

The population of this county as shown by the census report of 1890: Whites, 2,505; colored, 6,875; total, 9,380.

SENATORS.

1846 Felix Labauve.
 1848 D. C. Sharpe.
 1850 Walker Brooke.
 1852 Morgan McAfee.
 1854 A. M. West.
 1856-'57 A. M. West.
 1858 A. M. West.
 1859-'60-'61 A. M. West.
 1861-'62 W. Q. Poindexter.
 1865-'66-'67 J. J. Harker.
 1870-'71 Wm. Gray.
 1872-'73 Wm. Price.
 1874-'75 Wm. Price.
 1876-'77 W. H. FitzGerald.
 1878 W. H. FitzGerald.
 1880 W. H. FitzGerald.
 1882 W. H. FitzGerald.
 1884 G. W. Gayles.
 1886 G. W. Gayles.
 1888 John W. Cutrer.
 1890 John W. Cutrer.

REPRESENTATIVES.

James J. Chewning.
 G. B. Wilds.
 Ezekial McNabb.
 ——— Gillespie.
 ——— Smith.
 H. H. Southworth.
 R. E. Crane.
 E. P. Jones.
 E. P. Jones.
 James Y. McNeil.
 D. N. Quinn.
 D. N. Quinn.
 J. W. Randolph.
 Wm. H. Mallory.
 James W. Heathman.
 T. H. Torrey.
 Jesse Boyer.
 C. S. McKenzie.
 John James.
 Marshall Brown.
 Thos. R. Baird.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY

Was established December 23, 1833. In 1832, Col. James Bailey, (the father of Judge J. S. Bailey, a most estimable gentleman and lawyer of high standing, who has reached his three score years and ten, and now a resident of the county), Captain Samuel Caruthers and Captain Chas. Bowen, then residents of Hickman county, Tennessee, came on horseback and explored nearly all of the last purchase made from the Choctaw Indians, by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and selected the country that impressed them most favorably. They located homes on Tillatoba creek, in what afterwards became Tallahatchie county. These three gentlemen were substantial farmers, and were possessed not only of money, but quite a number of negro slaves, and were thoroughly equipped to open plantations.

At the time mentioned Samuel Foster was living in the valley, having previously married an Indian woman, was entitled by the terms of the treaty to some eighteen hundred acres of land, which he selected in the valley, at the base of the hills nine miles below Charleston.

At the time, or just after the treaty mentioned, the Indians were incensed against Chief Greenwood Leflore, and Samuel Foster was one of a guard for the protection of Col. Leflore when he

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY

WAS established in 1844. Among the early settlers were Col. Eli Waits, J. Y. McNeill, William D. Parker or Bawly Parker, Governor B. G. Humphreys, Elbert Kinsey, Burton Kinsey, the Marshalls, Col. Hezekiah McNabb, Robert M. Coyle, Major Frank Hawkins, Capt. John Hawkins, James J. Chewning, G. B. Wilds, Ezekiel McNabb, the Gillespies and Smiths. Sunflower was in the Senatorial district of De Soto, and was first represented in the Senate by Felix Labauve, who was followed by D. C. Sharp.

McNutt was the county site; but after the establishment of Leflore county, which was carved out of Sunflower and a small portion of territory from Carroll, the county site was located at Johnsonville, immediately upon the Sunflower river, where it remained several years. By a vote of the people the county site was fixed several years ago at Indianola, a thrifty and prosperous little town on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. The seat of justice of Sunflower county is in close proximity to some large plantations and small farms, and has steadily grown since the date of its location. In addition to the county town are Baird and Johnsonville, the former a new town on the Georgia Pacific.

The county being entirely in the bottom is rich and productive. The county was shorn of much of its territory by the establishment of Leflore county.

The principal streams are Sunflower river, Jones Bayou, Indian Bayou, Mound Bayou, Porter's and Morehead Bayous.

The assessment roll demonstrates that Sunflower lands are among the most valuable in the State.

There are in the county 29,520 acres of cleared land; the value of which, as shown by the assessment roll, per acre, is \$13.56. The total value of cleared lands, including incorporated towns, is \$400,473.