Skittle was busy and forgot to offer us the teacakes, we would hang around mama and tell her how hungry we were. Miss Skittle would notice and say "I'll bet she is hungry" and bring out the teacakes. I am sure that she kept teacakes cooked all the time for the visiting children for I do not remember ever going there without eating teacakes before I left.

There were a number of large trees in the yard and leaning against several of them were "flower stands," something like a set of steps about 3 1/2 or 4 feet wide and 3 feet or more high and on these were the pots of flowers, many of them blooming geraniums. We liked to walk around in the yard and look at the flowers but had been told to not bother them and we did not.

There was another daughter, Mrs. Febble Richardson, who lived in the Ozark Community and her daughter Miss Alma Richardson, stayed with Mrs. Rand and Miss Skittle during the school term and attended school here several years.

Miss Skittle did some sewing for the public and the schoolchildren for whom she sewed would go home with Miss Alma and spend the night in order to get their dresses fitted.

A tree cut by hunters had fallen on Mr. Harrison Rand and fractured his skull before we moved here. A few years after we moved here, the old

injury affected his mind and it was necessary to send him to one of the state insane hospitals for treatment and he died there in 1913.

Mrs. Rand, who was the sister of Capt. E. G. Betts, died in May, 1910, at the age of 86, and is buried in the Iron enclosure with Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings.

After Mrs. Rand's death, Miss Skittle lived part of the time with her sister and spent some time with the Prentiss Howard family at Fulton where the children adored her. She died in February, 1918, and she and Mr. Harrison are also buried in the Fulton Cemetery, just outside the Cummings plot.

Three of the Rand grandchildren, Messrs. David F., Rodney D., and R. W. Richardson live in Fulton.

I do not know when this house was built or who built it but Will Gaither, who was born in the early 1890's says that the Rands lived there when he can first remember.

Records show that the quarter section of land on which this house was built was entered from the Government in October, 1836. The quarter section was sold as a whole until 1877 when the south half, on which this house stands was sold to Dr. Howard. We do not find when the Rands acquired the house.

Miss Skittle Rand and her sister, Mrs. Richardson, sold the house to Mr. W. G. Orr in January, 1918 and he sold it to Mr. J. T. Anthony in July, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony lived there until selling the land to Dr. Richard Senter in October, 1923.

Dr. Senter lived there a short time, then moved to another house he had built nearby and sold the house to

Mr. William Q. Morgan in August, 1939, but, had to take the house back and lived there until some time in 1962.

The Senter family consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Essie Senter and children, Gladys, (now Mrs. Compere of Newton, Miss.), Alfred, now a pastor living at North Gardens, North Carolina, Ruby, now Mrs. Roden of Booneville, Mississippi, Mildred, now Mrs. Sheffield of near Gulfport, Miss., Dorothy, now Mrs. Bryant of Bartlesville, Oklahoma and Richard, Jr. (Dick) now of Fulton.

Mrs. Senter died in 1963 and Dr. Senter in 1964.

Soon after Dr. Senter acquired the house, he tore down the east and south rooms and built around the one large room (Mrs. Rand's room) and later other rooms were added so that now the house consists of 6 rooms and bath. The present living room is the only part of the old house remaining.

Mrs. Ione Cooper acquired the house from the heirs of Dr. Senter in September, 1964 but has not lived in it.

From the time Mrs. Rand died in 1910 until Mr. Anthony moved into the house about 1919 and since Dr. and Mrs. Senter moved the house in 1962, it has been rented to a number of families.



Senter home subject of story this week

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Did you ever hear the saying "There are enough bones in a pigs foot to put one at every mans door in the county"? If you are wondering how many bones that would take remember that "every man's door" is the courthouse door and I am writing this week about everyman's house, the courthouse.

We, who like history, will never get over lamenting the fact that the original records of the county, especially the minute books of the Board of Police recording the early events of the county have evidently been destroyed.

Records show that the county was organized in 1836 and that the deed to 50 acres of land for the town was made to the Board of Police of Itawamba County on July 17, 1837.

Because of loss of these original records, we do not know where the county transacted business before the courthouse was built or when the courthouse was built.

At the August, 1936, term of Supervisors Court, orders were entered regarding the remodeling of the courthouse or building a new one. Supervisor's Minute Book 21, Page 249 carries the statement "the present courthouse is 87 years old," which would indicate it was built in 1849. As the original records were then available that is probably the correct date.

I have heard that the brick were burned at the location of Sherman's Store and that a Mr. Wright, whose widow I remember, built the courthouse but this is hearsay.

The original courthouse had a bungalow shaped roof with cupola on top and a weathervane on top of the cupola. For many years, when

we would be washing, long before the advent of the washing machine, water heaters, etc., we would check the weathervane on top of the courthouse to see the direction the wind was from before we built the fire around the washpot, then build the fire on the side the wind was from so it would blow under the washpot.

There was a fence around the courtyard with a gate in the center of each side. Each gate had a chain and weight on it to hold it closed.

My mother's millinery store was once in a wooden building later used for a number of years for The Fulton Bank and my sister, other nearby children and I would sometimes play in the shaded, fenced in courtyard.

My next experience with the courthouse was when attending teachers examinations there the first Friday and Saturday in April each year, (later they began Thursday afternoon.)

There were writing shelves nailed to the back of the benches in the courtroom for us to write on. That was before the day of the fountain pen and we used steel pens in penstiffs and dipped the pen in the open bottle of ink so there was always the danger of getting a bottle of ink spilled in our lap if the person on the bench in front of you moved his bench up or shook it in any way. Sometimes we would carry a table into the courtroom to use instead of using the writing shelf on the back of a bench.

In March, 1920, I began working in the Chancery Clerk's office under Mr. G. W. Gililand, Chancery Clerk. The courthouse then was the same as when it was originally built.

There were 3 chimneys on the west side and 3 on the east side of the buildings, each with a fireplace downstairs and upstairs. The one hall ran from the north to the south side of the building and the double doors were of solid wood and stood open all the time. (These doors were replaced with glass doors when the building was remodeled and Mr. W. C. Bourland purchased these doors. They were used in the back of the building owned by him and used as the post-office when he was postmaster and are still in the building.)

The double stairway, going up from the front of the hall, led to the large courtroom which had 4 fireplaces and there were 2 small rooms, each with a fireplace, on the north side of the building. These rooms were used for jury rooms and witness rooms during court sessions.

At that time, entering from the front door, the first office on the right was used by the sheriff, the next by the circuit clerk and Mr. M. C. Benson, an attorney used the third office. He died in 1921 and I do not remember what attorney used the office after his death.

On the left, the county Superintendent of education used the first office and the chancery clerk's office had the remainder of the space, which included 2 fireplaces but they failed to provide adequate heat.

The county attorney and the tax assessor did not have an office but the assessor kept his records in the circuit clerk's office.

There was 1 doorstep at the front (north) door and one at the back. These steps were slabs of rock about 8 feet long, 2 feet or more wide and about

6 or 8 inches thick and were evidently placed on brick as the step-up was about a foot.

One day in 1920 or 1921, Mr. Van Griffin of the Van Buren community, then an old man, was standing on the front step. He tapped the step with his walking cane and told me the following story: When he was about 15 or 16 years old, he drove a yoke of oxen and wagon from Van Buren, then a little town about 7 miles southwest of Fulton, to Eastport, the port on the Tennessee River a few miles northeast of Iuka, for a load of goods. When he got there, he found that someone else had gotten the goods to bring them to Van Buren. A man who owned a stone quarry nearby asked him to bring the rocks, which had been hewed out for the courthouse steps, to Fulton and he did. I do not remember what he was paid for bringing these two rocks or how long it took him to make the trip. At that time the slabs were worn down in the middle so that the ends were around 2 inches thicker than the middle.

The story impressed me so that always after that when I would look at those steps, I could see that little boy driving that team of oxen that long distance and back with only 2 slabs of rock for his pay-load.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



(Continued from last week)

According to Supervisors Minute Book 21, page 249, at the August 1936 term of court, the matter of remodeling the courthouse or building a new one with WPA aid came up.

Members of the Board of Supervisors at that time were N. Weeks representing the first district, Rex Smith the second, G. B. Wilburn the third, H. B. Kent the fourth and Oscar Adams the fifth with Mr. Adams the president of the board. W. E. Jarvis was chancery clerk and J. E. Wylgul sheriff.

One order shows "Plans have been submitted by which the WPA would pay \$17,000 and the county \$7,000 to remodel the courthouse."

Another order stated that "Project for building new courthouse would cost \$75,000, the WPA would pay all except \$15,000 less \$3,250 allowance for old material, making only \$11,750 for the county to pay."

At this time it was agreed that E. C. Finley be employed to make plans and supervise the construction.

Evidently these projects had been submitted to the WPA for approval or disapproval and the one to remodel the courthouse was chosen.

At the October, 1936, term of court it was ordered that the courthouse be enlarged by adding 42 feet to the south side and rearrange the courthouse.

Arrangements were made to use the Agricultural High School buildings as offices during the time the building was being repaired.

Although I failed to find on the records when the offices were moved to the school, Mrs. Beatrice Rodgers, who was deputy chancery clerk at that time, tells me they moved to the school during the fall of 1936 and were there 2 winters until in March of 1938.

At the May, 1937 term of supervisors court (MB 21, P. 358) the auditorium of the high school was designated as the place to hold Chancery Court and other courts, beginning with the May, 1937 term of Chancery Court.

In remodeling the building, 42 feet were added to the south side but a hall approximately 8 feet wide was opened east and west through the building and toilet facilities approximately 10 feet wide were built on the north side of the new hall on the east and west sides of the old hall so that there was a net gain of only approximately 24 feet. I do not think the chancery clerk's office is any larger than it was, or if it is, very little extra space was added.

Now, the space for books is very inadequate and the deed record books on the lower 2 or 3 rows next to the floor stay damp much of the time and I am afraid that in a few years they will be damaged beyond repair.

The wooden doors at the north and south end of the hall were removed and glass pane doors were put at all 4 openings. These doors stand open all the time and that lets the cold wind and dampness enter the offices.

At the March, 1938, term of court (MB 22, page 494) it was noted that the courthouse had been repaired and the chancery clerk and other officers were ordered to move back into the courthouse during the month of March.

One of the very good results of this remodeling job was the installing of a butane gas heating system which was later changed to natural gas when it was available.

One very, very bad result was that when moving back into the building many old papers,

books, etc. were burned. A number of them were stored in a basement which had been included in the remodeling. Several years later, these books had become so badly damaged, they were taken out of the basement, hauled off and dried enough to be burned.

Of course, many of the books, papers, etc. burned were of little if any historical value but many of the minute books of the Board of Police and supervisors that contained much worthwhile history of the county were damaged and later destroyed or burned when the building was reoccupied. Many old records of the circuit clerk's office were also destroyed and some of the current records of the tax assessors office were also destroyed.

On moving back into the building, the circuit clerk's office was moved down to the last office at the right which gave this office more space.

For the first time, the tax assessor was assigned an office, the one just beyond the hall to the right.

The welfare department and the county agent's office were assigned the 2 upstairs offices originally used as jury rooms.

Two new offices had been added upstairs on the south side and one of these was occupied by a lawyer and the other one by the veterans assistance officer. Early in 1964, the lawyer moved out and the office vacated by him is now used as the meeting place for the board of supervisors.

The county prosecuting attorney is still without an office.

A new flight of stairs was added at the south side of the building, running from the downstairs hall to a hall just back of the courtroom, thus enabling the judge, other court officers, witnesses, and lawyers to reach the courtroom without coming all the way through it.

We find that only 10 years after moving back into the building it was necessary to

put a new roof on the building and this new roof was installed in November or December, 1948.

At the March, 1952 term of court (MB 24, page 367) an order was passed to issue \$12,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of erecting, equipping, repairing and enlarging county buildings, including the courthouse, jail, etc.

At the May, 1952 term (MB 24, page 408) the clerk was ordered to advertise for bids to erect a one story annex, 40 by 60 feet, on the west side of the courthouse, bids to be opened at the June term of court.

Members of the board of supervisors at that time were J. E. Montgomery representing the first district, Truman Wilburn the second, J. H. Walton the third, Owen Spearman the fourth and L. B. Davis the fifth with D. Irsle Mills, chancery clerk and Joe Sheffield, sheriff.

On July 11, 1952, an order was entered on minute book 24, page 449 to add an additional floor to this annex, making it the same height as the remainder of the courthouse and the additional price was to be \$4,474.00 making the annex cost a total of \$12,461.00.

On the first floor of this annex are offices of the welfare department, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Soil Conservation Service. On the second floor are the offices of the county agent, assistant county agent, the breeding technician, home demonstration agent, the forestry department and the Farmers Home Administration. There is also an Extension Conference Room which is used as a meeting place for various agricultural groups.

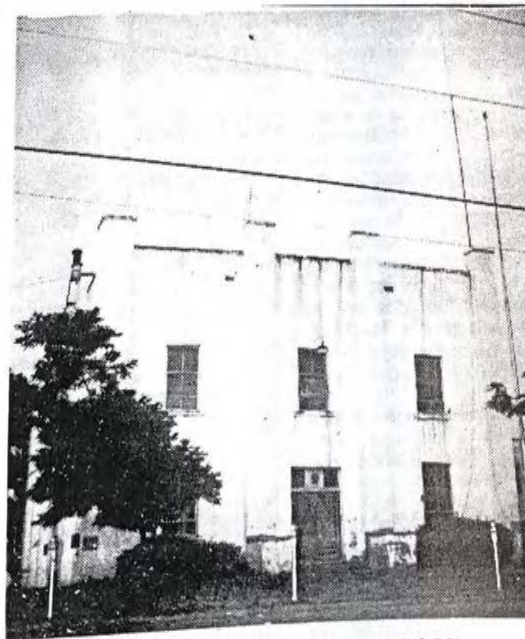
I for one will readily certify that the county is very badly in need of a new courthouse in order to preserve the records now on hand and those to be added from time to time.

When the bids were opened at the June term, A. B. Smith was given the contract to erect this 1 story annex for \$7,987.00 and it was to be erected in 90 days.

(Continued on next page)



OLD STRUCTURE--This is the courthouse as it was from 1849 until it was remodeled in 1936 and 1937.



COURTHOUSE SUBJECT OF STORY

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Most of what I am writing this week is "dug up" material, rather than remembered material.

Every time I find the handwriting of Mr. Eli Phillips in the records in the Chancery Clerk's office, I admire its beauty, and am sure that everyone making abstracts of records of that period feel like rising up and calling him blessed as the handwriting is almost like engraving. As I remember Mr. Phillips well, running into his handwriting during the period of 1859 through March, 1869, I feel that I lived long ago too.

In checking over Col. Clayton's articles, Pen Pictures, in the files of 1905-1906 Tupelo Journals I found some very interesting information regarding Mr. Phillips in the March 9, 1906 issue of the Journal and am passing it on for the benefit of the people who remember him and believe that even younger people will find some things of interest in it too.

In the late 1840's, Mr. Jackie Phillips came from North Carolina and settled near Mooreville on the Fulton-Mooreville road about 1 mile east of Mooreville. A son, Eli, clerked in a store at Richmond for several years and was there in 1855. In 1858 Mr. Eli Phillips ran for probate clerk against a Mr. Moore who had been in office a long time and very few people thought Mr. Phillips had a chance to defeat Mr. Moore.

There was much interest in national politics over the county and Mr. Moore, in his speeches, had a lot to say on national issues. Mr. Phillips had nothing to say and by keeping silent on national politics did not make anyone mad at him. As he was so well thought

Another event of Mr. Phillips' life in 1858 was his marriage to Miss Irena E. Collins on November 16 of that year with the Rev. W. C. Thomas officiating.

He began his term of office as probate clerk on January 4, 1859. Mr. Clayton said "Eli Phillips was a man who electioneered from the time he was first elected until he went out of office, which was about 13 years. He was the only man I ever knew who knew when to quit running for one office and then what office to offer for next so as to be successful. No man ever asked him for a favor which was in his power that he failed to grant."

"At that time, marriage licenses were issued by the probate clerk and he was subject to a suit for \$1,000 damages if he issued a license for a girl under 18 or a boy under 21. Mr. Phillips had issued a marriage license for a Mr. Black's daughter who was under 18. Mr. Black told Mr. Phillips that he was entering suit against him for the \$1,000. Mr. Phillips told him that he had made an honest mistake and that if he entered suit, he hoped it would not break their friendship. Mr. Black was from South Carolina and Mr. Phillips taught his little son, Sumpter, a poem about South Carolina. About the time South Carolina seceded from the Union, Mr. Phillips carried Mr. Black home for dinner, had the son dressed up and had him recite the poem about South Carolina. Mr. Black was so well pleased that he asked him to repeat it, which he did. "After spending some time at Mr. Phillips residence, they returned to the courthouse and Mr. Black repeated several

times that he hated to bring a suit against a friend. Before leaving town, he instructed his lawyer to withdraw the suit."

I do not know exactly when he began serving as probate judge but find that his last court was the March, 1869 term. Probate court was held each month and the probate judge acted on matters now handled by the chancery judge.

Col. Clayton says that after serving as probate judge, Mr. Phillips was elected to the lawyer branch of the legislature and served 1 term but never offered for re-election and in all he held office continuously 13 years, was never defeated and retired voluntarily.

Further check of the records shows his taking an acknowledgement to a deed on May 6, 1892 where he signed as mayor of the Town of Fulton and ex officio justice of the peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had a large house, facing south, at the corner where Whites Supermarket is and where the new drug store is being built. They reared two daughters and one son. Miss Bell Phillips married Mr. Abb Betts and they reared 2 sons, Hunter and Robert who are both dead, and 2 daughters, Mrs. Sula Bell Flynn of Amory and Mrs. Irene Wiygul of Florida. Miss Sula Phillips married Mr. Mack Betts and they both died before 1900 leaving one son, Charlie who died at Tupelo a few years ago.

Their son Sumpter was secretary to Private John Allen a number of years and continued to work in Washington, D. C., dying there several years ago.

I do not find the exact date of Mr. Phillips' death but think

it was between 1904 and 1908. His widow lived on at the home for several years before going to Amory to live with her daughter but do not remember the date of her death.

I remember Mr. Phillips only as an old man walking around near his home or on the way to town.

I remember Mrs. Phillips for her pretty flowers, hollyhocks and other flowers back of the house at the edge of the garden and orchard, and the two large continuously blooming white rose bushes on each side of the walk at her doorway. She kept a pair of scissors hanging on a nail in the hall and on leaving, she always cut a bouquet of roses and gave us.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The subject of my "memories" this week is what I have always known as the "Grandpa Whitesides House" but many people today refer to it as the "Whit Martin place" as it was deeded to him and his wife August 31, 1932 and his widow, Mrs. Maggie Sheffield Martin, their daughter, Mrs. Jessie Martin Mills and her husband, Mr. Woodrow Mills, still live there.

My great - grandfather, James Whitesides, and his wife Sarah Guyton Whitesides, came from Alabama to Mississippi in 1838. The deed records show his "entering" or securing patents to a considerable acreage of land in the vicinity of this house in October 1, 1838. However, the land on which he built his home was "entered" by Wiley Clifton in 1836 and was deeded to Stoval and Johnson in 1846.

I fail to find when James Whitesides acquired this land but think it must have been soon after 1846.

Mr. Joe Sandlin, who died in July, 1952 at the age of 93, told me that this house was the second frame building in the county. He did not say who built the first one. The reason he knew about it was that his father lived with the James Whitesides family when he was in his early teens.

The house originally had 2 stories with a portico in front and the kitchen built separately out back of the main house. Over the years the house was "cut down" to one story, or rather a story and half, the portico replaced by a porch across the front and the old separate kitchen torn down.

On each side of the 9-foot wide hall is an 18 x 18 foot room with an 18 x 12 foot room behind it, all with 12 foot ceiling. There is a "stack chimney" between each set of 2 rooms. The fireplaces in the downstairs rooms are on the east and west sides of the chimneys while those in the upstairs part are on the north and south sides of the chimneys. Imagine how much wood was required for eight fireplaces if all were used.

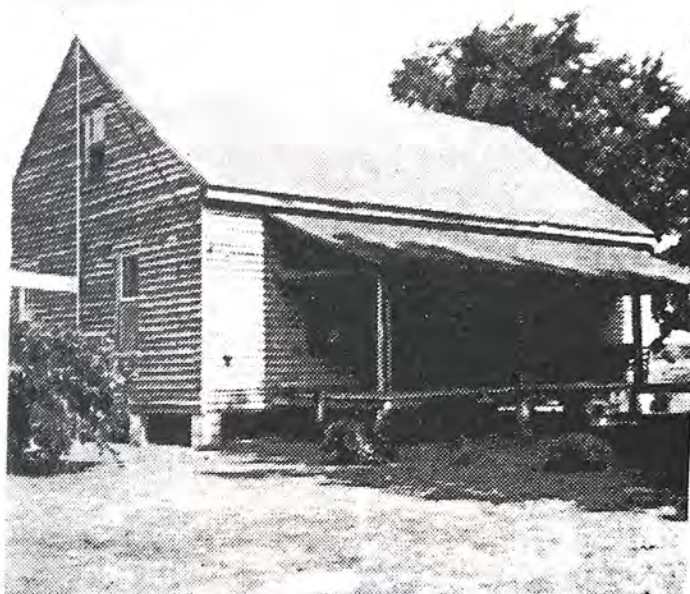
The stairway goes up from the hall and there were four or more rooms upstairs.

Each of the downstairs rooms is celled with wide, hand planed lumber completely clear of knots. One peculiar thing about this ceiling is that the fireplace wall ceilings run vertically and on the other 3 walls, it is parallel with the floor. Neither of the walls has ever been papered or covered with any kind of wall board but they have been well preserved with paint.

The doors are handmade of vertical planks held together with 3 planks about 6 or 8 inches wide across them. Most of the weatherboarding has been replaced at different times.

We do not know when the house was built but it was before the youngest daughter, Mary Ann, married and she married about 1854 or 1855.

Mr. Alford R. Roberts, who was a widower with 2 children, courted Mary Ann Whitesides who was only 13 or 14 years old. Her parents objected to their marriage because of her youth, the fact that he was about 15 years older than she was and they did not want her to assume the responsibility for 2 children when she was only a child herself.



Subject of this week's article

They fastened her up in one of the upstairs rooms and assigned one of the women slaves to care for her. She got the slave "on her side" and this slave then got her husband in a sympathetic mood too. Aunt Mary Ann climbed out of one of the upstairs windows, dropped to the ground, was caught by the slave and eloped and married Mr. Roberts. She later showed her courage by going from Itawamba County to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War and nursing her husband who had been wounded or was sick. She told about meeting General Lee while there. At that time travel was hard for even the hardened soldiers.

My great - grandparents reared a family of 5 daughters and 4 sons.

The daughters were Margaret who married W. P. McMaster and died when only 33 years old. Isabell who married Dan Schumpert. Catherine (Katie) who married Nathaniel Ward in 1857. Jane, who married Joshua Ward in 1852. (my grandfather) and Mary Ann, who married Alfred K. Roberts.

The sons were Thomas who married Martha A. Keyes, James who married S. A. Keyes, Major and Robert who never married. Thomas lived to be 67 years old but Major and Robert died when they were 21 and James was killed

or died near Montgomery, Alabama, during the Civil War.

A number of descendants of James and Sarah Whitesides are scattered over Itawamba and Lee County and other parts of Mississippi and other states. My mother, the former Martha Ward, who died December 28, 1957 at 95 years of age and her cousin, Leunnie Ward Pearce who died in July 1958 at 88 years of age were the last two grandchildren.

Mr. Whitesides willed the home and other land to his wife and after his death in 1860, she continued to live there until her death in May, 1883 at the age of 81.

There have been several owners between 1883 and 1932 when Mr. and Mrs. Martin acquired the land but I will not attempt to name them.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



One of the prettiest and best preserved older homes in Fulton is the Dr. Orr Home. It is one of the few that looks the same from the front as when I first came to Fulton.

From information given me by Mrs. Bernice Baldrige Barker of Florence, Alabama, and Mrs. Ripple Baldrige of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, we find that the original house was built by a Swede and some say that it was about 1836.

Mr. Pleasant Cates bought the house from this Swede and he and his wife, Mrs. Hettie Anderson Baldrige, lived there until he built the house where Mr. and Mrs. Grady Gaither and Mrs. Annie Gaither now live and moved into it. Mr. Cates sold the house to his son-in-law, Mr. J. P. Baldrige and daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cates Baldrige and they reared their family there.

The original house consisted of 5 rooms and as the Baldrige family grew and needed more room, the house went through extensive remodeling in 1887. Mrs. Ripple Baldrige says that the remodeling took 4 months and that a Mr. Stevenson was the carpenter, assisted by Mr. John Morse and others.

At this time some rooms were added to the original house and a second story added. At the end of this remodeling, the downstairs consisted of a large room about 18 feet square with a slightly smaller room behind it on the east side of the 9 or 10 foot wide hall with a living room and dining room, each about 18 feet square on the west side of the hall. Behind the dining room was a large kit-

chen separated from the dining room by a hallway with a well at the west end of this hall. There was a wide porch extending the full length of the kitchen and a wide porch across the front of the house. The bay window in the front wall of the living room adds to its beauty.

The stairway from the downstairs hall led to the upstairs which consisted of 3 large finished bedrooms and 1 large attic or storage room and a wide hall.

In recent years, further remodeling has closed in the hallway between the dining room and kitchen, making a breakfast room of it and the back porch has been made into a sitting room and bedroom and 2 baths added.

There were a number of large trees, mostly hickory nut, in the front yard but 3 of these were uprooted by the weight of the ice during the 1951 icestorm and 1 died.

The original smokehouse, now over 100 years old, still stands in the back yard.

There were 6 children in the Baldrige family. The 4 daughters were Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Baldrige, already mentioned (the only ones now living), Mrs. Augie Price and Mrs. Loralne Rogers. The 2 sons were Mr. Paul Baldrige an attorney in Jackson, Tennessee, and Mr. Dew Baldrige a worker in the agricultural department of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, both of whom have been dead several years.

Mr. J. P. Baldrige died in 1894 and his widow sold the house and all furniture to Mr. W. G. Orr by deed of August 10, 1903.

One of the articles of furniture was a large square piano of ebony which I now have and which is between 75 and 80 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Orr reared one daughter, Miss Susie May Orr, who later married Mr. N. B. Burch and died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, several years ago. They had one daughter, Katherine.

There were 2 sons, Dr. W. L. (Lawrence Orr) and Julian Orr.

Julian died at Houston, Texas, several years ago, leaving his widow and an adopted son.

Dr. W. L. Orr, who married Miss Inez Willis, built his home near his parents home and lived there until moving into his father's home after the death of his mother in July, 1932.

Mr. W. G. Orr deeded the home to Dr. W. L. Orr by deed of August 16, 1932 and he died in August, 1933.

The Dr. Orr family consisted of 3 daughters: Ruth, wife of M. W. (Stub) Haynes of Fulton and mother of a daughter, Mrs. Phil Sheffield of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and a son, M. W. Jr. of Pontotoc, Mississippi; Madge, wife of Mr. Harold Stubblefield of Oxford and mother of 1 son, William Howard (Bill) and one daughter, Nina; and Billye, wife of Dr. Denton Crockett of Clearwater, Florida and mother of 2 sons, Denton Winter and Lawrence Orr and 1 daughter Shannon.

Dr. Orr died May 2, 1955 and his widow continues to live there.

Many of my age remember going to the Orr home for music lessons taught by "Miss Susie May." Since being oc-

cupied by the Dr. Orr family, it has been the scene of numerous parties, showers and receptions.

Mrs. Orr is well known for her hospitality and there is nothing she enjoys more than giving parties, showers, receptions, etc. but since breaking her hip a few years ago, she has had to cut down some on her party-giving.

It would be impossible to give the number of such events she has been hostess for over the years and we always know we will enjoy going to "Inez's house."



Subject of this week's article

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

In my column of July 21 I failed to give the location of the Whitesides house (now known as the Martin House). It is on the Dorsey-Evergreen road in the third District of the county.

This weeks column is another of the "information" type and not all the "remembered" type.

During the month of August, there will be numerous "memorial days" at the cemeteries of the county with a few "graveyard workings" for small family cemeteries in many of which there have been no burials for a number of years but which are cleaned off about once a year by relatives or friends of those buried there.

One of the largest and oldest cemeteries in the county is the Keyes Cemetery about 3 1/2 miles south of Highway 78 and about 3 1/2 miles west of the Tombigbee River, near Hopewell Baptist Church.

In Col. W. L. Clayton's "Pen pictures" column of the Tupelo Journal of September 8, 1905, he gave the following information about the Keyes Cemetery and its founder:

"James Keyes, father of W. H. Keyes, came from near Moulton, Alabama, in November, 1838, and settled where he died in 1866. He was a lover of humanity and settled disputes between neighbors. In 1839 or 1840 he was a member of the Board of Police of Itawamba County and president of the board, serving 1 or 2 terms.

"He was a charter member of the Hopewell Baptist Church.

"One of his sons, before he died, requested his father to

lay off a cemetery east or west of the house. Mr. Keyes looked over the ground and selected a site west of the house. Judge Keyes laid off the first grave there and assisted in digging most of the graves until 1866. When able, he visited the cemetery every day and would not let even his children help keep it up.

"Rev. W. C. Thomas, Thomas Whitesides (his brother-in-law) and others induced him to set a day for dressing the graves and he named the First Wednesday in August."

Col. Clayton said that, according to those who knew, from 1866 until the time of his article in 1905, they had always had pretty weather for the graveyard working - only once had there been rain and

then it was a light shower that came just as they were ready to go home.

By reading the inscriptions on the markers, we find "Leroy T., son of James and S. M. Keyes, Born January 5, 1826, Died January 20, 1841." That was evidently the son referred to by Col. Clayton and the first to be buried there.

We also find that James Keyes was born October 19, 1799, and died November 9, 1866 and that his wife, Susanna W. Keyes, was born August 29, 1801 and died October 2, 1866.

This cemetery was opened to other families as a burial place for their dead soon after it was established and soon became one of the largest cemeteries of the county.

One unusual thing about it is that although 125 years old, the land surrounding the cemetery is still owned by the descendants of the founder. Mr.

W. H. Keyes, a son of Mr. James Keyes, became the owner of the land surrounding the cemetery after his father's death and it is now owned by the heirs of Dr. Claude Keyes, son of Mr. W. H. Keyes.

From 1866, when the people who had loved ones buried there began caring for the cemetery, until recent years the people met, cleaned off the cemetery and then put flowers on the graves but for several years the cemetery, as well as most others of the county, has been cared for by contract, the caretaker being paid by freewill offerings of those interested. The present caretaker is Mr. Trelvie Sheffield of near Dorsey and I understand he is paid about \$550.00 a year for caring for the cemetery.

There is no deed of record by which the land was deeded for the use of a cemetery but in the Commissioners Deed to Mr. Claude Keyes on April 5, 1911, the deed specified "with the exception of 6 acres in the southwest corner of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 21, which was conveyed by James Keyes, the father of complainant W. H. Keyes, for graveyard purposes and is known as the Keyes Graveyard."

Mrs. Daisy Thompson, a daughter of Mr. W. H. Keyes tells me that when Mr. A. S. Kirksey was tax assessor he asked Dr. Keyes to give a deed to the land but he said that as his father and grandfather had not given deed to it, he

did not want to either-that they had orally specified it was for the use of a cemetery and he would let it stay that way.

About 7 or 8 years ago the cemetery had no more available land and a "new part" was started across the road from the original part. A Mr. Reese was the first one buried in the new part and it now contains a number of graves. There are approximately 4 acres in the old part and about the same in the new part of the cemetery.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Correction: In last weeks column I referred to Mr. Tom Whitesides as Mr. James Keyes brother-in-law when it should have been father-in-law.

Continued from last week:

As long as the people who were interested in the cemetery depended on farming as a livelihood, the first Wednesday in August was an ideal day for the "graveyard working." After they cleaned off the graveyard, decorated the graves with homegrown flowers, had a memorial sermon and spread lunch, there was a period of visiting with each other.

With more and more people working in industry during the week, it was decided to have the cemetery worked by contract and the "Graveyard Working" was changed to "Cemetery Memorial Day."

Only a few years ago, (prior to 1960), the date was changed from the first Wednesday to the third Sunday in August, enabling many more people to attend.

Now they have only to place the flowers on the graves and although many of these are still the homegrown fresh flowers, there are also some flowers from the florists and more and more of the permanent or artificial flowers.

At the time of the memorial sermon, a list is read of those who have been buried there since the last memorial day.

After lunch, the cemetery is "let" and contract made for the upkeep during the next year.

Mr. Oren Wren of the Van Buren Community is now serving as secretary and he tells me that as of August 1, there were 1338 graves there.

Another unusual thing about this cemetery is that practically every grave there has a marker to it and that is not true of many of the older cemeteries.

For many years, there was only a wooden shed, just about large enough for the immediate family, at the edge of the cemetery under which the funerals were held if the funeral service had not been held at a church or funeral home before bringing the body to the cemetery for burial but a few years ago a concrete block building was erected and now the family and friends can be protected from the weather during funeral services.

This building is used of course for the memorial day services too.

As a labor of love and community pride, in 1965, Mr. Irwin Moore bought and planted a number of floribunda roses and more were planted in 1966. A total of 156 have been planted, using two varieties, red pinocchio and summer snow (white), alternated, across the north and west sides of the new part of the cemetery. Some of the people of the community have reimbursed him part of the expense and helped him prepare the ground and plant the roses but his has been the job of keeping them watered, trimmed, and mulched. During the dry spell we have experienced this summer, he has hauled thousands of gallons of water for them.

These are usually thought of as everbloomers but there are periods when the blooms are more scarce than at others.

Early in June, during the heavy blooming season, these



Subject of this week's article.

roses made this "silent city of the dead" a thing of beauty and people came from some distance away to see them.

The blooms were cut with the hope they would be in full bloom again for the memorial day this summer but because of the unusually hot, dry weather during July, they will probably not be nearly as pretty as they were in June.

This year's memorial day is the 100th anniversary of the beginning of "dressing the graves" and what changes have been made in the 100 years!

People walked, came in horse drawn or probably oxen drawn vehicles then - now they come in expensive automobiles and some may come by jet plane in order to be there; the "graveyard working" with "dressing of the graves" has changed to "Cemetery memorial day" and "decorating of the graves." Many of the flowers will be artificial flowers (also referred to as permanent flowers though they are not quite that) instead of the homegrown fresh flowers.

There are only 2 children of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keyes living. They are Mrs. Daisy Keyes Thompson, age 88, of Tupelo and Mrs. Erin Keyes Mitts, age 93, of Memphis.

I attended two memorial days during the past week and could not help noticing the lack of younger people there - I am wondering if these memorial days will finally become a thing of the past when people of my generation and of the next one or two generations are dead!

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Correction: In the column of August 4, I should have shown Mr. Thomas Whitesides as the son-in-law of Mr. James Keyes. I was in error in my correction of last week, when I got father-in-law and son-in-law mixed up.

Recently when I emptied a tray of ice cubes and some of the ice slivered off, I suddenly remembered how good the slivers of ice would look when I was a child and went to a home where someone was sick and would wish I had some of the slivered off ice.

Then all the ice had to be brought from some railroad town in horse-drawn vehicles over rough roads, therefore, one seldom had ice in the summer time unless there was sickness in the home. The ice would be wrapped in a wool blanket or a quilt and would be on the corner of the hearth. Sometimes it would be in a tub or large pan but most of the time it would be directly on the hearth. When the sick person needed some ice water, the blanket or quilt would be carefully unwrapped from the ice, then with ice pick, a small quantity of the precious ice would be hacked off and put in the glass of water, then the ice carefully re-wrapped. I don't think anything ever looked as good to me on a hot day as that ice did!

Of course, when we went to picnics, candidate speakings or singings on a weekday there would usually be one or more lemonade stands, with the lemonade in a zinc tub with chunks of ice in it -- and how good that cold lemonade would

taste. They evidently left the railroad town with the ice in the wee hours of the morning.

I remember my father telling of a local preacher in his community who spent part of July 4 in Aberdeen and on his return told of drinking toddy with ice in it at a tavern. They had him up in the church about it, not for drinking the toddy but for lying about the ice for they said that even God could not make ice in July!

Almost everyone now has electric refrigerators and take plenty of ice for granted, not realizing how precious it was 50 or more years ago. After we had good roads to Tupelo, ice could be brought from Tupelo in automotive vehicles and we could get ice often then. Sometime in the 1920's after 1923, an ice plant was built in Fulton. Soon after that we began getting electric refrigerators and ice was no longer a luxury. You young people, just think how it would be if the only cold drink you could get was the water drawn from a deep well in a water bucket or from a spring.

Another thing we enjoy now is the freedom from flies. When I was a child almost everybody had their own cows, hogs and chickens and some had horses. With no sanitary toilet facilities and with these animals around, we had many, many flies.

I was almost grown before people here began putting screens to their doors and windows. Some people who visited away from here where they had screens complained that they almost smothered in the house behind the screens.

Many homes had tanglefoot to catch the flies in the house--this was an arrangement of paper, about 10 by 12 or 15 inches, covered with a sticky mass--these papers were put around on tables and where the flies were, the flies were attracted by the sweet smelling paper and got stuck on it, the the paper and flies were burned. Others had various kinds of fly traps to catch and thin out the flies. At meal-time, one person had to mind the flies off the table--this was often done with a leafy brush of some kind, usually a peach tree limb at our house.

We sometimes had a brush made of several layers of paper across a cane or other small stick about 3 feet long, then the paper was cut in strips about an inch wide. I don't know what these were called but they were made of newspaper or of colored wrapping paper. Those with several different colors of paper in the different layers were the prettiest. The paper part was about 8 inches wide and extended about 18 or 20 inches along the stick.

There was no fogging for mosquitoes then and with no screens, the mosquitoes ate on us and it was an unusual summer if you got through without one or more spells of malaria. We were not alarmed over spells of chills and malaria then -- just thought of it as part of spring and summer living. Quinine and Groves Chill Tonic were household remedies always on hand for the malaria.

The girls and women wore at least 2 and sometimes 3 or more starched, ruffled petticoats under their starched dresses and ironing day was a burden. We used the old time black irons heated before a wood fire and though some people built a fire in the yard and did their ironing out in the yard under a shade tree, I could never do that as my clothes dried too fast.

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The dinner was often cooked in the morning on the wood burning stove or range so the kitchen could cool off a little before dinner time. (Dinner was the noonday meal—we had breakfast, dinner and supper then, not breakfast, lunch and dinner.)

The only cooling system we had was the hand operated fan. The large palmetto or palm leaf fans were the best ones. They were often bound with cloth, either solid color, usually black, or polka dot or other design and usually had a little cloth loop to hang them up with. Many older women had these bound fans that had been in use 10, 15 or 20 years. Fancier and smaller fans were of silk stretched on stiff wire frames with wood handles. These were made in Japan and had beautiful Japanese girls or flowers painted on them. There were, also, the folding paper fans, the flat advertising fans and the pasteboard tablet back sewed to a small skinned stick or a cane.

The boys went swimming down in the swimming hole in the creek or river and did not have to bother about swimming trunks. Girls just didn't go in swimming.

Probably you younger people, including those who passed their teens several years ago, are wondering what we did in summer time with no automobiles, swimming pools, picture shows, radios, televisions, etc. but we had work at home to do and there were singing schools, protracted meetings, all day singings, picnics, hayrides, watermelon cuttings and later, when the roads were better and ice was available, the ice cream suppers with some of the boys turning the freezer to make the home made ice cream.

The summers then and now certainly were different and having lived without the modern conveniences, appreciate them more than those who have not lived without them.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



When Wayne Thrash brought his 2 stalks of tobacco into the woman's building at the fair last Wednesday morning to exhibit them in the "novelty" section, it brought back memories of my grandmother Greene's tobacco patch and her smoking.

Probably most of the people 40 years old and under have never seen a woman smoke a pipe but many of the older women smoked pipes when I was a child.

My grandmother Greene, who was born in 1830 and who died in 1913, smoked a pipe 3 times a day. Her pipe was a clay pipe with a cane stem.

After each meal, as soon as she returned from the dining room (which, with the kitchen, was a little distance from the house) to the "big house," she lighted her pipe and smoked. As I remember, she did not smoke any more until after the next meal.

In the winter time, she always lighted the pipe with a coal from the fireplace. My cousin, Oscar Greene, my sister and I, each, tried to get to light her pipe. We would put the pipe beside a small coal and scoop it up onto the pipe, probably pushing it a little with the poker. We would take a draw or two on the pipe to get it started, then shake the coal off. That getting a draw on the pipe was what we were after. I don't remember ever getting sick from getting her pipe started.

I do not remember how she lighted her pipe in the summer time, probably with a match, as we did not hang around in the house in the summertime. There was no radio, television, telephone, or air conditioner then to entice us into the house and as soon as

a meal was over, we were out into the yard or up on the hillside near the house playing.

Relatives tell me that at least 2 of grandma's sisters, Aunt Dicey Emerson Atkins and Aunt Betsy Wiygul smoked too but do not remember seeing 2 more of her sisters.

Aunt Mary Ann Wiygul or Aunt Dora Boozer smoking. (Aunt Dicey's real name was Laodicea and Aunt Betsy's was Elizabeth). I never knew another great-aunt, Aunt Rhodie Black.

An elderly woman who lived southeast of Fulton and smoked a pipe was operated on at the Tupelo Hospital several years ago when she was 72 years old. As it was quite a bit of trouble for her to smoke her pipe in bed, the nurses induced her to smoke cigarettes while there and they had a lot of fun with her, calling her "the flapper grandmother." However, she changed back to her pipe as soon as she came home from the hospital and continued to smoke it until her death.

Grandma's tobacco patch was out behind the house, only a few feet from the back porch. We knew to not get into the patch or run across it.

In the summer time, my aunt Ellen Arnold would come from Hamilton, Alabama, with her children, Riley Gilbert and Annie Mae, and spend several weeks. During that time, Aunt Bettie Mullins and I would spend about a week there, and Oscar Greene, son of my uncle Marshall Greene who lived nearby would be there to play with Gilbert, Annie Mae, and me.

Gilbert and Oscar would slip the dried leaves off the bottom of the tobacco stalks, roll them in newspaper and

smoke them while Annie Mae and I, not to be outdone by the boys, would smoke cigarettes made from dried fig leaves.

I remember seeing those little tobacco patches near the house of many older people when I was a child. Evidently they were planted near the house so they could keep watch for the large horned tobacco worm that would eat the leaves off a plant in a short time. These worms had to be pulled off and killed - they wouldn't have dared put any kind of poison on the plant to kill them.

In addition to keeping the worms off, the suckers had to be pulled off the tobacco plant.

When the tobacco reached a certain stage, the stalks were cut and hung, upside down, a few days in a barn or shed and when the leaves reached a certain degree of dryness, they were pulled, the same size leaves bunched together in "hands" and hung up for further drying. After a small amount of additional drying, they were twisted into "twists" or left loose. If the tobacco was to be smoked, it was often left loose and stored in a large box, often in the barn loft, until needed. If it was to be chewed, it was twisted so it would be easier to bite off or and to carry in the pocket.

Some of the women who did not smoke a pipe, chewed tobacco. I do not know if there were many women (or men) who used snuff at the time many women smoked as it was a little difficult to make snuff out of the homegrown tobacco and there was little money to buy snuff with but probably the use of snuff came in as the practice of smoking went out among women.

I don't suppose any of these women who smoked would have thought of smoking outside their home or the home of relatives or close friends.

After most people quit raising tobacco, twists of tobacco could be bought in addition to sacked or boxed up smoking tobacco and plug type chewing tobacco which was cut at the store into whatever size "cut" the customer desired.

Mr. Arthur Kermit McFerrin of McFerrin Brothers store at Mantachie tells me they have not carried any twist tobacco in several years and that their chewing tobacco now comes in cellophane covered packages - they have not used their tobacco cutter for about 15 years.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



While passing by and observing the S & W Pharmacy being constructed and watching merchandise being put into this building, my mind goes back to the different people I have known on this corner.

I failed to find deed to Mr. Eli Phillips but from Col. Clayton's reference to him in his "Pen Pictures," think that he must have lived at this location at the time he was Probate Court Clerk in the early 1860's and the house had the appearance of being built about that time.

Mr. Phillips died some time between 1904 and 1908 and his widow lived on there several years before going to Amory to make her home with her daughter, where she died in 1912.

We did not have a parsonage for the Methodist Church then and the Rev. A. L. Davenport whose family consisted of his wife, son, Herman, and little daughter, Lola, rented rooms from Mrs. Phillips while he was pastor of the Fulton Circuit in 1909. My sister and I played there with Herman many times. I remember especially the mulberry bushes that grew in back of the house, which faced the south, and the whips we made from these mulberry bushes.

Most of the children of this day have not seen the old time whips of plaited leather with a wooden stock or handle about 12 to 18 inches long but they were a common sight in that day and we made whips of the mulberry switches. We would peel the bark back to within 12 to 18 inches of the larger end of the switch or stick, break the peeled stick off, then plait the bark to make the whip.

There were numerous toadfrogs in the garden and orchard back of the house and we would catch them, hitch them to a "wagon" and drive

them. Our "wagon" was the drawer part of a large match box; we would place 2 frogs side by side, tie their inside back legs together, then tie a string from their outside back legs to the box and drive them along the packed dirt walk on the east side of the house.

The records show that Mr. Phillips deeded the land which consisted of 3 lots and part of 2 more lots, to his wife, Mrs. Irene Phillips on May 7, 1898. After her death, her heirs, Mr. Sumter Phillips, Mrs. Belle Betts and Mr. Charlie Betts deeded the place to Mr. J. T. Gregory on August 7, 1912. I don't think that Mr. Gregory ever lived there but rented the house to different ones, then sold it to Mr. J. E. Seggars by deed of December 6, 1912. I think Mr. Seggars was carrying the star mail route to Tupelo at that time.

Mr. Seggars and wife sold the place to Mr. A. T. Cleveland by deed of March 10, 1913, and he sold it to Mr. R. F. Senter by deed of July 14, 1913. Mr. Cleveland was another owner who rented the place to others and did not live there.

Mr. Senter built a 2-story hotel building there in the latter part of 1914, getting it finished early in 1915. He married Miss Fonza Willis on December 15, 1914, and they moved into the hotel in January of 1915. They operated the hotel until selling it to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hughes by deed of November 14, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes operated the hotel until they sold it to Dr. Allie T. Graham.

I do not find record of deed from Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to Dr. Graham but Dr. Graham and wife deeded the place to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Webb by deed of March 6, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb operated the hotel until selling it to Dr. N. W. Nanney by deed of August 31, 1923 and Dr. Nanney sold the hotel to Mrs. W. R. Howell by deed of March 18, 1924.

I do not think Dr. Nanney lived there during the time he owned the hotel and do not know who operated it between the time Mr. and Mrs. Webb sold it and the time Mrs. Howell bought it.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell, their son, H. L. Howell and daughter, Mrs. Mary Tandy and her 2 children lived there and operated the hotel for several years. That was during the "Boom 20's" when the lumber business was on a boom with sawmills all over the county and a number of planers operating in or near Fulton.

Soon after Mr. Howell's death, the Howells sold the hotel to Mr. H. E. McAdams by deed of March 1, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. McAdams operated the hotel until they sold it to Mrs. L. L. Bennett, wife of Mr. D. H. Bennett, by deed of March 14, 1944 and moved back to Millport, Alabama.

In 1950 a two-story brick building was erected just north of the hotel building. White's Cash Super Market opened in the first story in July, 1950, and there are offices upstairs.

About 1957 or 1958 another brick building was erected on the southwest corner of the block and this has been used by different businesses, mostly for storage.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett operated the hotel until about 1962 when they built a new home a few blocks north of it. The hotel was torn down in July 1962, the ground leveled and graveled and the parking lot established there for use by customers of White's Cash Super Market.

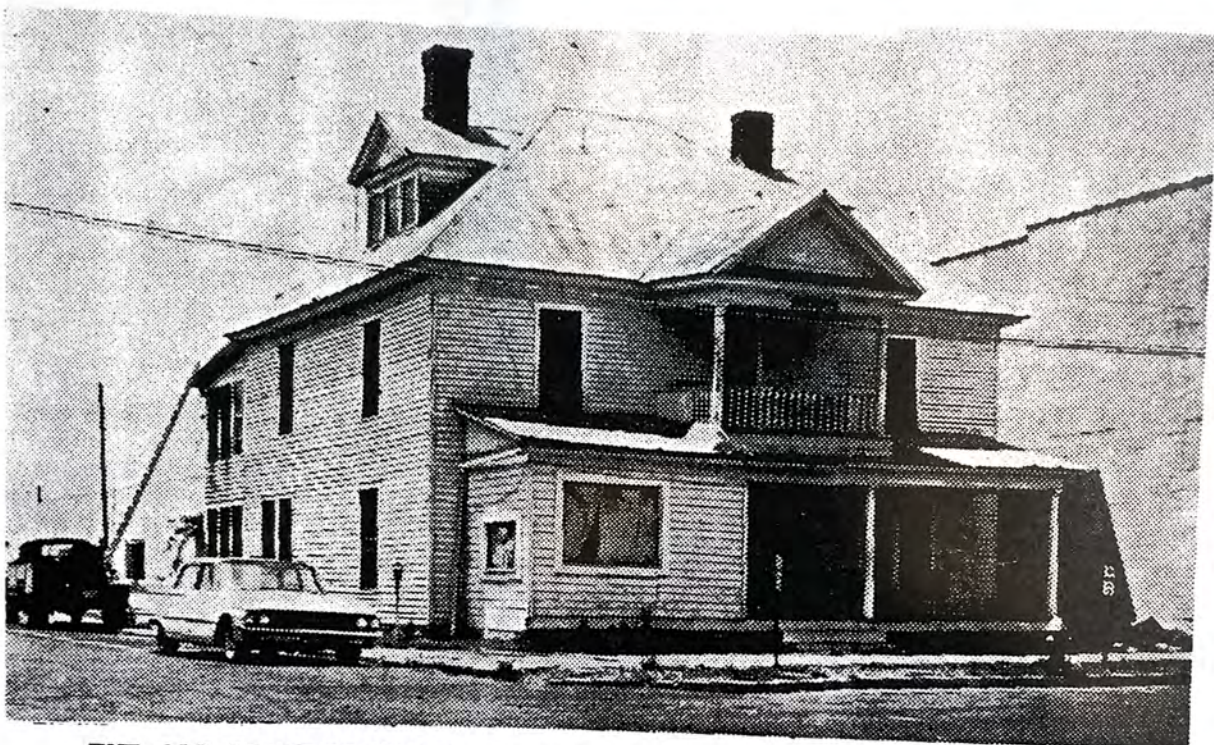
Recently Mr. C. K. White acquired the land just south of the super market and erected the building for the S & W Pharmacy which is opening for business this week and which will have their "grand opening" in the near future.

Somehow, I cannot recall Mr. and Mrs. Hughes but do remember all the other owners. As I think Mr. Phillips lived there in the early 1860's, I can say that I have known all the different people who owned the property during 100 years (with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes).

I do not know about the Hughes and Seggars families but of the other owners and operators from 1900 until March 14, 1944, Mrs. R. F. Senter and Mrs. A. T. Cleveland of Fulton and Mrs. Vivian Hughes (formerly Mrs. N. W. Nanney) of Belmont are the only owners or widows of owners now living.

So-I have seen the property changed from one large house with roses in front and orchard, garden, hollyhocks and other flowers, mulberry bushes and toadfrogs in the back and numerous families living in the house from time to time to 3 large brick buildings occupied by a construction company, supermarket and pharmacy.

The sidewalk on the east side of the lot, now in front of the market and pharmacy, is entirely too busy a place for driving toadfrogs.



THE OLD BENNETT HOTEL occupied the lot where S & W Drug Store now stands from late 1914 until July 1962.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Recently I cooked some young mustard and fried some locally-sliced bacon to go with it and remembered how good streaked middling meat and young mustard used to taste early in the spring--then other food of my childhood came to mind.

We would usually have most of the meat used off 1 or more shoulder bones or ham bones in the spring and one of our favorite dishes was ham or shoulder bone cooked with cornmeal dumplings. After breaking up the bone so it would go into a large boiler, we would boil it until the meat was tender and off the bone then we would put in some cornmeal dumplings, cook until they were done--and how good they were.

Many people 30 years old and younger have never tasted cornmeal dumplings and it is almost impossible to find a recipe for them any more. I have just checked through a number of recipe books, including "The Southern Cook Book" and "The Progressive Farmer Cook Book" and there was only 1 cornmeal dumpling recipe found, this one for turnip greens and cornmeal dumplings, something I have never tasted.

The recipe for the dumplings called for sugar, celery seed, white mustard and grated onions in addition to the other ingredients but I omitted these and used the following recipe: 2 cups cornmeal, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons melted shortening. Combine dry ingredients, add enough boiling water to make a stiff dough, add melted shortening. Cover and let stand 5 minutes. Shape into small, flat pones and drop into boiling broth, cover and cook 20 to 30 minutes. I did not have the

ham bone broth so used chicken and rice soup. I used plain cornmeal (which is hard to find but you may be able to swap self rising meal for some plain commodity meal) and do not know how they will be if you use self-rising meal. One rule to remember when making dumplings is do not peep.

Another item of food that tasted better late in the winter or early spring was cobbler pie made of muscadine hulls--it was good any time of the year but was especially good during that season.

A dessert often made in the out of fruits, etc.) was butter roll. The biscuit dough was rolled out into a rectangular shape, then spread with butter--sure enough home made cow butter for we hadn't heard of oleo then. Over the butter was a generous sprinkling of sugar. The dough was then rolled up something like the present day jelly roll, then cut across the roll into slices about 1 inch thick and these were placed side by side in a pan and baked. I believe we made some kind of sauce to pour over them, either while baking or when served, but do not remember how it was made. A similar roll was made using stewed, sweetened dried apples or peaches in place of the butter and sugar.

As best I remember, the stores did not carry any canned vegetables except tomatoes, and as we had no pressure cookers for canning and no freezers, we did not have any green vegetables during winter except the home grown collards and turnip greens--probably there were some cabbage shipped in during the early spring when danger of freezing in the stores was over.

The first "garden stuff" was the cut up young mustard, lettuce, and onions with vinegar and ham gravy poured over it and a little later the first cooked mustard.

These were usually served with fried ham or shoulder or fried middling and radishes. The mustard was followed by turnip greens, cabbage (cooked with part white and part green leaves), English peas and Irish potatoes often with the peas and potatoes cooked together.

A little later we got our first beans and squash and a little later, the okra, tomatoes, and butterbeans and finally the field peas. Later in the summer, the first sweet potatoes were ready. These early potatoes would be dug, washed, and put out in the sun to sweeten. As everyone had chickens and they usually had the run of the place, the potatoes were put on a scaffold in the garden or on top of a shed of some kind out of reach of the chickens.

Early in the spring, the hens would start "setting" and a setting of eggs was put under each of them--it had to be an uneven number. When the eggs were hatched the hen and chickens were fed, cared for, gotten out of the rain, etc. and the first fried chicken was unusually good. We couldn't go to the store and buy fryers just when we wanted them--we had to depend on the whim of the old hens setting, hatching and raising the chickens, therefore, we had fried chicken only certain times during the year. Sometimes a hen would steal a nest out in the weeds and hatch a bunch of chickens during the hot weather and we would have some friers in the early fall too. When we wanted to cook

a chicken, especially a fryer, we could sometimes catch one by calling them up and feeding them, then catching the one we wanted. Sometimes they were skittish and would not come near enough and we had to "run them down" and that meant running the chicken until you or the chicken gave up. Sometimes we could hem the chicken up in the corner of the yard or where the yard and garden joined. There was a large mass of briar roses about 20 feet by 30 feet a short distance north of our house. If a chicken got into the briars, there was no way of getting it out and it seemed the chickens knew this and would run for the briars. Mama would usually put my sister or me to guard the briars to keep the chicken out and the other one would run the chicken until it was hemmed up somewhere and caught.

Chicken pie made in a deep piepan was another tasty item then and it didn't have anything in it except the chicken, chicken broth, butter, eggs and dumplings--no peas, potatoes, etc. mixed up in it like what we get now-a-days. It was one of the favorite foods carried for "dinner on the ground" for memorial days, all-day singings, etc. These are seldom seen at these dinners now but I saw one recently.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued from last week

One kind of pie we had when I was a child that I never see now was dried fruit custard. As best I remember we made an egg custard mix and added a cup or more of sweetened, mashed up dried apples or dried peaches, then baked it. We also had sorghum molasses custard type pies, another pie I haven't seen in a long time. The karo-pecan pie of today has evidently replaced it.

With no ice and no electricity, there was no fresh meat in the stores though every week or two some one from out in the country would kill a beef and bring to town and sell from the back of a wagon bed. The entire beef carcass would be on a bed of green limbs and covered with an old sheet of some kind and one bought so many pounds of "fore quarter" and so many pounds of "hind quarter" -- no calling for certain kinds of roast, steak, etc. I think they made you buy a proportionate amount of each so they would not have all the steak sold out and be stuck with only "fore quarter." Sometimes the farmer would be around and engage the beef before killing and would have everyone's part cut off before bringing it to town, usually in a tub.

We had our homegrown cured ham in the summer too, in addition to the chickens.

In the fall we always tried to get at least one hog ready for killing in November as there was always good hog killing weather in that month. I don't believe we had pork chops and tenderloin then--it all went in with the backbones. I don't think anything tasted better in the winter than a supper of collards,

backbones, baked sweet potatoes, stewed dried apples, hot crackling bread and new sorghum molasses. In fact, a supper of crackling bread and new sorghum with good cold milk was a good supper too, even if it was not a balanced diet.

Hog killing time meant liver, liver cheese, sauce, pigs feet and ribs in addition to the sausage and chitterlings (chitlings). The shoulders, hams and middlings were salted down for use later on.

The sausage was seasoned with homegrown red pepper and sage and one of my jobs was to dry the pepper on a pan in front of the wood fire until it was dry enough to crumble into fine particles.

Some people did not cook the chitterlings but we did. We would prepare part of them for use as casing for the sausage. Using a sausage stuffer, we would stuff the sausage into the chitterling casings, then hang them in the smokehouse. Some times they would be smoked but, whether smoked or not, they would dry out and were especially good. Many put the sausage into small bags, flattened the bags so the sausage dried out to a certain extent and some canned the sausage by frying it and putting it into cans, pouring in the grease where

it was fried and sealing it. My grandmother and aunt put it down in a churn, pouring in the grease after it was put in the churn.

A few years ago, when Booneville was celebrating its centennial, I was in a hardware store where the owner had a number of "way back yonder" items. He pointed to one and asked if I knew what

To make the hominy, one first tied a small amount of wood ashes probably 1/2 to 1 cupful, in a cloth and boiled it in water to extract the lye. (An iron pot or enameled vessel was always used.) After the clothful of ashes was removed, the corn was put in and boiled in the lye until the husk or outside layer of corn would come off. (A little corn was taken out from time to time and tested until it was found that the husks could be rubbed off.) When it was determined that the husks were ready to come off, the lye was drained from the corn and the corn rinsed several times before starting to rub the husks off. This was often a job for the children. We would get a handful of corn and rub it between our hands or against a rub-board until the husks came off and this cleaned corn was put in a separate vessel. This corn tasted unusually good at this stage and we ate a lot of it then. After the husks were rubbed off, if the corn was not tender enough, it was boiled a little longer in clear water then the water was drained off the corn put in a skillet with salt and grease, usually fried meat grease, and cooked a short time before serving.

A few years ago I found a yellow hominy on the market that tasted very much like this home-made hominy but later they added sweet pepper to the hominy and quit putting it up by itself. As our family did not have sweet pepper when I was a child and I never ate it with hominy until in recent years, I did not like the combination and never buy it.

Pumpkin was another wintertime food. It was not pumpkin pie either, for I never saw

that until after I was grown. We would cook the pumpkin until tender, mash it up, add salt, sweetening (usually sorghum), and some form of grease (usually bacon grease) and cook it down until most of the water was cooked out. It tasted better after each warming over and if it froze in the meantime and was warmed up, it seemed to taste better than ever.

Foods we did not see then were macaroni, spaghetti, bologna, wieners, assorted lunch meats, jello and baked beans, all of which are much used dishes now. There are many others as instant rice, instant potatoes, pudding mixes, etc

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



If any of you are wondering what connection last weeks map of Itawamba County with names of places many of you never heard of has with a column about foods of long ago, the explanation is that this map was prepared for this weeks column and through a misunderstanding was published last week.

Recently Mr. Howard Yawn, Jr. told me that he had seen a map of Itawamba County showing a number of places he had never heard of and named some of them. I explained to him that these were names of postoffices where the people got their mail before the rural delivery routes carrying the mail to their home or nearby mailbox were established.

I recently secured from Mr. Holder Bean of the Dorsey Community a list of the Itawamba County postoffices of 1900, as shown by a postal guide of that year. This list of 38 postoffices showed a postoffice at each of the places on the attached map except there was no postoffice listed for Beans Ferry and White Springs. However, an advertisement in the Fulton Southern Herald of September 15, 1860, gives the address as White Springs, Mississippi, so evidently there was a postoffice there at that time.

In addition, there were 5 postoffices listed that are not shown on this map. These 5 were Angula, Cardsville, Reedsville, Jobe, and Young. I have found the location of the first 3 named and am still hunting for Jobe and Young.

In the northwest part of the county is Kirkville, where the postoffice was once kept in the store of Dr. R. D. "Dink" Kirk, grandfather of the pre-

sent Dr. Robert D. Kirk Jr. of Tupelo. In some letters written by Miss Jimmie Kirk, sister of Dr. Kirk, to my aunt in 1893 and 1894 she said "The mail has come and I must go over to the store and help put it up." I do not know how long there has been a postoffice there but the place was named for Dr. James Kirk, father of Dr. "Dink" Kirk.

In the early 1900's mail received at Fulton from Tupelo was carried to Kirkville by way of Rabunville, Ita, Cliff, Jerico, and on to Kirkville but I think this office also got mail from Baldwyn too. I understand that the people of the community took time about going to Baldwyn for the mail. This postoffice has been abandoned and the people now get mail on rural routes from Baldwyn and Marietta.

I have been able to find the exact location of the Cummings postoffice. Mr. Oscar Grimes, age 79 and Mr. Walter Farrar, age 89, of the Centerville Community think it was near the present Lakeland Church. There was a Dr. Cummings, and his father before him, who lived in what was and is known as the Stephens community near the present Stephens Cemetery. Mr. Grimes has one of his mothers school books which carries the inscription "Genira Stephens, 1861, Cummingsville, Mississippi. Her home at that time was near the Stephens Cemetery. Very likely the "ville" was dropped some time between 1861 and 1900.

In an article in The Itawamba County Times of January 28, 1960, Mrs. G. C. Dyer states "Near Walkers Bridge was one of the first postoffices, called Jerico. The mail had

previously been brought from Baldwyn to the Stoddard Ferguson home where Charlie Houston now lives. The Jerico mail was delivered from Fulton by Dozier Brothers who came by way of Mud Creek, Ryan, and crossed Walkers Bridge to Jerico."

Later the mail was carried over this route by Mr. John Young Cromeans and later by his son, Mr. Randel Cromeans. Mr. Ferguson kept this postoffice when the Cromeans delivered mail there. The Cromeans carried the mail on to Kirkville.

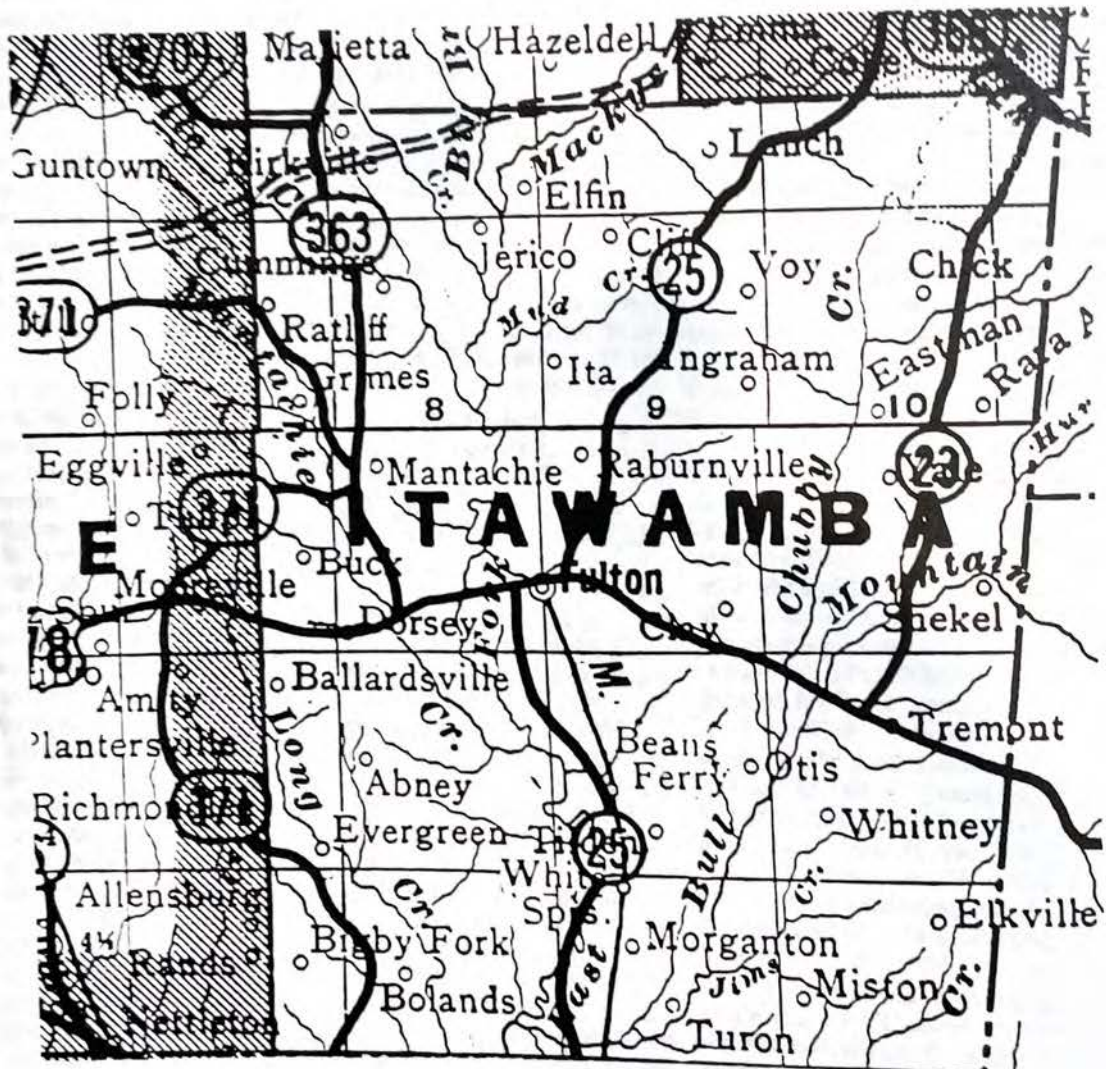
The Ratliff postoffice was kept by Mr. Ruel Compton in the store operated by him and his brother, Chap Compton. This postoffice was abandoned about 1931 or 1932 and mail is now received on Route 1 from Guntown.

Grimes Postoffice was in what is now known as the Union View Community. It was named for brothers, Messrs. Harmon Grimes and Jasper Grimes, old settlers of the community. It was kept at one time in a store operated by Mr. Neal West and the land where this store stood is now owned by Mr. Cecil Johnson. Mail was received about once or twice a week. The office was abandoned about 1905 or 1906 and the people of the community now get their mail from Dorsey.

The Mantachie office was kept by Mr. Andrew Bonds in a store he operated there. Mr. Grimes and Mr. Farrar say they probably got their mail about twice a week. The office was abandoned around 1905 and its patrons served by Guntown Route 1 and by a Dorsey route. The office was re-established there in recent years.

At one time, Mr. Will Ford, father of the late Dr. Lawrence Ford, carried mail from Guntown to Ratliff, Grimes and Mantachie and later it was carried by Messrs. Roddy and Hughey Carothers.

Buck Postoffice was kept in a store operated by Mr. Charlie Sheffield a short distance north of Fawn Grove Church and a short distance south of the road by this church. Their mail came from Dorsey.



Subject of this week's article.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued From Last Week

Mr. K. W. Gassaway of Monroe, Oklahoma, tells me that the Dorsey Postoffice was established in the 1880's or 1890's and that Mr. W. S. (Bet) Sheffield was appointed postmaster. He says that as far back as he can remember, the postoffice was across the road from Mr. Sheffield's house. This was a short distance north of the Fulton-Tupelo road as it was located then and north of the present Dorsey postoffice.

Some time after 1920, Mr. Sheffield built a postoffice building on the newly gravelled Fulton-Tupelo road near the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stidham and used it for the postoffice until Mr. Fred Martin was appointed postmaster in the late 1920's. Mr. Martin purchased the building from Mr. Sheffield and moved it to the present location which was then on the Bankhead Highway (Highway 78) but is now a short distance south of the present location of Highway 78. This building has been replaced by a larger one.

From about 1900, when the Buck postoffice was established, until September 15, 1905, there was a star route out of the Dorsey office carrying mail to Buck Postoffice.

In early spring of 1905, preparations began for rural route delivery from Dorsey postoffice to surrounding areas and on September 15, 1905, 3 routes began operation. Route 1 was carried by Mr. Earlie J. Sheffield, route 2 by Mr. Eddie L. Gray and Route 3 by Mr. William Chatham. Later when the automobile made longer routes possible, this was decreased to the present 2 routes now carried

by Mr. Orman Sheffield and Mr. James Grissom.

The establishment of these 3 rural routes caused the closing of the Buck, Ballardsville and Abney postoffices.

The Dorsey postoffice is the only postoffice west of the Tombigbee River in Itawamba County in continuous operation since 1900.

The Ballardsville postoffice was kept in the store operated by Mr. Alf Ballard and later by his son, Mr. George Ballard, in what is still known as the Ballardsville community. The mail was brought from Mooreville.

The Abney postoffice was in a store operated by Mr. Jess Little and was kept by his wife. At one time it was kept in Mr. Duke Martin's store with Miss Bell Martin working as postmaster. I do not know at which place it was kept first. Both these stores were in the present Greenwood Baptist Church community.

The Evergreen postoffice was kept in Mullins store, operated by Mr. John Mullins until about the end of 1901 when the store began operation as Mullins and Mullins (Mr. George Mullins Sr. and Mr. George Mullins, Jr.). This store building was destroyed by the tornado in the spring of 1924 after which the Evergreen Methodist Church was built at the location but a new church has been built recently at another location.

This postoffice was abandoned about 1905 after the establishment of rural routes from Dorsey and Nettleton. Part of the people formerly served by this postoffice get their mail on a Nettleton route and part on a Dorsey route.

Bigby Fork was one of the first postoffices established in

the county. Mr. Sam W. Tapscott in his book "Backward Glances" says "In 1836 the Government surveys were completed and old timers moved in to homestead all these lands around Bigby Fork. A man named Blanchard homesteaded Section 26, Township 11, Range 7, and Bigby Fork was founded with a postoffice and a store." We do not know in whose store or home this first postoffice was kept or who kept it but it continued as a postoffice until soon after 1900. About 1900 the office was kept in Mr. Pennals store which was across the road from the Walter Morrishome.

Mr. Tapscott tells how 102 people petitioned for a rural route to be established from Nettleton. This route 1 was established in 1902 or 1903 and the postoffice was abandoned but the voting precinct is still known as Bigby Fork.

Bolands was another postoffice established in the early days of the county. In my grandfather Greene's diary of 1862 he made the following entry: "Wednesday, November 5--This morning went to Bolands postoffice at J. G. S. Myers -- found no letters or papers -- returned home -- in the evening went to J. G. Conwills and carried letter to Mary Ann." In another entry of money spent he showed "Myers for stamps - 30¢" and at another place "6 stamps - 30¢." Mr. Myers daughter lives at that location now.

About 1900 this postoffice was kept in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wiygul near where Wiygul's Cemetery is and later it was moved to the store at Carolina.

Another postoffice west of Tombigbee River was the Cardsville office, not shown on the map. It was almost east of Bolands (shown on the map) and not very far from the river. For some time it was kept in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Rutledge and later moved to the store nearby.

The patrons of the Bolands and Cardsville office are now served by rural routes from Nettleton.

THE ITAWAMBA COUNTY TIMES, FULTON, MISSISSIPPI

If not called for in days, return to



Miss Ruthie Green,
Bigby Fork
Itawamba Co Miss

Subject of this week's article.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



CORRECTION: In last weeks, column, I stated that Mr. W. S. (Bet) Sheffield was the first postmaster at the Dorsey postoffice. I have learned that the first postoffice was in a store building near the present home of Mr. P. A. Martin, Sr. and near the present Dorsey postoffice. This office was kept by Mr. "Bill" Loden and later Mr. Sheffield was appointed as postmaster and operated the postoffice at his home.

During the last two weeks, we listed the postoffices west of the Tombigbee River and will now start "up" the other side of the river and county.

I have not been able to find out very much about the Turon postoffice but am told it was kept in the home or store of a Mr. Brasfield.

The Miston postoffice was kept by Miss Margaret Gilmore.

The Morganton postoffice was in the home of Mr. Sam Morgan of the New Salem Community and was kept by Mr. Morgan. This home is still standing on highway 25.

The Elksville Postoffice, near the Alabama line, was kept in the home of a Mr. Allen about 2 miles southeast of Hopewell Methodist Church.

Mail for Turon, Morganton, Miston and Elksville was brought from Amory and Mr. J. C. Whitehead, Sr. says that he thinks they got mail only once a week at Elksville.

In this same part of the county were the other two postoffices I had been unable to find, Young and Jobe.

Young was at the Dr. Harmon place which is between State Line Road and the Smithville - Tremont road. This postoffice was operated by Messrs. Tom and Ellie Gilmore about 1896.

Mr. Cliff Harrison says that he remembers that Jobe postoffice was in the Fourth district but he does not remember just where it was.

Whitney postoffice was near James Creek church but I have failed to find who kept it.

The Tilden postoffice was first established in the Jim Harrison home about 1 1/2 miles south of the present Tilden location. Mr. Harrison was the father of Mr. Cliff Harrison and the late Messrs. Willis, Noon and Edd Harrison and his home was about where the present home of his grandson, Mr. Joe Harrison is.

Later the postoffice was moved to a store operated by Dr. M. L. Reed and his son Robert (Bob) Reed at the present Tilden location.

A few miles north of Tilden and just south of Reeds Creek was the Reedsville postoffice, not shown on the map. In his book "A Reed Family in America" Mr. Forest Reed, in writing about his uncle, Mr. Samuel E. Reed said "After he married in 1886, he and his wife conducted a small postoffice there in the home of his father and mother. The name was Reedsville." This was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Reed. This house, built in 1872, is now owned by Mr. Forest Reed and has been re-stored. The pigeon holes for the mail are still in the house.

Of course Fulton was one of the first postoffices established in the county, soon after the county was organized. The mail carrier who brought the mail from Tupelo stayed at Fulton and it took a full day and sometimes part of the night to make the roundtrip on horseback to Tupelo and back.

In 1905 an additional trip between Tupelo and Fulton was established with that "run" leaving Tupelo early in the morning and getting to Fulton at noon. The star route carriers would then get the mail at noon and leave Fulton about 1 p.m. One would carry it as far east as Tremont, by way of Clay and Otis postoffices, another would carry it northeast by Ingraham to Eastman and probably part of the time to Rara Avis. One star route went from Fulton by Ita, Cliff, and Jerico to Kirkville. Mr. K. W. Gassaway, who brought the mail from Tupelo to Fulton, getting to Fulton about noon, says "Just think! The daily papers which were printed at Memphis, Tennessee, early that morning were read late that afternoon in the extreme eastern portion of Itawamba County. How about this being fine mail service for "horse and buggy days?"

The first rural route in the county and one of the first in the state was route 1 from Fulton. This route was started by the late Mr. Tom Harden, father of Messrs. Delmus and Lannan Harden of The Times. Delmus says that his father told him he walked over the territory to be served by the route and "worked it up" (evidently got names on a petition for the route) then when it was established and he began carrying it in 1901, he carried it on horseback for awhile, then got a buggy.

Route No. 2, carried by Mr. Randolph Harden, brother of Mr. Tom Harden, began operation in 1903. In 1916-1917 when I was teaching at Sandy Springs (now Ryan Community) we were on Route 3 from Fulton and got mail 3 times a week. Mr. Arthur Prestage met Mr. Randolph

Harden of Route 2 at Wallace Mill (which I believe was at Mud Creek but am not sure) and got the mail and delivered it on the route.

Otis postoffice was first in a store at the Arlander C. Cowden place and later moved to the store of Mr. J. L. Bookout.

Clay postoffice was in the Mr. Stark Roberts store and was operated by him.

The Tremont postoffice was once operated by Mr. Henry Stone, father of the late Dr. John Stone, across the road from his home and later some of the Spearmans began operating the postoffice and different members of this family have been operating it since then.

At one time a star route carrier carried mail from Fulton to Clay, Otis and Tremont but a number of years ago the former Tupelo-Fulton star route was extended to go on to Tremont.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6 1966



TOM HARDEN is pictured as he carried mail on Fulton's first mail route!

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Going north from Fulton, the next postoffice was Rabburnville, which was established in the middle 1880's and kept in the home of Mr. Green Raburn, father of the Rev. G. S. Raburn. This home was across the road from the present Mr. Guy Cockrell home. The office was moved to the home of Mr. W. A. (Bill) Rouse the latter part of 1897 and kept there until rural routes were established.

A few miles further north was the Ita postoffice. This was once kept in the home of a Mr. Watson then moved to the Mr. Eli Cromeans home where it was kept by his daughter, Miss Phenie Cromeans.

A short distance north of Mud Creek was the Cliff Postoffice, in the home of Mr. John Young Cromeans. Mrs. Luna Davis Cromeans tells me "Cliff postoffice was moved to my fathers home about 75 years ago. It was in danger of being discontinued because the postmaster was tired of it and was real old too. Later Mr. Aca Wallace took charge."

Mr. Cromeans and his son, Mr. Randall Cromeans, took the star route mail from Fulton to Kirkville by way of Rabburnville, Ita, Cliff, Lunch, and Jerico to Kirkville.

The Elfin postoffice is on the list of 1890 and is shown on the map but I cannot find anyone who can tell me who kept it. The map shows it just east of Macky's Creek and 3 or 3 1/2 miles northwest of Cliff.

Lunch postoffice, about 3 miles west of Salem Baptist church was established about 1848 and kept in the home of Mr. George Houston, father of Mr. Rotch Houston said that he and other members of the family helped keep the postoffice.

Ingraham postoffice was in the present Fairview community. It was once kept in the home of Mr. Jim Graham and later moved to the home of Dr. Charlie Graham where it was kept until discontinued.

Voy postoffice was near Salem church in the home of Mr. Tom Beam.

The Anguila postoffice, not shown on the map, was in the home of Dr. Copeland, father of the late Doctors Jim, A. A. (Dit), and Oscar Copeland. It was about 2 miles east of Salem Baptist Church.

Chick postoffice was in the home of Mr. Charlie Cleveland about a mile from the present Poplar Springs church. This office was across the road from the present home of Mr. Howard Martin.

Hodges, another office not shown on the map, was in the home of a Mr. Hodges about 1891 but am not sure where it was in 1900. This was between the present Banner community and Red Bay, Alabama.

The Shekel Postoffice, northeast of Tremont and near the Alabama line was at Lockridge mill and kept by Mr. A. D. Lockridge. Mr. Billy Hopkins brought the mail from Tremont to Shekel.

Yale postoffice served the pupils of the old Oakland Normal Institute and also the surrounding community. It was in Mr. Charlie Holly's store on the campus of the school.

The Eastman postoffice was once kept in a separate room in the ginhouse of Mr. Bert Maxcy at what was known as Maxcy's Mill. It was later moved to Mr. Luther Davis's store where he and his wife, Mrs. Luna Cromeans Davis kept it. This postoffice operated a number of years after the rural routes were established and had a route to-

ward the Fairview community which was carried by Mr. Wm. M. Chaffin and later by Mr. Cicero Graham. It was abandoned some time after 1920 and mail brought from Golden to serve the area once served by this office.

Rara Avis was near the present Mount Olive Methodist Church, Miss Carra Kennedy, sister of Dr. O. S. Kennedy kept the office until she married and it was then kept by Mrs. Charlie Alverson.

The Rev. G. S. Raburn tells me that he carried the star route mail from Fulton to Eastman and on to Rara Avis about 1902 and 1903 but Mrs. Davis said that when she helped her husband in the Eastman postoffice later, the mail did not go on to Rara Avis. Probably it was brought from Red Bay at that time.

Mrs. Davis and Mr. Houston tell me of another office, Tubby, not listed on the map or on the list of 1900. Mrs. Davis says it was kept in the home of a family named Williams about 1891. Mrs. Davis tells me of another office, Hood, located between Cliff and Red Bay and not shown on the map or list of 1900.

Of the people who kept or helped keep these old postoffices about 1900 or a little later, I have located only a few: Mrs. Luna Cromeans Davis of Belmont who helped with the Cliff and Eastman offices, Mr. Rotch Houston of near Fulton who helped with the Lunch office, Mrs. Iva Graham Woods of the Fairview community who helped her father in the Ingraham office and Mrs. Georgie Rouse Adams of Gore Springs, Mississippi, who helped her father, Mr. W. H. (Bill) Rouse in the Rabburnville office. I am sure

there are others living who helped.

Of the carriers, there are Mr. K. W. Gassaway of Monroe, Oklahoma, who brought the star route mail from Tupelo to Fulton 1904-1908 from where it was carried to most of the offices east of the Tombigbee river and the Rev. G. S. Raburn who carried the mail from Fulton to Eastman and Rara Avis in 1902-1903.

How times have changed! Then one had to go from a short distance to several miles for their mail which came to most offices 3 times a week but to some only once a week - now mail is delivered to their mailbox at their front door every weekday.

From 1901 until about 1906 or 1907 rural routes were established over a greater part of the county and replaced almost all the postoffices.

Itawamba had 38 postoffices in 1900 and has only 4 now, Dorsey, Mantachie, Fulton and Tremont, and the Mantachie office was re-established only a few years ago.

We now get mail brought into the county by rural routes from Golden, Belmont, Bexar, Alabama, Red Bay, Alabama, Smithville, Nettleton, Tupelo, Guntown, Baldwyn and Marietta.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Corrections and Additions:

Since preparing last week's column, I have learned that the Elfin Postoffice was kept in the home of Mr. John T. Franks. His daughter, Mrs. Lelia Franks Richardson of Fulton tells me that she and other members of the family helped keep this postoffice.

The postoffice at Rara Avis was kept by Miss Lillie Kennedy instead of Miss Carra Kennedy.

Someone recently told me I should write about the ash hopper.

Of course the young people do not know what you are talking about when an ash hopper is mentioned, but we older ones very well remember putting the ashes in them and especially pouring on the water when it was to run the lye.

People with large families and who kept fires in more than one fireplace during the winter built a large ash-hopper 3 to 5 feet square at the bottom and about 2 or more feet high. Smaller families, especially those who used only 1 fireplace most of the time, used 1 or more flour barrels with the bottom out or ash hoppers.

The square built hopper or oak barrels used as hoppers were placed on slanting bases. The top of these bases were covered with boards laid so that one or two grooves would catch the lye and it would run into containers.

The wood ashes were poured into these hoppers as soon as they were taken from the fireplaces and the hoppers are kept covered.

The soap was usually made in the spring after hog killing was over and fires were no longer kept. When time came for "running the lye", the children were put to work.

drawing water and pouring it on the hopper. I do not remember just how many buckets were put on the hopper but the amount depended on the size of the hopper and amount of ashes involved. A hole was dug out under the lower side of the base on which the hopper rested and the lye was caught in iron or enamel vessels--it would ruin tin vessels.

(Some of this lye was often used to make hominy then, too.)

To "clean the grease" the meat skins, scraps of meat, etc. were put in a thin bag and put in a washpot, barely covered with water and the water boiled to extract the grease then the sack of scraps was taken out and the grease allowed to cool, after which the cake of grease was lifted from the pot, leaving the water beneath it.

The poured up grease from frying everything from fish on was put in water and allowed to come to a boil so the scraps and dregs would sink to the bottom and the cake of grease then lifted off for use.

I do not know the proportion of grease to lye but the grease and lye were put in a wash pot and boiled together. The mixture was stirred from time to time with a board shaped like a flat ball-bat and when it reached the right thickness (tested by dipping the board in the soap and letting it drip back into the pot) it was put into barrels or half-barrels to age 2 to 3 months before it was used. If used before it aged, it was too strong and would take the skin from the hands.

This soap was especially good for scrubbing floors, especially the kitchen floor, and washday was often floor scrubbing day too for with water

being drawn from the well and heated in a washpot, one wanted to get full benefits from the hard to get waters.

Someone mentioned that I have not written about putting sand on the kitchen floor and I think this practice fits in well with the one just related.

Many people kept the kitchen floor covered with white sand, among them my aunt and grandmother whose kitchen and dining room were a short distance from the "big-house."

Much of my grandmothers cooking was done in the large fireplace at the end of the large kitchen. There was an iron beam built into the chimney and extending across the fireplace. Hooked over this beam were iron hooks from which iron pots were hung over the fire. Bread and potatoes were cooked on the hearth in bread ovens and potato ovens heated with coals beneath them and on top of the rimmed lids.

With wood being used in the fireplace and in the cookstove, a considerable amount of trash got onto the kitchen floor and they used a broom made of sage (sedge) grass. This sage grass was pulled when green and dried, then a bunch about 3 inches thick at the top was bound together with string, leaving a loop of string with which to hang it up by the side of the fireplace.

My sister and I enjoyed sweeping through the sand with these brooms but had to practice to keep from using too heavy a touch and sweeping the sand into piles, however, with a little practice, we learned the light touch to get the trash and leave the sand.

The floors of our home, as well as those of most of our friends, were of plain unpainted lumber. When hot grease splashed on to the kit-

chen floor, it sank into the unpainted wood and was hard to remove. We often sprinkled white sand over the area around the stove the night before we planned to scrub the floor or at least a few hours before, and let it stand. It seemed to absorb the grease. When we scrubbed the floor, we left the sand on it and it helped scrub up the grease just as scouring powder helps in scrubbing cooking vessels, etc. now.

When ready to scrub the floor, one poured "dabs" of the soft soap around over the floor (and sand if any there) then put on the wash water and scrubbed with a shuck mop or some other type of mop. We did not have string mops. To make the shuck mops, one bored large holes in a thick block of wood fastened to a handle and pulled bunches of shucks that had been wet in hot water through these holes, leaving the "stub" or part where the shucks were joined together at the top. After the shucks were dry, they would not pull out. (We had a mop made of old gin brushes fastened to a block of wood with a handle to it.)

After scrubbing the floor with sand, lots of rinsing was necessary to get the sand off and woe to the child who walked across it before it was dry for the footprints were hard to remove after the sand was dry. Result -- one very white floor!

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



My father, J. A. H. (Jim) Greene, was the first person to sell caskets and coffins in Fulton and was the only dealer for over 20 years.

We moved from the Evergreen community to Fulton in December of 1900 and he opened a blacksmith shop and coffin place in the building where the Fulton Dry Cleaners business is now.

He got permission from the owner of the building, Mrs. Sarah Cummings, to remove part of the floor in the back of the building and this was the part used as a blacksmith shop. He did not run the blacksmith shop very long but replaced the floor that had been removed and put all of his time on the casket and coffin business. He made all the coffins and caskets for several years as very few people had the means with which to buy the factory made caskets and he would not have sold enough to justify him to keep a stock of them. Those who could afford them, bought them at Tupelo or other similar size towns.

To get the right kind of lumber, he often had it sawed especially for him by some of the small mills over the county. Much of it was popular. He would sometimes go to the mill and stay several days supervising the kiln-drying of the lumber.

Probably some of you are wondering what a coffin is. Many people long past grown have never seen a coffin as we knew it years ago. The coffins were of wood and were about a foot wide at each end and curved out to about 18 or 20 inches wide about 1/3 of the distance between the head and foot then gradually decreased in width until they reached the width of about a foot at the bottom end.

My father would glue the dried lumber together to make a piece as wide as the depth of the coffin. At about 1/3 the distance from one end, he would saw crosswise parallel cuts almost through the lumber at a number of places. The sawed places were about 3/4 to 1 inch apart and this sawed area would be about 18 to 24 inches wide. He would then pour boiling water on the inside or sawed part and bend the lumber around a form to form the "rounded bend" and clamp it in shape until it dried.

After the side pieces were thoroughly dry, he would nail them to the bottom which had been sawed in the curve shape to fit the curved sides. The top was built up of 2 or 3 layers usually 2, with the middle part of the bottom layer sawed out to cut down on the weight. The top section of the lid was in two parts so that the upper part could be removed at the funeral for viewing the body. There was a sawed out oval which came over the face of the corpse and in this was a glass or chiffon covered slide.

The coffin was painted, sometimes in a grained effect to imitate mahogany or other lumber, and then often had gold striping a short distance from the top and bottom edges of the side and on the lid.

The caskets were made as the coffins were except that the sides were straight as caskets are now and the lids were often of 3 layers.

The caskets were sometimes painted or often covered with cloth, either of a material called doeskin or of a much nicer material as plush or broadcloth.

There were calls for many more caskets for small children or babies than now. Many

children died of dysentery, especially during the summer months, and also of pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and other childrens diseases. As everybody had open woodburning fireplaces then and no kind of screens before them to keep children from falling in the fire, children sometimes were burned to death.

There was one size casket we seldom sold, probably every 10 or 15 years and that was a 5-foot size. It seemed that children did not get sick and die at that age but now with so many automobile accidents, I understand this size is often sold.

After the coffins and caskets were painted or covered, they were put in boxes and kept until called for and were then trimmed.

"Trimming" a coffin or casket consisted of putting in the padding in the bottom and covering it and the inside sides of the casket or coffin with white cotton cloth then a fancy embossed lining of white cotton or silk was tacked to the top of the casket or coffin to fall down to the bottom of the box.

Single handles were put on the sides (3 on each side for adult caskets and 2 for childrens), a nameplate and cap-lift on the top and the thumb-screws that held the lid on were put in. Under each thumb-screw was a plate know as an escutcheon. My mother, sister and I helped my father cover and trim the caskets and often trimmed them when he was sick or away.

Often people would come for these about midnight or between then and daylight, and in the winter time when the building was cold, it was a great task to trim them by lamplight in a cold building as the only heat was an open fireplace at the back end of the building.

In 1907 we bought the building and my mother moved her millinery store into the front of the building with the casket business being in the back.

After we replaced the wooden building with a brick building in 1924 we had a little better heating facilities.

After a few years of making all his coffins and caskets people were getting along much better financially and we used factory made caskets for more of the trade, however, my father continued to make one inexpensive casket for adults until his death in 1932 for we could trim it with extension handles and very nice lining and sell it for about what it would cost us wholesale and, although he did not make much profit on it, it provided a casket for those who could not afford to pay very much for one.

He continued to make many of the infants and childrens caskets for the factory made ones were much more expensive than those he made and there was a great need for the cheaper ones.

In some communities, when someone died whose family was not able to buy a casket, someone in the community would make the casket.

We kept the cloth for covering the caskets, lining, handles, etc. and the people who were making the casket would come or send to us for them. them in the Fairview Community and Mr. Querious Roberts in the Mantachie Community; I do not know who made them in other communities but we sold materials for other communities too.

It seemed that they always came for the trimmings, etc. at midnight or 2:30 a.m. and for several years before my father's death, I would get up and go to town to sell these materials.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1966

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The present home of Mrs. R. F. (Bob) Senter was built in the early 1900's.

Mr. J. S. (Jim) Hudson who had served as sheriff of the county 1896 through 1899 built the house some time in the early 1900's, probably about 1902. We find where he acquired the south half of the block on which the house is located in September, 1901, but do not find when he acquired the north half of the block and this is the part the house is on.

The Hudson family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Leema, Owen, Sanders, Jewel and a baby whose name and sex I do not remember. He sold the house and block of land to Mr. R. V. Waldrep by deed of January 17, 1905.

Mrs. Waldrep tells me that they moved into the house April 17, 1905 and the Hudson family moved out the same day, going to Snyder, Oklahoma, to establish their new home. It was to be a new home in a new country but a few weeks later, on May 10, a tornado struck Snyder and killed Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Owen, Jewel and the baby. Lema and Sanders returned to Itawamba County a short time later to make their home with an uncle, Mr. Sam Hudson of the New Salem Community.

The Waldrep family at that time consisted of one daughter, Eula, and 2 sons, Eugene and Floyd.

Mr. T. A. (Tom) Senter who began serving as Chancery Clerk for the county in January, 1908, purchased the land and house from Mr. Waldrep by deed of January 3, 1908 and moved into the house soon afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldrep and family moved into another house in town and lived there until Mr. Waldrep could dispose of his goods in his store and then moved to the new town of Red Bay, Alabama in September, 1908.

The Senter family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Senter, Charlie and Alice and later Charlie married Miss Vona Dulaney and brought his bride to live in the house also.

Mr. Senter died on January 2, 1915 while serving his second term of office as Chancery Clerk and his son, Charlie died on January 28 of the same year both of pneumonia.

Mrs. Senter and daughter, Miss Alice, moved into the home of Mrs. Senter's daughter a short time after these two deaths and the home was rented to different ones until Mr. Senter's heirs sold it to Mr. J. A. (Jim) Senter by deed of September 6, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Senter and family lived there only a short time, selling the house to Mr. R. F. (Bob) Senter by deed of June 26, 1920. The Jim Senter family consisted of 3 sons, Hershel (killed with his wife in the Tupelo tornado), Grady and Paul, and 2 daughters, Corinne (deceased) and Wilma.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Senter moved into the house soon after purchasing it and reared their family there. This family consisted of 3 sons, Robert Willis Senter (deceased), Dr. Jack Senter now living in Belmont, and Mr. Billie Senter of Fulton, and 2 daughters, Mrs. Buck Sprayberry (Frances) and Mrs. Johnny Chism (Virginia Ann), both of whom con-

tinued to live in Fulton. Mr. Senter died March 20, 1961 and Mrs. Senter continues to live in the home.

It is interesting to note that the home has had only 5 owners during its lifetime of over 60 years. The first two left to open stores in new towns and one of these, Mr. R. V. Waldrep and wife still live in what was then the new town of Red Bay, Alabama.

The other 3 owners, all Senters, were related and have owned the house a total of 58 years. Mrs. Bob Senter is the only "Senter - owner" now living.

Another interesting fact is that members of two families who have owned the house have been killed in tornadoes.

Several years ago, a lot of the northwest corner of the block was sold off and is now occupied by Bob's Flower Shop.

In addition, the Piggly Wiggly Market occupies part of the land on the west side and southwest corner of the block and service station occupies part of that on the north side.

The house is substantially the same as when it was built over 60 years ago.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



The home we are writing about this week was the home of the William Baylus Bourland family a number of years and is now owned by Mrs. John Burdine and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Johnson.

The 80 acres of land making up the farm and described as the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 11, Range 9 and the north half of this same quarter section were acquired by Mr. J. S. Bourland, grandfather of Mr. W. B. Bourland from Mr. John A. Ritchie by deed of March 11, 1851.

Mr. Bourland had already acquired the adjoining northwest quarter of Section 7 on October 4, 1836 by patent from the Government.

According to some of the family records, Mr. J. S. Bourland was in Monroe County at the time of the 1820 census and after the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians he came to Itawamba County. The county was organized in 1836 and Mr. Bourland was president of the first Board of

Police of the county. The deed to land for the town of Fulton was made to Mr. Bourland as President of the Board of Police.

Mr. Bourland also acquired other land adjoining these two tracts already described and in 1867 deeded the SW 1/4 of Section 6 and other land to his son, Dr. E. C. Bourland.

Dr. E. C. Bourland's son, William Baylus Bourland, married Miss Edora E. Rutledge in 1878 and in January 1879 he acquired 2 acres of land in Section 1, Township 11, Range 8 from Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bean and Mrs. Powell.

Soon after acquiring the 2 acres of land, they built their first home on it. This house consisted of one large log room and a smaller room, later a hallway and one or more rooms were added, the log room was ceiled and tongue and grooved lumber put on the outside. Gradually other rooms were added until the house consisted of 6 rooms

with a porch across the front.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bourland acquired the S 1/2 acres on which their home was built by deed of December 28, 1890 from his father, Dr. E. C. Bourland.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourland reared their family of 9 children at this home. They were Messrs. Valentine E. W. Chester, Henry S., A. Carroll and J. Leroy and Mrs. Ida Bourland Leech, Mrs. Cora Bourland Hartsell, Mrs. Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox, and Mrs. Tranle Bourland Bean of whom Messrs. Valentine Bourland of Florida, Dr. Henry S. Bourland of Drexel Hills, Pennsylvania, Mr. W. Chester Bourland of Fulton, Mr. J. Leroy Bourland of Aberdeen and Mrs. Jeffie Mae Bourland Cox of near Knoxville, Tennessee are still living.

One of the characteristics of Mr. W. B. Bourland remembered by his many friends was his love of singing in the old sacred harp. The home Mr. and Mrs. Bourland maintained was one of hospitality and with so many young people "growing up" there was constant "company" there. They were a couple who radiated cheerfulness and good feeling toward their fellow men.

About 1912 Mr. Bourland built and moved into another home a short distance from this original home and for some time Mr. Leroy Bourland lived in the "old house."

Mr. W. B. Bourland died in September of 1922 and the heirs sold the house and 80 acres of land to Leroy Bourland by deed of June 26, 1923.

On August 15, 1929 Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Bourland sold the house and land to Mr. D. D. Dulaney. Part of this land that had been in the Bourland family 50 years and part 78 years.

Mr. D. D. Dulaney and family moved into the house and lived there several years, then sold the land to their son, Mr. Burks Dulaney but Burks did not live there. He rented the land then, or soon afterwards to Mr. and Mrs. John Burdine. Mr. and Mrs. Burdine bought the land from Mr. Burks Dulaney by deed of November 2, 1946 and they continued to live there until Mr. Burdine's death a few years ago.

Since that time, Mrs. Burdine has made her home with her children and rented the home and farm. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Bobbie Johnson.



Subject of this week's article.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



EXPLANATION:

In last week's column I failed to mention that the Bourland home was in the Cardsville community of this county.

This week's column and the following ones for several weeks are also "digging up information" columns instead of "remembered events."

When I prepared a history of the Fulton Methodist Church in 1935, I was unable to secure any information prior to 1870, the date of the organization of the North Mississippi Conference.

The recent book "A History of North Mississippi Methodism 1820-1900" by Dr. Gene Ramsey Miller, gave me the information from the first pastor in Fulton until 1870.

In Col. Clayton's Column "Pen Pictures" in the Tupelo Journal in 1905 or 1906 he stated "When we came in 1840, I do not think there was a church in the county unless it was in Fulton and do not think there was a church building there. The Indians had left in 1836 and 1837.

"The Methodists have always pursued the policy of having a preacher on the ground as soon as the cabins were built or tents erected. Most of the preachers farmed for a living and preached on Sunday."

Dr. Miller points out that the first preachers in this part of the country were sent from the Alabama Conference and stated "Bull Mountain Mission of the Alabama Conference was located north of Smithville and that appointment of 1838 covered an area in North Mississippi and Alabama. The following year, Fulton replaced Bull Mountain in the appointment list."

The Town of Fulton had been established in 1837 so the circuit rider was on the scene almost as soon as the houses were built. Probably there were local preachers who held services before the circuit riders were assigned by the conference.

The Rev. John Gilmore was the pastor of the Bull Mountain Mission in 1838 and the Rev. Thomas D. Barr was the first preacher listed for the Fulton Circuit (1839).

The Rev. Wilson Moore of the Alabama Conference was listed as the pastor in 1840. This territory was transferred from the Alabama Conference to the Memphis Conference in 1840 and their minutes show a Rev. William MacLin as pastor in 1840. Evidently the Alabama conference pastor served until conference time and the Memphis conference pastor served the remainder of the year, or maybe he was "on the ground" earlier.

Pastors assigned to Fulton from 1841 until 1864 were as follows: 1841-the Rev. Daniel W. Garrard; 1842-none listed; 1843-the Rev. Jonathan White; 1844-the Rev. Pleasant Yell. I can imagine the fun mischievous boys (and probably girls and adults too) had with his name and can almost hear them saying something about "a pleasant yell"; 1845-the Rev. J. C. Holland and the Rev. Willie W. Whitby; 1846-the Rev. D. O. Andrews; 1847-the Rev. Christenberry Lee; 1848-the Rev. Daniel Tabb; 1849-the Rev. Reuben Ellis; 1850-the Rev. C. C. Glover; 1851-the Rev. J. M. Hampton; 1852-the Rev. Ferdinand L. Steel and the Rev. Thomas A. Ware; 1853-the Rev. Isham G. Hearn and the Rev. E. Ro-

berts; 1854-the Rev. Edward B. Plummer and the Rev. John A. Miller; 1855-the Rev. Andrew J. Lee and the Rev. Thomas T. Smothers; 1856-the Rev. Stephen W. Carson; 1857-the Rev. Jesse S. Smotherman; 1858-the Rev. A. C. Smith; 1859-the Rev. B. H. Bishop; 1860-the Rev. Robert Gilderoy Porter; 1861-the Rev. Henry B. Covington and 1862-the Rev. Robert Gilderoy Porter again; 1863-1864-The Rev. Wm. L. Keistler.

We have no record of why 2 different pastors were shown as serving the same year. Probably a change was caused by the illness or death of the pastor serving or that he left for some reason. Too, when changes are necessary in other churches, a shifting of pastors occurs in several churches.

During this period of the Methodist Church, the prospective members were not admitted into full membership when they offered themselves for membership but went through a "probationary period."

At this time, the slaves belonged to the churches with their "white folks" except in some places "colored missions" had been established and the number of these missions grew from year to year until after the Civil War when the ex-slaves withdrew from the white Methodist churches and established their own churches.

We have found the minutes of the annual conferences from 1858 through 1863 and in checking the membership of the Fulton Circuit, find there was a wide variance of figures from year to year.

The minutes of the fall, 1858, conference show Fulton Circuit had 367 white members, 10 white probationary members, 25 colored members and 10 probationary

colored members. The 1859 minutes showed 338 white members, 22 white probationary members, 22 colored members and 0 probationary colored members. The 1860 reports showed only 134 white members, 24 probationary white members, 10 colored members and 10 probationary colored members while the 1861 and 1862 reports showed approximately the same number then in 1863 the numbers jumped up to show 332 white members, 147 probationary white members, 137 colored members and no probationary colored members.

We have no idea what territory the Fulton circuit covered and how many churches or congregations were included. The churches for this area as shown on these minutes were Aberdeen station, Aberdeen Circuit, Fulton Circuit, Itawamba Circuit (1840-1848) and this was evidently changed to the Richmond Circuit 1849-1867. A church organized about 1 mile northwest of Baldwyn in 1848 was known as Carrollville but this church was moved to Baldwyn and known as Baldwyn church about 1860. This circuit probably served what is part of the present county of Itawamba.

As we cannot find any new circuits or churches shown in the present County of Itawamba during the period of 1859 through 1863, we cannot account for the big difference in figures reported from 1859 through 1863 except that somebody did not keep their figures straight or some of the congregations were transferred to the Richmond Circuit or the Baldwyn Circuit during part of this time then transferred back to the Fulton Circuit.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued from last week.

Continuing from our last week's listing of pastors of the Fulton Circuit, we find the following serving while still under the watch-care of the Memphis Conference: 1863-64, the Rev. Wm. L. Keistler; 1865, not listed; 1866-67, the Rev. Hartwell H. Thacker; 1868, the Rev. Isaac N. Rives; 1869, the Rev. S. D. Worsham; 1870, not known.

On November 30, 1870, the first meeting of the North Mississippi Conference was held in the Methodist Church at Water Valley, Mississippi, with Bishop Doggett presiding. This newly organized conference covers approximately the north half of the state.

This conference was launched in a period in which many changes were taking place in the church, especially in the administrative part. One important change was in the area of lay leadership. Laymen were first represented in this first session of the North Mississippi Conference. This was also the first time that the laymen and clerical delegates (preachers) met in open session, that is, open to the public. Heretofore, all business portions of the conference had been held in private.

Beginning in 1871, the pastors of the Fulton Circuit were: 1871-72, the Rev. Sam C. Stone; 1873-74, the Rev. J. W. Perry; 1875-76, the Rev. Peter Fleming; 1877, the Rev. L. D. Worsham; 1878, the Rev. G. W. Gordon; 1879, the Rev. E. C. Kilgore; 1880, the Rev. H. L. Vaughn; 1881, the Rev. E. C. Foust; 1882, the Rev. J. M. Barnes; 1884-86, the Rev. W. S. Shipman; 1887-88, the Rev. G. W. Gordon; 1889-91, the Rev. J. A. Whitehurst; 1892, the Rev. W. W. Williams; 1893, the Rev. R. Sargent; 1894-96, the Rev. T. H. Dor-

sey; 1897, the Rev. J. A. Poe; 1898, the Rev. J. R. Willson; 1899, the Rev. M. L. Ward (supply) and 1900, the Rev. E. D. Craddock (supply).

This listing of 1871-1900 are the appointments as shown by the Conference journals of these years but probably some of these pastors assigned to the circuit did not serve and were replaced by others and their names do not appear.

We do not know when the first building was erected but those who worshipped in it said it was northwest of the present sanctuary near the present home of Mrs. A. T. Cleveland.

About 1880, Mr. M. C. Cummings built, equipped and gave to the Methodists a large frame, 1 room building on Main Street. This building was built by Mr. John Morse and was used until 1930 when it was torn down and replaced by the present building. In its day, it was one of the best church buildings in the area.

Mr. B. Y. Cummings, a great-nephew of Mr. Cummings, told me the following story regarding the building of this church: "Mr. Cummings went to one of the leading and wealthier men of the church and told him that he thought they should have a nicer building for the Lords House and that he was starting around to find out how much each one would give and the man replied 'You can put me down for \$5.00.' This made Mr. Cummings so mad that he tore up the list and said he would build the church himself."

A sketch of the church would not be complete without telling something of that consecrated christian, Mr. Malachi C. Cummings, usually known as "Uncle Mack." He

was one of the first settlers in Fulton and one of the largest land owners and slave owners of the county but used his wealth for others. Although he and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Rogers Cummings, had no children of their own, they helped rear several orphan children, keeping some of them for only a few years until they could care for themselves and some of them for several years. "Uncle Mack" was a loyal member of the church and served as superintendent of the Sunday School until resigning at the age of 76 but continued to attend Sunday School and church services until a short time before his death on April 28, 1895 at the age of 85.

The deed to the church property, made August 10, 1880, to Mr. E. S. Betts, Mr. Newman Cayce, Dr. J. M. Walker and Mr. W. P. Weaver, Trustees, is recorded in deed book 26, page 155. The deed described the property as Block 10, inside donation, Town of Fulton. (Although the deed is dated in 1880, several sources give the date of the building of the church as 1878).

Although Block 10 consisted of 4 lots, when we came here in December 1900, three of the lots were used for a house, a barn, and a garden, and have been in private ownership since then, leaving 1 lot for the church.

There has been a lot of discussion as to how these lots "got away" from the church, one story being they were sold for taxes. Deed book 26 page 209 shows that this block of 4 lots was deeded to Mr. Cummings by the State on February 26, 1880.

Some preachers in recent years have lambasted us strongly for "setting here and not taking enough interest in our church property to keep it

from being sold" when the fact is that Mr. Mack Betts built a house on the property, lived in it and died there while Mr. Cummings was still living.

I have failed to find a deed to Mr. Betts but feel that he must have received a deed to it from the trustees of the church, anyway, the 3 lots became separated from the church lot while Mr. Cummings was living.

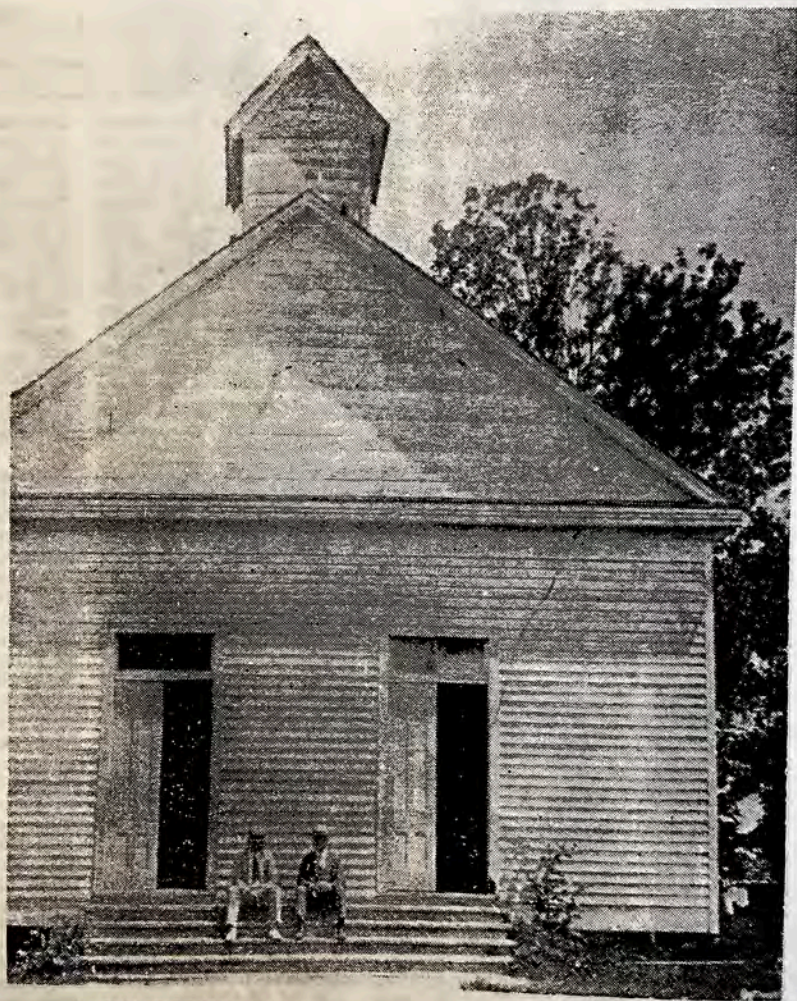
I am putting this into the record for the benefit of those who have heard different stories about how this property "got away."

On the day that Mr. Cummings deeded this church to the Methodist Church, the trustees made him a deed to the whole church property for a consideration of \$50.00. This property was described as Block 2, inside donation, town of Fulton and is recorded in deed book 26, page 154.

We have failed to find any Sunday School records further back than 1885. In 1885 there were 5 classes and usually 25 to 30 people present. In 1887 there were 8 classes with 30 to 40 present, 1890, 8 classes with 35 on roll and in 1891, 6 to 7 teachers with 42 to 45 on roll. The offerings ranged from 25¢ to 85¢ and expenditures were for coal oil for lamps, janitor (\$1.00 per month) and literature.

Remember that at this time, this was the only church here and all denominations worshipped together in the one Sunday school. Preachers of other denominations often preached there too.

In checking the Sunday school rolls of the 1880's and 1890's, we found only a few women outside of teachers attending Sunday school and now in most Sunday schools, there are many more woman than men.



IN THIS PICTURE you will see the Church building built and deeded to Fulton Methodist Church in 1880 and used until 1957. The men seated on the steps are Attorney E. V. Cummings of Ft. Worth, Texas and Dr. Hatch Cummings of Hearne, Texas, two of the orphans cared for by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



History of Fulton Methodist Church--Continued from last Week.

We know that 5 of the Sunday School pupils listed in the 1891 and 1892 classes are still living. They are Mrs. Irene Betts Wiygul of Florida, Mrs. Bernice Baldrige Barker of Florence, Alabama, Mrs. Ripple Baldrige of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Mrs. Ollie Walton Waldrup and Mrs. Maggie Walton Waldrup of Red Bay, Alabama.

In Dr. Miller's book "A History of North Mississippi Methodism, 1820-1900" she stated that 1890 was significant in the revival movement and named Fulton as one of the places at which "spectacular revivals" were held. We have failed to find the church records of that date and ascertain how many were added to the church that year.

Among the "human interest" happenings of the period of 1890-1900 there are several I have heard related.

The Rev. Thomas H. Dorsey, who was pastor from 1894 through 1896, married Miss Lizzie Lee Cayce, daughter of Judge Newnan Cayce on December 19, 1894.

The church was heated by 2 woodburning stoves just in front of the benches on the east and west sides of the church and near the altar rail. As the wedding party turned from the altar after the wedding ceremony, one of the stove pipes fell but no one was burned.

Another wedding incident was when Miss Emma Pettus Newbold and Mr. Allen Lane Mayfield were married in the church on January 3, 1900 with the Rev. S. B. Myers officiating. Miss Josephine Howard, daughter of Dr. Howard, was to play the wedding march but someone did something to the organ stops or some in-

terior parts of the organ; when she started to play, the music that resulted was not the harmonious music expected but discord.

So far as I can find out or remember, there were no more church weddings during the lifetime of that building, which was torn down in 1930.

At one of the annual conferences in the early 1930's, a Brother Raper who had served churches near Fulton told me of an incident of the 1890's too. The young people would often ask a local preacher near town to preach on Sunday afternoon so they would have somewhere to go. One Sunday afternoon while he was on his knees praying they all tiptoed out of the church and watched through the windows to see what he would do when he got up off his knees and missed his congregation. As the young people made up the congregation, when he found them all gone, he put his Bible under his arm and went home. They never had the face to ask him to preach again. When Brother Raper told me about the incident, I guessed who one or two of the people were and he told me I had guessed right and named several others. (I was able to guess because I had heard of other mischievous things they had done).

One of the women was at our home after I heard of the incident and I asked her in the presence of some of her children if she remembered the time they tiptoed out of the church when Brother _____ was praying and she immediately asked who had told me about the incident and added "Why did you tell it before my children? I had been telling them I was always good and you have spoiled it by telling off on me." Then she told how funny the preacher looked when

he found his congregation gone.

The records show that the Rev. Robert Gilderoy Porter was pastor here in 1860 and 1862 but I believe he served at least part of some other year here after that. I met his daughter at Starkville several years ago and she told me an incident that evidently happened the 1890's. Brother Porter was pastor at Starkville and several young ladies from Fulton came down to visit the Porter family and attend commencement exercises at A & M College.

At that time, the Methodist Church very strongly opposed dancing and part of the commencement program consisted of a dance at the college. Mrs. Porter had arranged a "quiet party" for those who did not dance.

The afternoon before the dance, the visiting young ladies were making their plans to go to the dance. Mrs. Porter told them that "no one is going from this Methodist Parsonage to a dance" and that she would call a livery stable hack and have them and their things carried to a hotel and they could attend from there. They did not want to go to the hotel and finally decided to stay there and attend the party instead of going to the hotel and attending the dance from there. There was much drinking at the dance that night and then the young ladies were very glad they did not go. Brother Porter's daughter told me the names of the young ladies and they were those I had heard old timers mention as being young ladies here in the 1890's. I feel that Brother Porter was probably at Fulton not so long before the 1890's or was a presiding elder for this district about that time or the young ladies would not have known them well enough to have visited them for the commencement.

I might add here that the "Papa" in the book "Papa was a Preacher" written by Miss Alynne Porter, was a cousin of the Rev. Gilderoy R. Porter and named one of his sons, Gilderoy, for him.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



History of the Fulton Methodist Church--Continued from last week.

Records show that the pastors of the Fulton Circuit from 1901 through 1920 were: 1901, the Rev. J. W. Ramsey; 1902-1903, the Rev. J. H. Ingram; 1904-1905, the Rev. Durrett is listed, however, for some reason, the Rev. L. W. Cain was sent to Fulton in July of 1905. Mrs. Bob Steele of Fulton, a granddaughter of the Rev. Cain, has given me a copy of a letter her grandfather wrote his wife and children from Tupelo on July 3, 1905, stating that he had been assigned to Fulton by "Brother Mitchell the Presiding Elder," had preached at the District Conference at Houston the previous Saturday, had spent Sunday night in Tupelo and "would reach Fulton tonight." Very likely he was traveling by horseback and it would take practically the entire day to reach Fulton. 1906-1907, the Rev. J. W. Cummings; 1908, the Rev. W. W. Martin; 1909, the Rev. A. L. Davenport; 1910-1911, the Rev. D. R. McDougal; 1912-1913, the Rev. J. W. York; 1914-1915, the Rev. J. R. Murff; 1916, the Rev. J. W. York; 1917-1918, the Rev. A. F. Moore; 1919, the Rev. R. B. Craig, and 1920, the Rev. W. C. Mattox. From the best information I have, the Rev. W. C. Mattox is the only one of these former pastors now living.

There are three annual events of most of these years that I remember very distinctly.

One of these was the "Children's Day" exercises, usually held the 4th Sunday in May each year. How we would practice the speeches, songs, drills, and pantomimes for weeks before! Then on that day,

each of the little girls would have a new white dress but I don't remember the kind of clothes the little boys wore. From the early 1900's until about 1910, as best I remember, most of our "Sunday dresses" were of white embroidery and as we grew older, during the last 10 years of this period, we used more originality in choosing our dresses for this occasion.

The children's day program was followed by dinner on the ground in the courtyard and singing that afternoon. (That was the one time a year the grocery men stocked loaf bread for their customers and the one time a year we had it to eat.) I believe the dinner and singing were discontinued some time before 1920.

Another event, usually in June, was the Sunday School picnic. This was held at Cummings Mill on Cummings Creek about a mile north of town. The stores closed and everyone went to the picnic. Those who had buggies, surries and wagons went in them and carried the lunches of those who did not have conveyances. Many of those without conveyances walked while others rode with their friends.

Attorney W. A. Nabers, who was Superintendent of the Sunday school during the early years of this period, would get all the children down to the creek crossing near the mill, tell us to pull off our slippers and get in wading--and how we enjoyed that wad and splashing with Mr. Nabers looking on and happy because we were so happy. Later in the day, usually after lunch, we would visit the millhouse where the miller would turn on the water and grind some corn into meal to show us how

it was done and the shaking of the millhouse while the meal was being ground was what we remembered most. I think these picnics were abandoned about 1914 or 1915 but am not sure.

(In checking over the Sunday school records of 1892, we find that May 20 was the date set for the picnic and that Mr. Cummings mill was the unanimous selection for the place.)

Another annual event was the Christmas tree at the church building and this tree was for the community. We practiced a few speeches at school and the girls strung popcorn at recess for decorating the tree. The church was lighted by coal-oil lamps on the walls and suspended from the ceilings. Some years there were candles on the tree. The only decoration was the yards and yards of popcorn. Many of the presents, such as dolls, were not wrapped but were hung around over the tree and furnished part of the decoration. I don't know when these community Christmas trees were discontinued but know there was one in 1912 and there were probably a few later than that.

In checking the Sunday School records, we find that in April, 1903, there were 27 pupils enrolled, in October, 1909, 49 were enrolled and in December, 1913, 72 were enrolled.

From checking the quarterly conference records for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1914, we find there were 5 churches on the Fulton Circuit but were unable to find exactly how much was paid by Fulton church each year.

The quarterly conference report for the end of 1912 showed 379 members in the

5 churches, New Salem, Fulton, Friendship, Van Buren and Hardens Chapel. A check of the Fulton church records shows there were 2 grown men, 2 boys and 21 women and girls resident members at the end of 1917 and 10 men and boys and 32 women and girls resident members at the end of 1920.

The quarterly conference report for the end of 1912 showed \$300 assessed for the support of the pastor in charge and that only \$180.00 was paid for the year. This circuit was then a "mission circuit" and the salary paid by the members was supplemented by conference.

The pastor's report at the 4th quarterly conference in 1914 stated "A good many of our people insist they do not believe in missions -- those who do believe in missions don't believe in them very strong, to - with, only from a dime to 25¢ worth." (This was for the entire year.)

The Methodist Church building, the only church building in the town, was used by all denominations until the Baptist Church organized their own Sunday school and church in 1917. For several years before that, the Rev. J. F. Benson, an elderly Baptist preacher, had a regular preaching day in the church building. For several years he could not see to read the scriptures and Mr. J. A. Greene, a Methodist, read his scriptures for him but later Brother Benson had his "second eyesight" and was able to read his own scriptures.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In writing of the period of 1900 through 1920, I overlooked telling of the organization of a Ladies Aid Society in the spring of 1913 for the purpose of earning money for painting the old frame building.

Their first money raising event was serving home-made ice cream to the teachers at the teachers' examination the first Friday in April, 1913, when they made a little over \$13.00.

The women of the church continued to work in raising money for various projects and it would be interesting to know how many quilts have been quilted, how many gallons of ice cream and the number of chicken dinners and oyster dinners sold by these women.

In January, 1927, a Womens Missionary Society was organized to replace the Ladies Aid and since the consolidation of 3 branches of the Methodist Church, this is now known as the Womens Society of Christian Service. The money now raised through different types of work and money contributed by the members goes not only for local work of the church but to work of the Methodist church over the entire world.

Pastors serving the Fulton Circuit from 1921 through 1951 are as follows: 1921, The Rev. L. Betterton; 1922, The Rev. M. B. Williams; 1923, The Rev. W. C. Newman; 1924, The Rev. A. Y. Brown; 1925, The Rev. M. A. Burns; 1926-27, The Rev. E. C. Driskell; 1928, The Rev. R. G. A. Carlisle; 1929-31, The Rev. W. R. Goudelock; 1931-35, The Rev. W. L. Atkins; 1936-39, The Rev. W. W. Hartsfield; 1940-42, The Rev. Marlin McCormick; 1943-45, The Rev. E. L. Jernigan; 1946-1951, The Rev. L. C. Lawhon.

During most of the periods listed, the conference was held early in November each year which was unfortunate for pastors with children in school for they often had to move during November and enter another school. The last November conference was held in 1948 and the first June conference was held at Columbus June 8-12, 1949, making the church year run from June 1 through May 31, therefore, Brother Lawhon served until June 1, 1951 at Fulton.

Until 1923, the Church of Christ did not have a church building or resident pastor and their services were held in the Methodist Church, however, they organized their separate Sunday school and built a church building in 1923.

Until about 1922, the number of members was very small and this church, together with several other churches forming the Fulton Circuit, was one of the poorest circuits in the North Mississippi Conference and was a mission circuit, receiving aid from the benevolent funds of the conference to help support the pastor.

During the first half of the 1920's, the Itawamba County Agricultural High School was opened, the Bankhead highway was completed through the county and the Mississippian railroad was built from Amory to Fulton, thereby, providing transportation for the products of the county. With many new residents coming into the town and county the church began growing too. From 1921 through 1929, approximately 255 new members were added to the church and in 1924, the number of members was sufficient to support a pastor and the circuit was no longer a mission circuit.

In 1922 a lot was bought for a parsonage, the parsonage was completed early in 1923 and furnished in the fall of 1923.

The first Standard Training Units taken by members of the Sunday school were taken in June, 1924, when Miss Christine Mattox (now Stroud), Mrs. Claude Cooper (now Watson) and Miss Zereda Greene attended a Standard Training School at Grenada College. A Standard Training School was taught at the Fulton Methodist Church by Miss Hazel Holley about August of that year when these three and several others took training and received credits. Since that time, several standard and several Cokesbury Training Schools have been held in Fulton and its members have attended schools elsewhere too.

Attempts were made in 1926 and 1927 while the Rev. E. C. Driskell was pastor to build a new church but were unsuccessful. Six Sunday School rooms were added during his pastorate. Another attempt was made to build in 1928 while the Rev. R. G. A. Carlisle was pastor but it was also unsuccessful. Committees were appointed by the Rev. W. R. Grudelock, pastor, in April, 1930. The frame building was torn away and a new brick veneer building was started immediately. The building committee consisted of Messrs. G. C. Pratt, C. B. Cowden, R. A. Haynes, W. G. Stewart, and J. M. Gibbs, Sr. (Mr. Haynes is the only one now living.) Mr. E. E. Pennington of Amory was the contractor and Mr. C. G. Murff of Tupelo was the architect. During the building, Mr. John Morse, then 96 years old, who had built the frame building in 1880 asked to drive some

nails in the new building, and did. He died a few months later, but had the pleasure of knowing that he had helped construct buildings for more than 50 years of worship for the Methodists of Fulton.

This brick veneer building consists of a large auditorium, 12 classrooms (6 on each floor) and 2 rest rooms. It is on the same lot as the frame building but the auditorium is a little further east than the old building was.

The last sermon preached in the old frame building was the 1st or 2nd Sunday in April, 1930, and the first one in the new building was the last Sunday in August, 1930. The subject of the Rev. W. R. Goudelock's sermon was "The Church." The Baptist people called in their preaching services for that day and most of them attended the opening sermon of the new Methodist church.

The last funeral held in the frame building was that of Mrs. Rachel York Isbell, sister of the late Rev. J. W. York of the North Mississippi Conference and mother of the Rev. Edgar Isbell of Missouri in February, 1930. The first funeral in the new church was that of little Roselyn Tandy in February, 1931.

During the time the church was being built, the congregation worshipped in the grammar school building on south Clifton street.

Mrs. Mittie Cates who was living in Fulton when the building was completed was the only member who had worshipped in the old original building, the frame building built in 1880 and one built in 1930.

The building was dedicated the first Sunday in September 1935.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued from last week

We do not find copies of the Conference Minutes or Journals for a number of the years but do find that for a number of years Fulton church was part of a 5-church circuit. In 1925, the number of churches on the circuit was reduced to 3 consisting of Fulton, Friendship, and Van Buren. This gave more "preaching time" to Fulton.

In 1942 we find only Fulton and Friendship sharing the same preacher but do not know how long they had done that. Sometime between 1952 and 1955, Friendship church was taken from the Fulton Circuit and put with another circuit for in 1955 Fulton was a full station.

During some of the years before 1955, the Fulton pastor preached also at Wesley Chapel, north of Fulton, but that was an afternoon appointment and Fulton still had preaching every Sunday and Sunday night.

In 1955, the first record we have of Fulton as a station, the pastor's salary was \$4,000.00.

The pastors, beginning in 1951, were as follows: June 1, 1951-May 30, 1955, The Rev. R. E. Wasson; Brother Wasson was appointed for the year beginning June 1, 1955, but soon after conference convened, there was a shuffle of pastors between several churches because of the death of one pastor and Brother Wasson was transferred to Iuka about July 1. The Rev. J. A. Dinan served from about July 1, 1955, through May 30, 1956; June 1, 1956-May 30, 1958, The Rev. R. L. Long; June 1, 1958-May 30, 1963, The Rev. W. R. Hammontree and June 1, 1963 to the present time, The Rev. Roy D.

McAlilly.

About 1958 or 1959, it was found that additional Sunday School space was an absolute necessity because it was necessary to hold some of the Sunday school classes in a garage building back of the church and some in the parsonage about 2 blocks away.

Mrs. W. L. Orr offered to give 5 acres of land east of her home for a new church and educational building. Some of the members favored that location and some did not and it was decided to decline the offer.

The building committee, consisting of Dr. W. J. Daniel, Chairman, Messrs. A. W. Weatherford and Harold Stubblefield, checked a number of sites in hunting for a location and finally presented to the congregation the proposal to buy property about 2 blocks east of the present church building between the Bankhead Highway and East Wiygul Street. The property belonged to the Mrs. Lena Hale Estate and Mr. Bill Burleson.

On January 17, 1960, the congregation voted to buy the property and the purchase was approved by a special session of the Quarterly Conference that same day.

The trustees of church property, Messrs. Bill Kilpatrick, T. G. Senter, R. L. Woods, W. E. Wiygul and Joe Sheffield were instructed to go ahead with the purchase and they did.

The Burleson property consisted of a residence facing East Wiygul Street in addition to the land and the residence was left to be used as a parsonage as the old parsonage, also on East Wiygul Street, was traded in as part payment on the other property.

The Rev. W. R. Hammontree moved into the new parsonage July 30, 1960 and the old parsonage was turned over to the new purchaser.

The contract for building the educational building was awarded to J. E. Staub Construction Company and the building was completed in February, 1961.

The building of concrete blocks with brick veneer, consists of a one-story front and 2-story back; the top story consists of 11 class rooms, toilets, and hallway and the bottom story, accessible from the back of the building or by stairway from the first floor, consists of a good size, well equipped kitchen and a large assembly hall which is divided into 5 classrooms by folding walls. There is also a storage room for literature and 1 small classroom downstairs.

All floors are of terrazzo and the building has central heating and cooling.

There is a paved parking area in front, concrete patio at back, paved tennis court and a volley ball court.

The \$80,000 building was used for classes the first time on Sunday, February 19, 1961 but open house to which parents of the children in the primary grades were invited was held on Friday, February, 17.

Open house to which the entire church and public were invited was held the first Sunday afternoon in May, 1961.



Subject of this week's article

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



Continued from last week.

The fellowship hall and kitchen of the educational building has been used for numerous church meetings involving the entire congregation such as suppers, wedding receptions, etc. In addition to serving as 5 Sunday school rooms.

It has also been used for numerous district - wide church meetings and also for meetings of various other groups.

However, having part of the Sunday school facilities in the educational building and part at the sanctuary about 2 blocks away requiring a transfer of the children from the educational building to the sanctuary after Sunday school sessions and the change of buildings after Sunday night MYF meetings has been an inconvenience, especially in bad weather.

During the latter part of 1965 and early in 1966, greater interest grew in getting the sanctuary built next to the educational building and of building additional Sunday school facilities.

The need for a larger, better parsonage was also felt and early in 1966 plans got under way for the building of the parsonage and sanctuary.

The search for a location for the parsonage took considerable time and after viewing a number of locations, it was decided to buy lots 9 and 10 in the Sheffield Addition in the southeast part of town. One of these lots was purchased from Jimmy Taylor for \$2,000 and the other one from the Sheffield heirs for \$1,200 but 3 of the Sheffield heirs gave their interest of \$600.00 which made the entire cost of the lots \$2600.00.

The J. E. Staub Company drew plans and specifications for the parsonage and they were accepted. The first bids for the construction of the parsonage were for more than the amount voted to be spent for this building and some changes and adjustments had to be made.

In a Quarterly Conference of June 12, 1966, the trustees were empowered to enter into contract with Mr. George Burton to construct the parsonage with the exceptions to the original plans and specifications as agreed upon by all parties, and the building was completed in December, 1966, at a cost of \$23,416.00.

This was possible because of the following gifts; Mr. Bobby Spradling, sand and gravel; Mr. Glenn Haynes, roof shingles; Mr. Basil Earnest, hot water heater and garbage disposal unit; Mr. Paul Mize, dishwasher; Mr. David Mattox, oven, cooktop and vented hood; Mr. Ralph Carter, intercommunication system. The plans and specifications were furnished free by The J. E. Staub Company.

The completed parsonage, which is of brick veneer with central heating and cooling systems, consists of combination living room and dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, den, 2 bathrooms on first floor and 1 unfurnished room and bath and 2 car garage in basement or sub-floor.

The pastor and family moved into this very comfortable building on Saturday, December 17, 1966.

At a Quarterly Conference on July 3, 1966, the trustees were empowered to enter into contract with J. E. Staub Construction Company for construction of the sanctuary and

additional Sunday school space and other space for \$155,850 according to plans and specifications drawn by Lee and Brumfield, architects, of Jackson, Mississippi.

The sanctuary, which will seat 430, is west of the educational building. It will be entered from the level of the "top floor" of the educational building through an entry foyer or can be entered by stairway from the back. Adjacent to this front entry will be a church office.

The basement or sub-floor will have 9 Sunday school rooms, choir room, pastors study, room for heating and cooling equipment and toilet facilities also a lounge space 20 X 20 feet adjacent to the present fellowship hall of the educational building.

The entire new building will have central heating and cooling.

It is being constructed of brick the same color as the educational building over concrete blocks with the interior walls of light colored brick, all reinforced with steel. Downstairs floors will be of terrazzo and the sanctuary will have wall to wall carpet.

Good progress is being made on this building and the target date for occupying the sanctuary is Easter Sunday of 1967. Furniture for the sanctuary has been ordered.

The building committee is composed of Dr. V. M. Rather, chairman, Dr. W. J. Daniel, Jr., and Messrs. Basil Earnest, D. W. Anthony and Malcolm Stubblefield.

The trustees are Messrs. Frank Senter, D. W. Anthony, Charles Pate, W. E. Wiygul, Frank Wiygul and Dudley Miller.

Thus the church has grown since 1900 from the small congregation in the unpainted one-room wooden building with preaching one Sunday a month to a membership of 382 with preaching every Sunday and Sunday night with an annual budget of \$40,000.00 and will soon be meeting in adequate facilities for Sunday school and worship at one location.

In July, 1966, the church received 235 new Methodist Hymnals which had been ordered and paid for in 1965. This was one of the first churches in the North Mississippi Conference to receive the new hymnals.

These things I remember . . .

by Miss Zereda Greene



In my column last week, I failed to note that the ground breaking service for the sanctuary was held at 6:30 pm July, 1966.

This service was participated in by the District Superintendent, The Rev. W. R. Lott, Jr., the pastor, The Rev. Roy McAilly, members of the building committee and the trustees of the church at what was to be the southeast corner of the building.

In addition to the ones already mentioned, a number of the members of the church also turned a spade of dirt.

After the ground-breaking services, the regular Sunday night services were held in the fellowship hall with the Rev. W. R. Lott, Jr., delivering the sermon.

At the beginning of 1966, I did not see where I could find something to write about during each of the 52 weeks of the year - but did.
Now at the beginning of

1967, I do not think I can find enough to write about during each week of the year. After writing 104 columns during 1965 and 1966, I have about run out of something to write about.

For this reason, I will not prepare a column each week but from time to time, will prepare one.

I want to thank everyone who has encouraged me in preparing these columns and especially want to thank those who helped me secure information. Without the help of many friends, I would not have been able to assemble material for a number of the columns.

I have enjoyed preparing the columns and hope they brought pleasant memories to the older readers, information about how "we used to live" to the younger readers as well as general and historical information to all the readers.