

Chapter XI

Founders and Builders of Grenada and Grenada County

The City and County of Grenada, as they exist today are, to a considerable extent, the reflected image of the energy, character and ambition of those early settlers who gave tone and direction to the religious, political and economic development of the area, thus establishing the foundations on which later arrivals built a city and a county. It is the purpose of this article to give available information relative to some of these pioneer settlers, as well as information relative to others who arrived later to build on the foundations erected by the earlier settlers. We shall confine our discussion to men and women who, during the first half century of the development of the region, were instrumental in shaping the destiny of the town and vicinity. There will be missing from our list many who probably deserve equal rank with some of those who will be mentioned, but this omission results from a lack of information rather than because of failure to recognize the important part they played in the development of the area. Some individuals, because of unique qualities of personality, leadership, political sagacity or economic shrewdness stand out above the crowd, and therefore find a place in the newspaper reports, legal documents and other written records of the time. Others, perhaps equally deserving a place in the history of the region, are all but forgotten because the nature of their activities were such as to gain no considerable contemporary notoriety.

The first white inhabitants whose lives had an impact on this area were members of the staff of the Elliot Indian Mission and School established in 1818 a little south of the present town of Holcomb. Mr. C. Kingsbury, leader of that group, seems to have made no contribution to the white community, leaving the area after the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek; and subsequent removal of most of the Indians, caused his school and mission to be discontinued. Others of his staff choose to remain and become a part of the movement which, within a few years, would transform the newly opened region into a populous and prosperous community. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left the Indian Station and established the Wayside Inn at a Yalobousha River ferry crossing. This was the place where the town of Tuscahoma was to be located. John Smith and his wife Hannah went from the school to the little village of Pittsburg and began operation of the Union Hotel. Harriet Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, married James Sims, a merchant doing business in the town of Pittsburg. He later became Marshal of Grenada after the union of the two towns of Pittsburg and Tullahoma, and at a still later date became Postmaster of Grenada. His wife, Harriett by shrewd trading became a very extensive property owner in the town of Pittsburg. Mariah, another daughter of the Smiths, married William Huntly who was an employee of the Government Land Office at Chocchuma. Later they removed to Grenada and he became a considerable property owner; operated one of the ferry boats for a time and later established a cotton warehouse and mercantile establishment of the river.

While the Smiths and Williams were still living at the Indian Mission, a shrewd Yankee trader had already established a trading post in the area which was to become Pittsburg. In the fall of 1831 N. Howard was in Cincinnati, Ohio, fitting out a trading boat. He purchased a keel-boat, loaded it with merchandise and set out for the "Choctaw Country". He took his boat down the Ohio River, and then down the Mississippi until he reached a point near the present city of Helena, Arkansas. From this point he managed to float his boat into Moon Lake, and by way of Yazoo Pass he reached the Coldwater river. He followed this river till it merged with the Tallahatchie, and then down that stream to its juncture with the Yalobousha. He took his boat up this river and, in the spring of 1832, set up a trading post in a tent located about where the present Cottonseed Oil Mill now stands. This early trader was a

descendent of John Howard who came over in the Mayflower. He became a member of the First Board of Selectmen for Grenada. The establishment in the East Ward of Grenada. He became a stockholder in, and Director of, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad line which was constructed to link the Mississippi Central Railroad with railroad connections at Memphis, Tennessee. He continued as an important figure in Grenada life until his death in 1878.

Another early business man and community leader in the town of Pittsburg, and later in the town of Grenada, was Ralph Coffman. We have no information as to his home before coming to Mississippi. Our first information about him is his appearance as an associate in the business firm of J. Coffman & Company. This was a business located on the east side of the area first known as the Pittsburg town square. The business began operation about 1835. After about three years Joseph Coffman sold out to Ralph and moved to Missouri. Ralph Coffman was successful in business and became the owner of considerable property in the town. He engaged in many civic projects and seems to have done a large business with planters and farmers, selling them supplies on credit and collecting for the supplies in the fall after the cotton crop had been harvested. He was one of the early merchants who seems to have survived the financial depression of the 1840's and early 1850's. He continued in business until 1878 when both he and his wife died during the yellow fever epidemic of that year. Another early settler of Pittsburg was the well-loved Physician Dr. Allen Gillespie. Unfortunately we know little about him other than the fragmentary information which comes from land transactions and from traditions passed down by older generations of citizens. Land transactions indicate that Dr. Gillespie was not a man of wealth. Deeds of Trust on lots owned by him indicate that he, like many early physicians, did not accumulate enough wealth to enable him to be free from financial worry. There is a tradition that, when a question arose about a name for the town to be formed by the union of Pittsburg and Tullahoma, it was Dr. Gillespie who suggested the name Grenada. This story is related by the W. P. A. Source Book on Grenada County, but deeds record indicate that in late 1835, some months before the union of the two towns, the term Grenada was already being used for the Town of Tullahoma. Deeds written late in 1835 on lots in the original town of Tullahoma locate the lots in "Tullahoma, alias Grenada". A grave-stone still standing above his grave in Odd Fellows Cemetery bears the unique and touching inscription: "Dr. Allen Gillespie Born 1801 died 1869 erected to his memory by the citizens of Grenada and vicinity". Another early settler in the little town was Major Curtis Haywood Guy. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina in the year 1809. He, with his wife, moved to Pittsburg in 1834. In 1835 the PITTSBURG BULLETIN had an advertisement in which it was announced that there would be held in his home in Pittsburg an organizational meeting to establish the Grenada Lodge of the Masonic order. Major Guy soon thereafter came into possession of a considerable acreage of land adjoining the west side of Pittsburg, part of which land later came into the possession of Col. Oscar Bledsoe, and which until recent years was known as "The Bledsoe Place". Later, Major Guy bought a large plantation near the present town of Holcomb. A crossroad area in that vicinity was known for a long time as Guy's Corner". It was at this place that the early private school known as the TUSCAHOMA ACADEMY was established. Another prominent, but rather vague character who lived in Pittsburg was G. W. Kendall. We know that he was a lawyer in partnership with another lawyer by the name of Finley. He not only practiced law, but did considerable speculation in land. He was Captain of an early military company organized in and about the two little rival towns. He was granted power of attorney by various individuals to act for absentee land owners in the sale of their lands. As was the practice of the time he endorsed the notes of various people engaged in speculative land ventures, and as a result of depreciating land values caused by the Panic of 1837, he became financially involved by the failure of some of the men whose notes he had endorsed. The last authentic information which we have of this early lawyer is to the effect that after moving to Jackson,

Mississippi, he granted a deed to a lot which he owned in Grenada. The date of that transaction was in 1842. Tradition, not authenticated, but seemingly well based indicates that in some way he became connected with Maximilian who, with French support, set up a brief Empire in Mexico and lost that empire when the support of French soldiers was withdrawn. Kendall is supposed to have held some sort of official position under the Maximilian reign.

At the time the men mentioned above were settling in Pittsburg, other men who were to have a decisive influence on the development of the area were settling in the rival town of Tullahoma. One of the earlier settlers must have been Larkin Cleveland. We know that when the Tullahoma Town Company held its first meeting in the town of Chocchuma in late 1833. Cleveland was empowered by that Company to begin the sale of lots in the town which the company had organized. He was authorized to complete the survey of the town. He remained only a short time in the capacity and soon set up a mercantile establishment in the town. He continued as a citizen of the area for many years after the union of the two towns to form Grenada. An early hotel in the little town was operated by Major John Williams. In 1835 four brothers who came from Maryland were attracted to the raw, little frontier town of Tullahoma. They were Henry, William, George and Levin Lake. Three of the Lake Brothers had first established their business in the long extinct town of Hendersonville. It was in this village, in which Franklin L. Plummer, one of the men who were instrumental in the founding of Pittsburg, had an interest in that first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Yalobousha County. There, in anticipation of the place being selected as the county seat of Yalobousha County, several merchants and professional men were set up in business. Among those men and firms we have authentic information as to the presence of the following: Martin, Edwards & Company; Armour, Lake & Bridges; H. & W. Lake; McLain & Company; John H. McKinney, Alfred McCaslin and Thomas B. Ives. The Lakes soon transferred their operations to Tullahoma; John H. McKinney was one of the original Proprietors of the Town Company of Tullahoma, and Thomas B. Ives was very active in connection with the sale of lots in Pittsburg and in other areas in Yalobousha County. Levin Lake seems not to have been with the brothers at Hendersonville. Late in life he tells of his first sight of the town of Tullahoma. He relates that he came up the Yalobousha River on a keel-boat owned by his brothers, arriving in the fall of 1835. Evidently the river had recently risen enough, because of fall rains, to make river navigation possible, since Mr. Lake tells of the great way in which the inhabitants of Tullahoma greeted the arrival of the keel-boat. He states that, having no cannon to fire a salute, the people placed powder charges in hollow logs which exploded with much noise when the powder was ignited. For over a half century the Lakes were to be engaged in various business activities in Grenada. They had mercantile establishments, cotton warehouses, and a private banking institution. They also were engaged in river transportation on the Yalobousha river.

Dr. E. Cahn came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania about 1835 to set up a mercantile establishment which did business in Grenada for over fifty years. During the late years of his life he lived in Philadelphia during the summer and in Grenada during the winter. He was the grandfather of the wife of Joseph Newburger who was the head of a company which did business in buying and storing cotton. He had outlets for his cotton in England and some of the countries of continental Europe. Mr. Newburger made many trips to these countries in the interest of his business. The first ferryman at Tullahoma was James Balfour. We know very little about him, but do know that he bought a number of valuable lots in Tullahoma and that his wife was probably the first person buried in the vicinity of the area which later became the Odd Fellows Cemetery. The inscription on her grave marker reads: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Balfour, consort of Col. John Balfour, first settler of this town. Elizabeth was born February 17, 1807, and departed this life August 25, 1841". Since

we have no evidence to the contrary may have been operating his ferry before the little rival towns were established. Another early settler in Grenada was John Moore who lived until July, 1891. The GRENADA SENTINEL OF July 18, of that year reported his death in these words: "A good old man passes away. John Moore 82, who settled in Grenada in 1835". In his younger days Mr. Moore was a considerable land owner in and about Grenada. He served as both architect and builder of several of the more pretentious pre-Civil War houses erected in Grenada. One of the fine examples of his skill is the house now owned by J. L. Townes. This house was constructed for a member of the Golloday family. In 1855 Mr. Moore bought a large lot on Margin street and constructed for his family a house very similar to the one which he had constructed for Mr. Golloday. The family lived in this house until the children were all grown. The house was later sold to Captain John Powell. Recently it belonged to Mrs. Bob Jackson. Moore was not only a builder of pretentious homes, but also engaged in all kinds of construction work. Records of the Boards of Supervisors for a period of years show frequent contracts awarded to this man to erect bridges over some of the minor streams of the county. He was also employed to make repairs on the county jail. He owned several town lots in both wards of Grenada, one of those lots being the one extending from College street east along Donkin street and including part of the area now covered by the Band Room of Grenada City Schools.

Albert Spooner Brown was another architect and builder who came to Grenada in 1835. He was a native of Tennessee. In 1829 he married in Nashville, and soon thereafter, moved to Natchez, Mississippi where he constructed some of the fine houses which were built during the boom years of slave and cotton prosperity. Like many other men in the older settlement of Natchez, he was attracted by the opportunity to move into a new area where Indian lands were being sold at low prices. He seems to have done more land speculating than construction work in Grenada, although it is quite probable that he constructed his own fine residence about which we will give some information later. Mr. Brown was one of the men who invested heavily in town lots in the town of Tullahoma. Unlike many of the other speculators of the period, he paid cash for his land purchases and was not caught in the financial bind that ruined many men who had bought largely on credit and were unable to pay off their debts after the Panic of 1837 struck in full force. Indeed, Brown was in a position to buy up much property which was sold under court judgements during this difficult period. He had several lots located at different points facing the town square of Tullahoma which, of course, came to be called the town square of Grenada. On one of these lots he erected a store building which, in the year 1870, he sold to the Board of Supervisors of the newly created county of Grenada to be used as a temporary courthouse. The purchase was made on credit, Mr. Brown receiving three promissory notes due in one, two, and three years from the date of the purchase. This "temporary courthouse" was to serve the county for thirteen years. The first land purchase made by Mr. Brown was eighty acres bought from August Campbell. The land was situated in the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 22, Range 5, East. On this land he built, with slave labor, a six room cottage in which he lived until 1849 when he built, near the same spot, the brick residence which recently belonged to Mrs. C. C. Provine. Considerable acreage was added to the original purchase, and the plantation was called Emerald Garden. Perhaps the name was derived from the several acres of flower garden which surrounded the house. In 1938 Mrs. John Cook Abernathy of Chicago, Illinois, gave the following information relative to A. S. Brown and the house on the plantation. She was the granddaughter of Mr. Brown. Her mother was first child born to the Browns in the new house, although the tenth child of the family. Mrs. Abernathy was born in the house in 1881. It has a fourteen foot "gallery" which extended the width of the house, there being two stories to the gallery. On each side of the main house were octagonal buildings twenty four feet across. One was joined to the house and served as a carriage house. The second story was

enclosed in glass and was used as a hot house for delicate plants. Mrs. Abernathy was told by her grandmother that she had spent more than ten thousand dollars on rare plants. Financial ability to erect such an expensive house and to spend so freely on gardens and flowers indicate the measure in which Mr. Brown had continued to prosper since coming to Tullahoma fourteen years before he constructed the house. He was a friend of Jefferson Davis who persuaded Mr. Brown to send his eldest living son to the Military Academy at West Point. This son, William Brown, graduated from the Academy in 1860, entered the Confederate Army after the outbreak of the Civil War, and was promoted to Major before the end of the war. After the war, in an effort to rebuild his former secure financial status, Mr. Brown moved to Memphis and engaged in business there. He retained ownership of Emerald Garden and hoped to return to Grenada and live once more in the house. Before he could accomplish this he and his wife died in the Yellow Fever Epidemic which struck Memphis. In appreciation of his generosity in granting the Mississippi Central Railroad Company free right-of-way across his property at a time when some other land owners were trying to charge excessive prices for right of way across thier property, the railroad company placed a brass plate bearing the inscription "A. S. Brown" on their largest locomotive. During the early years of his residence in Grenada Mr. Brown was given power of attorney by a number of land owners to dispose of their property. In January 1882 Emerald Garden was advertised for sale: "Plantation for sale - Emerald Graden Place - the former residence of the late Col. A. S. Brown of Memphis. Containing 417 acres of bottom and plateau land about equally divided. All under fence and highly improved. Two story dwelling, office, carriage house, gin house, cabins and other necessary out houses. Flowers, shrubs, magnolias, evergreens, native forest trees and orchard. One of the loveliest places in the state-combining city and rural life-convenient to labor, good schools and churches. Possession given by the 1st of January. Terms: cheap for cash. Reasonable terms on time".

A. C. Baine was a rather important contemporary of A. S. Brown. He never attained the wealth of his friend and associate Brown, but he was a participant in many of the real estate transactions taking place in Grenada and Grenada County. He was the first, and only lawyer, in the early town of Tullahoma, although other men of his profession came to Grenada after the union of the two towns of Tullahoma and Pittsburg. Mr. Baine acted as agent for many of the people who were making land sales in the town and county. He was rather active in purchasing lots for himself. He owned twelve lots in the East Ward of Grenada. These lots were not advantageously located and sold for rather low prices. Baine had political aspirations and became a candidate for District Attorney of the Judicial District in which Grenada was located. We do not know the outcome of this political campaign, but we do have information to the effect that Baine continued active in land transactions in the town and county for some years to come. Another early settler who played a conspicuous part in the development of the town and area was George W. Martin. He was a friend and supporter of President Andrew Jackson. It was probably through this friendship that Martin was appointed Locating Agent for Indian lands sold at the Chocchuma Land Office. The duty of this agent was to locate claims made for land by Choctaw Indians who were claiming under either the "cultivation clause", the "float" provision, or the general reservation clause of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. Under the first clause an Indian could make an immediate sale of his right; under the second clause the same right of immediate sale was also granted, but under the general provisions of the treaty, Indians had to remain in Mississippi for five years in order to perfect title to the land claimed by them. All these claims had to be located, either for the Indians, or for others who purchased land rights from the Indians. This was a task of considerable magnitude. It was, no doubt, Martin who located the land claims sold by Peggy Tryhan and John Donly. It would seem that, in the location of the land for Runnels & Watt which they had purchased from Henry Hill of Nashville, who had purchased from John Donly, Martin may have had personal

interest in a good location, since he became a one-tenth owner of the town of Tullahoma by a purchase made of Runnels and Watt.

Although they were not original settlers the brothers, Dr. Green Crowder and Ransom Crowder, were buying property in the area as early as 1836. They were born in North Carolina, but came to Grenada from Tennessee where they had resided for a number of years. They invested heavily in real estate in both the town of Grenada, and the areas which later came to be the counties of Grenada and Calhoun. Both of these men built pretentious homes a few miles east of Grenada. Together they owned several thousand acres of land and many slaves. Their houses were erected by slave labor. They operated a water mill along with their various other activities. A considerable portion of the present city of Grenada has been built on lands originally owned by these men who called their sub-divisions by their names. The Green W. Crowder subdivision, or survey, in the southwestern part of Grenada, while the R. D. Crowder Survey is in the southeastern part of Grenada. Both of these men suffered severe financial losses as a result of the Civil War.

John R. Mitchell was another early settler in either Pittsburg or Tullahoma. He owned considerable property in Grenada and we note that he served as a juror in one of the earliest recorded trials in the Grenada City Court.

Most of the early settlers heretofore discussed settled in the towns of Pittsburg and Tullahoma, but others who made their contributions to the development of the area established and lived on farms and plantations then situated in Carroll, Choctaw, Tallahatchie and Yalobousha counties, which after 1870 became a part of Grenada county. Since Yalobousha county contributed a much larger acreage than any other county in the formation of Grenada county, we very naturally find that the settlers in Yalobousha county played a major role in the development of Grenada and Grenada County. In what is now the eastern part of Grenada County a considerable number of families came into the area before the land sales began at Chocchuma. They settled on desirable lands along the Yalobousha river, and later gained legal possession of the land under the provisions of the Preemption act which allowed such settlers first right to purchase the land on which they had settled. Others in the area came in after the sale of land began at the Land Office. Dr. William T. Willis came into the area in 1832. He was born in Orange County Virginia, and came with his family to Alabama. From that state he came to, and settled on, land near Graysport. He was a graduate of both the medical colleges of Jefferson and Philadelphia. Although, for a time, he practiced medicine, his major interest was in farming the rich land which he pre-empted. He used slave labor to hew out boards and by 1835 had built the first plank house in that part of the county. Furniture for the house was brought across the country in covered wagons. As late as 1935 one of his decedents lived in the old house and had in use some of the furniture brought to the house by Dr. Willis. John C. James came with his family when they settled on Horsepen Creek, eighteen miles east of Grenada in the year 1833. He endured the hard frontier life of the period and at the time of his death had become a well-to-do planter. Captain G. F. Ingram also settled in the area near Graysport. He was born in Kershaw, South Carolina. In 1851 he married Rebecca D. Perry who, with her father Zadoc Perry, had left South Carolina to come to the little town of Graysport. Nicholous and Sarah Majet came to Grenada County in 1836. He was a decendent of a French Huguenot family which left France and went to North Carolina to escape the religious persecution then in effect in France. He became owner of about eight hundred acres of land, and in politics was an old line whig. Major Lewis C. Maget, who married a daughter of Captain N. B. Ingram, was the only surviving child of the above mentioned parents. Two early settlers who contributed in general to the development of the area, and in large measure to the religious foundation of the Baptist Church in the area were Francis Baker and James G. Hall. These men were representative of that

early class of preachers who were servants of God by calling, but who were practical business men who made their living very largely by tilling the soil. Mr. Baker came to Grenada County in 1835 and settled on land near the town of Troy. He became the owner of the plantation known for many years as Mount Lore which property remained for many years in the control of his decendents. He was a Primitive Baptist, and instrumental in establishing the Antioch Baptist church which was located near his home. Rev. James G. Hall and his wife Elizabeth were natives of North Carolina. They came to Grenada in 1837, and reared a large family here. Their first home was on a farm a few miles north of the town of Grenada. Rev. Hall was a moving spirit in the formation of the first Baptist church to be established in the town of Grenada. For a number of years he served as pastor of the church. He also preached at many of the nearby churches on occasion. His was a labor of love, and his preaching brought small financial return. Later Rev. Hall moved to Grenada and lived in a house, still in use today, located on South College Street. This good man and his wife died during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. Other members of his kindred were also victims of that epidemic. One son became a lawyer, served as a judge, and in 1888 was one of the speakers at the dedication of the Baptist Church building which had been erected on the lot west of the Post Office. The Evans building now occupies this lot. Living in the same general area of the county in which Baker and Hall lived was an Irish immigrant who was to become an important business and civil leader of the area. Robert Mullin was born in Belfast, Ireland. He came as a child to this country and, for a time, lived in Ohio with a sister. In 1829 he left the Ohio home of his sister and went to Kentucky. About nine years later he left that state and arrived in Mississippi in 1838. He located in the town of Troy. He went into the mercantile business, and soon became a buyer of much of the cotton which was brought to that place for sale. By 1850 he had become wealthy enough to purchase a 1200 acre plantation known as Evergreen. Here he erected a substantial brick residence which today is occupied by a decendent. The plantation acres are now in the possession of a number of individuals. Mr. Mullin's dream of living the life of a prosperous cotton farmer was rudely interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He suffered financial reverses as a result of the outcome of that war and, in order to recoup his financial position, he entered business in Grenada and became very successful in his new endeavor. When the Yellow Fever Epidemic struck Grenada in 1878 Mr. Mullin was one of three men selected by Grenada citizens to act as a Relief Committee which was to have general supervision of relief efforts in aid of those suffering from the effects of the Epidemic. John B. Pass came to the area in 1832. During the early years of his residence in the area he was a merchant. He erected the first brick store building in the little town of Grenada; he bought up a large acreage of land in the vicinity of Grenada; was the owner of many slaves; and later moved from town to a home on one of his plantations. He was known as Major Pass. His son, W. N. Pass was an influential business man in Grenada during the last quarter of the 19th century. He was Vice-President of the Merchants Bank of Grenada, and served as an officer of the Grenada Compress Company. He was a director of the Grenada Ice Factory.

N. C. Snider, Snider was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Coffeetown in 1836. He had been educated at St. Mary's College. This school was located in Maryland. Later he studied law at Washington College. He began practice of his profession in Coffeetown, and also engaged in the cotton business, acting as the agent of a New Orleans firm which was interested in cotton produced in the Yalobusha county area. Some time before the Civil War Mr. Snider moved to Grenada to practice his profession, and to set up a private Banking House. This Bank survived the Civil War, the early years of Reconstruction, and the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878, only to become the victim of over-extended credit. In 1884 the son of Mr. Snider, who had become the head of the bank after the death of his father, made an assignment of the assets of the bank for the benefit of depositors and creditors. Michael D.

Talbert was one of the earliest settlers in the county. He came into the area before the sale of Indian land began. He was born in Edgeville District, South Carolina. His wife, Mary Cartledge, was also a native of South Carolina. They became the parents of ten children, seven boys and three girls. Their original home was a two story log house erected near the road which came to be known as the Troy-Memphis Road. This house was in use for one hundred thirty seven years. All seven of the Talbert boys became soliders in southern armies during the Civil War. Only one of the boys, James B. Talbert survived the war. He was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh and had no further participation in the war. Michael Talbert became rather wealthy. To a daughter who married Colonel Rhodes Baker, Mr. Talbert, in his will, bequeathed two thousand dollars in cash; a number of slaves; a number of oxen and mules, and enough household furniture to start a home of her own. Decendents of this family were long prominent in civic, business and religious affairs. A number of decendents of this family still reside in Grenada or vicinity.

Another early settler in the area around Troy was William Minter. He seems to have been a lay preacher. He assisted in the organization of the Grenada Baptist Church. When the Troy merchantile firm of Chisholm & Minter fell upon evil days and had to make assignments of their property for the benefit of their creditors, William Minter was the trusted person to whom the assignment was made. In that part of Grenada County which was once a part of Tallahatchie county, we find that James A. Girault was, perhaps, the most influential business figure of the area. We have mentioned him in our story of the founding of the town of Tuscahoma. Girault was a large land speculator, who lost much of his land during the depression which began in 1837. Girault was of French descent. He was reared in Natchez and began his business operations there. He married the daughter of William Dunbar, one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the Natchez area. Having good political connections, he received the appointment of "Receiver of Public Monies" at the Chocchuma Land Office. One of his daughters married James M. Duncan. Mr. Duncan's parents came from Virginia and settled in Green County Tennessee. His parents moved from Tennessee to Limestone County Alabama, and from there to Shelby County Tennessee. Mr. Duncan started business life as a merchant and continued in this line of work until 1840. In that year he came to Grenada to act as administrator of the estate of George Dillard. Having concluded this business, Mr. Duncan returned to Alabama, gathered together his three slaves and scattered personal possessions and set out for the Grenada area. In the latter part of 1840, he secured land near the old town of Chocchuma and began farming. He became, by the time of the Civil War, a rather large planter, owning 93 slaves and 2300 acres of excellent farming land. As an old man, he stated that he had made fifty two crops on his land. For a number of years, even up to the time of his death, he operated the Chocchuma Ferry. This was a so-called "free ferry". Ferries of this sort were financed by the county. Mr. Duncan received thirty-three dollars per month for the ferry service. Another influential planter of what is now the western part of Grenada county was John L. LeFlore. This man was the son of the Choctaw Chief, Greenwood LeFlore. His mother was a white woman, the daughter of John Donly, the man who carried the U. S. Mail along the Natchez Trace. The old Indian Chief gave to his son J. L. LeFlore over two thousand acres of valuable land located southwast of the present place called LeFlore. Here he farmed and seemed to prosper in the years before the Civil War. When that war came on, the younger LeFlore favored secession, while he old Chief opposed the secession movement. The younger LeFlore became President of the first Board of Supervisors of Grenada County when this county was organized in 1870. Declining fortune during the reconstruction years resulted in him having some of his property sold under court orders in order to satisfy judgments obtained by creditors. He was buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery in the city of Grenada. Boyd Doak was born in Tennessee but moved with his father to a place near Canton. This place, known as Doak's Stand, served as the meeting place of the United States

Commissioners and representatives of the Choctaw Indians when the Treaty of Doak's Stand was negotiated in 1820. We have information that Boyd Doak helped his father move the Indians who left that area under the provisions of the treaty negotiated there. He moved to a place in the area of Pea Ridge in the early 1830's. Here was born Robert Doak, about whom we shall have more to relate as we begin to consider the contributions made by a later generation of men and women who built upon the foundations established by the early settlers. Boyd Doak joined a company of Mississippians who participated in the Mexican War. He died in 1878, possible a victim of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of that year.

Matthew K. Mister, Sr. came to the area in 1840. He was a merchant and planter. He was a staunch Union man, and during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War he was appointed Judge of the Chancery Court of Yalobousha County. His appointment came from the Federal General in charge of the occupation forces of the area. Later he was removed from this office by General Ames who was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi when the Radical Republican Majority in the Federal Congress declared all civil offices in the state government vacant. A son, bearing the same name as the elder Mister, later became Post Master at Grenada. Major Jack Williams came into the area about 1835. He was a planter, trader and river boat man. He assisted in opening up the road which led east from Grenada to Graysport. John Towne Leigh moved to Yalobousha County in 1835 and built a home which he called "The Mountains", about ten miles north of the town of Grenada. He came from Amelia County Virginia and with energy and vision, developed his lands until he became a man of considerable means. Although we have little information relative to the contributions made by pioneer women who came with their families into the area we know that these contributions must have been significant. Miss Carolina Lake, sister of the Lake brothers heretofore mentioned, was born in Maryland in 1822. She came to Grenada in 1835, probably on the same boat which brought her brother Levin to Grenada. She later married a man by the name of Williams. She lived until 1902. Another pioneer woman was Mrs. James Crump, mother of Walter Crump. They came to the area in 1835 and settled near Chocchuma. In her old age she related something of the hardship of the journey which brought them to Mississippi. When she arrived at Chocchuma that little town had, according to her account, five stores, five boarding houses and three hotels as well as a number of saloons. The large number of boarding houses and hotels found in such a small town can be accounted for by remembering that, at the time, Chocchuma was the center of feverish activity in land sales. Land speculators from many different areas were in the town and needed housing accommodations. Another pioneer woman who made her contribution to building the foundations of the community was Mrs. S. M. Correll. The only written evidence of her residence here was the advertisement which she inserted in the Grenada Bulletin of May 5, 1835. In this advertisement she announced the continuance of a school which she had opened on April 25th of the same year. Another of these early school teachers was Mrs. John Yalmon who taught a school on the Mannie Plantation. Later this area became a part of Glenwild plantation. This school was organized in 1836 and was housed in a crude log house. Of course there were other men and women who were instrumental in building the foundations of Grenada and Grenada county, but lack of space and information make it impossible for us to give due credit to their contributions.

SOME OF THOSE WHO BUILT ON THE FOUNDATIONS

The foundations of the town and county were built in the first quarter of century of settlement, and this building was largely the work of those early settlers, a number of whom have been discussed. A new generation was to come on the scene after the Civil War, and build again on the foundations which had been partially destroyed by the ravages of the war. Of course some of

the early settlers such as Ralph Coffman, John Moore and Robert Mullin lived on into the period after the war and continued to be effective in the rebuilding process, but descendants of the early settlers, along with people who came to the area later began to work along with these older men, and, during the last twenty five years of the 19th century, came to be leaders in the long process of restoring a war-ravaged area to something of its former prosperity. The men and women who will be mentioned hereafter will be those who made their contributions very largely in the last forty years of the century. Robert Doak was a second generation leader. He was born in 1838 in what is now Grenada County. He spent part of his boyhood years in Holly Springs. At the age of sixteen he went to Aberdeen where he learned the tinner trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the 11th Mississippi Regiment. At the battle of Gettysburg he was taken prisoner. He opened a tinner shop in Grenada in 1866. Soon he branched out into the hardware business. By the year 1891 he was the sixth largest hardware dealer in the state. Although Mr. Doak had at least two partners associated with him at different times, he was the sole owner of the business during the last years of his life. He was Vice-President of the Merchants Bank, and stockholder in and director of several industries formed in Grenada. Dr. William McSwine was the son of John McSwine who came from Virginia to Mississippi and settled in the area where Hardy is now located. Dr. McSwine began the practice of medicine in 1878. He served several terms in the State Legislature during some of the difficult Reconstruction years. His sister, Hester, married Captain J. J. Slack who was a prominent attorney in Grenada for many years. Leopold Newburger was born in Germany. He came to Philadelphia by ship, and to Grenada by stagecoach. He worked briefly with an uncle who was operating a plantation store. The uncle then gave him twenty dollars to invest in goods. He became a "back peddler" walking about the country with a small stock of merchandise which would appeal to housewives who had very few chances to visit the stores in the towns of the area. At this time the roads were almost impassable much of the time. Newburger prospered and began to invest his money in real estate. In the years following the Civil War he bought up a large acreage in and about Graysport. Much of this land was bought at foreclosure on tax sales. Later he moved his family to Louisville, Kentucky to give his children better educational advantages. At a later date, in the last half of the 19th century, two other Jewish business men played an important role in the development of the area. One of these, Joseph Newburger, began his business career in Coffeeville where he and a brother operated a merchantile establishment and also engaged in cotton buying as did many of the other merchants of the period. The Newburger cotton interests soon branched out. The company soon had cotton buyers in as many as fifty different locations in the northern part of the state. Joseph Newburger moved to Grenada and made this town the headquarters for the firm. For a considerable period of time the Newburger Cotton Company was buying from twenty-five to thirty thousand bales of cotton each season. In conjunction with the purchase of cotton the firm became stockholders in a number of cotton compresses and storage warehouses. Joseph Newburger had outlets for his cotton in England and some of the countries where he had business contacts. In 1893 the Newburger Brothers had to suspend payment of their obligations and make an assignment of the assets of the company. In addition to buying much cotton for their European outlets they had bought for the company about 10,000 bales expecting a rise in the price of cotton. This rise did not materialize, and they had to sell the cotton on a declining market. Starting out again the company soon was able to recoup its losses and repay all its obligations not covered by the assignment which it had made to its creditors. A New England factory to which the company was indebted had gone out of business but stockholders of that company were searched out and payment made to them. Soon after the successful revival of the business Joseph Newburger moved to Memphis and made that city the headquarters for the firm, although he continued to have business interests in Grenada. He was instrumental in inducing the I. C. Railroad to build a railroad branch from Grenada to Parsons where the line connected with the old

Y. & M. V. Railroad which had been purchased by the I. C. System. At the time of his death in 1926 he left a sizable fortune. In his will he bequeathed twenty six thousand dollars to various churches, orphanages, youth associations, and homes of refuge. Although he was Jewish in faith, he made no distinction in favor of Jewish organizations, but contributed to Protestant and Catholic institutions as freely as he did to Jewish organizations. Another Jewish businessman was Max Ginsburger.

While a mere boy Max left his home in Louisville, Kentucky and came to Grenada and lived with his aunt, Mrs. Wile. He clerked in the store of I. Wile. He managed the store for a time and after the death of the founder of the firm he was associated with Sam Wile in a firm known as Ginsburger and Wile. Later he ran the business under the firm name of Max Ginsburger. He did a big business in furnishing supplies for farmers, and as a result of this credit business he had much capital invested in farming operations which capital was secured by Deeds of Trust on land and on crop mortgages. The records indicate that he seldom had to foreclose on any of these Deeds of Trust or crop mortgages. Mr. Ginsburger was active in many community projects and was a general favorite with both Jewish and Gentile people. When the Baptist Congregation began to raise money for a new church building he was one of the leaders of the fund drive committee. He was one of the men responsible for the organization of the Central Mississippi Fair which, for many years, was one of the outstanding organizations of its kind. Later it came to be called the North Mississippi Fair. Mr. Ginsburger continued in business until 1910 when he died after entering a St. Louis hospital for surgery.

Captain John Powell was one of the most influential post-war businessmen who lived and operated in Grenada. He was born in Virginia, moved with his mother to Alabama in 1831, and then to Grenada in 1836. He began his business career as a clerk in a store located in the town of Troy. In 1855 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Conley & Powell. This business was burned out in 1857, and Powell became Station Agent for the Mississippi Central Railroad. Later he served as Sheriff of the county, and for sixteen months was Treasurer of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in company H of the 15th Mississippi Regiment. After the termination of the Civil War he returned to Grenada and again engaged in mercantile business. He began buying cotton and soon thereafter became a partner of the New Orleans cotton commission firm of Chaffee & Powell. He became well-to-do, and was very generous in his financial support of various institutions including the Baptist Church of which he was a member. He donated the lot, now occupied by the Frank Evans Building, to the Grenada Baptist Church, and helped raise the funds to erect a church on the lot. He was one of the three members of the General Relief Committee which directed relief work in Grenada during the course of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. He bought from John Moore the old Moore home recently owned by Mrs. Bob Jackson. This home on Margin Street was built by John Moore who lived there until his children had grown up and left home. It came to be known as the Powell-Lea house. The Dubard family has long been identified with the history of Grenada County. As early as 1836 Philip and William Dubard were at Chocchuma for the purpose of purchasing land in the area of Grenada county in which members of this family have lived since 1836. There was also a William Dubard Jr. buying land about the same time. William M. Dubard, decendent of William and William Jr., Dubard, lived until comparatively recent times. In 1938 Mr. Dubard was one of three surviving Confederate Veterans then living in Grenada. Mr. Dubard who was a member of Company K., Third Mississippi Cavalry, had six brothers in Confederate service, all of whom had gone out with units formed in or about Grenada.

Jesse Clark and his wife Jane came into the Graysport area early and settled about three miles southwest of that village. In 1845 the youngest

of seven children was born to the Clarks. He was given the name Adolphus Fillmore Clark. While he was still a small child the Hurricane of 1846 which created so much havoc in Grenada, struck the Clark home and completely demolished it. Mrs. Clark and little Adolphus Fillmore took refuge in the cellar and both survived without serious injury. When the house was rebuilt it was called The Hurricane. The family moved to the northeast part of what is now Grenada County, then a part of Yalobousha County, and were living here when the Civil War broke out. Three Clark boys, William, David and Thomas enlisted early in the war. Adolphus Fillmore enlisted as soon as he was eighteen years of age. For some unexplained reason he enlisted in Company D. of The First Mississippi Battalion of Sharpshooters, rather than in one of the several military units formed in the area of his home. He was still alive at the age of ninety three in the year 1938.

William and Thacker Winter were early settlers in the area near the present line between Grenada and Tallahatchie counties. They also owned land in that part of Grenada county which was once a part of Tallahatchie County. Old land records indicate that they came from Limestone County, Alabama. Thacker Winter bought land at the Chocchuma Land Office as early as November, 1833. William began to buy a little later. He was busy in late 1833 and early 1834 in establishing a government for Yalobousha County. The County was established and the first Board of Supervisors appointed December 23, 1833. On March 24, 1834, William Winter took his oath of office as a Supervisor of the newly created county. Thomas C. McMacken, William Metcalf, Dempsey H. Hicks and Robert Edington were the other Supervisors taking the oath of office. D. M. Rayborn took office as County Clerk, James H. Barfield as Sheriff and John Smith as Coroner. The first meeting of the Board was at the little village of Hendersonville, but the seat of county government was established at Coffeeville and the Board was soon meeting at that place. S. McCreles had built the first house on the site which was to become Coffeeville in 1830. He was evidently a "squatter" who later preempted the land on which his house was built.

Jesse Griffis who was born in South Carolina settled in Yalobousha County some years after the first settlers had come into the area. His son, John W. Griffis, began working with Robert Mullin. Later he worked for the Lake Brothers. He married the daughter of Mullin and established his own mercantile business in 1879. In 1890 he became President of Grenada Bank. Captain Gabriel P. Lake, a cousin of the four Lake Brothers who established their business firms in Tullahoma, came to the area some years after the arrival of his cousins, and worked for a time with his cousins. Later he moved to the area near Duck Hill. Oliver H. Perry came to Graysport with his father Zaddock Perry. His son J. C. Perry became a merchant at Graysport. He served Circuit Clerk of Grenada County. His son J. B. Perry was a prominent business man of Grenada until his death. Judge Fairfield was a native of New Hampshire. He came to the Natchez area and, for a time, taught school at Woodville. In 1858 he moved to Grenada. Although he opposed secession, he was loyal to his adopted state and served in a local military organization of old men and young boys which was designed for local defense during the Civil War years. He and his wife also ran a school during the war years.

John L. Scurr and his wife Lydia came to Yalobousha County in 1837. They were natives of North Carolina. Their home was erected near the extinct village of Torrance which was located a few miles north of Grenada. Adrian V. B. Thomas and his wife Mary moved in 1849 to a place on the Yalobousha River known as Whig Island. He owned much land and many slaves. James Tindall came to Yalobousha County in 1849. He owned land in the Gore Springs neighborhood. Besides farming, he was a lumberman who furnished the lumber for many of the buildings erected in the town of Grenada. Dr. G. W. Trimble came to Yalobousha County in 1852. He practiced his profession in the western part of what is now Grenada County. He moved to Grenada and became County Health Officer.

He became Surgeon for the I. C. Railroad. He also served a term as President of the State Medical Association. Robert H. Turner was the grandson of a man who was born on ship while on a voyage from Dublin, Ireland to South Carolina. He lived in the vicinity of the old town of Tuscahoma until 1890. He moved to Grenada and served as County Treasurer. Major John Williams came to Yalobousha County in 1833. He came from South Carolina. In 1838 he was living near Graysport. Samuel B. Marsh came to Yalobousha County about the time the land sales began at Chocchuma. He did extensive land speculation in that part of Tallahatchie County which later became a part of Grenada County. He was an attorney and there is on record a deed by which a father conveyed to Marsh a considerable acreage of land in consideration of Marsh defending two sons who were in jail at Coffeeville, charged with murder.

One of the most prominent post-Civil War residents of Grenada was E. C. Walthall. He was educated at the well known St. Thomas School of Holly Springs. He studied law and located at Coffeeville for the practice of his profession. He became Lt. Colonel of the 15th Mississippi Regiment, and before the war was over became a Major General. His Division acted at the rear-guard of the Confederate Army as it retreated from the disastrous battle of Franklin. After the war General Walthall moved to Grenada and began a law practice at this place. He was very successful in his practice and became chief legal officer for the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Later he became a United States Senator from Mississippi. When his close friend and legal associate L. Q. C. Lamar, then United States Senator from Mississippi, was selected as a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland, Walthall succeeded his friend as United States Senator and served until 1894.

John Gibbs was not one of the earliest settlers in the area of Grenada but was doing business in Grenada and vicinity a year or so after the union of Pittsburg and Tullahoma. In 1839 he bought the storehouse which had been occupied by the firm of Pryor & Howard in the old town of Pittsburg. He also bought a lot west of Pittsburg street and north of Cherry street at the intersection of these two streets. In 1839 he bought lot 34 of the Green W. Crowder Survey. On this lot, which was east of Commerce and north of Govan streets he erected a residence known as Shannon Grove. This name was the suggestion of his father who had lived on the river Shannon in Ireland. At the time this residence was erected it was situated in "Suburban Grenada" according to the newspaper reports of that period. Mr. Gibbs was engaged in much land speculation and, at times, became financially embarrassed as promissory notes for lands became due. Perhaps it was this fact that caused his wife, M. M. Gibbs, to take advantage of a legislative act, passed by the Mississippi Legislature on February 28, 1846, which allowed a married woman to have control of their own property by having a schedule of their possessions filed with the Chancery Clerk. On July 14, 1886, she filed such a schedule under "An act for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women". This was her reference to the recently passed legislative act. In this schedule she lists as her property five hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which was in the vicinity of Grenada. Part of the land which she listed was in Section 13, Township 22, Range 4 East on which was located a spring which later came to be the chief attraction of a health resort known as Gibbs Springs. The water was reputed to have medicinal properties which had a beneficial effect on people suffering with various disorders. This place was a point of refuge for some people who left Grenada during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. Other property listed by Mrs. Gibbs was: "Lots 107 and 161 West Ward Grenada, and fifty feet off the south side of lot 104. One Negro man Richard, and one Negro man Ben about 28 years old; one Mulatto named Sallie about 20 years old and her child Harriett about two years old, and one Negro woman named Maria about twenty years old; one brown and black sorrel mare mule; one wagon and gear; three oxen, five cows, three calves and eight head of young cattle; one lot of hogs about thirty in number; three bedsteads with beds, and furniture,

one clock, one bureau, two tables and twelve chairs, and one looking glass; one lot of books about one hundred volumes; one lot of glass and crockery ware and a small lot of silver; one lot of iron ware and stove; and one lot of arming utensils". It would seem that Mrs. Gibbs, by asserting her legal right to control this property was hedging against the speculative proclivities of her husband. This was wise, because, at a later date, it became necessary for Mr. Gibbs to sell off much of his land holdings to meet his financial obligations. During the later years of his life Mr. Gibbs spent considerable time and money in developing his health resort. He shipped to distant points and sold locally water from his resort. Mrs. M. M. Ransom who was an outstanding teacher, in both private and public schools of Grenada during the last quarter of the 19th century, was a daughter of James and Harriet Sims and the granddaughter of John and Hannah Smith. In her old age she made frequent visits to her daughter, Mrs. McCampbell, who lived on Popolar Street in Grenada. Mrs. McCampbell was the widow of Rev. John McCampbell, who died during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. At the time of the epidemic Rev. McCampbell was pastor of the Grenada Presbyterian Church.

In the post-Civil War years Grenada had many outstanding lawyers as members of its local bar. Judge E. T. Fisher was an early post-war member of the Mississippi Supreme Court. Later, Judge William C. McLean, who was born in a house standing on the site presently occupied by the Grenada County Courthouse, served for a time on the Supreme Court of the State. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention which drew up the so-called "Constitution of 1890". This is the Constitution which, with amendments adopted at various times, is still the organic law of the State - so far as the Federal Supreme Court will recognize the right of state to have any state organic law. Judge A. T. Roane came to Grenada from Calhoun County in order to obtain better educational opportunities for his children. He became a leading attorney judge, and a well-to-do business man. Judge Longstreet, a relative of L. Q. C. Lamar, was a strong member of the local bar for many years. Lawyers and law firms having professional cards in the local papers in 1881 were A. S. Pass, Slack & Longstreet, R. H. Golladay, B. C. Adams Jr., Fitzgerald & Whitfield, W. C. McLean, R. Horton and Thomas P. Gibbs.

During this same period Grenada must have been a good business town as would seem to be indicated by the long list of business firms advertising in the Grenada Sentinel in 1881. Those firms were J. M. Bishop watchmaker & jeweler, Leigh & Powell general merchants, Lake Brothers Bank, J. B. Lake Jr. cotton shed, Robert Doak hardware, E. Cahn drygoods, Chaffee & Powell cotton factors, Eugene Wolfe saloon, J. W. Griffis & Company drygoods, Sidney Kettle lock and gunsmith, W. E. Smith watchmaker and jeweler, J. E. Hughes druggist, Statham saloon and billiard hall, morning star saloon, Lacock & Garner furniture and coffins, Burnes, Dolittle & Company general plantation supplies, N. C. Snider's Banking House, W. N. Pass buggies, Huffington & Company drygoods, Charlie Stirle boot and shoe maker, W. I. Ingram groceries, John George saloon, W. C. McGee hardware, W. A. Belew hardware, Pryor & Mckie General Merchants, T. S. Parker druggist, Mrs. D. I. Lowenstein restaurant, W. G. Hamilton drygoods, L. G. Dubard & Company livery stable, F. R. Austine & Company general merchandise, A. W. Lake groceries, J. Cahn & Company drygoods, M. Cords groceries, W. P. Towles & Company druggists, George W. Jones general merchandise, Burns & Sons supply store, Fleece's Repair Shop, New Orleans Restaurant, E. F. Price Taylor, I. Wile & Company drygoods and Mrs. M. L. Powell, milliner.

These then, were the business and professional men who were instrumental in the long, hard task of rebuilding the economy of a town and county which had been devastated by the ravages of the Civil War with its aftermath of Reconstruction. Much credit is due to those hardy spirits who founded first a town, later a county, and developed both into a prosperous part of the pre-war South, but equal credit should be given to those men and women of a later

period who rebuilt Grenada and vicinity upon the dead ashes of earlier prosperity. The Grenada Sentinel of Jan. 5, 1884, tells of the sturdy independence, thrift and perseverance of one of the men who struggled through the post Civil War years to support himself and his family: "Mr. G. W. Kendall, better known as "Uncle Wash"-was born at Center, N. C. on the 25th of Oct. 1819. He moved to Mississippi and married on the 10th of September 1844, and in 1847 moved on the place where he now lives, six miles east of Grenada. During the year 1847 Mr. Kendall commenced the sale of butter and eggs. Since then he has been to Grenada every Saturday, not missing but two or three Saturdays, then he came on Fridays so that he would be at home the following day to attend to his christian duties. Since Jan., 1847, it has been 37 years, making 1934 days he has been in Grenada to sell butter and eggs. By dividing 1924 days by the number of days in a year, we find he as spent five years, three months and 9 days in Grenada. The average amount of butter and eggs sold on Saturday will amount to two dollars. Now multiply the number of Saturdays in Grenada by two dollars and we find that he has sold \$3,848.00 worth of butter and eggs. It is six miles to "Uncle Wash's", making twelve miles he travels every Saturday. By multiplying 1924 visits to Grenada by 12 miles we find that he has gone the distance 23,088 miles. Subtract this number from the circumference of the earth and we find that he has to travel only 1912 miles before he will have gone the distance around the world, which will take him until March the 8th, 1887, to get home, making three years, three months and eight days he still has to spend on life's troubled sea before making the circumference of the earth. Now to the readers of "Uncle Wash's" history as stated above, I will say that this is but a small item in the worth man's history.

He has also raised a large family of children, one son and five or six daughters, all married and doing well, except two single daughters, who still remain with him to comfort him and their mother in their declining years. He has given all his children a good English education - over the average. His oldest single daughter has taken a high position as a teacher in our public schools. So now, you who want to go west, stop and consider "Uncle Wash's" history before you move, and take courage and see what can be accomplished in your beloved sunny South by perseverance, industry, and a close attention to your own business: living in peace and harmony with all good citizens, as this worthy man has lived; as can be testified by all his neighbors for 37 years past. So go on "Uncle Wash" and may kind providence extend your time to make the circuit of the globe at least once in a lifetime in selling butter and eggs, and when you take your departure from this earth, may you live on in eternity, on the river that flows with milk and honey. Last, but not least, this worthy man has lived and prospered independent of loans and mortgages.

This article was contributed by a neighbor, evidently a person who believed that, despite the ravages of civil strife and emancipation of Negro slaves, the South still offered opportunities for those who retained the independent spirit of the pioneer settlers of the area.