

TRAVERSE OF CENTER LINE OF PATTON CREEK (UP STREAM)

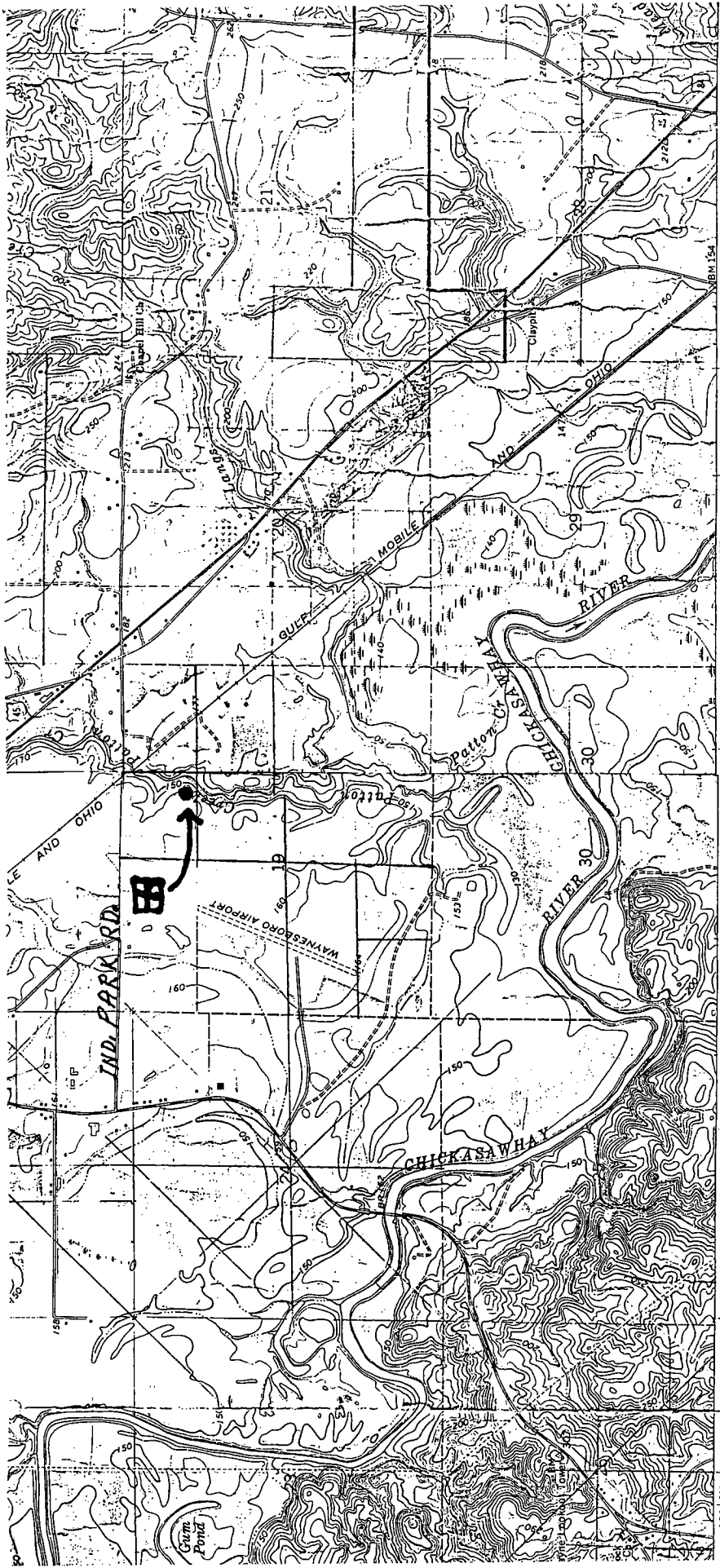
N 11° E	183'
N 36° E	143'
S 75° W	55'
N 45° W	65'
N 21° E	45'
N 80° E	98'
N 18° E	131'
N 37° W	133'

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		John	8	M		
		Martha	6	F		
		John A	4	M		
		Elizabeth	8	F		
384	384	J. B. Patton	53	M	Born 1807 - Mississippi Farmer	900
		Mary	40	F	Born 1817-19 -	
		Indiana	10	F		
		J. M. Baxter	49	M	<del>J. M. Baxter</del>	600
		Susanna	38	F		
		Julius	22	M		
		John	18	M		
		Hilmore	5	M		
385	385	Aschi Graham	48	M	Farmer	900
386	386	Gas Wallford	39	M	"	
		Eriny	30	F		
		Angus Taylor	1	M		
387	387	George Atkinson	38	M	Farmer	100
		Mary	32	F		
388	388	W. S. Ashley	21	M	N. A. Station	
389	389	J. L. Pickens	40	M	Farmer	100
		Anna	33	F		
390	390	Calvin Mearce	50	M	Farmer	900
		Chora	35	F		
		Mary	8	F		
		Margaret	5	F		
		Ann	2	F		

No. white males, 20      No. colored males,      No. foreign born,      No. blind,        
 No. white females, 20      No. colored females,      No. deaf and dumb,      No. insane,      1200

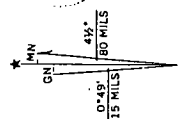


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1964  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Mississippi coordinate system, east zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 16, shown in blue  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
 UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

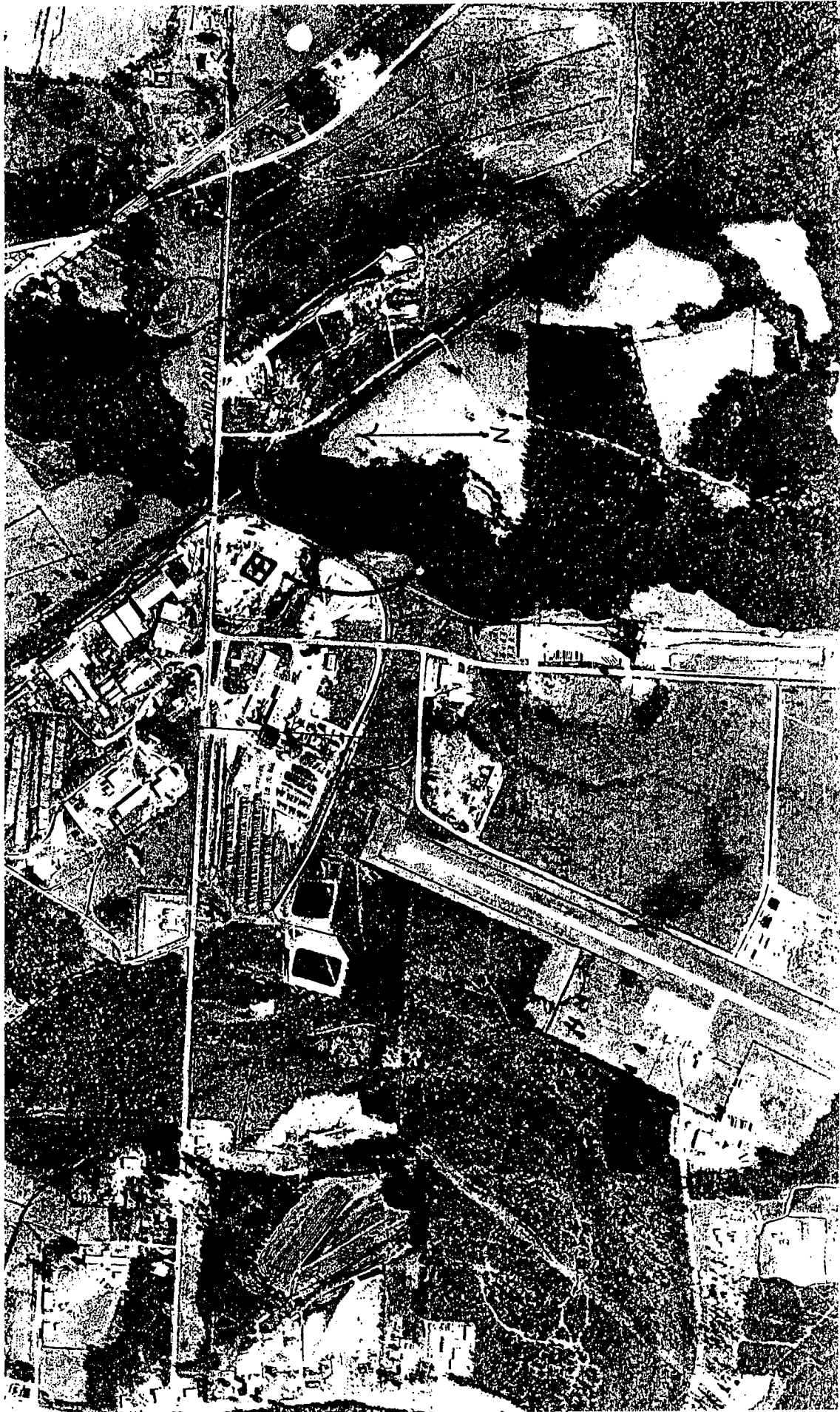
ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
 Light-duty  
 Unimproved dirt  
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312.07 ACRES  
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 HEAVY-DUTY  
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 NW 1/4 OF NE 1/4  
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VIS TO  
 JOHN C. PATTON  
 MARCH 15, 1854  
 CEMETERY - S.E. CORNER OF THE  
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U.S. To John C. Patton 1854

M - 279 -  
OVER

~~the foregoing instrument on the day and year therein  
mentioned.  
Given under my hand and seal this 12<sup>th</sup> day of  
May 1849. W.S. Davis~~

~~Filed for Record November 15-1903 and  
Recorded same day. W.S. Davis clerk.~~

The United States of America,

8425  
ntificatio  
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting  
Whereas, John C. Patton of Wayne County, Miss-  
issippi has deposited in the General Land office of  
the United States, a certificate of the Register of the  
Land office at Augusta whereby it appears that  
full payment had been made by the said John  
C. Patton according to the provisions of the act  
of Congress of the 24<sup>th</sup> of April, 1820, entitled  
"An Act making further provision for the sale  
of the Public Land;" for the North East quarter, of  
the South East quarter of the South West quarter, the  
South West quarter of the South West quarter of  
Section Nineteen, and the South West quarter of  
the South West quarter of Section Seventeen, in  
Township Eight North of Range Six West in the  
District of Lands subject to sale at Augusta, Miss-  
issippi containing three hundred and Twelve and  
seven hundredths of an acre, according to the official  
Plat of the Survey of the said lands, returned to  
the General Land Office by the Surveyor General  
which said tract has been purchased by the said  
John C. Patton

Now know ye that the United States of America  
in consideration of the premises and in conformity  
with the several acts of Congress, in such case  
made and provided, have given and granted and  
by these presents Do Give and Grant unto the  
said John C. Patton and to his heirs, the said  
tract above described; To Have And To Hold, the

over

thereunto belonging, unto the said John C. Patton and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington the Fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-four<sup>th</sup> of the independence of the United States the Seventy-eight

By the President Franklin Pierce  
By Jas. W. Wheeler, Sec'y

M. Mangels, Recorder of General Land Office  
Recorded, Vol - 18, page 139. G

Filed for Record Nov - 16 - 1903. and Recorded same day.  
N. S. Davis, Clerk

~~The United States of America  
To all to whom these presents shall come greeting  
Whereas there has been deposited in the general Land office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss. whereby it appears that pursuant to the Act of Congress, approved 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1862 "To secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the public Domain" and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Hubbard Chapman has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section nineteen, in Township eight north of Range six West of St. Stephens Meridian in Mississippi, containing forty acres more or less and thirty one hundredths of an acre, according to the official plat of the Survey of the said land, returned to the general Land Office by the Surveyor General.  
Now know ye, That there is therefore granted by~~

## Col. John C. Patton Cemetery

The cemetery is located on the west bank of Patton Creek in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter section 19, Township 8, north, range 6 west Wayne County Mississippi, south of the Industrial Park road. Col. John C. Patton purchased this land and other that was comprised of three hundred and twelve and seven hundredths of an acre (312 7/10) as per deed of record from the United States of America and found recorded in Book M, page 279-80 dated March 15, 1854, as per patent certificate No. 8925 and signed in the City of Washington by the president of the United States of America, Franklin Pierce. The cemetery was visited by myself and Joe Johnson on the morning of December 30, 1996 for the purpose of the Wayne County Genealogy Organization, Inc., doing a historical study of the grave sites and markers of this old pioneer family. The first assessment of the site was indeed a sad one. Joe Johnson and Virgil Palmer had scouted the cemetery before and told me of its disgraceful condition. I understand that Gene Kelley had visited the site too. The beautiful marble headstones and engraved slabs lay in ruins and scattered. All the grave sites have been dug up by grave robbers. Today's visit was only a preliminary study and I will return again soon to try to locate the broken slabs and piece them together to log as many names and grave sites as we can. John C. Patton was found in the census of 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860 in Wayne County. The 1860 census listed him as 53 years old and his wife, Mary A. as 43 and daughter Indiana as thirteen. With the assessed value of his place being \$9000.00. He was a farmer. Some of his close neighbors were Archie Graham and Hugh Atchinson. A most interesting discovery was made in a certain oil and gas lease concerning 1400 acres of this "soured sediment basin" in the fork of Patton Creek and the Chickasawhay river to a J.M. Hughes from C.C. Green and wife Charity Green. This was perhaps some of our earliest mineral speculation in the county. The instrument (deed) was dated 1912. This was thirty years before oil was discovered here. My son, Dr. Jim Mashburn and myself returned to the cemetery on the morning of January 3, 1997, for a more complete examination and search for headstones and marble slab pieces to identify those buried there. Mary A. Patton, wife of John C. Patton and their son John Olive Patton and daughter Indiana, Patton, wife of Dr. Ira Woodward and John H. Dean had been identified on the first visit. However Col. John C. Patton had not been found. After much searching in and around what seemed to be a brick enclosure I struck an object with my steel prod and exclaimed to my son, "Eureka" after uncovering the center section of a white marble slab that had been broken off from the top that had previously been discovered bearing the engraving of two right hands, joined signifying fidelity. As we quickly washed the engraving on the slab, I saw the lettering sacred to the memory of Col. John C. Patton, "I knew we had found him." This completed our search that revealed the final resting place of this man and his family. What had been done by the grave robbers by discrediting these graves was an abomination and a stink in the nostrils of God. We trust that the Wayne County Board of Supervisors will set this area aside with ingress and egress as a memorial to this pioneer family. We discovered that the cemetery did have a wire fence around it at one time. The remnants are there on the side next to the creek. I would estimate that the measurements were about 50 ft x 50 ft. We have flagged the area. We recommend that the cemetery simply be marked on some prominent trees with white paint that would encompass the

areas as a memorial and let the stones lie as they are either fallen or reassembled for identity, that they may not be further disturbed. I agree with others that this very well may be where Patton Creek received its name. Col. Patton was born in Mississippi in 1807 in Wayne County., He was most likely the son of William, Joseph, Arthur or James Patton, signers of the petition to form Wayne County in 1808. The following is a list of grave markers and their inscription:

**John C. Patton Cemetery  
Industrial Park**

Sacred to the memory of  
John H.  
Beloved son of  
Jerry and Nannie  
Dean

Born  
Sept 11, 1876  
Died  
January 31, 1893

Aged 16 years 4 months 20 days

“And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb.” Revelations 22:1

---

Sacred  
to  
the memory of  
John Olive  
Son of Col. John C. And Mary Patton

He died March 10, 1850  
Aged 9 years and 6 months

---

Mary A.  
wife of  
John C. Patton  
born  
In Wayne County, Miss.  
1819  
Died 13, 1871

---

Sacred  
to the memory of  
India and her infant.  
Wife and son  
of  
Doct. Ira Woodward  
She was the only daughter of  
Col. John C. And Mary Patton  
and departed this life January 10th

A.D. 1863, aged 17 years

“Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth yea, saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labor as their works do follow them.”

\* Note: India was listed as Indiana in 1850 and 1860 census  
Stone work is of a guardian angel

---

Sacred  
to  
the memory of  
Col John C. Patton  
who departed this life  
August 1, 1864  
Aged 57 years, 3 months  
and 25 days.

“Blessed and Holy is he that hath part in the first resurreccion: on such the second death hath no power. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain.” Rev. XX-6, XXI-4

\* Note: Stone work is of a pair of closed hands

Kindly submitted by: Mr. James Mashburn, Researcher  
Miss Patsy Brewer, General Secretary  
of the  
Wayne County Genealogy Organization, Inc.

L. 686 *Ex sent 15th May 1823*

**JAMES MONROE**, President of the United States of America,  
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

597

KNOW YE, That *James Patton, of Wayne*  
*County,*

having deposited in the **General Land-Office**, a Certificate of the Register of  
the Land office at *St. Stephens* whereby it appears that full payment  
has been made for

*The South west quarter of*  
*section Thirtythree, in township Eight, of*  
*range Six (west) containing One hundred*  
*and Sixty acres,*

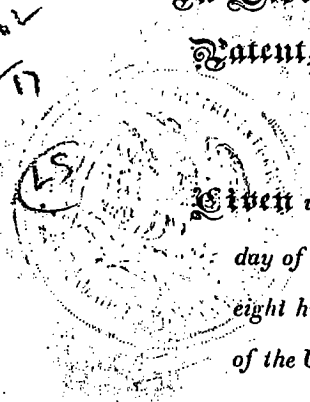
of the Lands directed to be sold at *St. Stephens* in pursuance  
of the Laws providing for the sale of the Lands of the **United States** in

**MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA**, There is granted, by the United States,  
unto the said *James Patton*, the

*quarter* lot or section of Land above described: To have and to hold the said  
*quarter* lot or section of Land, with the Appurtenances, unto the said  
*James Patton*, his heirs and assigns forever.

RECORDED  
DC

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made  
Patent, and the Seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed.



Given under my Hand at the City of Washington, the *twenty eighth*  
day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and *twentyone* and of the Independence  
of the United States of America the forty *fifth*

BY THE PRESIDENT, *J. M.*  
*J. Meigs* Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Ch sent 10 May 1847

684 JAMES MONRO, President of the United States America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That *James Patton, of Wayne*

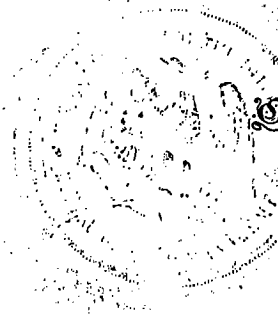
*County,*  
having deposited in the *General Land-Office*, a Certificate of the Register of  
the Land office at *St. Stephens* whereby it appears that full payment  
has been made for

*The South East quarter, of section*  
*Thirtythree, in township Eight, of range Six-*  
*(west) containing One hundred and Sixty*  
*Acres,*

of the Lands directed to be sold at *St. Stephens* in pursuance  
of the Laws providing for the sale of the Lands of the *United States* in  
*MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA, There is granted, by the United States,*  
unto the said *James Patton* the

*quarter* lot or section of Land above described: *To have and to hold* the said  
*quarter* lot or section of Land, with the Appurtenances, unto the said  
*James Patton;* *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made  
Patent, and the Seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed.



Given under my Hand at the City of Washington, the *twentieth*  
day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and *twentynine* and of the Independence  
of the United States of America the forty *fifth*.

BY THE PRESIDENT, *J. M.*  
*J. M. Meigs* Commissioner of the General Land-Office.



# SOUTH MISSISSIPPI GENEALOGY

By Betty Drake



## Beginnings: Passports to the Mississippi Territory

The search for land. The search for religious freedom. These two desires inspired many of our early settlers to leave family and friends and cross an ocean to settle in an unknown land. By the late 1700's, our eastern seaboard was settled and pioneers were pushing westward. Unfriendly Indians, mountains, swamps, and rivers blocked their paths. In addition, much of the attractive land was owned by Spain and France. But, the pioneers pressed westward and the fledgling United States began to negotiate treaties to expand its borders.

In 1798, Congress created the Mississippi Territory from Spanish land obtained by the Pinckney Treaty of 1795. Although the boundaries of the new territory were not the familiar outline we recognize as our state today, they included the present-day South Mississippi counties of Covington, Forrest, Jeff Davis, Jones, Lamar, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, and Stone. Later, the boundaries of the Mississippi Territory were expanded to include most of present-day Alabama and Mississippi.

The first counties of the territory lay along the Mississippi River. Except for towns along the river, notably Natchez, the territory had few white inhabitants. Most settlers were either squatters or those who claimed land by virtue of prior Spanish, French, and English land grants.

The first land law for the territory, passed in March of 1803, validated the British, French, and Spanish claims of those who had settled before the Pinckney Treaty. In 1801 land offices were set up to allow settlers to come into the newly acquired lands, now known as the "Old Southwest." When President James Madison authorized the sale at auction of these lands in 1816, the Pearl River was used as a dividing line. Records of sales refer to and as "east of the Pearl" or "west of the Pearl." The land office for the east was at it. Stephens and for the west at Washington County, both of which are now in Alabama.

Early settlers reached the Mississippi

Territory by roads and paths which were originally Indian and game trails. One road ran from Fort Stoddert on the Tombigbee River to Natchez and another from St. Stephens to Natchez.

Many settlers first traveled to Milledgeville, Georgia, to secure passports to pass through the Indian nation. It may seem strange to think that a passport would

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*Early settlers reached the Mississippi Territory by roads and paths which were originally Indian and game trails.*

---

be needed for travel through the Gulf Coast lands, but in the early days of the territory, lands still belonging to the Cherokees and Creeks had to be crossed and their permission was necessary. Through surviving passports we learn the names of the families that crept through the dense forests and canebrakes, forded streams or rafted across rivers, with children, livestock, and all their belongings to find new homes.

Passports date back to 1795, but during the years of the War of 1812, few were issued because it was too dangerous to travel. By 1820, both Alabama and Mississippi were states and passports were no longer needed.

The 1816 territorial census, which is probably the earliest reference available, listed the heads of households in what was Wayne County. Present-day Marion and Lawrence Counties were split by the Pearl River. Settlers on the west side of the river were counted with Amite and Franklin Counties, and those living on the east side were listed as Wayne County residents. In this census there were 262 families listed, including 527 white males, 404 white females, one free black, and 234 slaves. Surnames appearing more than three times (meaning three households, not individuals) were Brown, Cole, Collins, Coo-

per, Corby, Crane, Evans, Morris, Parker, Patton, Rogers, Slay, Smith, and Strickland.

By 1820 when the first federal population census was taken, Wayne County had been divided into Covington, Greene, Lawrence, Marion, and Perry Counties.

Many Southeast Mississippi families originally settled in Virginia. Later generations moved down into the Carolinas, especially the Pee Dee region and the Orangeburg district of South Carolina. Most were of Scotch and English origin. The Scots, in particular, were Scotch-Irish, a geographical term meaning Scotsmen who had lived in Ireland's "Ulster Plantation" as long ago as the 1500's. Because of conflicts over religion and land, many of the Scotch-Irish migrated from Ireland to the American Colonies. (Today's headlines tell of the continuing conflict in Ireland which originated in these early migrations of Protestant Scots to Catholic Ulster.) By the time Mississippi became a state, some had already moved into Georgia and crossed Indian lands to west Georgia and as far as the Tombigbee River.

Highland Scots, many of whom moved from the eastern shore of North Carolina to Mississippi, were supporters of the English Crown in the Revolutionary War. They began moving to Georgia and Tennessee because of their unpopularity among the revolutionaries.

For more information about early South Mississippi settlers, check your local library for the territorial and federal censuses, the two volumes of Georgia passports, and Rich Lackey's thesis on land sales east of the Pearl. Various family histories are also available in local libraries.

*South Mississippi Magazine* would like to hear from its readers. Let us know about people and events in this area that interest you. Queries about families are solicited also, although they cannot be answered individually. Address letters to Betty Drake; *South Mississippi Magazine*; P.O. Box 1750; Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39403. ♦



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HIST

P. O. BOX 571  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205-0571  
April 16, 1987

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- WILLIAM F. ... PRESIDENT
- JOHN K. ...
- ARCH ...
- HERMAN ...
- FRANK E. ...
- MRS. MITCHELL ...
- ESTUS SMITH
- EVERETTE ...
- SHERWOOD ...
- ELBERT H. ... DIRECTOR

Mr. W.E. Hardee  
Chancellor Clerk's Office  
Wayne County Court House  
Waynesboro, Miss. 39178

Dear Mr. Hardee:

I have enclosed your list of Wayne County Judges and Clerks from 1817 through 1988.

This list has been derived, unless otherwise noted in the body of the list, from the Secretary of State's Registers of Commission and from the Official and Statistical Registers of Mississippi. There are several gaps in the record especially in regard to the purely local courts and clerks, notably from 1828 to 1836, from 1838 to 1852, from 1865 to 1869 and from 1924 to 1930. These have been filled in where possible from such sources as the Laws and, particularly, Dunbar Rowland's list of Judges in the 1917 Statistical Register. The Circuit and Chancery Districts have been determined by a close examination of the laws from 1817 to date.

You might, from a search in your locally held court records, be able to fill in those gaps which remain impervious to my efforts. I hope that you will send me such information as you may be able to make as complete as possible.

... if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,  
*Michael F. Beard*  
Michael F. Beard  
Historian

## Wayne County Courts, 1817 to 1988

### Judges

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>DATE APPOINTED/ ELECTED*</u>
Powhatan Ellis	4th Circuit -- Superior Court	1818
James Patton	Chief Justice of Court of Quorum	<u>1818</u>
Josiah Watts	Court of Quorum	1818
Clinch Gray	Court of Quorum	1818
Obadiah Hand	Court of Quorum	1819
David Williams	Court of Quorum	1819
William Howze	Court of Quorum	1821
William Howze	Judge of Probate Court	1821
James Patton	Associate Justice, County Court	<u>1822</u>
Obadiah Hand	Associate Justice, County Court	1822
William King	Associate Justice, County Court	1824
James Patton	Judge of Probate Court	1824-1825 *
Issac Caldwell	4th Circuit - Superior Court	1825
William King	Associate Justice, County Court	1825
John Black	4th Circuit -- Superior Court	1826
Thomas P. Falconer	Associate Justice, County Court	1826-1827
Daniel McCaskill	Associate Justice, County Court	1827
[No local records available]		1828-1836
Eli Huston	4th Circuit - Superior Court	1832
T.S. Stirling	5th Circuit Court	1834
J.J.H. Morris	5th Circuit Court	1835
R.S.G. Perkins	5th Circuit Court	1837
T.S. Sterling	5th Circuit Court	1837
Dugal C. Shaw	Orphans Court	1837
[No local records available]		1838-1852
Henry Mounger	5th Circuit Court	1841
A.B. Dawson	4th Circuit Court	1845
James Smiley	Vice-Chancellor, Southern District	1846-1849

\*Inclusive dates indicate dates served.

Gen. James Patton: obtaining a Historical Marker

Chickasawhay Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Waynesboro, MS  
Mrs. John Walters, Project Chairman; Mrs. Jerry Hutto, Vice-chairman.

The Chickasawhay Chapter DAR is trying to obtain a Historical Marker honoring Gen. James Patton of Winchester, Miss.

We would like permission from the Winchester Cemetery Assn. to place the marker just outside the gate on the left side.

From the information I found about Gen. Patton at the Waynesboro Library that I sent to the Mississippi Department of Archives & History with a letter requesting instructions on how to obtain a marker, I received the following information:

"I agree with you that this is a topic that is worthy of a historical marker.

...Unfortunately, due to severe budget cuts, there is no more funding (for markers). The Dept. of Archives & History's Board of Trustees is not accepting any requests for state-funded markers but they are processing requests for privately-funded markers. The current cost of a historical marker is \$875.00 plus shipping. "

For those of you who may not know about Gen James Patton: on 16 Dec. 1808 he signed a petition to have Wayne Co. formed in the Mississippi Territory; the Winchester United Methodist Church was organized in 1809 and probably met in the home of Gen Patton; he represented Wayne Co. at Mississippi's first Constitutional Convention in 1817; he was also Mississippi's 2nd Lt. Governor; and during the War of 1812 he erected a fort at his home, in Winchester.

Our DAR chapter can not afford to purchase the marker. It is my intention to present this to the Board of Supervisors and ask for their help in funding the purchase price of the marker.

If the Winchester Cemetery Assn. members would like to make a contribution the DAR will place the funds in a special Bank Account. Your help will be greatly appreciated. Mr. Edward Holyfield will see that I get any money contributed.

*Mrs. Sarah Walters*

Mrs. John Walters  
1205 Oakland St.  
Waynesboro, MS 39367  
735-9571

2 - WPA - Chapt XIX  
assignment - ~~Project~~ the Bar

James Patton

Dedicated  
to the memory of Gen James  
Patton  
who was b in Abbeville Dist  
SC

Sept 10, 1780

d in Winchester, Va

May 3rd 1830

Ag 50 yrs 8 mo + sundays  
for many years he was a figure of  
importance in public & private  
life - monument erected in 1830

MISSISSIPPI CENSUS - 1830

FAMILY HEAD	COUNTY	WHITE MALES					WHITE FEMALES				
		UN 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 & OV	UN 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 & OV
Parrish, John M.	Hancock	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Parrisott, I. M.	Yazoo	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Parsons, James	Amite	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Parsons, Uel	Amite	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Partin, Barnabas	Wilkinson	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Partin, Wm.	Yazoo	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Partwood, Robert	Lowndes	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Passman, E. P.	Franklin	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pate, Annanias	Claiborne	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pate, Jane	Copiah	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Pate, Joel	Jefferson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pate, John	Copiah	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pate, Thomas	Copiah	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pate, Wm.	Amite	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1
Pates, Joseph	Jefferson	3	1	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
Patrick, Henry	Adams	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0
Patridge, I. N.	Adams	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Patterson, Alexander	Franklin	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Angus	Hinds	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Angus	Jefferson	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	0
Patterson, Archd.	Jones	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Archibald	Wayne	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patterson, Duncan	Jefferson	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Frances	Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Patterson, Francis	Warren	0	4	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Patterson, Hariot	Wayne	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Patterson, Henry	Natchez	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patterson, John	Monroe	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Patterson, John	Copiah	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Patterson, John	Warren	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Joseph	Wilkinson	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Patterson, Joseph G.	Lawrence	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Neal	Perry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Saml.	Natchez	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0
Patterson, Samuel W.	Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Thomas C.	Marion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Patterson, William	Jefferson	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Patterson, William B.	Covington	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Patton, Elizabeth	Claiborne	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patton, Francis	Claiborne	4	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0
Patton, James	Claiborne	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Patton, James	Wayne	3	1	1 <sup>30</sup>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Patton, John	Hinds	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Patton, John C.	Wayne	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Patton, Joseph	Wayne	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
Patton, Matthew D.	Lawrence	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patton, Robert	Claiborne	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Patton, William	Wayne	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nancy	Natchez	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0
James	Jefferson	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

tion the bay and river take their name." The city has telegraph, express, telephone, and banking facilities, electric light, an ice plant, street railway and waterworks. The Scranton State Bank was established here in 1892, and has a capital of \$50,000; the Merchants & Marine Bank was established in 1899, capital \$25,000. Two weekly newspapers are published here; the Pascagoula Democrat-Star, an influential Democratic paper, established in 1850, owned and edited by P. K. Mayers; the Chronicle, another influential paper established in 1897, which is edited and published by J. J. Tomasich. Pascagoula is one of the eleven important manufacturing cities of the State, for which a special agent was appointed to collect the statistics when the 12th U. S. census was being taken. The census returns of 1900, give the following data for the city; number of manufacturing establishments, 15; capital, \$372,655; average number of wage earners employed, 167; wages paid, \$66,045; cost of materials used \$173,319; value of products, \$326,114. An important part of the lumber industry of the State is carried on along the Pascagoula river, and many large lumber mills are located at and near Pascagoula which is connected with Moss Point by a street railway; at the latter place more lumber is manufactured than in any one place in the State. Here are also grist mills, and ship yards, and the town exports an enormous quantity of lumber products annually. There are several churches and good schools, both public, private and denominational. The town supports several good hotels. The population is increasing rapidly; there were 1,353 people in 1890, 2,025 in 1900, and 4,000 in 1906.

Pascagoula, Parish of, see Gulf Coast Occupation.

Pascagoulas, see Indians.

Pass Christian, a noted watering place in Harrison county, located on Mississippi Sound (Gulf of Mexico), on the Louisville & Nashville R. R., 58 miles from New Orleans, and 82 miles from Mobile. It has telegraph, telephone, express and banking facilities. The surrounding country is devoted to sheep and cattle raising, and truck-farming. The "scuppernon grape" is extensively grown at this point, and both still and sparkling wines are made. The canning of oysters and shrimps is a profitable industry. Pass Christian College, a Catholic institution, is located here. A branch of the Hancock county Bank at Bay St. Louis was established here in 1902, and the Home Bank was established in 1905. The Coast Beacon, an influential, Democratic weekly, was established here in 1881, and is now owned and edited by E. J. Adam. The city has a number of fine hotels, and the place is filled with visitors both winter and summer. The climate is mild and healthful, and there is a fine sea beach, affording excellent sea bathing. Population in 1900, 2,028; estimated at 2,500 in 1906.

Pat, a post-hamlet of Rankin county, 8 miles south of Brandon, a county seat and nearest banking town. There is one store and a large cotton gin located here. Population in 1900, 21.

Patmos, a post-hamlet of Sharkey county, located on the Sunflower river, 10 miles southeast of Rolling Fork, the county seat, and nearest railroad and banking town. Population in 1906, 20.

Patrick, a post-hamlet of Rankin county, situated on Campbells creek, about 10 miles southeast of Brandon, the county seat, and nearest railroad and banking town. Population in 1900, 67.

Patrol. The patrol was a function of the State military made necessary by slavery from the earliest times. According to the law of 1809 every owner of slaves, and all other persons subject to militia duty, under the rank of captain, was subject to be called out for patrol duty, every two weeks or oftener. Detachments were made out regularly, of three men beside the leader or officer, in each captain's district or beat. It was the duty of the patrol to visit all negro quarters or places suspected of entertaining unauthorized assemblages of slaves or other disorderly persons, and take such persons before a justice, or administer lashes not exceeding fifteen upon slaves so found, and to take up slaves suspected of being runaway. By the law of 1812 default in this duty was punishable by fine.

Occasionally there were rumors of slave insurrection in Territorial days, and the patrol was exhorted to extra vigilance. This law survived the change to statehood and was reenacted in the Poindexter code of 1822, and the statutes of 1848.

"Soon after the Southampton tragedy, during the Christmas holidays, the public mind was agitated by a vague rumor that this drama was to be reacted here, as it was known that some of the negroes, supposed to be engaged in it, had been brought out and sold in this State. During this excitement the patrols were very vigilant. On the high roads they were increased to one hundred armed and mounted men. But this alarm was groundless and very soon subsided." (J. H. Ingraham.)

Patton, a postoffice of Tallahatchie county, situated on the Middle Fork of Tillatoba creek, an affluent of the Yazoo river, 5 miles east of Charleston, the county seat.

Patton, James, of Winchester, a member of the constitutional convention of 1817, was one of the leading men of his time, when the town of Winchester was, by reason of his influence, a center of political influence. Senators Powhatan Ellis and John Black began public life under his auspices. He was a general of militia, and was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with George Poindexter, and but for his untimely death would doubtless have attained higher honors.

Paulding, the capital of Jasper county, is a post-village 33 miles southwest of Meridian. Vossburg, on the New Orleans & North Eastern R. R., is the nearest station, and Heidelberg is the nearest banking town. The town was named for John Paulding, who assisted in the capture of Major Andre. It has two churches, two stores, a cotton gin and grist mill combined, and a good school. Population in 1900, 229.



The Department of Agriculture  
has been to the very best  
The following information  
a distinguished general of the  
with the Minister of the  
About seventy-three years ago Gen. James Patton died at his home in  
Winchester, Wayne County, Mississippi. He was married twice first to  
a Miss Brewer, and second to a Miss Thomas of Alabama by whom he  
had children, among them was an eldest named Robert Mills Patton  
in honor of his grand father. Robert Mills was spirit leader of his  
kind in that respect.

The Patton family tradition has it comes to the Mississippi  
territory at an early day from the State of Georgia.  
The visit of Columbus and Spanish mariners to the Choptank Creek  
and Pamlico led to the discovery that it was possible on the left of the  
Atlantic and Southwestern coasts were abundant and abundantly  
available. The Spanish made only a shallow foray of the Mississippi to  
territory to demand the trade business. The Spanish, however,  
were not to exchange the land for the sea, and refused to join the British  
in their quest for the land of the west. The British, however,  
did not know and did not want to fight a successful battle  
against the Creek.

The people of the north and south were sure of their territory  
created for their safety and possession. Although Fort of Winston  
was built, it was the work of the British and men not in active military  
service. The Patton was elected as the commander of the fort  
and the first of them were sent as scouts to the Illinois and to  
Ohio to ascertain the condition of Indians. They remained until the  
discovery of Fort Pitt and returned with the first news of their dis-  
covery. The Patton family was not in the first news of their dis-  
covery until the 10th of Aug. 1810.

After peace with the Creek, Gen. Patton continued to remain in  
Winchester until his death.  
He and his flock were the relatives to the occupation from  
Wayne County that assembled in Winchester, Adams County and Abbeville  
in the Constitution of the State of Mississippi in August 1817.  
The soldiers with them were the first of the first family in  
the settlement of the State of Mississippi in 1817.

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The soldiers with them were the first of the first family in  
the settlement of the State of Mississippi in 1817.



UNRECORDED

The following interesting sketch of the life of a distinguished gentleman of the State of Mississippi is given by Gen. James Patton, a distinguished gentleman of the State of Mississippi, who died at his home in Winchester, Wayne County, Mississippi, on the 30th of August, 1813.

Gen. James Patton died at his home in Winchester, Wayne County, Mississippi. He was married twice, first to a Miss Brewer, and second to a Miss Clayton of Alabama by whom he had children, among them was the eldest grand descendant of the Patton family in honor of his great-grandfather. His wife spent much of her life in that State.

The Patton family emigrated from the State of Georgia to the Mississippi Territory at an early day from the State of Georgia.

The visit of Oshumesh, the Shawnee warrior, to the Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians to inform them if possible on the side of the British and Spaniards were to some extent successful and caused the latter in the eastern and southern parts of the Mississippi Territory to prepare for their defence. The Choctaws, however, through the influence of Oshumesh, refused to join the British. Oshumesh is the friend of the whites, and under the lead of Gen. Andrew Jackson led his warriors to fight successful battles against the Creek.

The people in the eastern and southern parts of that territory dreaded for their safety and protection a stockade fort at Winchester which was placed the women and children and men not in active military service. Gen. Patton was elected as the Commander of the Fort. Fort Craig and March were sent as scouts to the Alabama and Eddy to ascertain the condition of affairs. They remained until the capture of Fort Mims, and returned with the first news of that event and news which occurred on the 30th of Aug. 1813.

After peace was declared, Gen. Patton continued to remain at Winchester until his death.

He and Clinch Gray were the delegates to the convention from Wayne County that assembled at Washington, Adams County and adopted the first constitution of the State of Mississippi in August 1817. His colleague, Clinch Gray was the ancestor of the Gray family in Wayne County, one of whom is Rev. J. D. Gray, distinguished Baptist preacher. Under that constitution Gen. Patton was elected

CONFIDENTIAL

Lieutenant Goy,<sup>1st</sup> one term.

Gen. Patton was a good man in all relations of life. He was modest and unassuming, generous and true, and an old time Methodist. His house was the home of the preacher. He was highly esteemed wherever known and the Choctaw Indians regarded him with great favor, called often to see him and called him "Jim Pat". His age ~~was~~ not accurately known, but he had passed the meridian of life. He served his people faithfully and well and died, lamented by those who survived him.

BIOGRAPHICAL and

VOL. II

HISTORICAL

MEMOIRS

OF

MISSISSIPPI

EMBRACING AN

AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN  
THE HISTORY OF THE STATE, AND A RECORD OF THE  
LIVES OF MANY OF THE MOST WORTHY AND  
ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

929.3762

G

v. 2, pt. 1

C. 1



IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED



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The Goodspeed Publishing Company  
1891

HEIDELBERG MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

Heidelberg, Mississippi

39439

Patton. They do an extensive business amounting to \$35,000 annually, carrying a complete line of general merchandisa. Mr. Patton has a pleasant home in Senatobia, which is enlivened by the presence of his wife and six bright children. In 1877 he married Miss Mary L. McFadden, who was also a native of Mississippi. Her parents, William D. and Eliza A. (Neely) McFadden were South Carolinians. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patton are, Anna L., William L., Agnes E., James V., Mary W. and a little son who is yet unnamed. The parents of Mr. Putton, William E. and Agnes A. (Carr) Patton, born November 27, 1817, and May 30, 1821, respectively, were both natives of South Carolina, James V. being the sixth of their ten children. William E. Patton removed to Tennessee at an early age and was educated in that state, being there married in 1840 to Miss Carr, a daughter of William and Esther (Boyd) Carr, who were from the Palmetto state. In 1848 Mississippi became his home, since which time he has led the quiet life of a planter on his fine estate of four hundred acres in Tate county. All but one of his children lived to bless his old age. He and his family are members of the Pre-byterian church, in which both he and his son, James V., are elders. The latter is a wide-awake and enterprising man, and has always taken great interest in public affairs, being complimented by his fellow-citizens by election to office, having been secretary and treasurer of Senatobia four years and a member of its city council. Secret societies claim some of his attention, he being a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He enjoys the confidence of his neighbors as a safe business man who has won his present high position by honorable methods as a Christian gentleman.

J. W. Patton is one of the prominent planters of Itawamba county, Miss. He was born in this state July 15, 1843. He is the son of G. W. and Catherine (Reed) Patton. He was reared to farm life, and received a practical education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1872 he married Miss Susan C. Martin, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of R. Martin and Teresa (Robinson) Martin, both natives of that state, and members of two of its most prominent families. To Mr. and Mrs. Patton have been born nine children, of whom the six here named are living: Charles M., Ellac, James L., John L., Levona and Edgar. In 1861 Mr. Patton enlisted in Capt. B. Tucker's company H, of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry, formed at Aberdeen. The principal engagements in which he participated were those at the siege of Vicksburg, the affairs at Carson's Landing and at Thompson's station. At Cartor's Mills, Tenn., he was captured by the Federals and carried to City Point, Va., as a prisoner. After his exchange he was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he remained for four months. At the expiration of that time he again entered active service and was sent to Clinton, Miss., and took part in the battle of Harrisburg. He was paroled in 1865, and, returning home to his native county, engaged in farming. The war left him in an impoverished condition, and he may be said to have practically began life at its close. He is now the owner of about eleven hundred acres of land, which he has acquired by his own unaided efforts, and ranks among the leading planters of this county. Politically he is a democrat, and his interest in the state and national affairs of importance is exceeded only by his interest in his county and town affairs. He is a Master Mason and a good citizen, stands high in the public estimation, being liberal in his contribution to churches, schools and all other objects having a view to the general advancement and development of his county and state.

William Hinkle Patton is a prominent merchant of Shubuta, Clarke county, Miss. He was born September 7, 1847, near Jacinto, in old Tishomingo county, the eldest son of a family of five children born to James J. and Sarah A. (Hinkle) Patton, three of whom are yet living. His father was born in Tennessee August 23, 1822, and gave his life for the Con-

federate cause in 1862, dying at his home in Clarke county of typhoid pneumonia contracted in camp at Columbus, Miss. He was a member of company E, of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi regiment, ranking as orderly sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were married in Chickasaw county. Their children were: William H.; Mary J. G., now Mrs. Martin, and living at Rome, Ga.; James L., of Micanopy, Fla.; Margaret D., who died at Mobile, Ala., when sixteen years of age; Luellah R., who died at the age of six in Shubuta, Clarke county. The mother of our subject was born in the northern part of the state in 1826. She was a daughter of Jacob Hinkle, and died at Shubuta in 1870. The family settled in Clarke county in 1850, and Mr. Patton engaged in planting. He was an enterprising man who exhibited much public spirit. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, but there being no Presbyterian church near them after their settlement here, they connected themselves with the Methodist church. Previous to the war he had been an old-line whig, was opposed to secession, but after the die was cast he joined his fortunes with his fellow-citizens for better or for worse. At the death of our subject's father the burden of the family's support, and the education of his brother and sisters fell principally on his shoulders, which interfered materially with his obtaining an education. Such schooling as he had, however, he received in the country schools of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, except one session at Mansfield, La., near where his family were living at the time. From 1850 to 1856 they lived in Texas, moving thence to De Soto parish, La., where they lived until 1850, when they returned to this state. Mr. Patton's early life was spent on a farm, and when he was but fourteen years old he was orphaned by the loss of his father. Not being very strong he came to Shubuta and found employment suited to his strength, as a clerk in the postoffice and drug store for Dr. D. M. Dunlap. There he remained for two years. Mrs. Dunlap was exceedingly kind to him, and her advice and counsel were heeded by him. Mr. M. P. Collins, who was station agent at Shubuta at that time, was very ready to render him any assistance in his power or to advise him on perplexing questions. In 1863 he learned telegraphy, and for a year before the close of the war he had charge of the office at Shubuta, where he could be with the family. He remained there while the line was in the hands of the Federal government and some three months afterward, when he resigned. His name appears in the history of the military telegraph during the Civil war in the United States, by William R. Plum, LL. B. At the close of the war the Adams Express company established its lines in the South, and, through the influence of his friends, he was made agent at Shubuta while only seventeen years of age without bond, which position he held six years, when, owing to the ill health of his wife, he resigned. At the close of the war he took what was left after supporting his mother's family from his salary as telegraph operator and express agent and engaged in a small mercantile business, but in about a year his store was destroyed by fire with no insurance, entailing upon him an almost total loss. Later, in connection with his office as express agent, he kept books and clerked in a store. In 1870 he married Miss Drucilla, daughter of Rev. T. B. and A. C. Heslep, of Shubuta, and formed a copartnership with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Heslep & Patton. Two years later Mr. Heslep died and Mr. Patton continued the business in his own name, in which he has engaged successfully till the present time. Mrs. Patton was an artist of exquisite finish, a favorite pupil of the celebrated Miss Julia A. Spear, of Judson institute, Marion, Ala., where she graduated. She was also a devoted Christian, and died in March, 1872, leaving one child, Thomas H., who is now living at Shubuta. In 1873 Mr. Patton married Miss Kate Heslep, a sister of his first wife, who died in February, 1883, at Micanopy, Fla., where she had gone in the hope of regaining her health, leaving three children: Early N., Annie

4/29/87

Re: Gen. James Patton, Historical Marker, Wayne Co. MS

born, 10 Sept. 1780 Abbeville Dist. S.C.

died, 3 May 1830 Winchester, Mississippi

buried, 6/10ths of a mile West Southwest from this marker on private property (S33-T8N-R6W)

He originated and on 16 Dec. 1808 signed a petition to form Wayne Co. from the Mississippi Territory.

During the War of 1812, he erected a fort at his home in Winchester for the settlers to take refuge from Indian attack.

He represented Wayne Co. at Mississippi's 1st Constitutional Convention on 7 July 1817.

He served as Chief Justice of Court of Quorum, Wayne Co. in 1818.

He was Mississippi's 2nd Lt. Governor, serving from 1820-1822.

In 1822 he served as Associate Justice, County Court, Wayne Co.

From 1824-1825 he served as Judge of Probate Court, Wayne Co.

The Winchester Methodist Church was organized in 1809, and probably first met in the home of General Patton.

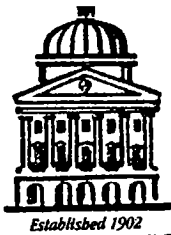
Mrs. John Walters, Chairman  
Gen. James Patton Project  
Chickasawhay Chapter DAR  
1205 Oakland St.  
Waynesboro, MS 39367



## GENERAL JAMES PATTON

b. Sept. 10, 1780, Abbeville Dist. SC-d. May 3rd 1830, in Winchester Miss. <sup>land</sup> On 16 Dec. 1808, He originated & signed a petition to form Wayne Co. from the Miss. Territory; during the War of 1812, he erected a fort at his home in Winchester for the settlers to take refuge from Indian attack; He represented Wayne Co. at Mississippi's 1st Constitutional Convention on 7 July 1817; He was Mississippi's 2nd Lt. Governor, serving from 1820-1822; The Winchester Methodist Church was organized in 1809, and probably <sup>First</sup> met in the home of Gen. Patton. He is <sup>is</sup> General Patton is buried <sup>1 1/2</sup> ~~1/2~~ miles due west/WSW from this marker on private property. S33-T8N-R6W.

\*\*\* in 1818 he served as Chief Justice of Court of Quorum, Wayne Co.;  
 \*\*\*\*\*1822 he served as Associate Justice, County Court, Wayne Co.;  
 \*\*\*\*\*1824-1825 he served as Judge of Probate Court, Wayne Co.



# Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Post Office Box 571 • Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0571 • Telephone 601-359-1424  
Elbert R. Hilliard, Director

August 12, 1987

Mr. L. M. Thomas  
Sewah Studios  
P. O. Box 298  
Marietta, OH 45750

RE: General James Patton Historical Marker, Wayne County

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please enter our order for the above referenced historical marker and alucrete post. The text of the marker should read as follows:

GENERAL JAMES PATTON  
Born 1780 in S.C. First signer of  
petition in 1808 to form Wayne  
Co. from Miss. Territory. Served  
in several Wayne County courts.  
State's 2nd Lt. Governor 1820-22.  
Died May 3, 1830, at Winchester.  
Brd. 6/10 mi. SW in S33-T8N-R6W.

It will not be necessary for you to submit a proof sheet to us prior to manufacture if your company is willing to accept full responsibility for correcting any inaccuracies in the delivered marker.

Please manufacture and ship marker to Mr. Joe Davis, Mississippi Highway Department, District 6, P. O. Box 551, Hattiesburg, MS 39401. Please bill to Mrs. John Walters, Chairman, Gen. James Patton Project, Chickasawhay Chapter DAR, 1205 Oakland St., Waynesboro, Mississippi 39367.

Thank you for your usual prompt attention.

Sincerely,

*Marc Hammack*

Marcus C. Hammack  
Review and Compliance Assistant  
Division of Historic Preservation

MCH/am

cc: Mrs. John Walters, Chairman, Gen. James Patton Project  
Mr. Al Elmore, Department of Economic Development  
Mr. John L. Snuggs, Mississippi Highway Department

10-1-87

7:40 AM

copy, journal - Hiram, etc.

17-1-1987

Mississippi State Archives

APPENDIX G

Historic Sites Survey Form

Historic Sites Survey



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives & History  
P. O. Box 571, Jackson, MS. 39205

<p>Column for Office Use Only</p> <p>SGS Quadrangle:</p> <p>Coordinates:</p> <p>&amp; W Negatives? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Slides? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Thematic Categories:</p> <p>National Register Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Entered <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible</p> <p>National Historic Landmark Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Potential</p> <p>Historic District Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Designated <input type="checkbox"/> Potential</p> <p>HABS Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded</p> <p>Year _____</p> <p># Photos _____</p> <p>Drawings? <input type="checkbox"/> Should Record</p> <p>Representation in Other Surveys:</p>	<p>Nature of site:</p> <p><b>Identification</b></p> <p>Common name: _____ (Other names: _____)</p> <p>Location: _____</p> <p>Owner(s) and address: _____</p> <p>Local contact and address (if not owner): _____</p> <p>Present uses: _____</p> <p>Previous uses (circle original): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grounds accessible (explain) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Interior accessible (explain) _____</p> <p><b>Physical Description</b> (check more than one where applicable)</p> <p>Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated</p> <p>Structural System and Material: _____ (notes)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wood frame <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry (brick, stone, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) _____</p> <p><b>Exterior Finish Materials:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Structural system exposed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Structural system covered (check covering materials; circle facade material)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Brick</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stucco: <input type="checkbox"/> scored <input type="checkbox"/> tinted <input type="checkbox"/> textured</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> cast iron <input type="checkbox"/> pressed metal <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wood: <input type="checkbox"/> clapboard <input type="checkbox"/> flush boards <input type="checkbox"/> board &amp; batten <input type="checkbox"/> rusticated boards <input type="checkbox"/> shingles</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) _____</p> <p><b>Related Outbuildings and Landscape Features:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> carriage house <input type="checkbox"/> quarters <input type="checkbox"/> barn <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> privy <input type="checkbox"/> fences <input type="checkbox"/> cistern <input type="checkbox"/> original gardens</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> statuary <input type="checkbox"/> shop <input type="checkbox"/> garage <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> gazebo <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> greenhouse <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p> <p><b>Surroundings:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> woodland <input type="checkbox"/> rural <input type="checkbox"/> open land <input type="checkbox"/> private park <input type="checkbox"/> scattered buildings</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> residential <input type="checkbox"/> densely built-up <input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> industrial</p> <p>Draw site or area plan with north arrow and shape of structure:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attach B&amp;W Contact Photo Here</p>	<p>Number: _____</p> <p>County: _____</p> <p>Community/Vicinity: _____</p> <p>Common Name: _____</p> <p>Other Names: _____</p> <p>Period: _____</p>
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APPENDIX C

**Criteria for the Certification  
of Historical Significance of Abandoned Cemeteries  
Under the Provisions of House Bill No. 780  
Laws of Mississippi, 1971**

- I. The request for a certificate of historical significance must pertain to an "abandoned" cemetery.
  - A. For the purposes of the implementation of this act, an "abandoned" cemetery shall be construed to be one that is not adequately maintained by its legal owner or owners, whether religious bodies, private individuals, or governmental agencies.
  - B. An "abandoned" cemetery shall also be interpreted as one in which no burials have been made in the five years preceding the date of the official, written request to the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History for a certificate of historical significance.
  - C. A single grave, in some instances, may constitute an "abandoned" cemetery.
  - D. Indian burial grounds shall be regarded as "abandoned" cemeteries.
  
- II. In determining whether or not to issue a certificate of historical significance, the Board of Trustees will consider:
  - A. Cemeteries which contain the graves of persons who have contributed significantly to the history of the nation, the state, or the local region.
  - B. Cemeteries which are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the nation, the state, or the local region.
  - C. Cemeteries which are associated with properties entered on *The National Register of Historic Places*.
  - D. Cemeteries which are associated with "State Archeological Landmarks," as provided for in the Antiquities Law of the State of Mississippi.
  - E. Cemeteries which are located on land belonging to the state of Mississippi, to a county or municipality, or to any political subdivision of the state.
  - F. Cemeteries containing the graves of veterans of any of the nation's wars.
  - G. Cemeteries containing statuary, vaults, markers, and monuments of sufficient architectural and artistic value to merit their protection and preservation.
  - H. Cemeteries which, by their preservation, would contribute in turn to the preservation of the earlier historical image of a locality.
  - I. Cemeteries containing eighteenth century burials.
  - J. Indian burial grounds, officially identified by professional archaeologists.
  
- III. Those cemeteries which have been officially certified by the Board of Trustees shall be inventoried by local persons or groups requesting the certificate, and the inventory shall be deposited with the Department of Archives and History. This procedure will not be necessary if the Department already has the records for that particular cemetery in its collections.

Approved by the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History at its meeting August 27, 1971.

# FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## CAMDEN DISTRICT, YORK COUNTY.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.				Slaves.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.				Slaves.
	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.			Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	
Adair, John						Adair, John					
Forbus, Joseph						Forbus, Joseph					
Kelly, Wm						Kelly, Wm					
Eaking, Wm						Eaking, Wm					
Henderson, John						Henderson, John					
Wyly, Robt						Wyly, Robt					
Hall, Wm						Hall, Wm					
Henery, James						Henery, James					
Neely, Tho						Neely, Tho					
Neely, Dc						Neely, Dc					
Neely, Jane						Neely, Jane					
Blakely, Wm						Blakely, Wm					
Adams, Fran						Adams, Fran					
Johnson, Alex						Johnson, Alex					
Johnston, Joseph						Johnston, Joseph					
Black, Joseph						Black, Joseph					
Burns, Lacklin						Burns, Lacklin					
Turner, Dav						Turner, Dav					
McKorkle, Stephen						McKorkle, Stephen					
Hutchison, John						Hutchison, John					
Brocket, William						Brocket, William					
Venture, David						Venture, David					
Kennedy, Wm						Kennedy, Wm					
Kenmore, James						Kenmore, James					
Patton, Wm						Patton, Wm					
Farris, Alex						Farris, Alex					
McKorkle, Abram						McKorkle, Abram					
Bexter, Jc						Bexter, Jc					
McKorkle, Joseph						McKorkle, Joseph					
Thompson, Moses						Thompson, Moses					
Thompson, Moses, junr						Thompson, Moses, junr					
Torater, Robt						Torater, Robt					
Davis, Wm						Davis, Wm					
Brumfield, John						Brumfield, John					
Hutchison, David						Hutchison, David					
McKay, Wm						McKay, Wm					
Craig, Wm						Craig, Wm					
Williams, Humphry						Williams, Humphry					
McMahon, Patt						McMahon, Patt					
Townsend, And						Townsend, And					
Thorn, Tho						Thorn, Tho					
Arnold, Josephus						Arnold, Josephus					
Gallant, James						Gallant, James					
Mcpeck, John						Mcpeck, John					
Robison, Jas						Robison, Jas					
Rieves, Fred						Rieves, Fred					
Reves, Allen						Reves, Allen					
Sturges, Gibon						Sturges, Gibon					
Sturges, James						Sturges, James					
Ferguson, James						Ferguson, James					
Sinclare, Duncan						Sinclare, Duncan					
Tabbot, Lewis						Tabbot, Lewis					
Kerley, Joseph						Kerley, Joseph					
Carter, John						Carter, John					
Campbell, Alex						Campbell, Alex					
Bristol, John						Bristol, John					
Farrise, Bags						Farrise, Bags					
Harris, John						Harris, John					
Moore, James						Moore, James					
Brumfield (Widow)						Brumfield (Widow)					
Rogers, Hugh						Rogers, Hugh					
More, Joseph						More, Joseph					
Sadler, David						Sadler, David					
McClelling, Robt						McClelling, Robt					
McClelling, Robt, junr						McClelling, Robt, junr					
Henderson, Nath						Henderson, Nath					
Sterna, Joseph						Sterna, Joseph					
Carrel, Joseph						Carrel, Joseph					
Carrel, Thomas						Carrel, Thomas					
McWhorter, Moses						McWhorter, Moses					
Cresswell, And						Cresswell, And					
Barron, Ab						Barron, Ab					
Young, James						Young, James					
Wiley, David						Wiley, David					
McWhorter, John						McWhorter, John					
Campbell, James						Campbell, James					
Berry, John						Berry, John					
Freeman, Crist						Freeman, Crist					
Cresswell, And, sen						Cresswell, And, sen					
Little, Wm						Little, Wm					
McClenaghan, Phines						McClenaghan, Phines					
Dunlap, Dav						Dunlap, Dav					
White, Edw						White, Edw					
Atkins, Ell						Atkins, Ell					
McClenaghan, John						McClenaghan, John					
Moore, Saml						Moore, Saml					
Ellie, John						Ellie, John					
Morgan, Antony						Morgan, Antony					
Brigs, Saml						Brigs, Saml					
Loony, Robt						Loony, Robt					
Copland, Wm						Copland, Wm					
Barnhill, Alex						Barnhill, Alex					
Hubert, Math						Hubert, Math					
Wilkins, Benj						Wilkins, Benj					
Parker, John						Parker, John					
Dover, Zep						Dover, Zep					
Collins, Joseph						Collins, Joseph					

# HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI

THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

BY  
DUNBAR ROWLAND

VOLUME II  
ILLUSTRATED

976.2  
R.  
1978  
V.2  
C.3



THE REPRINT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS  
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA  
1978

WAGNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
Wagoner, Mississippi  
37017

with its area of 812 square miles, thus lies on the southeastern border of the State, with the old Choctaw boundary of 1805, for its northern line, dividing it from the county of Clarke, the State of Alabama on the east, Greene and Perry counties on the south and Jones County on the west, and embraces an area of about twenty-one townships. The following is a list of pioneer residents and county officers during the years 1818-1827: James Patton, Josiah Watts, Clinch Gray, William Houze, Obadiah Hand, David Williams, Justices of the Quorum; Tristram Thomas, Alexander Powe, Collins L. Horne, Edmund Gray, James B. McRae, James Williams, James Huntley, Assessors; Edmund Gray, James B. McRae, James Williams, Sheriffs; Ireland L. Phillips, County Surveyor; Reuben Grayson, Elijah Trim, John F. Crawford, Sam'l Fulton, Amos McCarthy, James Clark, Sam'l Grayson, Joshua Terrell, Constables; Willis Lang, William Patton, Rangers; Thomas A. Willis, Thos. S. Sterling, County Treasurers; William Houze, James Patton, Judges of Probate; Obadiah Hand, William King, Associate Justices; William Webber, William B. Graham, Coroners. Among the earliest settlers of Wayne County were the McRaes, McArthurs, McDougalds, McLaughlins, McDaniels, McDonalds and McLaurins, conservative and industrious Scotchmen from Virginia and the Carolinas, who settled along Buckatunna Creek not far from the place now known as the Philadelphia Presbyterian church. Other early settlers in Wayne along this creek, the Chickasawhay River and near the larger streams in the county, were Alexander Powe and William Powe, and the Slays and Sumralls, from Chesterfield district, South Carolina, Gen. James Patton, William Patton, Joseph Patton, William Webber, Zachariah Rogers, Capt. George Evans and John Evans. Winchester, incorporated 1818, near which Patton's fort stood, was the early county site, until 1867, and a place of importance in the territorial and early statehood period. It is said at one time to have contained more than thirty business houses. It numbers among its early residents many distinguished men. Among them were John McRae, father of Gov. John J. McRae; Gen. James Patton, who had charge of the fort above mentioned at the time of the Fort Mim's massacre, and was, with Clinch Gray, a member of the constitutional convention of 1817, for Wayne County, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the State; Judge Powhatan Willis, U. S. senator and minister to Mexico; Judge Thomas S. Williams; John A. Grimball, Secretary of State; James Mayers

of Richmond, Virginia; Gen. Wm. Lang; Willis and Stepien Lang; John H. Mallory, Auditor of Public Accounts; Thos. L. Sumrall; Samuel W. Dickson; Gen. Thomas P. Falconer; Judge John H. Rollins; John H. Horn and Collins Horn.

The Creek Indians, during the War of 1812, were a constant source of menace to the early settlers of Wayne, which fact led to the erection of Patton's Fort at Winchester, and Roger's Fort, about seven miles north of that place. The old ditches of Patton's Fort may still be readily traced. The old town of Winchester has quite disappeared, the last of its structures to crumble being the court house built in 1822. The name survives in the town of the same name on the Mobile & Ohio railroad near the old site. It is said that the lack of adequate hotel accommodations during the terms of court, led to the removal of the county seat to Waynesboro a few miles to the north of the county way. It is an interesting fact that in these earliest settlements on Buckatunna Creek and at Winchester, and in the first school established about 1812, the Gaelic language was exclusively spoken and remained the vernacular until the early '20s, when the influx of English speaking settlers caused its disuse.

Wayne County is rather sparsely settled and there are no large towns within its borders. Waynesboro, containing 700 people and the present county site is the largest town; after which come Bucatunna and State Line, the latter divided between Greene and Wayne counties. Both are stations on the line of the Mobile & Ohio. The railroad named runs through the county from north to south, and a spur connects with it and runs a few miles west, known as the Chicora & Northwestern. The largest streams in the county are the Chickasawhay River and Buckatunna and Thompson's creeks.

The natural resources of Wayne County make it partake of both industrial and agricultural characters. The cereals and fruits common to the State are readily produced, as the reports of the 1920 census demonstrate. Its entire farm property in 1919 was valued at \$4,381,000, and its crops were estimated at \$1,584,000 for the year named. Most of the large fruits were raised, peaches being most prolific. The live stock of the county was valued at \$878,000. As to its industries, it was reported that the 22 establishments in that class employed nearly 800 people who received \$429,000 in wages. The products of these manufactories amounted to \$1,300,000.

The population of Wayne County has not decreased from

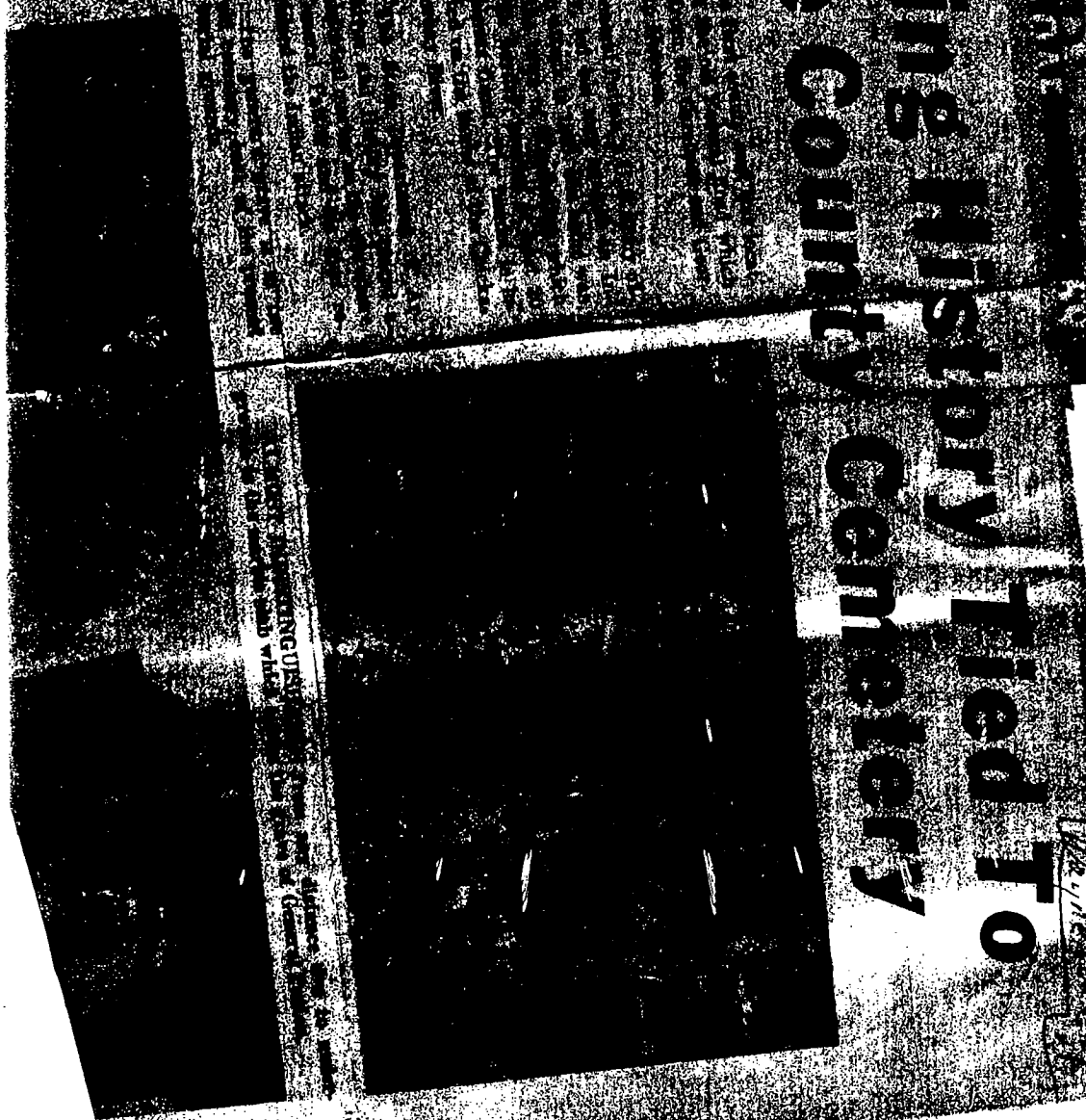


# Wayne Community

## Interesting History Tied To Wayne County Cemetery

The market... the final... of Mass... government... of consumption...

...the market... the final... of Mass... government... of consumption...  
...the market... the final... of Mass... government... of consumption...  
...the market... the final... of Mass... government... of consumption...



...THE ...  
...THE ...  
...THE ...



# THIS HISTORY TIED TO COUNTY CEMETERY

1/18/77



The Wayne County Court House here in Winchester burned in 1820. Supposedly, Gen Patton donated the land for the new Court House.

Sometime after returning to Wayne Co in 1822 Gen Patton served as Associate Justice of the County Court.

From 1824 to 1825 he was Wayne Co's Judge of the Probate Court.

I haven't found any other records of ~~his public service~~ him as an elected official - so this seems to have been the end of his Public Service Career. <sup>Altho</sup> He probably had a law office here in Winchester -

I haven't researched his family tree so I don't know who he married or who his children were.

In an older Wayne Co Cemetery book there is this entry: Patton Cemetery, located at Winchester, W. Va. in the Woods back of the Old Patton Home -

James Patton: born 1735 SC - died 1813

This could have been Gen Patton's father - This tombstone is not beside Gen Patton's tombstone but it will be easy to see that there were other graves in the Cemetery -

Here's hoping we can find it!! It been 3 years since I was there & I'm sure it has grown up with bushes & vines - be careful!

James Patton was presumably born in 1770 or thereabouts  
old when he & his family settled here -

He was a farmer, because he had to raise  
his own food. And he became a lawyer -  
This is probably why it was he who  
drew up the petition in 1808 for this to become  
Wayne Co. -

During the war of 1812 after the Indian's  
massacred the folks at Ft Mims in Ala -  
James Patton built a fort here for the  
settlers to take refuge in to get for  
safety from Indian attack. This is  
probably where he gained the title of  
"General". I've found no reference to  
his Military service - I would imagine  
the settlers elected him their leader, called  
him "General" and the name stuck -  
after Miss. became a state,  
On July 7<sup>th</sup> 1817, Gen. Patton & Clinch Gray  
represented Wayne County at Miss. first  
Constitutional Convention.

In 1818 he served as Wayne Co's Chief Justice  
of Court of Oyerum  
from 1820-22, Gen Patton was Miss's  
2nd Lt. Governor -

While he was in the State Government  
he commissioned a Committee to "find the  
spot & build the State Capitol" in Jackson

a petition was drawn up & signed by the settlers living here & sent to Congress in Washington Dc requesting the formation of Wayne Co. Miss Territory. The petition was drawn up by James Patton. In 1809 we became Wayne Co. all the land west of the present state here west to the Pearl River was Wayne Co.

Winchester was the county seat & had a Court House. back then Winchester was located a little south of here. I would imagine it was close to where Gen Patton built a fort during the War of 1812.

at one time Winchester had as many as 30 stores or business offices, and a Jail - which used to be in the field behind this cemetery - This Methodist Church is one of the oldest in South Miss. The members probably first met in Gen. Patton's home. The town slowly died after the County Court House was moved to Waynesboro in 1867.

Gen Patton: Before it was broken into pieces his Tombstone read: "Sacred to the Memory of Gen. James Patton. who was born in Abbeville Dist SC 10 Sept 1780 and died in Winchester, Miss 3 May 1830 - He was 50 years 8 months & some days old ----"

REGENT: Welcome everyone      Ask Chaplain (Lucille) to b   n this dedication with a Prayer.

CHAPLAIN: We thank ~~the~~ <sup>Dee</sup> for the pioneers who opened the way and for those who laid the foundation for our national life. May we dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work they advanced and give increased loyalty to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from this earth.  
AMEN

REGENT: At this time I would like to recognize our special guest.

MSSDAR State Regent, Mrs. <sup>D</sup> Kelly Love.

The Wayne County Board of Supervisors (without ~~the~~ their ~~financial~~ financial support, this Marker would still be a dream)

Mr. Edward Holifield, who re-found and brought the need for this marker to our attention and was kind enough to carry some of our members to Gen. Patton's grave site.

The Winchester Cemetery Assn. for thier co-operation.

The descentants of Gen. James Patton.

The Mississippi Highway Department for erecting the Marker.

~~The Miss. National Guard's Color Guard . or . Cub/Boy Scout Flag Bearers~~

→ Mr. Michael Beard, Dept of Archives & History  
Mr. Joe Harney -  
Mayor Buster Gordon

Historian: (Dale Walker):      tell "the facts" about Gen. Patton.

REGENT:      (dedication)      Nothi<sup>g</sup> is really ended until it is forgotten.  
Whatever is kept in memory still endures.

Therefore, we The Chickasawhay Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicate this marker in grateful recognition of the significance of Gen. James Patton.

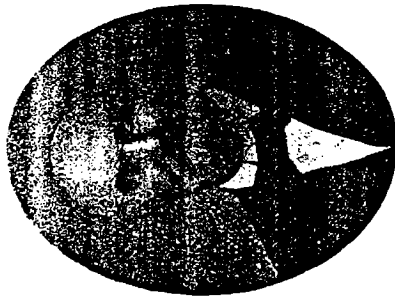
May it help to keep alive an appreciation of our heritage from the past.  
And may the blessing of God rest upon and abide here forever.

REGENT & STATE REGENT:      Go & remove the cover from the marker.

REGENT:      This concludes our/the ceremony. Thank you for coming and sharing this special occasion with our Chapter.

of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a reliable and straightforward business man and public-spirited citizen, commanding the esteem of the people of his community. On Feb. 6, 1897, Thomas W. Pylant was united in marriage to Miss Katy Purvis, daughter of Oliver S. and Jane (Baxter) Purvis, of Purvis, which town was named in honor of this prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. Pylant have five children, whose names are here entered in order of birth: George Derrick, Yubah Jane, Thomas Earl, Lake Ruble, and Lavelle Rodney.

Patton, **William Hinkle**, an honored citizen and prominent business man of Shubuta, Clarke county, was born near Jainto, in old Tishomingo county, Miss., on Sept. 7, 1847, being a son of James J. and Sarah (Hinkle) Patton. James J. Patton was born in Tennessee, on Aug. 23, 1822, and early came to Mississippi, where he was a planter at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He then went forth to battle for the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting in Company E, of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi infantry, and was chosen orderly sergeant of his company. Through exposure in service in the drilling camp at Columbus, Miss., he contracted typhoid pneumonia, from the effects of which he died, at his home in Clarke county, in 1862. The mother, who was a daughter of Jacob Hinkle, was born in the northern part of the State in 1826. When she was but three years of age her parents removed to Upshur county, Texas, where they made their home for six years. For three years immediately following, the Hinkles were residents of De Soto parish, La., whence they came to Shubuta. The mother's demise occurred in Shubuta in 1870. The subject of this memoir was the first born of the five children of his parents, the others being Mary J., now Mrs. Martin of Shubuta; James L. in business in Shubuta; Margaret D., who died in Mobile at the age of sixteen; and Luella R., who died at the age of six. William H. was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and upon his youthful shoulders was thus placed a burden of responsibility in assisting in the care of his brother and three sisters and in superintending the gathering of the crops. While he thus learned the lessons of responsibility and self-reliance, he was denied the advantages of a liberal education, but made the best use of the opportunities which were afforded and to a large degree overcame the handicap entailed by circumstances. Not being robust in health he retired from the farm and secured a position in the drug store of Dr. David M. Dunlap, of Shubuta, who was also postmaster. In 1863 he learned the art of telegraphy as then used, the messages being recorded on paper tape, with but little reading by sound as at the present time, and during the closing year of the war he had charge of the telegraph office in Shubuta. He retained



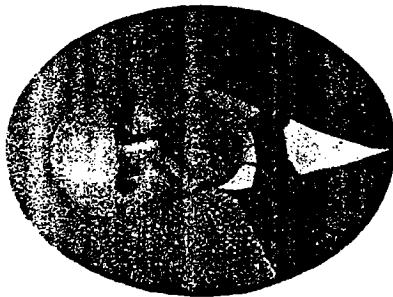
the position for six months after the telegraph line had been taken into the possession of the Federal authorities. His name appears in the history of military telegraphy during the Civil war, written by William R. Plum, LL. B. At the close of the war the Adams Express Company established service in the South, and Mr. Patton was its agent in Shubuta. In connection with this he also carried a small stock of goods for about one year. At the end of that period his store was destroyed by fire, entailing a total loss, as there was no insurance indemnity. After six years of service with the Adams Express Company he resigned because of the failing health of his wife. Hereafter he was employed as salesman and bookkeeper in a local mercantile establishment, and in 1870 he married Miss Drusilla Heslep, a daughter of Rev. Thomas B. Heslep, of Shubuta. He later formed a partnership with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Heslep & Patton, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Heslep died two years later. For a time the firm was carried on under Mr. Patton's own name, then for a year was known as Patton & Banner, and more recently has been known as W. H. Patton & Company. It has gradually expanded its scope and now is one of the largest and most popular general merchandise establishments in Clarke county. Upright and honorable in his methods he has ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem, and on this fact is based the noteworthy success which has attended his efforts. He is stockholder and director in the Shubuta Oil and Manufacturing Company and also in the Bank of Shubuta. In addition to his general mercantile business Mr. Patton gives special attention to the furniture and undertaking departments of his prosperous enterprise. He is the owner of two hearses for use in his undertaking business, one of which, built by the Memphis Coffin Company, is as finely appointed and finished as any in the State. In 1891 he was graduated in the Clarke School of Embalming, in New Orleans, and in 1901 he took a post-graduate course in the Echels School of Embalming in the same city. He was president of the Mississippi funeral directors' association in 1890 and is now second vice-president in a new organization of Mississippi funeral directors. He is the local agent for several fire insurance companies and is the owner of an orange grove in Marion county, Fla., near Micanopy. A few years ago it was killed by frost, but in the season just prior to its being wiped out bore 1,600 boxes of oranges and was valued at \$10,000. In politics he was formerly a member of the Prohibition party, and is still known as one of the leading temperance workers in the State, ever striving to advance the cause and principles of which he is an advocate. In State elections he votes the Democratic ticket, but has never exercised his right of suffrage in behalf of any man who is not openly opposed to the liquor traffic. He has never offered himself for any public office except those of alderman and mayor, in the latter of which he is now serving a second term, although he has many times been solicited to become a candidate for the State legislature. No citizen has done more than Mr. Patton to advance the cause of Prohibition in Mississippi and he is one of the vice-presidents of the



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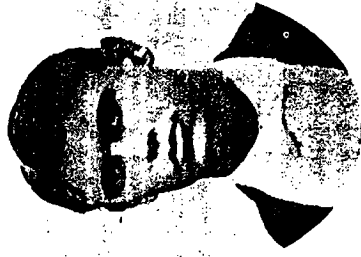
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National Temperance Society and Publication House, whose headquarters are in New York City. Through his zeal and liberality Rev. L. E. Hall, then pastor of the Baptist church in Shubuta, was sent to represent Mississippi in the Centennial Temperance conference at Philadelphia in September, 1885, and the Prohibitionists of the State in the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention at Winona. He has lent his aid and personal support to the latter organization without reservation and often in the face of much hostility, having twice personally assisted in the campaign for local option in Clarke county and once in Wayne county, coming out victorious each time. Because of his activity in a temperance crusade in 1883, which resulted in the closing of a saloon in Shubuta, he was waylaid by three of the persons directly affected and was very nearly killed. Mr. Patton has always shown a deep concern in all that has tended to further the civic and industrial well-being of the community, his administration of the duties of alderman and mayor having been liberal and progressive. He has served a number of years as a trustee of Shubuta academy, as county school commissioner and as a member of the board of trustees of Mississippi college at Clinton. He is senior deacon in the Baptist church of Shubuta and has long been one of its most zealous members, active in all departments of church work. Since 1901 he has been moderator of the Chickasaw Baptist association, with which he has been identified since its organization in 1875, and has also served as chairman of the executive committee. In 1885 he was vice-president of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention and for thirty years has been superintendent of the Shubuta Baptist Sabbath school. He has also served as vice-president of the State Sunday school convention, district organizer, president of the County Sunday school convention and was chosen as a delegate to the National Sunday school convention. Fraternally Mr. Patton is a Royal Arch Mason and is one of the charter members of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which he represented in the grand lodge of the State in 1894, 1905 and again in 1907. He has also been special deputy to organize lodges of the last named order. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World and the first time he served in the head camp, composed of delegates from three States, he was made head banker. In this organization also he is a special deputy for the organization of camps. In the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Shubuta he is now the incumbent of the office of junior warden. Mr. Patton held membership in the Knights of Honor until he felt it unnecessary to continue in it. He carries \$5,000 in the Knights of Pythias, \$1,000 in the Woodmen of the World and considerable old line insurance. Probably in no order is he more prominent than in the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which he has been State treasurer and a delegate to the grand lodge. At one time he was the proprietor of four turpentine stills, but he has since disposed of those interests and turned the money to better advantage. Mr. Patton has been thrice married. His

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Parker, Samuel T., of Quitman, was one of the representative young men of Clarke county, which he was serving in the responsible office of sheriff at the time of his death which occurred Feb. 28, 1906. He is a native of this county, having been born Sept. 28, 1873, a son of Hartwell T. Parker who was born in Jasper county, Miss. Hartwell T. Parker was a son of Samuel Parker, who was born and reared in Virginia, whence he came to Mississippi when a young man, becoming one of the early settlers of Jasper county. Though well advanced in years at the outbreak of the Civil war he made significant mani-

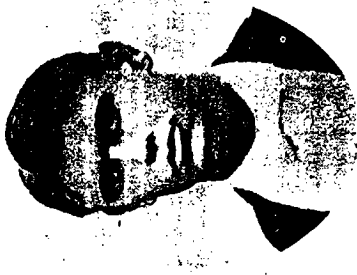


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# MISSISSIPPI

Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events,  
Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in  
Cyclopedic Form

PLANNED AND EDITED BY

DUNBAR ROWLAND, LL. D.

DIRECTOR, MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY; MEMBER,  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

VOLUME III

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# DAR to purchase historical marker

April 30 1987  
Wayne Co. News

The Chickasawhay Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is accepting donations in order to secure a historical marker honoring Gen. James Patton of Winchester.

Patton's grave is on private property in the Winchester community. The Winchester Cemetery Association has granted permission for the chapter to place a historical marker there.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson has agreed that he is worthy of a marker in his honor, but, due to budget cuts, they no longer have the funds to pay for the marker. It must be privately funded at an estimated cost of \$875 for the marker. Including shipping charges, the total will be close to \$1,000.

Patton was an instrumental figure in Wayne County history. On Dec. 16, 1808, he originated and signed a petition to form Wayne County from the Mississippi Territory. The Winchester United Methodist Church was organized in 1809 and is believed to have met in his home. During the War of 1812, he erected a fort at his home in Winchester for the settlers to

take refuge from Indian attack. He also represented Wayne County at Mississippi's first Constitutional Convention on July 7, 1817, and he was Mississippi's second lieutenant governor, serving from 1820-22.

His grave has been found and lost several times. His tombstone is a large flat slab and at this time is broken into three pieces. It is almost impossible to read the inscription, but the

work of the Winchester Preservation Association during the 1930s revealed the text: Sacred to the Memory of Gen. James Patton, who was born in Abbeville Dist. S.C., Sept. 10, 1780 and died in Winchester, Miss., May 3rd 1830, aged 50 yrs 8 months and some days. For many years he was a figure of importance in Public and private life. Monument erected in 1830.

County and Mississippi," said Mrs. John Walters, project chairman.

The Chickasawhay Chapter DAR has opened a "Gen. Patton Historical Marker" bank account at the First State Bank for donations. Interested persons may make a direct deposit at the bank or mail contributions to Mrs. John Walters, project chairman, 1205 Oakland St., Waynesboro, Miss. 39367.

## Centennial plans discussed



At a recent meeting of the Chickasawhay Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. David Walker presented a program on the centennial jubilee planned by the National Society of the DAR. Mrs. Walker serves as chapter chairman.

Mrs. John Carnathan, regent, presided. Others participating in the program were Mrs. Fred Stanley, Mrs. W.D. Mangum and Mrs. Tom Stevens. Mrs. John

Robert Cooley was a guest at the meeting.

Hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. Harry Freeman, Mrs. John Walters, Mrs. Donald Clark and Mrs. Frank Davis.

**ROCK POLISHER**  
The raccoon is probably one of the neatest creatures in the animal kingdom. Sometimes it will scrub pebbles until they shine.

**True Value**  
HARDWARE STORES  
**Spring Specials**



**Pre-Summer**

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the ceremony, but the couple asks that no presents be given.

## DAR historical marker approved in Winchester

The Chickasawhay Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution were recently advised that a historical marker honoring Gen. James Patton of Winchester had been approved. The DAR chapter was notified by the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History on July 27.

Elbert R. Hilliard, board of trustees secretary, said, "It is fitting that historic sites in Mississippi can be designated with appropriate markers so that Mississippi's citizens and out-of-state visitors can study and enjoy the interesting heritage of our state."

Gen. Patton was instrumental in 1808 in the formation of Wayne County from the Mississippi Territory, and he served Wayne County until his death on May 3, 1830.

The financial support of Wayne County citizens will enable the DAR chapter to have the marker erected soon after its arrival. An account has been opened at the First State Bank for the "Gen. James Patton Historical Marker," and contributions will be welcomed. The cost of the marker will be \$925 plus shipping charges.

In January, 1981, Michelle Poirier entered The Mississippi Junior Historical Society Essay Contest with an essay entitled "Winchester." At the time, she was an eighth-grade student at Thames Junior High School in Hattiesburg. Her essay was sent

to compete in the final judging at Delta State University in Cleveland.

An excerpt from her essay follows:

"The Creek Indians were a constant source of worry to early settlers of Wayne County after the beginning of the War of 1812. This outbreak led to the building of Patton's Fort at Winchester. ... it was decided that a fort should be built near his (Gen. Patton's) mill for the protection of all families in the community. ... They began to work upon the fort without delay. In about a week it was completed and occupied. The fort was called Patton's Fort in honor of Col. James Patton, who was made its commander. ... The old trenches of this fort may still be seen. ...

"The first county seat, in 1809, was located at Winchester on the Old Federal Road. In 1822, the first courthouse was burned and rebuilt. Land for the courthouse

(Continued to Page 9B)

## Gwen's School Dance Gymnasium announces

### Registration for Fall

Qualified Instruction will be

Tap, Ballet, Jazz, Clogging and

When: Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1981

Where: Next door to Cooley's

405 Azalea Mart, Waynesboro

Ages 3 yrs. old and up

Instructor:

Gwen G. Galloway

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With Goodyear, you get the most of everything in the industry—the biggest line of tires, the most national advertising, the most management and em-

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# ✓ Marker

(Continued from Page 3B)

and jail was donated by General Patton. ...

"As you look at the ghost town of Winchester, and climb over the trenches of Fort Patton, it is hard to imagine that this deserted place was once a busy, thriving community of important citizens."

Michelle is the granddaughter of Mrs. Tom Stevens, a member of the Chickasawhay Chapter DAR.

When she researched her essay, Michelle visited the grave of Gen. Patton. The tombstone at that time was in one piece. Today, it is in three pieces and scattered.

Gen. Patton's historical marker will be erected at the Winchester Cemetery where it can be visited by Wayne Countians as well as tourists.

### MEDICINE

Ketchup was once sold as a medicine.

ts Drive-In  
ou the Best

Yield  
CHICKEN  
CROISANT  
CROISANT HALF  
CROISANT TOP WITH  
SPROUTS  
avocado slices and  
rice, top with tom  
CROISANT BOTTOM HALF  
Fahrenheit for 3-4 minu  
enlarged baking sheet in  
oil and heat cut-side do  
Separate frozen  
CROISANT TOP WITH  
SPROUTS

1360

When these presents shall come to the hands of the said William Patton of the State of Georgia, he is to give the same to the said Charles Patton, his son, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which he is to pay to the said Charles Patton, his son, in full for the same. And the said Charles Patton, his son, is to receive the same as his property absolutely without any manner or condition in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 20th day of May Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us.  
 Jeremiah Smith  
 Ephraim Smith  
 Wm Patton

State of Alabama  
 Washington County  
 Personally came before me William Grimes, Clerk of the Court of said County, Ephraim Smith, one of the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument who made oath that he saw William Patton sign same on the day and date thereof and for the purposes therein mentioned.  
 Given under my hand & seal the 5th day of June A.D. 1832  
 Wm Grimes, Clerk

Recorded in Book letter G page 36th  
 the 5th day of June 1832  
 Wm Grimes

To all  
 You  
 Mayor  
 and of  
 James  
 One neg  
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Wm Patton

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 and Patton sign  
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To all whom these presents shall come greeting  
 Know ye that I William Patton of the State of Mississippi  
 Wayne County for and in consideration of the love and good will  
 and affection which I have and do bear towards my grandson  
 James Myers have good granted and conveyed unto James Myers  
 one negro girl named by the name of Mary Ann  
 of which before the signing of this present I had deliv  
 ed into the possession of my grandson James Myers the above  
 named negro girl together with her and to have from  
 henceforth in his property absolutely without any  
 or condition in writing whereof I have herein set my  
 hands and affixed my seal this 30th day of May Eighteen  
 hundred and thirty two  
 Signed sealed and delivered by Wm Patton  
 in presence of us  
 Jeremiah Smith  
 Ephraim Smith

State of Alabama  
 Washington County } Personally came before me  
 William and Grimes Clerk of the County  
 Court of said County Ephraim Smith one of the  
 subscribing witnesses to the within instrument who  
 made oath that he saw William Patton sign the same  
 on the day and date of and for the purposes  
 therein mentioned  
 in my hands and seal this 5th  
 day of June 1832  
 Wm Grimes Clerk

Recorded the 5th day of June 1832  
 Wm James Kay



into the papers  
my name & name  
before the sign  
to wit: the propo-  
sitions; the ad-  
vice here and to her  
I do hereby wit-  
ness in witness where-  
of I have signed my  
hand & seal this  
15th day of June  
1832

J. P. Patton  
Clerk

and before me  
I, Clerk of the  
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this instrument  
and Patton sign  
and for a

at the 5th day  
of June 1832

1832

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signed sealed and  
in presence of us  
J. P. Patton  
Clerk

State of Alabama  
Washington County  
J. P. Patton  
Clerk

Court of said County  
whereby certified to  
this day and date  
therein mentioned

at the 5th day of June 1832

at the 5th day of June 1832

J. P. Patton  
Clerk

Traditions of the county say General Andrew Jackson marched through Wayne County on his way to New Orleans in the War of 1812.

A fort had been built at Winchester, and General James Patton was in command. Patton was with Jackson and Claiborne in the Battle of Holy Ground, so possibly Jackson did pass through Winchester, spend the night in Fort Patton, and have General Patton join him there. Two of the oldest citizens of the county, Mr. Daniel Britton and Mr. John Finley both remember old people saying Jackson did pass through Wayne County, and can point out the old road he cut for his army to pass over.

Jackson's march to New Orleans was made in part over the old Federal Road, as is shown by Howell Tatum's Journal, kept day by day on the march in 1814. The following extract is taken from the journal, which shows that Jackson was in the vicinity of Wayne County on the march to New Orleans:

"Nov. 24th---Proceeded at 8 o'clock A. M. Crossed Dog River, which is about 20 paces wide, at the commencement of this days travel. This river, which the Indians call the Ouskalauba, empties into the Bay of Pascougola, the ascent is from No. Wt. to north. It runs nearly parallel with the Mobile River, at the distance of from 20 to 30 miles from the Mobile River. It is stated to have its source about the

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# Wayne County Town That Once Was

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The town of Winchester is now just a lonely spot in Wayne County, almost deserted, not very impressive. But that wasn't always the case.

By DIANE PRICE

**WINCHESTER** — By an act of the General Assembly of Mississippi Territory in 1809, Wayne County was formed from a portion of the State of Alabama. A southeastern county near the state line, Wayne County received its name in honor of the Revolutionary War hero, General "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

The first white settlers were of Scottish background and came from North and South Carolina. They homesteaded along the Chickasawhay River and the Buckatunna Creek. The people were very industrious and soon towns were built which included schools and churches.

One of the oldest and most important towns in Wayne County during the earlier days in the territorial and early statehood period was Winchester. It was the first county seat and held that honor until 1868.

During the War of 1812, the Creek Indians presented a constant menace to the white settlers of Winchester. After Indian attacks to several towns around Winchester, the people met to decide the course of action.

The men agreed to return home, gather family, food, household goods and tools, then meet back at John Patton's Grist Mill. By the end of the week, a fort was built overlooking Buckatunna Creek on land belonging to Patton.

Hence, the fort was known as Patton's Fort. Being a U. S. Army officer, he was elected by the people to be the commander. Every day two scouts would go into Indian territory to report the movement there. When the two returned, they would be relieved and two new ones would go out. In this way, scouts were reporting to the fort every day. The Creeks attacked Winchester once, but were driven off and never returned for hostile action.

Winchester was a flourishing town and was incorporated in 1818, and it is said to have contained more than 30 business houses.

It was the residence of many men who filled important posts in public life.

General Patton, who was the commander of Patton's Fort, went on to become a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817 for Wayne County and later became Mississippi's first Lieutenant Governor. Some became U. S. Senators, one was secretary of state in Mississippi and one became Minister to Mexico. At one time Winchester was a political center

rivaling the town of Natchez.

In 1822, the courthouse burned and was rebuilt. The land for the courthouse and jail was donated by James Patton and was built by John McDonald at a cost of less than \$550. The walls were three feet thick and built of hewn pine logs.

Winchester remained the county seat until 1868. It is said the lack of hotel accommodations during the terms of court, led to the moving the county seat to Waynesboro, a few miles to the north.

During the Civil War, several companies of troops were formed to fight for the Confederacy. One of these, the famous Wayne Rifles, was organized at Winchester. This company distinguished itself throughout the war and its flag has been placed in the Mississippi Archives in Jackson. The old Winchester has quietly disappeared, the last of its structures to crumble was the courthouse. Patton's Fort is gone, only the ditches around it can still be traced. The grave of General James Patton is lost in the undergrowth of honeysuckle vines in an unkept cemetery, and is impossible to locate.

In Winchester today, everything but the county seat has faded away — a sad ending for a town that successfully fought the Indians, but lost the battle of time.



Two Stores Mark The Main Street Of The New Winchester

# Interesting History II Wayne County Ceme

Although marked, the marble slab which reveals the final resting place of the body of Mississippi's first lieutenant governor has deteriorated due to elements over the period of approximately a century and a half.

The body of General James Patton is buried in an unkept cemetery near the town of Winchester in Wayne County. The cemetery is on land, which it is said, there is litigation pending as to rightful owners.

This bit of interesting history was uncovered by Calvin Holifield, Director of Member Services at Dixie Electric Power Association in a visit with Ray Shaw, of the Winchester Community, who accompanied Holifield on a trip to the site.

Incidentally, the land on which General Patton is buried is within the area served by Dixie Electric Power Association.

Interesting history on Wayne County was revealed to Holifield on this trip.

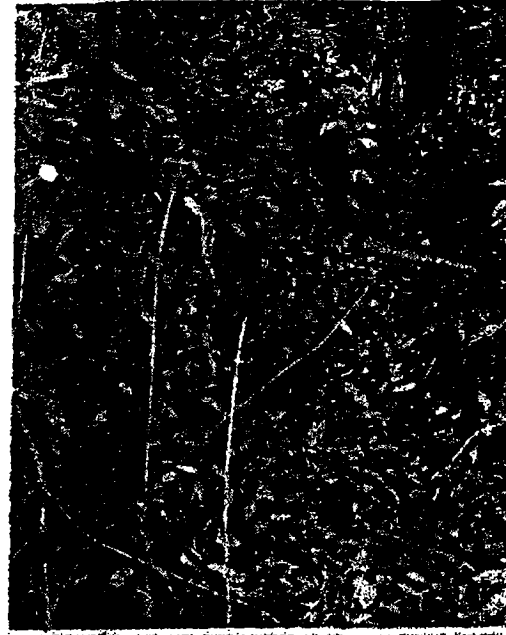
Wayne County was organized in 1809, about seven years before Mississippi became a state in 1817. The first settlers came from North Carolina and South Carolina and were mainly of Scottish decent. Wayne County's first county seat was located in Winchester. In November 1868, it was moved to Waynesboro.

The first county seat was located on the old Federal Road which ran from the Carolinas and Georgia to Natchez.

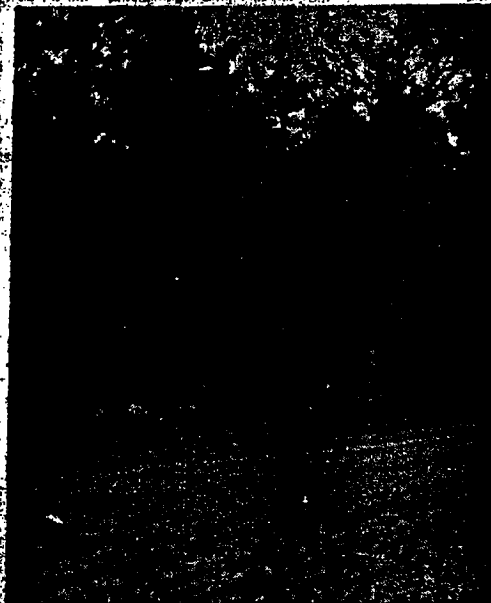
General Patton, a U. S. army officer, led his men against an Indian attack in 1809. His home was in the town of Winchester, which in its heyday, boasted at least 20 business firms. The hamlet is located on the banks of the Chickasawhay River.

The State Department of Archives and History has placed a historical marker on the site where General Patton and his men repulsed the Indian attack.

The general's grave is in the old cemetery, back of the present burial grounds.



ALMOST INDISTINGUISHABLE growth is the marble slab which marks



HISTORICAL MARKER at the site where General Patton led his men to Winchester in the year 1809.



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# MISSISSIPPI

Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events,  
Institutions, and Persons, Arranged in  
Cyclopedic Form

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PLANNED AND EDITED BY  
**DUNBAR ROWLAND, LL. D.**  
DIRECTOR, MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY; MEMBER,  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

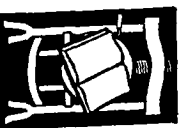
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1976

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tion the bay and river take their name." The city has telegraph, express, telephone, and banking facilities, electric light, an ice plant, street railway and waterworks. The Scranton State Bank was established here in 1892, and has a capital of \$50,000; the Merchants & Marine Bank was established in 1899, capital \$25,000. Two weekly newspapers are published here; the Pascagoula Democrat-Star, an influential Democratic paper, established in 1850, owned and edited by P. K. Mayers; the Chronicle, another influential paper established in 1897, which is edited and published by J. J. Tomasich. Pascagoula is one of the eleven important manufacturing cities of the State, for which a special agent was appointed to collect the statistics when the 12th U. S. census was being taken. The census returns of 1900, give the following data for the city; number of manufacturing establishments, 15; capital, \$372,655; average number of wage earners employed, 167; wages paid, \$66,045; cost of materials used \$173,319; value of products, \$326,114. An important part of the lumber industry of the State is carried on along the Pascagoula river, and many large lumber mills are located at and near Pascagoula which is connected with Moss Point by a street railway; at the latter place more lumber is manufactured than in any one place in the State. Here are also grist mills, and ship yards, and the town exports an enormous quantity of lumber products annually. There are several churches and good schools, both public, private and denominational. The town supports several good hotels. The population is increasing rapidly; there were 1,353 people in 1890, 2,025 in 1900, and 4,000 in 1906.

Pascagoula, Parish of, see Gulf Coast Occupation.

Pascagoulas, see Indians.

Pass Christian, a noted watering place in Harrison county, located on Mississippi Sound (Gulf of Mexico), on the Louisville & Nashville R. R., 58 miles from New Orleans, and 82 miles from Mobile. It has telegraph, telephone, express and banking facilities. The surrounding country is devoted to sheep and cattle raising, and truck-farming. The "scuppernong grape" is extensively grown at this point, and both still and sparkling wines are made. The canning of oysters and shrimps is a profitable industry. Pass Christian College, a Catholic institution, is located here. A branch of the Hancock county Bank at Bay St. Louis was established here in 1902, and the Home Bank was established in 1906. The east Beacon, an influential, Democratic weekly, was established here in 1881, and is now owned and edited by E. J. Adam. The city has a number of fine hotels, and the place is filled with visitors both winter and summer. The climate is mild and healthful, and there is a fine sea beach, affording excellent sea bathing. Population in 1900, 2,028; estimated at 2,500 in 1906.

Pat, a post-hamlet of Rankin county, 8 miles south of Brandon, the county seat and nearest banking town. There is one store and large cotton gin located here. Population in 1900, 21.

Patmos, a post-hamlet of Sharkey county, located on the Sunflower river, 10 miles southeast of Rolling Fork, the county seat, and nearest railroad and banking town. Population in 1906, 20.

Patrick, a post-hamlet of Rankin county, situated on Campbells creek, about 10 miles southeast of Brandon, the county seat, and nearest railroad and banking town. Population in 1900, 67.

Patrol. The patrol was a function of the State military made necessary by slavery from the earliest times. According to the law of 1809 every owner of slaves, and all other persons subject to militia duty, under the rank of captain, was subject to be called out for patrol duty, every two weeks or oftener. Detachments were made out regularly, of three men beside the leader or officer, in each captain's district or beat. It was the duty of the patrol to visit all negro quarters or places suspected of entertaining unauthorized assemblages of slaves or other disorderly persons, and take such persons before a justice, or administer lashes not exceeding fifteen upon slaves so found, and to take up slaves suspected of being runaway. By the law of 1812 default in this duty was punishable by fine.

Occasionally there were rumors of slave insurrection in Territorial days, and the patrol was exhorted to extra vigilance. This law survived the change to statehood and was reenacted in the Poindexter code of 1822, and the statutes of 1848.

"Soon after the Southampton tragedy, during the Christmas holidays, the public mind was agitated by a vague rumor that this drama was to be reacted here, as it was known that some of the negroes, supposed to be engaged in it, had been brought out and sold in this State. During this excitement the patrols were very vigilant. On the high roads they were increased to one hundred armed and mounted men. But this alarm was groundless and very soon subsided." (J. H. Ingraham.)

Pattison, a postoffice of Tallahatchie county, situated on the Middle Fork of Tillatoba creek, an affluent of the Yazoo river, 5 miles east of Charleston, the county seat.

Patton, James, of Winchester, a member of the constitutional convention of 1817, was one of the leading men of his time, when the town of Winchester was, by reason of his influence, a center of political influence. Senators Powhatan Ellis and John Black began public life under his auspices. He was a general of militia, and was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with George Poindexter, and but for his untimely death would doubtless have attained higher honors.

Paulding, the capital of Jasper county, is a post-village 33 miles southwest of Meridian. Vossburg, on the New Orleans & North Eastern R. R., is the nearest station, and Heidelberg is the nearest banking town. The town was named for John Paulding, who assisted in the capture of Major Andre. It has two churches, two stores, a cotton gin and grist mill combined, and a good school. Population in 1900, 229.

From : THE WAYNE COUNTY NEWS, Waynesboro, MS, January 4, 1937

General James Patton, First Lieutenant Governor of State,  
Buried at Winchester

In a neglected and forgotten grave lies one of Wayne County's most famous men, General James Patton, peoneer and statesman.

The grave in a grove of trees, is in the middle of a cultivated field at Winchester. Brambles and briars make it hard to explore the place. There are three graves and General Patton's, surrounded by a crumbling brick wall, is the only one with a marker. It appears that one of the other two has been broken into and is now empty.

The inscription on General Patton's grave as much as can be read, is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of  
General James Patton  
Who Was Born in Abbeville District  
South Carolina  
May 3rd, 1830  
Age 50 years, 8 months and some days  
For many years he was a symbol of  
importance in public and private life

Monument erected in 1830

James Patton with his brothers, William and Joseph, were settlers near Winchester in 1809.

He was a leader in the new county and was one of the first county officers. General Patton was one of the two delegates from Wayne County to the first constitutional convention held at Washington, Mississippi, July 7, 1817. In describing the kind of man comprising this honorable body, the historian says of General Patton: "General Patton who represents Wayne County reserved his militant title in connection with the state militia. He was a lawyer and an orator of much ability. This with his courtly manners and charming personality won for him a high place in both the social and political lives of the state. By reason of his influence his resident town of Winchester became quite a political center. General Patton was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state on the ticket with George Poindexter and but for his untimely death would doubtless have attained higher honors."

General Patton was also one of the commissioners appointed to locate the two sections of land donated by congress for a seat of government when the Indians should be removed.

It seems strange that such a man as General James Patton should be forgotten in his own county, but it hasn't been possible, as yet, to find any more about him.

It is not known just what caused his death. Some people say he died of a fever. Others say he was shot one night while sitting by the fire, in his home and that his murderer was never found.



WAYNE COUNTY

at the Winchester Cemetery  
in Winchester

GENERAL JAMES PATTON  
Born 1780 in S.C. First signer of  
petition in 1808 to form Wayne  
Co. from Miss. Territory. Served  
in several Wayne County courts.  
State's 2nd Lt. Governor 1820-22.  
Died May 3, 1830, at Winchester.  
Brd. 6/10 mi. SW in S33-T8N-R6W.

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the land and the people

**A Chronicle  
of  
Wayne County**

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# Settlement Tames Land Of The Indian

by Otis Ray Tims

Before there was a Mississippi Territory, before there was an American frontier, there was only land. Millions of acres, some among the richest in the world, some among the poorest, stretched for hundreds of miles between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi Rivers. Land in the region that eventually became Wayne County in the state of Mississippi was as diverse as that of the territory: rich river bottom, pine barren, prairie, flat flood plain, fairly high hills. This area, like most of the rest of the territory, was well watered and lush with vegetation, except in the great pine forests.

Europeans and then their American descendants would fight and die for this land, fighting and dying first for possession of it and later because it possessed them. But before the Europeans and Americans, the land, like its famous rivers, rolled on, its haunting emptiness broken here and there by an Indian village, like the Choctaw settlement of Yowani in the northern part of Wayne County.

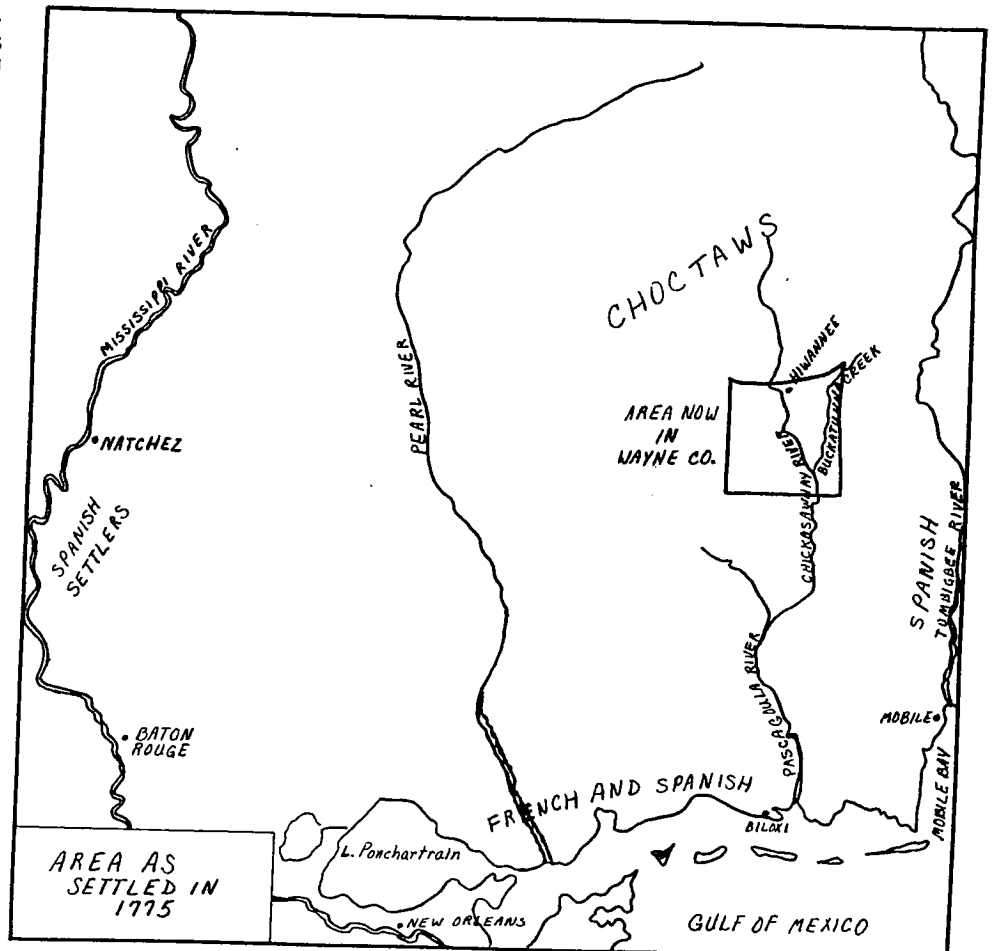
Of the numerous Indian nations and tribes in what became Mississippi, the Choctaw were the largest. Beaudouin, a Jesuit missionary who lived among them in the early 1700's, described the nation as the one "... that occupies the greatest territory on this continent." According to Beaudouin the forty-two villages that made up the Choctaw nation by virtue of their common language, were fairly widely separated. most of the villages, were not tight settlements but settled areas from half a league to two leagues in length. they were not large in population, he tells us, but, "the cabins are separated by very long intervals whence it comes about that the people of the same villages are almost unacquainted with each other, and either because choctaws do not know how to count or because they like to deceive themselves they have at all times represented themselves and still represent themselves to-day as much more numerous than they are.

... I find ... there are not more than 1466 Choctaws fit to make a campaign." French officials who also worked with the Choctaws during that period put the number of warriors at 3010 and 2628.

Whatever their number, it is doubtful that all the Choctaws would be in the field at one time, as much from their governmental system as from the separation of their villages. For, although there was a Great Chief of the Choctaw nation, his power was far from absolute. The institution of one chief of all the Choctaw existed only from about 1700, and each tribal and village chief was almost autonomous. According to Beaudouin, "... the villages are like so many little republics in which each one does as he likes."

The Yowani were one of these semi-independent Choctaw tribes. Dunbar Rowland has placed the center of their settlement, "... in Wayne County on the east side of the Chickasawhay River in section 16, township 10, range 7 west, St. Stephen's base line, about three miles south of Shubuta. On Danville's map of about 1732 Yowani is designated as 'the first Choctaw village when one comes up from Mobile.'"

The whole of their settlement comprised a large tract of land, much of which was located in what is now Wayne County. H. S. Halbert tried to determine the extent of Yowani territory: "In 1830, and for an unknown period of time prior thereto, Yowani embraced all the territory lying on both sides of



Map showing area of 1975 when Wayne County in relation to settled areas in 1775.

Eucuttie Creek; in short all the territory extending from Pachuta Creek on the north to the Choctaw boundary [this boundary was established by treaty with the British in 1765, the southern boundary of the Yowani is not known before that date] on the south. The Yowani western boundary was the eastern water-shed or dividing ridge of Bogue Homa . . . The extent of the Yowani territory to the east of the Chickasawhay cannot now be known."

Little is known about the Yowani lifestyle, though it is unlikely that it differed significantly from that of their Choctaw brethren of other tribes who lived in villages of crude huts and engaged in rather crude agriculture, cultivating maize, beans and melons. Because their methods were primitive, it is doubtful that their farming produced much more than filled their own needs.

The land drew white men, first DeSoto's Spanish explorers and then French colonizers. In 1702 Frenchmen founded Mobile and, realizing the dangers their seaport settlement would face from hostile Indians, quickly set about trying to establish good relations with the tribes above Mobile. At first the Indians remained hostile, but it was not many years before French policies paid off and friendship between the white man and the red man, at least in most of the territory, was established. To promote this cordial relationship, the French brought groups of Indians to Mobile each year to expose them to French ideas and to give them French liquor and presents.

Another aspect of French policy toward the tribes was the establishment of forts and trading posts in Indian country. It was these efforts that first brought white men to what became Wayne County.

Father Beaudouin and other missionaries had come through the area in the 1720's on their way to set up a mission to the Choctaw. Beaudouin settled in the main village of the Chickasawhays in present-day Clarke County and conducted his ministry there for several years. Although the missionary acted as an agent for French interests, colonial officials wanted to extend their influence in

the area and improve relations with the Choctaw, who they feared might be trading with British agents. In 1729, the government sent Regis du Roulet, a lieutenant in the company of Joseph C. De Lusser at Mobile, on a journey into the interior to establish a trading post with the Choctaw.

Regis met with Beaudouin and the chiefs of several Choctaw tribes, including the Yowani, at the village of the Chickasawhays on September 6, 1729. He remained there until October 3, when he set out for the Yowani settlement. In a letter to French Minister of Navy, Count de Maurepas, Regis described the settlement: "I was very glad to examine this place which had been mentioned to me as a very favorable place for a warehouse for all these places. I found anything but what I had been told. The Yowanis are situated in rather disagreeable low ground from which the view is limited in all directions, surrounded by a number of bayous which make this place very difficult for the transportation of goods by land. Furthermore the land is not good; it is nothing but pine forests. Two leagues from there on the road to Chickasawhay there is a place that is called 'the Prairie' or 'The Big Canes' the appearance of which is very advantageous, the land very good, the place very open, near the river and very suitable for the construction of a fort at a small expense."

Despite Regis' reluctance about the Yowani site, a Natchez Indian massacre of 235 settlers at the French fort near Natchez on November 28, 1729, necessitated that the French cement their ties with the friendlier tribes, and Yowani was selected as the site for a trading post with Choctaw. On February 5, 1730, Joseph C. De Lusser, a French officer at Mobile who had come into the country to supervise building of the Indian trading post, was at the Chickasawhay village and, ". . . sent Duche with three men of the detachment of Mr. Regis to the Yowanis where it is advisable to make the establishment rather than at the Chickasawhay because of the difficulty that the pirogues have at all seasons in ascending to

this last village. I ordered the soldiers to build a house there to afford lodging for the officer who will go there as well as for themselves. For this purpose, I have borrowed from Father Beaudouin the necessary tools and I have promised to return them to him in the same condition. I gave them little Allain to serve them as interpreter, Duche having orders to go there as soon as he has installed them."

Planning for the post continued, and on February 15, four more soldiers under Regis command left for Yowani to accompany their commander's baggage. Two days later Regis arrived at the village. On the first of March, he wrote, "I had some pilings cut in order to fortify myself and to build a warehouse to receive the goods that were coming."

And so began what must be considered the first European settlement in Wayne County, a French post for trading with the Indians. On the fourteenth of March, Regis recounted, ". . . there arrived for me a pirogue loaded with merchandise intended as presents for the Indians and with the tools necessary to equip a forge."

Regis had built his post in a village already quite friendly to the French, as is evident from the fact that in January of 1730, De Lusser had started a journey with the Yowani chief as his guide. Like all Indians, the Yowanis were not without superstitions, as one incident of De Lusser's trip indicates: "At midnight I was awakened by three or four gunshots that were fired near me. I asked what was the matter. The chief replied to me that it was on account of the foxes that were barking which was a bad omen; that that ordinarily happened when some one of the band was going to die, and that it was well to fire guns to drive them away."

The rigors of a journey along Indian trails through this wilderness are evident from further details of De Lusser's trip. In south Wayne County on January 18, he recounted, "Towards midday we found ourselves at the Bacatane River which was very high and very swift, the rain of the preceding night having swollen it a great deal, so

that we had to fell trees which were not tall enough to reach the other bank and we were obliged to get into the water up to our necks to complete crossing. We had no less difficulty in getting our horses across . . . it having taken all the time after dinner to carry across the equipment both of men and of horses."

After having faced such problems during several days of travel, the party was not too many miles from the Yowani village on January 20. An incident of that day indicates the strength of the Yowani-French alliance. At about 8 o'clock, according to De Lusser, ". . . two men and a woman [from the Yowani village] came to bring food which we were in need . . . they told us the news that twelve days before the Choctaws had left for the Natchez, at which we were very much surprised as also that there were five men in the village of Okalusa who were waiting for the chief of the Yowanis who was coming with me from Mobile as well as for his brother in order to kill them to avenge the death of one of their kinsmen whom they had put to death for killing a Frenchman named Gabriel at the cypress swamp of Mobile. He [the chief] addressed me at length on the subject of telling me that he was about to die for having avenged the death of the Frenchman, that had made no difference, that if the blow were still to be struck he would not hesitate to put to death all those who wet their hands in the blood of the French. I reassured him by telling him that I would bring the matter to an end . . ."

Obviously the French had made a wise decision in their choice of a site for the post. Undoubtedly, the presence of a warehouse full of gifts in the Yowani village insured the chief's friendliness, but his willingness to avenge the deaths of Frenchmen shows unusual cooperation.

De Lusser visited several other villages and returned to Yowani on March 18. There, he found, ". . . Mr. Regis who was having his detachment work on a house built of piles driven into the ground, thirty feet long by twenty feet wide and which will be erected in a short while. He showed me the goods that

had arrived to be given as presents. He packs four hundred pounds of powder."

The senior officer apparently approved of Regis work with the Yowani, for the next day he saw that provisions were secured for the post, talked to the chief about his loyalty to the French, and left: "We took 53 barrels of unground wheat for the needs of the post, 170 pick-axes, 354 framed mirrors, 3100 pounds of iron, 12 pounds of steel, on the account of the company, for which Mr. Regis made his receipt. I entrusted the post to him and I directed him to give news of everything that might happen in the nation. . . . I talked to the chief of the Yowanis, charging him to listen to the word of the French chief who was remaining in his village, to make his warriors hunt, and [directing] that the women in the village should not be negligent in making bread for the French warriors since they had complained to me that they often were three or four days without getting any, as also he should furnish all the couriers that the French chief might need either for New Orleans or for Mobile and to supply men to carry for pay the wood necessary for the construction of the warehouse and houses."

De Lusser's return journey along poorly marked Indian trails to Mobile is another indication of the difficulty of travel in the area almost two and a half centuries ago. He wrote that on the day after he left Yowani, in what became south Wayne County, "We came in the morning to the Bacatane which we found out of banks so that we had to cross it by swimming."

For the next two years, Regis continued to make the Yowani village French headquarters in the Pascagoula valley and in Choctaw county. A number of meetings were held there with various chiefs and much trading was carried on. There was always the danger that the French warehouse would be plundered by other Indian groups, but Regis had the protection not only of his tiny French garrison (how many men served there is not known) but also of the fifty Yowanis considered to be capable of bearing arms. Regis' relationship with the Yowanis was so good that in his

writing this French pioneer occasionally referred to them as "my colonists" and to the village as "my village." Because of the French trading post there and the communications that passed through it, the little village assumed major importance in the Choctaw nation.

But things were not entirely well at Yowani and by late 1732, the French were considering moving their post to a village along the Pearl River. Father Beaudouin wanted the post left at Yowani and argued that a post on the Pearl might have the advantage of receiving goods directly from New Orleans, instead of from New Orleans through Mobile. But, he tried to convince colonial officials, the proposed new post would be much further away from the main Choctaw villages. On the other hand, Beaudouin feared the "inconstancy" of Choctaw affections toward the French, and blamed much of the problem on the situation at Yowani: "The officer who is in command of the post of the Yowanis is neither loved nor respected by the Choctaws. He is a man of an extraordinary character of mind, of a haughty and strange disposition, who mistreats unreasonably and excessively the soldiers who are in his post. This produces a very bad effect on the minds of the Indians who seeing the French warriors . . . knocked down by blows, regard the soldiers as cowards and the officer as a cruel man, and surely the outbursts of this officer, his irregular conduct with reference to the Indian women added to the selfish spirit that dominates him would have had disastrous results if the Choctaws of the village were he had remained since he has been in the nation had not been excellent friends of the French. That, Sir, is what is responsible for the fact that the Indians with reference to themselves regard their present situation in which the colony finds itself as a time of crisis which cannot last, and flatter themselves that Frenchmen will come at once who will have the pity of a father for them and whose experience and courage will obtain for them a peace like the one that they enjoyed several years ago."

The effectiveness of Beaudouin's

letter on keeping the post at Yowani is not known. But his comments certainly did little to help the cause of Regis, who had enemies in the colonial capital. In March of 1733, the governor summoned him to New Orleans. On the eighteenth, after putting the fort in order and "... recommending to the interpreter to keep the Indians in their good will ... " he left the village for the last time. Regis' recollections of a trip he had taken shortly before are the last extant accounts of white men journeying through Wayne County for many years. Of the trip, he wrote, "Bakatane may be about twelve or fifteen fathoms in width, the water high with a great deal of current and as to its depth it is perhaps twenty feet in the place where during low water one can ford it; sandy bottom. After having gone across Bakatane one proceeds still among the canes a quarter of a league, the road winding as on the other side, and then one comes into the pine forest."

At New Orleans, a confrontation between Regis and Bienville resulted in the former's resignation. Regis said he was asked to resign out of the jealousy of other officers. But Bienville's account disagrees: "Sieur Regis du Rouillet, another ensign whom I have known for a long time and whom I esteem even less, asked me for a leave of absence for a year to make the journey to Fr., under the pretext of illness at first, next under that of family business. Thereupon I replied to him that I must apply to your lordship to obtain this permission. He asked me publically to accept his resignation from his position which I did with pleasure and to the satisfaction of the corps of officers who did not think well of him."

At any rate, Regis never returned to Wayne County, and with his departure, most communication concerning the area and the Yowanis ceased. Available records do not indicate when the French abandoned the post at this Indian village, but it is likely that it was not long after Regis left the colony.

The Chickasawhay-Buckatunna area lay quietly undisturbed by white men for many years. By the Peace of Paris of 1763, the region became a part of Great Britain's

North American empire. Shortly thereafter, according to H. S. Halbert, "... a band of the Yowanis separated from the main clan, emigrated to Louisiana and united with the Caddoes, forming the Yowani band in the Caddo tribe."

Although the primary British concern was with the Natchez district, the colonial power did secure an important agreement with the eastern Indians. At a series of meetings, the final one being April 5, 1765, the British made peace with the Choctaw, and the Indians agreed to cede to the British all lands within these boundaries: "... a Line Extended from Gross Point in the Island of Mount Laus by the Course of the Western Coast of Mobile Bay to the Mouth of the Eastern Branch of the Tombeckbe River to the Confluence of Alibamont & Tombeckby Rivers, and afterwards along the Western Bank of Alibamont River to the Mouth of Chickianoce River and from the Confluence of Chickianoce and Alibamont Rivers, a Straight Line to Tombeckby River opposite to Atchalickpe, and from the Atchalickpe by a Straight Line to the most Northerly part of Buckatanne River, and down the Course of Buckatanne River to its Confluence with the River Pascagoula and down by the Course of the River Pascagoula within twelve leagues of the Sea Coast, and thence by a due West Line as far as the Choctaw Nation have a right to grant."

With this instrument, the first of many Indian land cessions in the territory south of Tennessee, the British were given rights to create settlements between the Alabama and Buckatunna Rivers. Only a small part of the land involved is located in the present state of Mississippi, and that which is found within Wayne County makes up a relatively small percentage of the county's total area. In the following fifty years, there would be numerous problems with these boundaries: although many settlers cultivated and lived in the area east of the Tombigbee, the United States would insist on recognizing the Tombigbee as the eastern boundary of this original cession; likewise, it would recognize the Chickasawhay instead of the Buckatunna as the district's

western boundary, adding almost half of the present Wayne County to the district.

Although it is virtually certain that there were no major settlements in Wayne County's part of the Tombigbee District during the British Dominion, there was rather extensive settlement in the Tombigbee River area, with which the Chickasawhay-Buckatunna valley would shortly become very closely tied.

There continued to be no settlement in the Wayne County area, despite the fact that British colonial administrators continued to grant lands in the Tombigbee Cession until they surrendered the area south of 32°28' (including Wayne County) to the Spanish on May 9, 1781.

The Spanish would hold the territory for the next eighteen years, a period of population increase on the eastern frontier. Fearing an influx of Americans, particularly disaffected Tories, the Spanish at first adopted a tight immigration policy. In 1783, the colonial authority forbade any immigration into the area except by Roman Catholics. The old settlers were allowed to remain, and all new settlers were required to cultivate the land they received. Although "mechanics" could settle in Spanish Mississippi, hunters and traders were forbidden.

As if the land problem were not already complicated enough, the state of Georgia had claimed the present states of Alabama and Mississippi shortly after the Revolution. The Georgia legislature began issuing grants in the area and selling large tracts, many of them overlapping, to land companies. When this activity began, Spain liberalized its policy toward settlers by dropping the restriction against non-Catholics. Spain required that each settler clear part of his grant and build roads and bridges during the first year after his patent was issued. A colonist was required to make a harvest the next year, and he could not dispose of the land he had received until he had produced three harvests.

The number of settlers who may have come into the Chickasawhay country during Spanish rule is

unknown. It may be likely that there was some settlement and a bit of land granted in the immediate area. A number of old Spanish record books existed at the Court House in Wayne County until the building was destroyed by fire in 1892.

On April 7, 1798, Congress established the Mississippi Territory, a governmental district embracing the lands between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi Rivers and between 32°28' and 31°. The territory's population was probably no more than 5,000. It consisted primarily of two settled areas, the Natchez District, which by this time had lost its frontier character, and the eastern outposts along the Alabama, Tombigbee, Buckatunna and Chickasawhay. No records are available of settlers along the latter two streams until after 1800, but it is likely that a few hardy souls had ventured into that wilderness. The origins of any settlers in the area is, of course, unknown. But it can be assumed that they were not unlike those residents along the Tombigbee who do not seem to have been of the first rank of citizens. Many of the settlers before 1799 were Tories from Georgia and North and South Carolina, or fugitives from justice in those states.

Most of the land in this vast tract was still in Indian hands, and though a number of white settlers were scattered throughout the area, only those lands lying within the original 1765 cession were legally open to settlement. Most of the Wayne County's present area was in Indian territory.

During these opening years of the century, the tempo of settlement in Washington County increased so that by 1803, according to Monette, the frontier area's population numbered about 1500. The period also saw the first major permanent settlements by white men in what became Wayne County. Sometime before 1803, James Patton, who would become the eastern settlements' luminary in territorial politics and one of the most important men in the early years of statehood, settled along the banks of the Chickasawhay at what would become Winchester. By November of that year, Patton had already

become involved in the most important issue the frontiersmen considered — land. His name and that of Joseph Patton appear on a petition to Congress asking that settlers on public lands be granted the land after five years of cultivation. Records are not available to indicate whether Patton himself was such a squatter, but it is likely that he was, since public lands were not opened for sale in the area until 1807.

Seven families along the Chickasawhay formed the nucleus of a settlement that would soon come to be known as Winchester, would be one of the most prosperous towns of the new state for a number of years in the 1820's, and is now one of Mississippi's most enigmatic deserted villages. Kirby found reason for their settlement in what became Wayne County, but underscored the importance of the older Tombigbee settlements: "It is said that there is good land on the Chickasawhay, sufficient to admit a considerable settlement. The country on the west side of the Mobile and Tombigbee is generally a Pine-baren of great extent, and will not for a considerable length of time become otherwise useful, than as a range for cattle and healthy positions for habitations. The principal cultivations of the inhabitants has always been on the east side."

Despite the fact that the French had suggested exploitation of these vast timber resources as much as 75 years before, there is little evidence at this point any such efforts had been made except for a very minor production of naval stores.

The problem of arable land was important to these early settlers. As has been pointed out, the best land lay in the river valleys, but, according to Hamilton, "Occasional oases of fertility were found in addition to the alluvial soils. For example a strip characterized by numerous small prairies entered the region from Indian territory in Wayne County . . . and extended eastward through the northern portion of the white man's land along the Tombigbee and Alabama. But these merely proved the rule that the entire ceded portion of the Mississippi Territory east of Pearl

River was made up of pine barrens, with all the connotations of that term. At the north [in Wayne County], there were hills, covered with scrub oaks and shortleaf pines, giving way, as one proceeded southward, to long leaf pines, which continued to the flat coastal plain, . . ."

Much of the prairie in Wayne County remained in a Yowani Indian reservation until the 1830's. That part that was not in the reservation was not settled until very late in the territorial period and in the early years of statehood. Cotton would become an important part of the economy of the region, but for these early settlers, cattle was for a brief time the major product. Herds in the region were large and widespread, since even the piney woods could be adapted to cattle raising.

Cotton had become the staple crop of the Natchez District in the early years of the decade, and its production in the eastern settlements was on the upswing, bringing with it slavery. In the Chickasawhay area, the industry was in its infant stages, but would undergo major increases within the next few years.

It is interesting to speculate on how the frontier settlements paid for their commodities, for there were no banks in the region. Even in Natchez, gold was not in circulation. Most trade in the west was carried on with the use of commercial paper, government notes, notes on New Orleans banks, and cotton receipts. None of these media of exchange could have existed to any real extent in the Wayne County area, and the system of trading there remains obscure.

Two events of 1805-1806 would serve to improve the situation in the east and allow the major periods of growth that would occur in the area in the next decade. The Choctaw had already been allowing white settlers to travel along the trails between the Tombigbee and Chickasawhay settlements and Natchez. On November 16, 1805, the tribe ceded to the United States a 75-mile wide strip of land that extended from the boundary of the Natchez District to the dividing line between the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. This cession

affirmed the old Tombigbee area settlements and removed Indian title from all of what is now Wayne County except for a small area in the northeast which was reserved for the Yowani.

• The other major event of the period also made travel easier. In 1806, Congress provided for the construction of a road from Athens, Georgia, to Natchez through the Tombigbee settlements. This road, though very slow in the building and hardly more than a four-foot horsepath when it was completed, ran through Winchester and came to be known as the Old Federal Road. It would be 1811 before the road would be completed from Georgia to the Tombigbee, but by 1807, a definite "three-chopped way" post road ran from St. Stephens through the Chickasawhay area to Natchez. The road brought new settlers, but it would be only upon its completion from Georgia that the massive immigration of the 1810's could occur.

After 1805, settlements in the Chickasawhay area came into their own as important parts of the territory. In 1804, as we have seen, only seven families lived along the stream. Within three years, the Chickasawhay settlement had so grown that its citizens — with only one or two exceptions, squatters on public lands — could petition that the area be separated from Washington County and be created into a new county. The petition carried approximately 75 signatures. The territorial government would not heed the request until two years later.

During this period of growth, the problem of Spanish Control of the port of Mobile caused increasing discontent on the frontier. As early as 1803, Claiborne had written that "... the Spanish Government have of late acted to base and treacherous a part toward the American commerce ..." that the settlers faced economic hardship. By the middle of the first decade of the century, settlers were demanding that the Spanish be driven out, and in 1807, the territorial legislature appealed to Congress: "The free navigation of the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers to the people of the County of Washington are

important and interesting objects: for nine years past have the people of that country been tributary to the Spanish Government; their best resources cut off; their commerce cramped, and the people themselves have suffered exactions and oppressions even beyond what the Spanish Government impose on their own subjects — their situation we trust will command the attentive consideration of the President and the Congress . . . and that it will be speedily remedied."

With James Patton as its leader, Wayne County would later take a different approach, but for the present, it joined with the rest of the frontier in responding to Claiborne's inattention by opposing those with whom he had made "political fences," even to the extent of fighting George Poindexter who had a natural appeal to the back country's rough democracy.

• One incident with political overtones brought the eastern area to the limelight in 1807. The Spanish problem at Mobile had reached such a point by that time that Aaron Burr's supposed conspiracy to take over the Southwest found favor among some frontier settlers. Detained in Natchez, Burr found friends in Washington County's two legislators, Lemuel Henry and James Caller. They told him he would have had the frontier's support, had his purpose been to take Mobile. Recognizing the friendliness of the eastern county, Burr fled there when he learned he would be sent to New Orleans for trial. On February 18, 1807, he reached a Tombigbee settlement where he was recognized by Nicholas Perkins. The settler informed Edmund P. Gaines, commandant at Fort Stoddart, and Burr was arrested and sent on to Washington. Frontier settlers who had looked to Burr to lead a move against Mobile strongly disagreed with Gaines' actions.

If the settlers found Spanish port duties unbearable, they could not have felt the same for territorial taxes, though they still rankled that they were so frequently ignored by the territorial government. In 1803, land was assessed at \$1 per 100 acres; each slave under 50 was taxed at 50 cents; dwellings were set at 50 cents per 100 square feet of base.

Available tax records do not show how much of such property existed at this early date in what became Wayne County. However, it is doubtful that Chickasawhay settlers, although they had slaves, had a heavy tax burden, since few of them held titles to their lands. In 1807, the area paid more taxes, for its number of settlers had grown remarkably and the assessment system had changed. Owners of tracts of land closest to the Chickasawhay paid \$3. As one's land was further and further removed from the rivers, his tax was progressively reduced.

Immigration continued in a swelling stream. Population of the settlements in the Chickasawhay-Buckatunna area had grown rapidly. These citizens, becoming more influential in the territory, had to travel through 65 miles of wilderness to the county seat to take care of legal and government business. Therefore, on December 21, 1809, the territorial legislature acted: "The county of Washington shall be, and the same is hereby, divided in the following manner, to wit: Beginning on the line of demarcation, where the trading road leading from the Choctaw nation to Mobile crosses the same, thence along said trading road to the present Choctaw boundary line, thence along said boundary line to Pearl River, thence down the same to the place of beginning; and all that tract of country within the above described boundary shall compose a county, which shall be called Wayne."

The tract organized into this county was immense; from it have been created the entire present counties of Wayne, Jones, Covington, Jefferson Davis, Lamar and Greene, most of Forrest and Perry, and a large part of Mation and Lawrence.

• The new county was organized in a period of turmoil in the territory. Not only were the citizens vexed by the Embargo Act, increasing hostile Indian activity, and land problems, but also political sectionalism was again beginning to rear its head. Seven months before the legislature had formed Wayne County, a large number of citizens of the area east of the Pearl, who estimated the



commit aggressions upon any of the inhabitants of the adjacent Province of West Florida I shall rely upon your exertions to aid the civil authority to suppress it — my confidence in your love of country — in your respect for the free institutions under which we live, and your attachment to the best interests of your fellow-citizens in the part of the Territory where you reside, are sure pledges that this reliance is not improperly placed." Holmes further warned that the scheme could only retard efforts to have the Mobile situation settled, a problem Congress was about to tackle.

Holmes' warnings availed little and by late November, the insurgent groups, estimated at between 60 and 200 strong and led by James Caller, had already begun maneuvers toward Mobile. Militia leaders had joined the band, but there is no available evidence whether Patton was one of them. The situation had become "every day so truly critical," that Toulmin took it upon himself to write to President Madison describing the situation: "I have strong hopes that the party will not increase. It consists I am told, principally of the settlers on the public lands in the forks of the Tombigby and Alabama. There are but few old settlers among them — but few men of property — but few in short who have been much accustomed to pay duties to the Spanish government or to any other. There are however, several who have held commissions, civil or military."

In a message to Madison six days later, Toulmin indicated that several frontier officials were involved in the scheme, but that he was determined to foil their effort. He said that "about six" Wayne Countians were involved, but did not identify them. Finally, American troops from Fort Stoddard assisted the Spanish in bringing the matter to an end, and it was not until after the Spanish had harbored enemy British vessels in 1813, that President Madison ordered American soldiers to force the European power out of Mobile. Some of the 1810 filibusterers had been captured after a skirmish with the Spanish, but Toulmin was unable to convict

them, public favor was so much on their side.

Generally, life on the frontier was much quieter. The opening of the road from Georgia in 1811 and the sale of public lands brought a stream of immigrants to both Washington and Wayne Counties. Hamilton expressed "... the possibility that the back-country ... received a contingent of settlers because it was in that region that the 'roads' from the east debauched. Having reached the promised land, ... they pitched camp without asking further questions. The land routes into the territory probably brought the majority of the settlers, but those who arrived over them have left little record of themselves."

One such pioneer was Clinch Gray, who had already been living in the territory, but had gone to South Carolina in 1810 to claim a bride. One of his descendants gives an account of Gray's settlement in Wayne County which sheds some light on immigration: "Prepared for the return trip ... they traveled on horseback and brought household requirements on an 11 packsaddle train. Arriving at a pre-selected spot on the East bank of the Chickasawhay River, he stood near a mulberry tree, looking up and down the river for a short time. Then he said, 'This is the place; here we will stop.' They lived in tents pitched near the mulberry tree for some time. Later a two-room cabin was built a short distance back from the river."

Another such incident concerning Wayne County settlers had to do with two brothers from Chesterfield District, South Carolina, William and Alexander Powe, who would become prominent planters in the county. On April 11, 1811, the governor of Georgia granted William Powe permission to travel through the Creek settlements to settled areas of the Mississippi Territory. Powe's entourage included his 11 children and 46 Negroes. Jesse Wilkins gives this account of their journey: "... when they reached the Chattahoochie river [they] had to abandon their wagons as the Creek Indians would not allow any trees to be cut in their territory. Rolling hogsheads were constructed out of oak staves. They were packed

full of the effects of the pioneers and rolled through the Indian country, mules or pairs of mules being hitched to them by means of staffs or poles. It is said that one of the Powe brothers having a considerable amount of silver carelessly packed it in a hogshead which was filled with bacon. When he reached Wayne County, he found his bacon ground to "hash" and the silver coins worn almost beyond recognition." Alexander Powe settled on the Chickasawhay about two miles south of Winchester. His brother settled three miles farther down river.

The new settlers found older Wayne County residents concerned with the same old problem — land. On October 9, 1811, 43 Wayne Countians petitioned Congress to renew pre-emption grants to settlers east of the Chickasawhay in the county and to grant special considerations to citizens who had made major improvements. The petition shows that most of the settlers had neglected to claim their pre-emption rights to or pay the notes when they came due. They tried to explain the matter: "... your petitioners a few years since formed a settlement in this remote and detached country, distant from all means of general information as to events passing in the world, and even as to measures and regulations adopted by government for their own peculiar advantage ... when the benevolence of the national legislature extended to your petitioners the privilege of obtaining permission to reside on the public lands and afterwards converted those permissions into rights of pre-emption; your petitioners were either too ignorant of the nature and conditions of the regulations in their behalf to avail themselves of them in time, or too poor (with a trade interrupted by Spanish exactions) to make the necessary payments in the time required by law." It is less likely that the settlers were ignorant than that they simply postponed committing themselves to buy the land, perhaps hoping for later donations or unsure that the county would be their permanent residence. The petition also indicates that Wayne County was developing a stable, rudimentarily specialized

economy: "... some of the settlers have erected grist and saw mills to the great convenience of the inhabitants as well as to the augmentation of the value of public property lying adjacent . . ." It is fairly certain that one of these mills belonged to one of the Pattons, six of whom signed the petition.

With land available, immigration continued at a high rate. In the twelve months between September 30, 1811 and September 30, 1812, more than 64,000 acres were claimed at the land office at St. Stephens. This land was sold for more than \$135,000, with \$35,508 being collected at the time of purchase. The Natchez area may have been suffering from a depression, but the outlook in the eastern counties appeared bright. With settlement on public lands at an all-time high, the territorial legislature, in which James Patton represented Wayne County, moved to divide the huge Wayne County area into more easily governable districts. On December 11, 1811, the assembly divided Wayne County virtually in half to create Greene County, thereby taking away some of the settlers on the lower Chickasawhay and upper Pascagoula who had been counted with the population of the Winchester and Buckatunna Creek settlements. That day the assembly took a big bite out of western Wayne County along the Pearl River by creating Marion County.

But it would not be long before expansion in the frontier areas would suffer a setback. On May 10, 1812, Judge Toulmin, recently returned to Fort Stoddard from holding court at Winchester, wrote the territorial capital to warn of "... a considerable consternation" among the residents of his entire district that there was danger of a Creek Indian attack. At the time Toulmin felt the citizens had greatly magnified the danger. That year, the Indian warrior chief Tecumseh had, at British urging, traveled into the northern part of what became Alabama to excite the Indians into attacking American settlements. Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee tribes had refused to listen to him, but some Creeks, already hostile to American settlers, began to dance

the war dance. Although there was division among the Creeks over war with white settlers, the war party won out and Creek bands went to Pensacola to receive arms from the Spanish, who were cooperating with Britain. As Toulmin's letter indicates, the settlers were aware of danger. A band of militia commanded by Colonel James Caller (whose main interest was in promoting the welfare of the settlements, even in his filibustering activities already mentioned) attacked the Indians on their return from Spanish posts. This battle of Burnt Corn proved a draw, with both sides suffering heavily, and it signaled to the settlers that a bloody war was about to begin. Realizing that regular army assistance was almost out of the question, frontiersmen all over the Tombigbee and Alabama country and in Wayne County gathered at centralized houses and built stockades around them for protection from the Indians.

The Creek outbreak led to the erection of two such "forts" in Wayne County. One, Rogers' Fort, was located about seven miles north of Winchester. Patton's Fort was located at Winchester itself. The citizens, according to Wilkins, did their best to be prepared: "When the news of this uprising of the Creeks reached Wayne County, many of the citizens were attending a protracted meeting on Buckatunna Creek, . . . A hurried consultation was held and the people returned to their homes with the understanding that the men should the next day meet at Patton's mill to decide upon some course of action. At this meeting it was decided that a fort should be built near this mill for the protection of all families in the community. After the meeting and as soon as the men hastened to their homes, and as soon as convenient returned with their families, well supplied with provisions, working tools, and everything else needful for fort life. They began to work upon the fort without delay. In about a week it was completed and occupied. The fort was called Patton's Fort in honor of Col. James Patton, who was made its commander."

Most of the Creek activity centered in the Alabama

settlements, however, and when no attack materialized in Wayne County, "After the lapse of several weeks about fifteen families becoming dissatisfied with the discomforts of fort life, and the annoyances of some false alarms, abandoned the place and returned to their farms on the Buckatunna. They then adopted a plan for their own protection. When the duties of the day were over, these families would repair to some designated house in the community, around which sentinels would be posted for the night. The next morning before returning to their farm duties, another house would be selected as a place of meeting, at which all would assemble at the appointed time. They also organized a kind of scouting service. From time to time two men well armed and mounted would be sent in the direction of the enemy to watch and ascertain their movements. On their return they would be relieved and two others sent on a like errand. In this manner these Buckatunna farmers enjoyed the freedom of country life and kept up their farm work. Their scouting service was so efficient that the inmates of Patton's Fort depended upon them for information as to the Indians. Two of these farmer scouts, Cole and Crane, were the first to bring to Wayne County the news of the massacre at Fort Mims. This intelligence had little effect upon the sturdy farmers who left the fort. They remained upon their farms during the entire war."

Despite the precautions of the settlers, it is probably fortunate that no skirmishes occurred in the county during the Creek War.

Probably the worse effect of the war in Wayne County was the economic strain it put on the whole eastern part of Mississippi Territory. Though Wayne County's suffering was not so severe as that of the Alabama-Tombigbee area, Toulmin's descriptions of the problem can be taken to apply to Wayne County to a milder degree: "... the troubles, discouragements and disadvantages under which we have labored since the month of August 1813 cannot be accurately estimated by those who have not resided in this part of the territory. From that time for many months the

whole country, I may say, was abandoned. The people left their houses and plantations and took refuge in forts.

"Some fled to the west of Pearl river, and some to Mobile. Great expenses were incurred in moving about — and in living in strange places; whilst their corn, their hogs, their cattle, their sheep, and in many cases their houses were destroyed at home. It was impossible therefore that they should pay for their lands. Their lands, indeed, became worthless, became worth nothing; for it was long a question whether the whole country must not be utterly abandoned. No one traveled thro' the Country alone; and even field officers when traveling in Company, have thought it prudent to put their epaulets in their pockets or otherwise to conceal them.

"When the destruction occasioned by the Indians in some degree subsided; our protectors themselves levied new contributions: the soldier succeeded the savage."

Toulmin went on to explain that militia and regular troops, many of them without adequate supplies, had taken the settlers' livestock and ruined their crops, causing great economic hardship on the people. He even complained of some instances of troops destroying settlers' buildings. The whole affair, Toulmin felt, had resulted in terrible consequences for the region: "I know families with from 50 to 80 Negroes who have not a dollar to buy one single article for family use — and who have not received a dollar for any article of produce, for three crops. . . I had six hands engaged in raising corn last year and nothing else. I sold none. None was taken from me (for tho' it was attempted; I prevented it) — and yet I had to buy all my bread from April last, till the new crop came in; and had not peace taken place, I could not have bought it at all, for the whole had to come from Orleans."

Quite naturally, and this time probably from good reason, the citizens of the eastern frontier turned their economic plight arising out of the war to yet another plea for Congressional indulgence on their debts for public lands. In a petition

to Congress written in late 1815, a large number of settlers described their plight: "They purchased in a time of peace, when there was a reasonable prospect of raising the necessary funds. They were often obliged to purchase more land than they really wanted for the purpose of cultivation, in order to obtain situations suitable for residence. To fertile swamp-lands pregnant with disease, they were obliged to add barren pine-lands whose only recommendation was, that they afforded a healthful settlement. The Purchasers paid the first installments, and hoped by reasonable industry and economy to be able to pay the rest. War with the Indians drove them from their farms, engaged them in military service, and made their property the sport of the desolating savage. Dwelling houses, mills, cattle, horses, corn, and household furniture, have been destroyed or carried away. . . . The evils of the war have fallen with particular severity on the inhabitants of this district. Many will not for a long time recover the shock which they have sustained in their property."

The petitioners then went on to ask that Congress postpone due dates for payment and interest on lands bought from the public domain. They would continue to use their Creek War-induced economic problems to ask for indulgences on land matters up to the time of statehood for Mississippi. This petition was signed by several Wayne Countians, including Daniel and John McRae; William, Alexander and Thomas Powe; Clinch Gray; Willis Lang; and James Patton.

On the other hand, there is some evidence the situation was not quite so desperate on the frontier, with some farmers reporting good crop years during and immediately after the war. An even more unusual indication of this is the fact that territorial representatives from the eastern section, who usually strongly favored having due dates of debts postponed, voted against a stay of executions for debts in 1814. Leadership in this move, according to Hamilton, came from the frontier counties' political "bell wether," James Patton, who had apparently already assumed the position

airborne ascribes to him as "the most conspicuous man in East Mississippi." Patton's actions may be taken to indicate that Wayne County was economically better off than much of the rest of the territory. Certainly it points up the continuing spirit of sectionalism in the territory, since river counties had strongly favored the measure and had accused frontier counties of voting along sectional lines.

The Creek War over, and American-British hostilities ended in 1815, Mississippi Territory entered a period of remarkable prosperity. With the Indian problem out of the way, immigration routes from the east were re-opened and many new settlers found their way to Wayne County. Land was being cleared and a fairly strong agricultural economy was established. Apparently these new settlers were of a more substantial nature than the earlier pioneers along the Tombigbee, for, according to Wilkins, "Many highly refined families, some of which owned a large number of slaves and livestock, came from Virginia and the Carolinas to find homes in the wild southwest." But Toulmin, not noted for his admiration of the settlers, particularly in the Tombigbee, feared that such people would not long retain their respectability: "There is a baseness and malignity of invention — a depth of intrigue, and a perseverance in exertions to break down or to keep down — those that (superior to the spirit of faction) will not bend the knee to Baal; that good men themselves are often imposed upon — and bad men or ambitious men, believe it to be the highway to wealth and honor and glory to take part in the great drama of imposture and corruption . . . I find that perfect strangers who come here, determined to be great men, soon become, under the tuition of our master magicians, as perfect adepts as the old practitioners . . ."

By 1815, Winchester had so grown in importance that the citizens of Wayne County had petitioned that a post office be established there, and Toulmin recommended James Patton for postmaster. On October 20, 1815, U.S. Postmaster General R. J. Meigs wrote George S. Gaines, postmaster at St. Stephens: "I have

this day established a Post office at Winchester in the County Wayne in your territory — which place I wish to be supplied with a mail once in two weeks at a rate not exceeding one hundred and four dollars." The fact that Wayne County now had a post office did not insure that its mail service would improve. Only weeks after the office was opened at Winchester, the Postmaster General was warning area postmasters to stop taking newspapers and other mail not addressed to their office and reading it and lending it to others in the settlements. Such was the nature of frontier life.

Winchester itself was becoming quite an important center in the territory, and although it did not reach its full flowering until immediately after Mississippi became a state, a look at it would be of value. According to Franklin L. Riley, "It is said that one time Winchester had twenty business houses and enjoyed a large trade, having no competing trading points near. It was situated on a beautiful level site, covered with large oak and other shade trees, about one mile from the Chickasawhay river and near a beautiful and never-failing creek of the purest water."

Winchester was entering its major period of growth in 1815, but it is certain that the business activity Riley mentions did not come until almost 10 years later. On a trip to Winchester in the 1840's, J. F. H. Claiborne described "large plantations abandoned" and "mansions now deserted" — objects which existed, if indeed they did exist, only after Mississippi became a state and before Winchester was virtually deserted when Indian lands to the north were opened for settlement in the 1830's. One characteristic Claiborne ascribes to the village was probably true by 1815: Patton had made it "... a centre of political influence, second only to Natchez." Nevertheless, during the period under consideration, Winchester remained a small isolated village. In requesting that additional judges be appointed for his bench and that a federal court be set up in the eastern counties, Toulmin wrote that St. Stephens would be the best location for the court: "... it is the only

place (besides Mobile) which has the appearance of a town — and it is the most convenient to the thickest population."

Toulmin probably did need help with his judicial duties, since the territory was becoming more sophisticated. In December of 1815, the legislature adopted a measure requiring that a set of standard weights and measures be kept in several locations in the territory, including St. Stephens. Land, selling at a rapid clip in the district, was, of course, a problem. In 1816, more than 170,000 acres were sold at St. Stephens. There was violence, harassment, complaints of threats, and conspiracies to prevent bidding at the St. Stephens sales. The situation worsened and at one point the place of sale was moved to Milledgeville, Georgia, for a time. The problem of squatters had increased with the tempo of sales, sometimes necessitating forcible removal.

But the new major concern of the territory — a matter in which Wayne County would figure prominently — was coming to the forefront: admission of the territory as a state.

Easterners sensing their new prominence and power, did an about-face and urged statehood for the entire Mississippi Territory. One of the most important leaders of this move was James Patton of Wayne County. Patton and others knew that the territory's Congressman, William Lattimore, had originally opposed division, but would go along with it if the Senate would not change its position. Since Lattimore could not secure admission of the entire territory, he would be willing to settle for immediate statehood for the western area. To try to prevent what seemed inevitable, the eastern settlers began holding meetings and petitioning Congress opposing division.

The most well-known of these meetings was held October 29-31, 1816 at John Ford's home on Pearl River. Of the twenty counties in the Mississippi Territory, only Amite, Adams, Claiborne, Warren and Madison failed to send representatives. The importance of the meeting is evident from a list of delegates. Patton came from Wayne County and quickly proved himself a

moving force behind the meeting. On the first day, the only business conducted was the naming of three committees, one of which was to draw up a petition asking that the territory be admitted to the union without division. Patton was the only delegate appointed to all three committees, which may indicate the esteem in which he was held by former Governor Mead, convention president.

On the second day, the petition committee presented its work. Some of its arguments against division sounded like the old pleas for land indulgences: "... a large extent of the southern section of territory is almost an uninhabited waste of pine barren, and because our climate is so oppressive that our population will never be much condensed, nor very efficient.

"... if we be divided by any line near the centre of the territory, neither part will have the necessary numbers for a state government; the western part might never reach that number, because two thirds of that scant settlement is pine barren, and we see no probability of acquiring more lands from the Indians on that side in any reasonable time.

"... the larger part of our territory is yet in the possession of Indians, who are so national in their feelings and so tenacious of their lands, that from all probability a century will escape before their title becomes extinct.

"It is a fact, that we border on foreign territories hostile in their dispositions."

The petition went on to describe benefits from the region's being one state, and the harm of division. After some debate, the memorial was adopted. Patton and the delegates from ten other counties, including the Mississippi River counties, Wilkinson and Jefferson, voted for it. The opposition came, surprisingly, from the four Pearl River counties, Hancock, Pike, Marion and Lawrence.

Knowing Lattimore's position, the delegates voted to send Judge Toulmin to Washington to present the case against division. After providing money for Toulmin's expenses, the convention adjourned. With this meeting, Wayne County's opposition to

division was clearly established.

During the debate over division, a census had been taken in 1816 to support the push for statehood. The census indicated the amazing rate of growth Wayne County had experienced. The county's total population was listed as 2,084 — 1,567 whites and 517 slaves. (Interestingly enough, one of the residents counted as white was a "free man of color.") In real terms, the county's population had more than tripled in six years, since much of the county's original land area and population had been formed into other counties. The combined populations of Wayne and only one of these newer counties, Greene, was 3,819, which would have made the old Wayne second only to Adams in population. Even with its much constricted area, the county was larger than any other east of the Pearl in the part of the territory that became Mississippi. Of the 14 counties that would finally become the new state, Wayne was eighth in total population and in white population. It was tenth in slave population, though its average of one slave for every three whites was not at all low for a frontier county.

In addition to population increases, Wayne County's land was considered more valuable. In 1815, land in the county was assessed at a value between those of second and third grade land in Natchez, quite a jump above earlier assessments. If the territory were to be divided, it was evident that neither new section would give up this important county without a fight.

Toulmin arrived in Washington to argue against division, and found that Lattimore had already introduced a measure calling for immediate statehood for only the western half of the territory. On January 16, 1817, Toulmin wrote H. B. Slade to explain the situation: "When I reached this place, I found it to be the prevailing sentiment in both houses of Congress that Dr. Lattimore's bills for a new state west of the old Choctaw trading road, and a new territory east of it would pass: and I believe, that if I had not come there would have been no doubt about it . . . his success is [now] much more doubtful than it was . . . should we . . . only be able to

obtain a postponement of the final question on a division until a new Congress meets, it may, under present circumstances, be tantamount to victory."

The line Lattimore had proposed for the eastern boundary of Mississippi was the line between Washington County and Wayne County, along the old Indian road to Mobile. If the boundary were drawn there, three important frontier counties, Wayne, Greene, and newly-formed Jackson, would be included with the Mississippi River counties in the new state. These counties still had relatively little in common with Natchez, most of their commercial and philosophical ties being with the Tombigbee area. The frontiersmen opposed Lattimore's plan, preferring union with frontier settlements in what became Alabama. Plans were proposed to make the Tombigbee the dividing line, leaving most of the frontier area in Mississippi. It was suggested that the Pascagoula and Chickasawhay be the line, leaving the unsettled half of Wayne County in Mississippi. But it appeared that Lattimore's proposal would carry the day. On January 28, 1817, Toulmin made a last-ditch effort before Congress: ". . . at least three fourths of the people of that country are desirous that the whole territory should be admitted into the Union as one state; and that if this cannot be done, that a large majority would be desirous that one state should be formed out of the whole of that part of the territory to which Indian title had been extinguished.

"If neither of these be admissible — then it would certainly be the wish of the settlers on the Pascagoula and its waters that they should be connected with the proposed territory, instead of the proposed state. All their habits of intercourse and business are exclusively with the people of the Mobile and Tombigby, whilst they are separated by a wilderness of from 80 to 130 miles in extent from the nearest settlements in the proposed state."

This desire could be fulfilled, Judge Toulmin wrote, ". . . by running the line from the mouth of Bear creek to the north west corner of Wayne (instead of Washington)

county, and thence southwardly along the western lines of the counties of Wayne, Greene, and Jackson to the Gulf of Mexico. Such an alteration would unquestionably be gratifying to the people of those counties and as it will remove the grounds of jealousy from rival interests, in establishing the seat of government; it is presumed that it will not be unacceptable to the people of the west."

Toulmin's efforts were influential, for Franklin Riley, who did not understand the eastern counties' position in the matter, said the judge almost succeeded in having Lattimore's bills defeated. At any rate, Toulmin failed in his objective and Congress voted to divide the territory along the line Lattimore had proposed.

The controversy was not yet over, for when representatives of the counties that were to form Mississippi met in 1817 (Patton and Clinch Gray were Wayne County's delegates) to draw up a constitution for the proposed state, the problem dominated the meeting and, according to Hamilton, almost wrecked Mississippi's chances for statehood. George Poindexter, who had found new political ties in the backwoods (he and Patton would be elected on the same ticket as governor and lieutenant governor in 1819), led a fight against admission with division. The struggle raised bitter sectional notes, with Lattimore arguing before the convention that, ". . . without division . . . the eastern part of the State, which having a decided preponderance in population and representation, would control us at will."

In the end, the division party won out, but, according to Hamilton, ". . . various bargains and compromises which grew out of the altercation over the line are the key to the story of the convention. There was little struggle over principles in the forming of the constitution at all, and the not too liberal document represented the common opinion of both east and west."

With the debate resolved, the convention did its work. A constitution was adopted and approved by Congress, and on

# Petition

December 16, 1808

To the Honorable (Assembly): The Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory.

The petition of the Undersigned Inhabitants of Washington County, living on the Chickasawhay River humbly sheweth that the nearest part of the Chickasawhay settlement is Distant from the courthouse upwards of forty miles and the extreme parts upwards of sixty that a number of us are compelled to attend court twice in every year three weeks at a time at considerable expence to ourselves and the loss frequently of our crops. As a number of us are men who have families depending alone on our labor for a support, that from the situation of the country it is sometimes next to impossible for those of us who have suits depending in Court to get there on account of high watters whereby great Injustice may be done the parties. Your petitioners represent that the Chickasawhay settlement at present near forty miles in length and that is upwards of sixty miles from the Huwannee Town on the Chickasawhay River (which will shortly be our Northern boundary) to where the Spanish line crosses the same and we humbly conceive that there is already a sufficient number of Inhabitants on the Chickasawhay River to entitle them to a county and the population fast Increasing by Emigrants from other parts of the United States.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honorable body will take their case into consideration and have them a County laid off on the Chickasawhay River and your petitioners are in Duty bound will ever pray.

James Patton  
Arthur Patton  
William Ramsey  
Daniel Huey  
Thos. Sumrall  
John Lanier  
Alexander McIntosh  
Joseph Patton  
Henry Snellgrove  
Jas. Griffen  
James Morgan  
Elisha Morgan  
Elijah Morgan  
Thomas Morgan  
Simeon Williams  
William Williams, Sr.  
Herrin Williams  
Benjamin Williams  
William Williams  
James Taylor  
Samuel Newton  
John Williams  
John Lott  
Josiah Skinner  
John Evans  
Edward Gatlin

Mathew Dickerson  
Wych Watley  
Amos Reed  
Tisdall Whatley  
Jno. Fike  
John Phillips  
Iham B. Philips  
Chas. Heaton  
Mick. Ehlert  
George Dickey  
George Johnston  
John McCaughey  
Wm. Hammelton  
Sampson Mounger  
Harris Mounger  
William Mounger  
William Webber  
Joseph Jones  
John Barwen  
John Brewer, Sr.  
Jessie Lott  
Luke Lott  
Robert Lott  
James Thomas  
James Bilbo  
Richard Nyee

Jacob Neely  
Joseph Neely  
Thos. Neely  
David Kelly (Nelly)  
Jas. Neely  
Jacob Newton  
Jurden Margen  
Hardey Woten  
Burrel Posey  
Stephen Gorrel  
MS. Illegible  
John Young  
(MS. Illegible)  
Luke Patrick  
Micajah Wall  
(MS. Illegible) Dupree  
Daniel Whitehead  
James Proctor  
Jourdan Proctor  
John Mounger  
R. B. George  
John Gordan  
David Horn  
Giles Sumril  
Calvin Sumril  
Wood (MS. Illegible) Ramisey

(Endorsed) Petition of James Patton and others inhabitants of Washington County. December 1808 Comtt. P. & G. examined.

A new court house was built in Waynesboro in 1892 by the county to replace an older structure that had been destroyed by fire. The new court house was of brick construction and the front of the new building was adorned by the tall white columns so typical of that era. A jail was later built immediately to the rear of the new structure and connected to it by a breezeway. As it was the custom in those days to hold public executions, several condemned criminals were hanged on the scaffolds temporarily erected for that purpose in front of the court house. This court house was used by the county until 1935 when it was replaced by a much larger and more modern building. It was finally condemned and torn down in 1958.

During the first thirty years of the twentieth century Waynesboro continued its steady growth. From a population of about 500 in 1900, Waynesboro had grown into a town of almost 1200 people by 1930. There were several new additions to the business section and a motion picture theatre, where the latest Hollywood films were shown, was in operation. A new school building had been completed and a municipally owned power plant was in operation supplying cheap electric service to hundreds of homes and business houses. A water and sewage system had also been

installed by the end of this period. As the automobile was becoming more popular, there were now a number of service stations and garages in town with the latest equipment to service the new cars.

Waynesboro was not fortunate enough to escape the disastrous effects of the national depression of the early 1930's. The bank failed and a number of old established business firms were forced into bankruptcy. Making the economic conditions even worse was the fact that the sawmills that had been operating throughout the county were being moved to new locations and many of their employees were left without work. These adverse economic conditions were partially offset, however, by the program of civic improvements that was being put into effect during this period. The sewage system was repaired and improved and many streets were graded and paved. A new high school building was completed in 1934 and in 1935 a new court house was built in Waynesboro by the county at a cost of \$100,000. The Federal Government was induced to station a company of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) just north of Waynesboro to help push the intensive reforestation program then taking place in the county.

By the late 1930's the worst of the depression had been weathered. A

new bank had been chartered and several new firms were now located in the business district. The Mississippi Power Company had been given a franchise to supply the town's electrical needs and the municipally owned power plant was abandoned. The Consumer's Wirebound Box Company had located a large plant in Waynesboro and was employing a large number of people. Several sawmills were again operating in the county and business was once more on the upswing.

After the discovery of oil in the northern portions of the county in 1943, Waynesboro entered into a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity. From a population of less than 1600 in 1940 the town had developed into a small city of 3421 people by 1950. Hundreds of new homes were built and several additions were made to the business section which now consisted of several department, hardware, furniture, food, variety, and drug stores. There were also a number of automobile agencies, service stations, garages, cafes, food stores, and other business establishments being operated outside the main business district. A commercial radio station (WABO) began serving radio listeners in Wayne County and the surrounding area from Waynesboro in the mid-1950's.

## Wayne County And Early Settlers

Wayne County organized in 1809, seven years before Mississippi became a state and named in honor of George Anthony Wayne is located in the southeast portion of the state. Seven flags have flown over this county's soil: French, Spanish, English, United States, Bonnie Blue Flag, Confederate, and the State flag.

The first white settlers came from North Carolina and South Carolina, mostly of Scotch descent. At the period spoken of, Wayne County was one of the ruling counties of Mississippi, the largest county in the territory and the only one that consistently refused to

coalesce with the League, once existing against the county, Wayne in all early contests adhered with unshaken fidelity to the interests of Wayne County. But the Treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws threw open such an immense extent of productive territory near the center of the state, drew off her population by the hundreds. Next to Lawrence, Wayne has given the largest number of settlers to the newer counties. Thirteen counties have been carved out of the original Wayne County and until now Wayne remains the third largest county in the state.

The majority of the settlers who remained in Wayne County

boundaries were intelligent farmers who raised their own supplies and were ever ready to welcome the wayfarer to their hospitable firesides. A more peaceful community did not exist, and as evidence at this time there was neither lawyer, judge, sheriff nor even constable in the county and but for licenses for marriages and such civil functions it didn't appear they would ever be necessary.

The Indians of the county, the Yowanis, a tribe of the Choctaws, centered around a large village on the Chickasawhay at what is now Hiwannee.

A French fur trader, Roulet, often

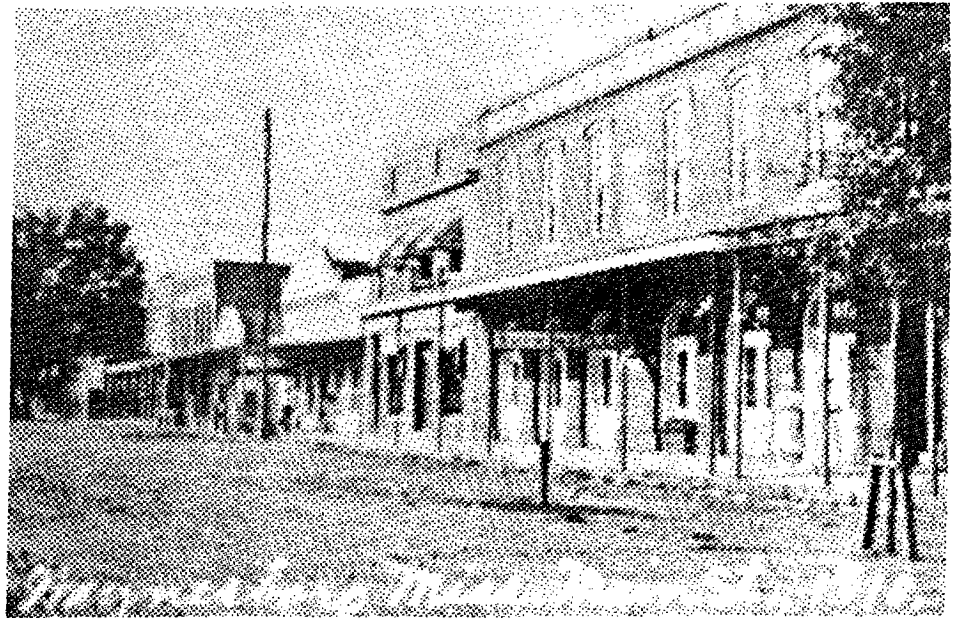


visited this village and described it at length in his diary. In 1729 he traveled here by boat up the river and over the Indian trail from Hiwannee to Mobile. This was the famous Old Trading Road, and interesting to note that the GM&O RR and Highway 45 followed the same general route, testifying to the engineering skill of the Indian in selecting the best route of travel.

Along this old trading road to Mobile, a Mrs. Sally Riley traveled 170 years ago, in an ox wagon driving stock and even turkeys to market — a bride going to buy her household necessities and among other things she bought a set of dishes and these dishes now owned by her great-granddaughter are beautiful brown willow ware.

Weddings then created similar excitement as today. Travel was slow and relatives arrived days ahead to aid in preparation and enjoy festivities — some coming from as far as Natchez and Aunt Tabitha and favorite Uncle John McLeod from even a greater distance.

Years later when progress brought improved travel a story was told by an elderly lady who as a child was visiting in a home where wedding plans were nearing completion. She and other children chanced their glimpse at the prospective groom from Alabama as he drove up in a



Waynesboro Main Street, 1918

rubber tired buggy drawn by a span of beautiful horses, while they were polishing silver under the scuppernong arbor in the side back yard. Children then were seldom seen and never heard.

The first county seat was located at Winchester on the old Federal Road from the Carolinas and Georgia to Natchez. The first court house was burned in 1822 but was rebuilt on land donated by General Patton and built by John McDonald

at a cost of \$400 or \$500 — remained in Winchester until 1868 when it was moved to Waynesboro, 5 miles north due to lack of hotel facilities during court sessions. Many eminent citizens like Hon. Powhatten Ellis, General Laing and Colonel Horne, lived there until it lost its importance.

Waynesboro, the largest town in the county, was made the county seat in 1867, and has grown steadily since that time.

## Wayne Communities Flourish, Fade

### Strengthford

The first known settler to this community was a Mr. Strength and family, who left Florida shortly after the turn of the century of 1800. He came to Winchester in search of new land to settle and was informed that there was land suitable for settlement on Thompson Creek, or the road between Shubuta and Ellisville which is now known as Township Road. Without much competition he must have found hunting and fishing very good and it is reported that he was bitten on the hand by a coon, took blood poison and died. He was buried on the bank

of the Thompson under a cedar tree, which was the beginning of the cemetery at Strengthford. As the creek was forded by travelers it took on the name of Strengthford. There was no bridge until 1905.

As time passed on, other settlers moved in and settled homestead tracts of land. To name a few of these families we offer the names of Sim Strickland, Mart Cooley, John R. Shows, John Malone and Jess Malone. The latter two left with their families and belongings in ox-wagons for the Gold Rush in California in 1849. A few settlers came in along and cast their lot on

Thompson Creek, and during the next 12 years peace and contentment blessed the efforts of these early settlers.

When heavy hauling was to be done by ox-wagons on long distances, two or more wagons would travel together and where pulling was the hardest, one wagon was dropped and the team put out in front of the other to help pull across boggy streams, or over sand hills, then both teams would cut loose from the first wagon and go back to pull the one left across the barrier.

Came the Civil War, 1861-1865, and it is told that a Confederate



tiny portholes for defense against Indian attacks. Now covered with glass, the tiny portholes have been enlarged into windows.

The floors and doors within the house are built of pit-sawed timber, made smooth by hand-planing. Even the hinges, which still support the heavy doors, were hand-wrought in McLaughlin's own blacksmith shop.

The McLaughlin kitchen once stood about 40 feet behind the main house. Other structures were a tannery, where shoes and leather goods were made, a cane mill, a

workshop, and a weaving and spinning shop.

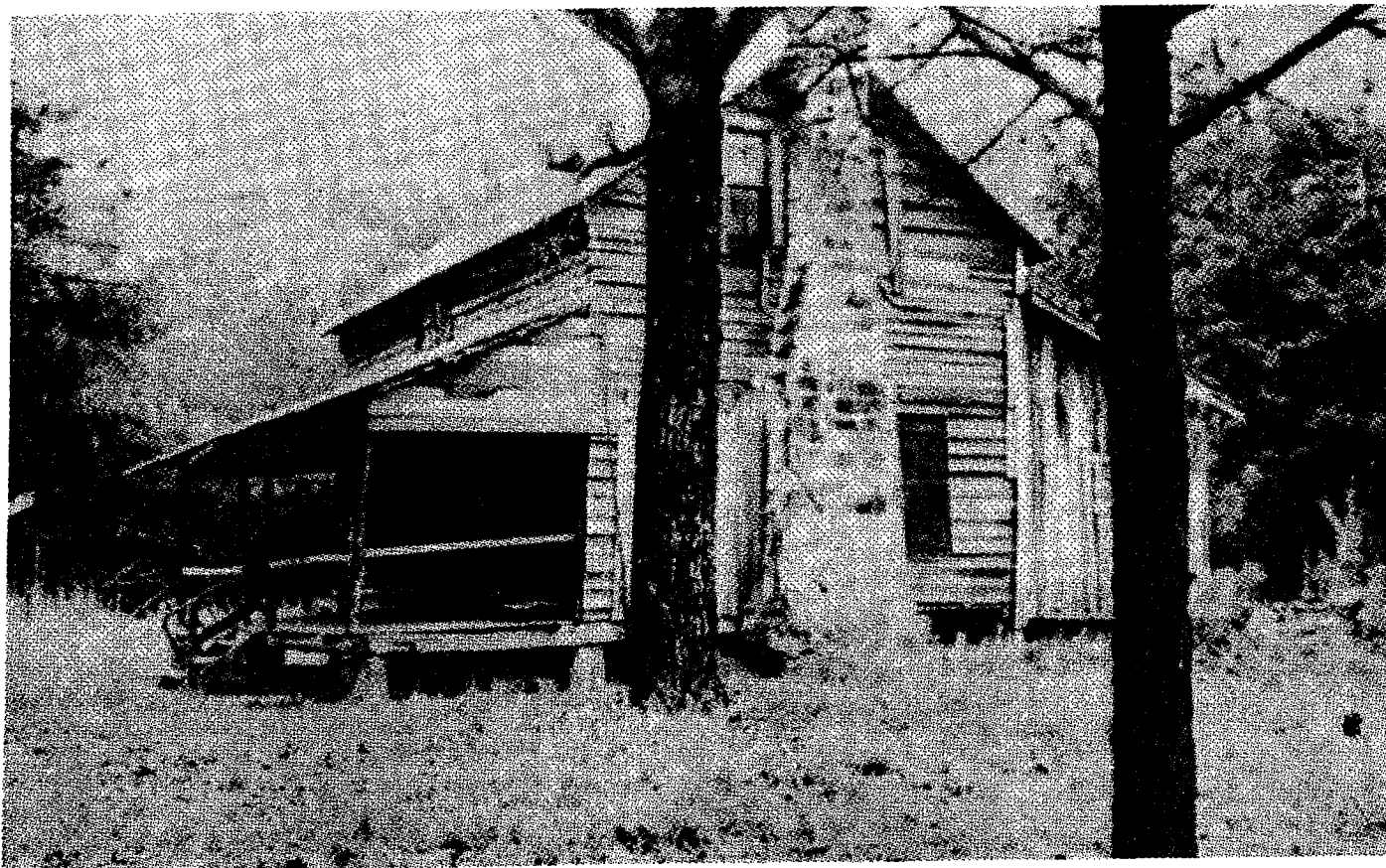
In the 1700's the practice was to build several small cribs and barns instead of one large one. Today only one small crib remains on the McLaughlin farm. It and the main house are the only surviving structures.

In those tragic days of Indian attacks; slavery and robberies, McLaughlin buried all his gold somewhere near the house. He died without ever revealing its hiding place. Although people have dug up

practically the whole McLaughlin place, the gold has never been found.

The woods behind the McLaughlin home hold even more evidence of life in the Shiloh settlement. A community cemetery, now almost hidden by leaves and brush, contains over 200 graves. Only three graves have tombstones; all the others are marked simply with small sandstones.

Buried within the woods are settlers, their slaves and even the enemy Indians.



*(Photo by Vicki Hicks)*

*McLaughlin Home in Denham community.*

## **Pioneer Families Settle County**

George Clark came from South Carolina and settled on Eucutta Creek in 1810. He married Emmerline Tiner, who had earlier come from South Carolina. They had three sons, George Jr., (Bud, Albert

(Tuck), and Thomas (Tom), who all settled near their father.

W. S. Davis, Sr., had a colorful part in the history of the early days of the county, as well as the

Confederate Army. He was elected Lieutenant of the Wayne Rifles, which left Waynesboro by train, May 14, 1861, for Union City, Tenn., for drilling, where they became Company B, of the 13th Mississippi

Regiment. They were ordered to Virginia, and rushed to the aid of the Confederate Army, just in time to turn the tide of the "First Battle of Manassas."

In the battle of Leesburg, Lt. Davis acted as Captain. In the latter part of 1862 he received an official notice from James Boykin, Sheriff of Wayne County, that he had been elected to the office of "Probate Judge," now called Chancery and Circuit Clerk, of Wayne County. He sent the letter to Gen. Robert E. Lee and received from him his honorable discharge for his election under these most unusual circumstances.

Late in 1862 he returned home and on Jan. 1, 1863 he took charge of the office at the (then) County Seat at Winchester. He held this office until 1870, when by an act of Congress, all who had had part in the Confederacy were disfranchised and he was removed and a man by the name of Hobbs, from Indiana, was placed in charge. After about two years, this was repealed and W. S. Davis was again holding the two offices of Chancery and Circuit Clerk and held them until they were declared separate offices. Then he was a candidate for Chancery Clerk, was elected, and remained in the office until 1912, in all, 47 years.

My father, Allen C. Blackledge, was born March 24, 1849. My mother, Emllet Brownlee was born April 13, 1850 or 1851. I was born June 9, 1892, the last of a family of seven children, and the only one of that family living today.

At the time I was born my father owned approximately 1500 acres of land and there lived enough white families on this property to establish a small school. Together with a very few families of white people living outside his property they organized a small school that operated only four months during a year — June, July, August and September. The first teacher I remember was Walter J. Lightsey who at the time was my brother-in-law, having married one of my sisters. I was told later that I received my name from his name. As time moved along there were several teachers who taught school

in various "shacks" all of which were located on my father's land and all of those teachers "boarded" in our home with the exception of Walter J. Lightsey who owned his home and rode a bicycle to and from school. I remember the following named teachers who taught the little school that sometimes had an enrollment of as many as 30 pupils: Lawrence Leggett, Miss Theola Leggett, Raymond J. Bishop, Eugene Reid, Miss Esther Pou, Miss Rose Pou (sisters), Miss Emily Parker, John E. Blackledge and Miss Pearl Sanders.

Walter J. Lightsey was later granted permission to operate a post office and was given permission to name the postoffice either Lightsey or Jonesville. He chose the name Lightsey and it operated at his home for a number of years. In 1917 I accepted the office and moved it to my home in Section 21, approximately two miles east of the original site and it was kept there until January, 1929 when it was removed to my brother's home and his wife operated as assistant postmaster under my supervision until sometime during the early 1920s when it was declared "dead" and a rural free delivery, Route 1, Laurel, started supplying the territory with Sid Graves as carrier.

Of all of the people whom I have mentioned above none are alive today and I thank God that I am left to tell the world of a few things that happened long ago.

Contributed by Walter A. Blackledge

S. D. "Sol" Jones and Louisa Williamson married March 30, 1868 and were the parents of 12 children. They homesteaded in Eucutta from Alabama in 1884. Mr. Jones and hired help, Sam, are remembered driving Mrs. Jones' turkeys to Mobile to market and taking 3 ox wagons loaded with turpentine and syrup to exchange for goods.

W. G. Jones, one of "Sol's" sons was a leading merchant in this area. Another son, W. T. Jones, homesteaded the property in Eucutta, where Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen ( a great niece) now live.

William Ramsay, Jr., and family moved to Wayne County around 1805 and settled around the McRaes in Wayne County near Winchester. Their third child, Annie Porter Ramsay, was born near Winchester in the home of future governor of Mississippi. William J. Ramsay was born in Wayne County in 1811. Annie Porter married John Thomas Longino and had nine children, one of whom was Alfred Houston, a governor of Mississippi.

The family then spread out until 1962 when Edward Dees Martinere Sr., family moved to Waynesboro. He is the great great nephew of Annie Porter Ramsay.

Edward Dees Martinere settled with his family, Jane Davies (a World War II bride from England) and three children, Merilyn Jane, Edward Dees, Jr., and Charlotte Faye. He is now the owner and operator of Dees Mens Wear. His wife is bookkeeper for Chickasawhay Gas District. Merilyn Martinere married Allen McFarland Torrey of Port Gibson, Miss., and have two children, Ramsay Lynne Torrey and Madelaine Dees Torrey. Edward Dees Martinere, Jr., married Virginia Barksdale Simmons and have two children, Jenniffer Marie Martinere and Edward Dees Martinere III. Charlotte Martinere Graham has two children, Stacy Rachel Graham and William Ryan Graham, and she and her family also live in Waynesboro.

Col. John B. Horne died on May 2 at his residence in Wayne County, Miss., of typhoid pneumonia after a brief but painful illness, at the age of 68 years and 8 months.

He was believed to have been born in Chesterfield County, S.C. He settled in Wayne County in 1816, at the age of 21.

Clinch Gray and wife Margaret Evans Gray, are buried in the Boice Cemetery five miles north of Waynesboro near the Chickasawhay River on his old home site.

## CHAPTER I

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County, named in honor of General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame was under 7 successive flags in its political development. The Spanish explorers Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto discovered or passed through or near the county. It was under the French dominion until the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, when the English gained possession of it and held it until 1779. Spain next claimed it until the treaty with the United States in 1798, when all territory above the 31st parallel was granted to the United States. In 1785, however, Georgia claimed the territory, basing her claim on a charter granted by the King of England and the legislature called it the County of Bourbon.

When the United States came into possession of this territory in 1798, it was still owned by the Indians. In June of 1805, James Robertson and Silas Dinsmore, United States Commissioners appointed by Thomas Jefferson, began talks with the Indians, the Choctaw Chiefs, for this land in the southern part of Mississippi territory composed of 4,400,000 acres. Meeting at St. Stephens, they arranged for a conference the following November, at Pushpukanak on Mount Dexter. Jefferson held this treaty for several years before presenting it to the senate. The senate adopted it, and the Indians received \$500,500 in cash, \$3,000 for a perpetual annuity and sums already paid. This was settled by paying a debt of the Indians to the trading house of Panton Leslie and Company for \$46,000.

In 1813, this territory contained three main settlements. One was comprised of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, and Wayne Counties; the other two were the Metchez District and the Tennessee Valley. The boundaries of the settlement containing Wayne County began at the line of demarcation where the trading road led from the Choctaw Nation crossing the same, thence along said trading road to present Choctaw boundary line, thence down to same line of demarcation. The east boundary line changed to its present place in 1820, and after an agreement with Alabama, was surveyed by James Freeman, then Surveyor General of Mississippi.

By an act of the Assembly the original Wayne County was created December 21, 1809. This territory occupied Wayne, Greene, Covington, Jones, Perry, Lanar, and parts of Lawrence and Marion that lie east of Pearl River. The present boundary was established and Wayne County now contains 27 townships, 820 square miles, 524,800 acres with an eastern boundary 30 miles long, western 26½, and an average width of 28½ miles.

The first settlement in Wayne County was Hiwannee, originally called Yowance from the Indian tribe, a branch of the Choctaws living there at that time. This was under the French, who established the first religious mission in the territory. The French fur trader, Boulett, was there in 1729. In 1811, Clinch Gray was forbidden by Chief Hiwannee to survey the site. However it was surveyed later by James Pitts.

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The second settlement was Denham, established in 1766 under the English dominion. Edward McLaughlin of Scotland settled here in 1766.

Wayne County has had two county seats. The first was Winchester, established in 1805 under the United States dominion. This town was near the Chickasawhay River just south of its present location. Winchester was originally named Rossville for Stephen Ross, the Fort Master appointed September 7, 1813. During the War of 1812, Fort Patton was built at Winchester, and Fort Rogers seven miles north of the town. These were erected for the protection of women and children from the Indians. The town was incorporated in 1818, and 1820, boasted of 40 resident families with 60 men liable to military duty. The first courthouse burned in 1822 and was rebuilt by John McDonald on land donated by General Patton. There are still remains of the whipping posts which stood on the old jail site. This county seat with its 30 business houses was once comparable to Natchez.

Waynesboro, five miles north of Winchester became the county seat because more hotel accommodations were available during court sessions. The courthouse built in 1870 burned in 1879 but was rebuilt in 1881. Most of the records were destroyed when the second courthouse was burned in 1892. The third one built of brick in 1893 still stands with the annex which was built in 1926. The present courthouse was built in 1935. The town was incorporated March 31, 1876 with R. S. Pitts, first postmaster, appointed 4 days earlier.

The town of Waynesboro is located 63 miles south of Meridian, 85 miles north of Mobile, and 85 miles air route, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

Bucatunna, located  $1\frac{1}{2}$  south of the present station, was first called Shiloh by E. L. Collins, one of the earliest citizens.

Ecutta, so called by the Indians, was once a thickly populated community of progressive citizens. A normal school was established. It is now the location of oil wells developed in the last few years.

## CHAPTER II

### INDIANS, TRADERS, TRANSPORTATION

The main tribes of Indians in this section were Creeks and Choctaws. They belonged to the great Muscogee race, which lived between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. The Creeks composed the eastern group and the Choctaws the western group. The Alibabes were located between the Creeks and Choctaws. The Choctaws were the more friendly and peaceful of the two.

One of the customs of the Choctaws was flattening the heads of males in infancy. The use of white for peace and red for war, of totems for family distinction, the belief in a deified master of life, the use of medicine men, and a strict code of behavior were common to most tribes. One of the traditions of the Choctaws was that they came from a far western home and that they were preceded by another race in this country.

Some of the prominent Choctaws of Wayne County were Pushmataha and Alibam Mingo. The latter was living in 1765. Yakahtonah was the head of the Creeks in 1765. The most important Choctaw group in this county was Yovannee or Yoani (Hiwannee) which lived near the palisaded village on Chickasawhay River where Hiwannee is now located. A French trader, Roullet, visited it in 1729. He traveled by boat and old Indian trail from Hiwannee on "Indian Trail" or "Old Trading Road."

Hiwannee Indian reserve in the northern part of the county was surveyed under difficulty. When Clinch Gray was appointed to survey this territory in 1811 he was met by Chief Hiwannee who forbade him to make the survey. Later another surveyor, James Pitts, was sent to make the survey of this reserve into lots of different sizes.

Prior to the building of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through Wayne County in 1850, the travel was done by water and by roads. The Indians had many much used trails.

One of the paths led from Hiwannee to Mobile. It crossed to the east side of the Chickasawhay River, six miles below the mouth of Bucatunna Creek. It joined the Big Trading Path near Citronelle.

The Old Trading Path ran southeast from Hiwannee to join Big Trading Path on Bucatunna Creek. This path was abandoned prior to 1805.

There was also an upper and lower Pascagoula Traces.

The Choctaw Trading Path, also known as Old Mobile Trading Road, ran through the main Choctaw villages south to Mobile, where it crossed the 31st<sup>o</sup> latitude and where it crossed the 5th township north was a starting point for several counties.

With the coming of white settlers and horse-drawn vehicles the pioneer paths followed the directions of western migrations and the old

## CHAPTER III

WARS, DESERTERS, RECONSTRUCTION, NEGROES, OUTLAWS....WAR....

During the War of 1812 the settlers of Wayne County were not so much interested in the English interference with American shipping as they were of the securing, by the English, the Creeks as allies and using them to fight the settlers. Though no battles were fought in Wayne County, Ft. Patton was constructed at Winchester and Fort Rogers was placed about 7 miles north of Winchester. Women and children were placed there for protection against the Indians. Ft. Patton was commanded by General James Patton. He was in command of the 9th Regiment from Wayne County under F. L. Claiborne and was at the Battle of Holy Ground with him. After the massacre at Ft. Mims two scouts, Mark Cole and Marsh Crane, were sent from Winchester to learn about the massacre. Mark Cole brought the dispatches back in his hat. There is a legend that Andrew Jackson and his Army spent the night at Ft. Patton when enroute to New Orleans in 1814.

There is no record of men enlisted from Wayne County for the Mexican War.

Wayne County furnished 6 fighting units for the War Between the States. They were Co. B, the Wayne County Rifles, 13th Regiment Infantry; Co. A, The Gaines Invincibles; a company of Cavalry with the 9th Regiment (the name of the company lost); Co. E, 14th Cavalry; Co. H, Fifth Regiment Minute Men; Co. B, Second Regiment Infantry.

Two flags were made for these units. The flag of the Wayne County Rifles has been placed in the Department of Archives in Jackson, Mississippi. The flag given to the Gaines Invincibles by Ann, the wife of George S. Gaines was captured at Blakely, Florida and never recovered. Prior to this it was adopted by the Forty-sixth Regiment as the Regimental colors and carried through the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender it was brought out by Captain Sublett, wrapped around his body under his shirt.

Wayne County volunteers for service in the Spanish-American War on August 6, 1898, went to Camp Chicamauga, Tennessee, but the war ended before they left that camp. They were the First Regiment under Captain George L. Yergen and were Dr. O. A. Loman, Ed Davis, J. C. Martin, Will Mills, John Mills, Horace Davis, Lon Davis, Ed Gray, John Lee, Dr. F. M. Shepperd.

During World Wars I and II a number of men enlisted from Wayne County, with a loss of some of them.

....RECONSTRUCTION....

The usual amount of disorder as was found elsewhere during the days following the War Between the States existed in Wayne County. A company of white Union soldiers and later a company of negro soldiers were stationed at Winchester. There was a negro sheriff and a carpet-bagger, whose name was Hobbs, was Chancery Clerk.



....DESERTERS....

During the War Between the States a group of 300 deserters, led by Newton Knight, took refuge in the swamps of Big Thompson Creek in Wayne County. They would shoot at the Cavalry as it passed through and killed Jim Moody, thinking he was Captain Miller, whom they vowed to kill. Garrett, Dock Evans, and Lee Perry were sent to muster the deserters, being ordered to take them dead or alive. They were pursued by the deserters. Garrett reached home, hid between the mattresses and his wife pretended she was too ill in bed to be disturbed. Evans sent a negro woman to secure aid of the military forces.

....OUTLAW DAYS....

Rube Burrow, Rube Smith (cousins) and Joe Jackson robbed the southbound train at the Bucatunna trestle, which was 1 1/2 miles south of Bucatunna. This robbery occurred at 2:30 a.m. on September 25, 1890. Burrow and Smith boarded the train at Bucatunna, and during the 30 minutes taken for the robbery, \$2,685 was taken from the express car and \$795 from the mail car. Conductor Scholes and Engineer Therrell were in charge of the train. The robbers were later arrested, tried and sentenced, ending the criminal career of the robber and murderer Rube Burrows.

Old Brindy was a one-armed bootlegger whose activities gave origin to the expression "Milking Old Brindy" for drunkenness.

John J. Anderson was hanged November 6, 1829 for a second offence of horse stealing, after a trial by jury of his own selection. There are other records of horse stealing and cattle rustling in the early days that have been lost.

....NEGROES....

The French agent tried to buy negro slaves from the Indians in 1729. Many of the early settlers brought slaves with them when they came to Wayne County. In 1766 Edward McLaughlin brought slaves with him and bought others in New Orleans. In 1811 the Powes brought 45 slaves with them. The 1936 census showed 35.1% of the population were negroes. The 1935 farm census that 228 were farm owners, 573 farm renters, 67 part owners, and 223 were share croppers. The average size of a negro farm is 86.3 acres.

Standard weekly slave rations for each person were 1 peck of corn, 3 1/2 of meat (pork). This was supplemented by beef and vegetables. Clothes and money were given as Christmas presents. Slaves were trained for special work, according to their intelligence. Passes were given to leave the plantation for not more than four hours. The patrol system or "patter rollers" policed the action of the slaves when they were away from homes and run away slaves were traced by blood hounds or "nigger dogs."

## CHAPTER IV

INSTITUTIONS

The first religious institution of the county was the Mission Chapel location at Hiwannee in 1729 during the French dominion and was directed or under Fathers Beaudoin and LeTevre. The foundations have been excavated and identified in recent years by Saunders.

The Presbyterian Church, Philadelphus, located east of Waynesboro, has had a continuous history since 1811 when it was established. The charter members were Scotch and the Gaelic language was predominately used. Some of the early families were McRaes, McDonalds, McLaurens, and McKeahey.

Hebron Church eight miles northeast of Waynesboro on the Mathersville Road was organized in 1840 by Uncle Sammie Jones, local Methodist preacher and Pioneer citizen of Wayne. The records were burned with the church in 1860.

Salem Baptist Church of Waynesboro was located on Patton Creek, one mile east of old Waynesboro and Winchester road, organized, supposedly about 1820. It was moved in 1832 to the location which is now the residence of T. M. Gray, and in 1893 again moved two blocks south which is its present location, but known as First Baptist.

The Waynesboro Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1858; the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1860.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church a quarter mile south of Frost Bridge on the east side of Bucatunna Creek was organized by James Moody and sons in 1834. Because of a saw mill and high water, the church was to be moved, but the members did not agree on the issue; therefore in 1861, two churches, one on each side of the creek, were built.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church organized March, 1867, about one mile from its present location east of Bucatunna, agreed in September, 1867, to form the colored people into a separate body in the church.

St. Luke Baptist Church at Waynesboro was organized by the colored people in 1858. Philadelphia Baptist Church at Bucatunna was organized in 1866.

The bell in the Geneva Presbyterian Church at Mathersville, organized 1869, has an interesting history. It was confiscated from a church in Mobile, Alabama, to be used for fashioning cannons. The captain of the "Reindeer", a boat plying the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, came into possession and used it until he retired. He then sold it to Dr. Mathers for the church.

St. Luke Methodist Church near Frost Bridge was organized by the colored people in 1872.



The Waynesboro Collegiate Institute was built in 1892 in the Northwest corner of the courthouse square. The first public school of four months was taught by Miss Clara Pittman.

The first school of the county organized in 1812 near Winchester was taught in Gaelic language.

The schools were known as pay schools until 1874 when they became a free system. Some of the pay schools were known as old field schools, so called because they were taught in vacant houses in deserted fields. One of the pioneer school masters was Edward Knaizravitz, a Nobleman of Poland who was exiled for the Revolution in 1830. Another teacher of this time was the writer and educator Mrs. Eliza W. Davis, nee Ward.

## CHAPTER V

### CUSTOMS, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, PRESS, BAR, AND ORGANIZATIONS

Some of the quaint customs of the early churches are interesting. The discipline was very strict, and errant members were brought speedily to an account if they wished to remain on the church roll. The pastors or ministers kept a careful watch over the members, and in many instances tried to have a personal contact at least once during the month. Some ministers served somewhat as family physicians. In the service the songs were lined by the leader because so few could read and there were so few books. Camp and protracted met the need of the day for a means of congregating for Christian fellowship, worship, and canvassing for converts.

The reunions, candy pullings, log rollings, singing schools, fox racing, quilting, coon hunting, rooster fights, barbecues were some of the socials in which the people engaged.

A Board of Health was formed as early as 1878. Cases of Yellow Fever were reported to the Board who instigated a quarantine by placing guards on roads to keep anyone from coming into or leaving our of the towns. The mail stopped for six weeks.

Prior to 1877, a license for the practicing of medicine was not required. All who could show they had practiced five years or were practicing under another doctor could receive license without a state examination. Those who began practicing after 1872 had to take an examination or have a license.

One of the earliest sawmills, owned by G. E. Everett, had no teeth, but a hook picked its way through the log by mules hitched to a lever. This mill cut 200 feet of lumber in a day. There was a splinter factory at State Line. The Indians made baskets.

Wayne County has had no daily paper but has had a weekly paper almost continuously since 1885. The first one was "The Falcon" published in 1885 by H. D. Fotzer. "The Mississippi Argosy" was published in Waynesboro by Van Axelsson, a Swede. In 1880 John Benton published a paper.

Bishop Horace Millard Dubose, a former pupil of Mrs. Eliza W. Davis, nee Ward, became a Methodist minister, a teacher, and a writer of note.

Some of the lawyers of early days were General James Patton, Judge Powhatan Ellis, and Governor John J. McRae.

The Waynesboro Lodge #249 was chartered in 1861. The Farmers Grange, the Sewing Circle, and Ladies' Aid Society were some of the early organizations.

## CHAPTER VI

EARLY SETTLERS

The pioneer settlers of Wayne County were of English, Scot, and Scotch-Irish ancestry. They came to this section from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia from where their parents had settled after coming direct from the British Isles or from the older settlements in Virginia. They brought their families, slaves, and such household goods and farming tools as could be transported through the wilderness. They also brought their love of liberty, their religious beliefs, and their desire for education and the better things of life. The names of many of the settlers and their family histories are still available.

William Chapman came here from Chesterfield, South Carolina, in 1824. He married Miss Caroline Craig. He settled in the northeastern part of the county on the stage coach route leading to Mobile and his home was known as Chapman's Inn. He had five sons and three daughters. Hugh married Miss Elizabeth May. Thomas married Miss Elizabeth McDonald, William married Miss Adaline Grayson, James and Threshly married and settled in Jasper County. Mary Ann married Mr. Grayson, Margaret married James Wilson Doherty and Caroline married Mr. Henaly.

Wesley Cooley came from South Carolina soon after the Choctaws ceded land to the United States at the Treaty of Mount Dexter in 1805. He settled on Eucutta Creek. During the War Between the States he was appointed by the states to look after destitute women and children of the soldiers.

Benjamin Collins moved from Georgia to South Carolina about 1800 and came to the Mississippi Territory in 1811.

Ben Davis, a Revolutionary soldier in the Carolinas, and his wife, Katherine moved to Georgia. His son, Ben Davis II, married Nancy Wood. His sons Jack, Joseph, and Benjamin went to Texas. Benjamin returned and moved west with his family. They settled at Winchester, where Benjamin married Harriet Esby.

Benjamin Bruce Davis was born December 19, 1866. He was the son of Stanson and Eliza Jane Ward Davis.

William Davis came from Darlington, South Carolina after Wayne County was created. His ancestor was Hampton Davis, a brother of Jeff Davis' grandfather. His home was west of Chickasawhay River north of Waynesboro and he was buried in a cemetery nearby.

Charles Lewis Daniels was born at Midway, Bullock County, Alabama on December 24, 1878.

Powhatan Ellis was a native of Virginia. He lived at Winchester and died at Richmond, Virginia. He was first judge of the supreme court district of the southeastern part of the state, United States Senator, and Minister to Mexico.

## Early Settlers

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John Evans came from Edgefield District, South Carolina to Wayne County in 1810. He married Sarah Hicks. His home was north of Winchester near Chickasawhay River.

William Falconer came to Wayne County with his brothers-in-law, the Pows in 1811. He settled on the west side of Chickasawhay River in what is now Beat 4. His son, Thomas Sterling Falconer, married Rebecca Ann Clara Creagh in 1857 and built "Silver Lake" in 1859. The lake for which the home was named has disappeared.

Squire Gatlin's ancestors came from Ireland to Massachusetts and via South Carolina and Georgia to Eucutta after 1776.

Clinch Gray moved to Wayne County from Eastern Tennessee and became U. S. Surveyor General. He was one of the delegates to the First Constitutional Convention, 1817.

Colonel John Horne, who was born in 1795 came from Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1816 with a horse, saddle and \$600.00. He lived in Winchester until 1837. Moving to Matherville he built a home and served as Senator and County Representative.

James Samuel Hayes married Caroline Moody in 1867 and moved to Wayne County in 1872.

John and Charles Husbands were from Holland. They paid \$1650 for their share of Indian's land.

The Reverend John D. Harrison came from Alabama and settled in Beat 5.

Ruben and George Johnson came to Wayne County from the Choctaws on August 11, 1845.

Enoch Jones came to Wayne County from South Carolina in 1840 and settled opposite Winchester.

James Leggett and family moved to Eucutta from Georgia via Covington County.

Samuel Tucker Lowery was born December 29, 1807 in Georgia, where his Scotch-Irish parents made their home on coming to America. He married Miss Lucendia Wilson. He was the County Sheriff in Georgia for a number of years. After coming to Clarke County, Mississippi, he served as Tax Collector. He finally settled at Eucatunna where his son, William, was born on December 4, 1828.

Ben Meador born in Anon County, North Carolina, near Cherow or Sherow, settled in Winchester about 1809 after removing from Lauderdale County, Mississippi. He owned and operated a gin and saw mill.

John McRae, father of Governor John J. McRae, who moved from North Carolina in 1817 settled near Eucatunna Creek. He opened a mercantile business and operated barges, Eucatunna Creek, Chickasawhay River, Pascagoula River to New Orleans.

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Squire McDonald married Nancy McDonald.

William Moody and his wife, Amy, moved their family from Roland, Robson County, North Carolina, to Mullins, Marion County, South Carolina in 1832. They came to Wayne County and settled on Bucatunna Creek in 1833. Their son, Roberts, married Mary McCormick, who came from Scotland in 1778. They moved to Wayne County in 1838, transferring their church membership from Little Fee Dee, Marion District, South Carolina, Presbyterian Church. Their son, James Archibald, was born in 1831 in Roland, North Carolina. He settled near Frost Bridge. As no Presbyterians were near, he helped organize the Frost Bridge Methodist Camp Ground.

John McPhearson, son of Lorenzo and Rebecca Savage McPhearson, moved from South Carolina to Alabama and then to Mississippi in 1856.

Edward McLaughlin left Scotland in 1760. He came to Wayne County in 1766 with his wife, his sister, and many slaves. He settled at Denham on Bucatunna Creek.

Dr. T. L. Mathers was born in 1857 at Manfelia, Marengo County, Alabama. His mother was Julia Ann Saylor, whose father was a Lutheran Minister from Saxony, Germany. His paternal grandfather was from Ulster, Ireland. He came to America in 1800 and settled on the North Carolina-South Carolina boundary line.

William Norton left England in 1745, due to religious persecution. As he could not obtain the king's permit to leave, he stowed away on an English vessel sailing from a Scottish port. He came to Carolina where he married an English girl. His son, James, married Jerusalem Reeves of Carolina. His eldest son, William, married Miss Ann Rolling. James Reeves Norton was born in Mullins, South Carolina in 1816. He came to Mississippi in 1843 and married Nancy Moody.

Thomas Payne Pinkerton was born June 22, 1879. His father was James S. Pinkerton.

David Price moved from South Carolina in 1836 and settled at Frost Bridge.

General James Patton was born in Abbeville District, North Carolina, September 10, 1700, and died at Winchester May 3, 1879, and was buried near his home. He commanded Ft. Patton and the 9th Regiment from Wayne County under W. L. Claiborne and was with him at the Battle of Holy Ground. He was the first Lt. Governor of Mississippi and a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1817.

William Powe and Alexander Powe came from Virginia to Wayne County in 1811. William settled at Bucatunna and Alexander at Winchester. Enroute they were stopped at Hillsborough, Georgia, by the Creek Indians and secured a pass from Governor David B. Mitchell, promising not to molest the Indians. As the Indians would not allow them to build a road through their territory, they made large caxon hogheads,

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attached shelves to them, packed them with household goods in them. They hitched a horse to each hoghead and placed a negro on each horse. They put their money in a hoghead of meat. On arrival in Wayne County they found the meat had been ground to sausage and the money was worn slick. This money remained in circulation for several years and was known as "Ferry slick dollars." The home of William Ford is now 125 years old. It is a three story structure and was built by a Mr. Ferris, a carpenter. It was often visited by Pashutana and other Indians.

Major John Pitchlyn lost his English father in the Indian country. He married into an influential English family among the Choctaws in the northeastern district and lived near Colbert's River. He was admired and trusted by George S. Gaines and appeared in U. S. interpreter to the Indians. He attended to the paying of annual dues, and helped in making treaties with the Indians. He helped Gaines ship merchandise via Pittsburg down the Ohio River and up the Tennessee River to Colbert's Ferry. Gaines contracted with the Chickasaw Indians to protect and carry the goods on pack horses to Cotton Gin Port on the Tombigbee River. John Pitchlyn (Major) then shipped the goods to St. Stephens. This routing avoided the payment of high Spanish duties at Mobile and New Orleans.

Peter Robinson's ancestors came on the Mayflower in 1620 to Massachusetts. He later moved to Euxton via South Carolina and married Nancy Husband. He was a surgeon in the War Between the States.

William Ranney came to Wayne County and was the earliest settler in Waynesboro. He was born on July 27, 1770, in Hockenburg County, North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania when she was an infant. He had 3 sons, Andrew and Abijah. The latter who was born in 1807 or 1809 became a Methodist minister. William moved from Hockenburg via Georgia to Waynesboro in February 1808. At the close of 1808 he moved to Winston. The year later he moved to the neighborhood of the Burns and Pattens. In 1812 he moved to Greene County.

George Patrick Shaw settled in Winston.

Roan Sumrell was born in Wayne County in 1848. His parents were from South Carolina. He married Elizabeth Clark.

Col. W. H. Stiggs, a soldier in the Revolution, bought the home of Col. John Pickens in about 1836. It was built in imitation of a cotton boat being painted white to represent the color of cotton.

William and Elsie Rhoden Tatum came from North Carolina in 1820.

Joseph Alexander Wetherbee was born in McMinn County, Tennessee. His parents were Moses and Sarah Wetherbee. Moses was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina and Sarah was born in South Carolina.



John West came to Wayne County from South Carolina in 1820 or 1821. He was accompanied by his father, Vincent West. He married Malachi Odom, a daughter of Malachi Odom. He settled on Cold Water Creek, six miles east of Waynesboro, where he built a mill. He was a member of the Legislature and though he was opposed to secession four of his sons fought in the War Between the States. John and Vincent West went with Mrs. Annie West Powe to Texas after the War. He and his father are buried on left bank of Cold Water Creek one-fourth mile above present mill site.

Colonel George Strother Gaines, a son of a Revolutionary War soldier, Captain James Gaines, lived on the Virginia-North Carolina boundary line. His brother was General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. The family connections were Preston, Pendletons, and Strothers. His mother, Elizabeth Strothers, was first cousin to Sarah Strothers, and wife of Richard Taylor and the mother of President Zachary Taylor. Captain Gaines moved his family to Gallatin, Tennessee. George S. Gaines was placed in charge of a trading post at St. Stephens, making the trip south on the Mississippi River in 1812. He made the peace with the Choctaws, which was signed at the spring near the place where the town of State Line is now located. He later moved to Factory Creek, near the present town of Gainsville, Alabama, and then to where Demopolis, Alabama, is located. At the latter place he was a merchant and was there when the Vine and Olive Colony was established. He then moved to Mobile and about 1856 moved to where State Line is located. While waiting to build a brick house he lived in a log house, which was called "Peachwood." Because of the War Between the States the home was never built. He and a Mr. Cole developed Peachwood nurseries by 1880 and the home is now owned by Mrs. A. K. Randle. He married Ann, the daughter of John Gaines of St. Stephens in 1812 and is buried with his family at "Peachwood." The Gaines Invincibles was named in his honor. His son, Abner, served as a Captain in the War Between the States.

Other Scotch settlers on Eucatunna Creek came from Virginia and the Carolinas. Some of them were the McDonalds, McDaniels, McDouglass, McArthurs, McKeshey, and E. L. Collins.

Others settling at Eucutta were Asa Horwood, Berry McCarty, Wiley McNeil, Marion Martin, Ann Newsome, Daniel McCall, George Clark, Eli Davis, Tommie Arrington.

Earlier settlers not mentioned were William Weber, Zacharia Rogers, James Williams, Joseph Patton, Captain John Evans, Slays, William A. Willis, James Meyers, Hendricks, Edwards, Watts, Toole, Gordon, Cole, Lewis, Hutto, Barber, Strickland, Harmon, Cook, Brown, Parker, Ivy, Hailes, Odom, Clark, Tibby, Sheppard, Bush, King Wimberly, Norworthy and Robert L. Pou.

WAYNESBORO was Founded and Charter granted April 11, 1876. Named in honor of Captain Wayne. Located in the center of Wayne County in southeastern part of the state.