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Covington County

Volume XVI

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Covington Co

Chapter I

FORMATION

By the Treaty of Mount Dexter, concluded November 16, 1805, the Choctaws ceded to the United States the extensive area in the southern portion of Mississippi, the territory between the Amite and Tombigbee rivers. From this region the counties of Wayne, Green, Marion, Lawrence, Pike, Covington, Perry, and Jones were formed by the year 1826; Lincln, Lamar, and Forrest were added, respectively, during the years 1870, 1904, and 1906.

Covington county was established by Act of the Legislature, January 5, 1819. It was named for General Leonard Covington, who was killed in the war of 1812. He was a native of Maryland, entered the United States Army in 1792, and was a colonel in 1809 when he was stationed in Mississippi. After taking part in the Creek War, he was transferred to the Canadian border where he met his death. (1).

The first county officers were elected in 1819. The justices of the quorum were John Shipp, John Snow, Thomas Calbert, Issac Boles, Joseph McAfee, John B. Low, John C. Thomas, Uriah Flowers, Abb L. Hatten and Duncan Thompson, justice of the peace; Gowen Harris, assessor and collector; Willian Bud, s sheriff; Stephen Shelton, coroner; Norwell Robertson, Jr., ranger; John Graves, Sr., surveyor; Archibold McPherson, Joshua Terrell, Richard Flowers and William Duckworth, constables. (2).

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, the Heart of the South, Vol. II
(2) County Records, Collins, Miss.

Shape, Size, Boundaries

Covington County was bounded originally as follows: "Beginning on the eastern boundary of the 18th range line, where it intersects the southern line of Lawrence County; thence north along the said range line to its intersection with dividing ridge between the waters of Leaf and Rearl Rivers; thence along the summit of said ridge to its intersection with the Choctaw boundary line; thence easterly along that line to the eastern side ofthe tenth range line; thence south along the said range line to its intersection with the northern boundary of Green County; thence west along the said line to the corner of Green; thence along the fifth parallel township line to where the same intersects the 18th range line."

On January 17, 1823, the Legislature passes an Act taking a part of Covington to be called Bainbridge County. The boundaries were then as Follows: "Beginning on the eastern boundary of the 18th range line, where it intersects the southern line of Lawerence County; thence north along the said range line to its intersection with dividing ridge between the waters of Leaf and Pearl Rivers; thence along the summit of said ridge to its intersection with the Choctaw boundary line; thence eastward along the said Choctaw boundary line to the eastern bounday of the 14th range line;thence south along the said range linto 5th parallel township line, to where the same intersects the 18th range line, shall form a new county, to the called Bainbridge. " (1).

On January 21, 1824, the Legislature repealed the Act establish-

(1) Hutchinson, Mississippi Code, 1798 to 1848, pp, 74, 78

ing Bainbridge, and ordered it to be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court and county court of Bainbridge to return the papers, and all suits which had been commenced, to the respective clerks of Covington county, to which they belonged.

When the Bainbridge Act was promulgated, Bainbridge was what is now Covington County, and Jones County all that part of Covington lying east of the center of range fourteen together with a part of Wayne County. Covington remained as created until March 24, 1824, when a portion of the western part was taken from it and added to a portion of Lawrence County, to form the county of Jefferson Davis.

The present boundaries of Covington county are: Smith and Simpson on the north; Forrest and Lamar on the south; Jones on the east, and Jefferson Davis on the west. The county is oblong in shape, with variations at the southwestern corner. It has an area of four hundred and ten square miles. (1).

County Seat

The first county seat was located in 1820 at the old Speed Place, near Eminence six miles east of Collins. This settlement was founded by William Speed and his family in 1820; there being no courthouse, court was held under a magnolia tree in the center of a field. (This old tree stands today and is one of Covington county's landmarks.) Court was also held at a Mr. Harveys house; but a little later at this place a crude log house was made by driving several posts in the ground and building a bush arbor over them. It was not the palatial temple of justice of today, but it had a

(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1824-1838, p. 23

key and this rust-eaten relic is one of the most prized possessions of the Speed family today. The first court held in this courthouse was presided over by Judge McDuff. This old log house stood for many years after the county seat was moved and continued to be used for justice court. (1).

As the settlers in the county became more numerous, it was necessary to establish a more central point than this Old Speed Place for the transaction of public affairs, consequently by an act of the Legislature January 23, 1824, Adam Shows, Samuel Funches, John Terrell, A. L. Hatten, and John McGuff, were appointed commissioners to locate a county site and secure not less than twenty acres, nor more than eighty, by donation or purchase on which to erect a courthouse and jail.

On February 25, 1829, Silas Bullock granted the deed for the location of the new county site, which reads in part as follows: February 25, 1829, Silas Bullock and wife Isla Bullock deeded to John McCuffee, George Airkwood, Dunaan Thompson, Joseph McAfee, Joshua Kees and William Smith, commissioners appointed by law to locate a "Seat of Justice for Covington County." In consideration of a certain condition that they will pay said Bullock on fourth part of the net proceeds of the saled of the lots in said Seat of Justice, known by the name of Williamsburg, when sold and collected, which bond bears the date of July 1826.

The exact date of the building of the first courthouse at Williamsburg and moving the county seat there is not known; but soon after the county seat was selected a two story log courthouse was build at the new

(1) W. L. Cranford, Seminary, Miss.

seat. This log building stood until 1854 when it was destroyed by fire. The fire was supposed to have been started by some gamblers in an upper room. All the county records were destroyed inthe burning.

The Board of Police, or what is now the Board of Supervisors convened in the Masonic Hall, February 20, 1854, to transact business and also used it for a courthouse until one could be built. On November 11, 1854, the Board of Police ordered a building committe to be appointed to consist of five men, the following composed this committee: Dan McLaurin, T. H. Watts, B. S. Hathorn, Wilson Price, and Willis Barnes, They were to draft the place and let out the contract to build a new courthouse in Williamsburg and the building was to be paid for by a special tax levied for that purpose. (1).

Neil Mathison was the contractor who built this new courthouse. This building was a wood structure twostories high, which housed all the offices of the county. This building became so delapidated that in 1894 it was torn down and rebuilt into a larger and better building modeled after the old one and on the same ground. It was also built by Neil Mathison. A small brick building was erected nearby and was used as the chancery clerk's office. These first courthouses were used for every thing--Church, school, and social gatherings.

On the morning of December 4, 1904, the last courthouse burned at Williamsburg, It has never been known who did the burning, but it was supposed to have been set on purpose, for the place where the fire started

(1) Dees, Rama, History of Covington County, Collins, Miss.

had been saturated with coal oil. All the records were destroyed except those of the chancery clerk whose office was in the small brick building apart from the courthouse.

A part of these records were burned later at the present county site. After the burning of the courthouse officers occupied vacant buildings and court was held in an old boarding house. (1).

By this time the railroad had been built through the county and several thriving little towns had sprung up, and as Williamsburg was not on the railroad these other towns began to compete for the county seat. The contest was finally narrowed down to Collins and Seminary and each worked desperately to win, but finally Collins won, being a little nearer the geographical center, and a magnificent courthouse was erected by contractors, J. B. Carr and son, on the public square in the city of Collins in 1906. A jail, much better than the old one was also built, the courthouse and jail together costing $80,000. (2).

Early Settlers and Settlements

WILLIAMSBURG, already discussed as an early county seat, was perhaps the most important early settlement in the county. Among the early settlers in this community were the Burkhalters, Carters, Dees, Holcombs, Eatons, McLarins, Falers, Norwoods, Bullocks, Lotts, Duckworths, and Rutlands. By 1890 Williamsburg was a thriving little town,, boasting of between four hundred and five hundred people. There were eight or nine stores,

(1) Lott, E. circuit clerk, Collins, Miss.
(2) County Records, Collins, Miss.

saloons, a horse drawn gin, a tannery where the hides were tanned and made into home made shoes, saddles, ets. And old hack drqwn by horses was in use between Williamsburg and Ellisville carrying passengers and freight. There was a post office and five star mail routes, Raliegh, Westville, Columbia, Monticello, and Ellisville, There were six lawyers, two newspapers, and several doctors. During this time it was the most important trading point in the countyand continued so until the removal of the courthouse to Collins.

The first church ever built in this town was a Catholic one, erected by a Mr. Faler, This old church was destroyed by fire about eighten years ago. The Baptish church was built next, soon to be followed by the Methodist. Before the erection of the churches, Sunday school was held in the courthouse, all demoninations worshipping together. School was first held in the old Masonic building, which is one of the oldest buildings we have any record of in the county. Trees were put out in the courthouse square by Tom Carr, who was paid twenty five cents a tree. These beautiful water oaks are standing today, a landMark to the early Williamsburg settlement. (1).

The railroad did not pass through this town, so with the removal of the courthouse the most prominent business men, merchants, and lawyers removed to the county seat, and Williamsburg is today practically a village.

SPEEDTOWN is important as the scene of the first courthouse. In 1820 a caravan of thirty of more persons led by William Speed came from North Carolina, bringing with them their families and negro slaves and

(1) McIntosh, D. A., Collins, Miss.

settled in the northeastern part of Covington County. These people raised cattle, horses, and sheep; also corn,cotton, cane, and rice. Two sons of William Speed, William and Monroe, remained in Covington county, and are the forefathers of the large and highly respected Speed family in the county today. (1).

SALEM is an old settlement whose early settlers were the Rogers, Stewarts, Jordans, Thames, and Duckworths. The Baptist church was organized there in 1874, and an early school known as Rogers School was established many years prior to that. Salem community is still one of the most progressive in the county. It is considered one of the best, if not the best, farming centers in the county. The church has held preaching services continously in monthly basis during this period of nearly sixty-three years. The last of the original church members, George W. Rogers, died November 5, 1921. The school ranks second to none of the rural hight schools in the county. (2).

In 1798 three Presbyterian mimisters met on the banks of Bouie River and created a small log church. Between the hills and the rivers, on the highland, grew up a community. Some of the earliest settlers were the McInnis, McIntosh, and McRaes. This settlemmnt remained until 1830 and with the death of Governor McRae's mother it moved north and came to the present location of SEMINARY. The McRaes came from Paulding, Wayne County. The only relic, or remainer, of this pioneer settlement is the old McRae cemetary where the Governor's mother is buried. The four posts of the fence, the old gate with rusty hinges, and the old

(1) Granford, W. L., Seminary, Miss.
(2) Rogers, Dan, Collins, Miss.

bridal path leading to the river are plainly visable. When Mrs. McRae died, the grandfather of Terrell Bryant secured an ox team, drove to Mobile, met a boat, and got the tombstone, which had been shipped from Italy. This he carried back and it, today, marks the last resting place of the Governor's mother.

Two live oak trees which stood in front of this first log church are still there and Andrew Jackson, on his way back from the battle of New Orleans, stopped here and attended church. The original dedd to tract of land where Seminary School stands, was given by the Presbyterian church, with the provison that every tree which was cut would have to be replaced. This old original deed, handed down through three generations, is today, 1938, in the hands of Mr. George W. Leggett of Seminary. (1).

MOUNT CARMEL was the location of Mt. Carmel Academy, founded in 1837 by John Ryan, Esquire. This was the first school of its class established in southeastern Mississippi. Around this school grew up one of the earliest settlements in the county. Among the early settlers and business men of the town were the Popes, Williams, Holloways, McRaneys, Rutledge, Halls, and Magees. John W. Watson taught the first puplic school in the community; the funds being raised by subscription. Mrs. Hall and Williams were early physicians to move to Mt. Carmel, and Dr. John L. Beavers and Dr. Bob Magee were early physicians that were reared in that community. A daily mail route

(1), Newton, Alixander, Seminary, Miss.

from Williamsburg to Monticello passed through this town. After the railroad was built through the county, most of the trade and business was moved, so today,(1938) Mt. Carmel is merely a farming center inhabited mostly by negroes. (1).

ZION SEMINARY was built up by Rev. A. R. Graves about the year 1846. It was eight miles southeast of Williamsburg and on the east bank of Okatoma Creek, in a rather thinly settled and poor part of the county. Judge William Leggett gave twenty acres of land for the location of the school. While the donation of the land was some inducement to settle there, the principal inducement was the natural scenery and the beauty of the location on the banks of Okatoma, where is to be found the most wonderful water shoals to be found in the state. Rev. Graves, being from New England, saw in these shoals hope of building up a manufacturing center.

The great benefit of the school was for the families who moved there for the time being to educate their children and largely for boarders who came from other parts of the county and from other counties, for the school was largely patronized for many years. Mr. Graves traveled far and wide collecting thousands of dollars to build the school. Mr. Graves had the reputation for energy and administrative ability and accomplished more probably thannany other man would have done under the circumstances. The school was regularly chartered and incorporated in 1846, by an act of Legislature. Zion Seminary had grown to be quite a

(1) Pope, Jim, Collins, Miss.

town before the War Between the States. It was largely composed of families who had moved there on account of the schools. The young men who were in school left for war and the families returned to their various homes. At the close of the war the school was only a name, the buildings having been burned. Seminary today is just a small village, the home of former Governor Sennett Conner. (1).

DRY CREEK settlement was so named for its situation on a creek by that name, which in turn received its name because it dried up in dry seasons and was easily flooded in rainy weather. Dry Creek land was choice land for farming, not very rich but certain to make at least a fair yield in either dry or wet years. Some of the farmers had such prosperity and their negros so increased that there was soon no room for more of these on Dry Creek. Some of the early settlers were the McLarins, McAfee, Flowers, McLeods, Powells, Graves, and Lotts.

Deer was plentiful in those days, from one to several could be seen together, and before the "Blacktongue" thinned them out in 1858, great numbers could be seen in all directions. They were a menace to farmers, in that they could jump a common rail fence and never touch the top rail. Scare-crows were put up to keep them out of the fields. The guns used in those days were mostly flint and steel, more rifles than shotguns. With these rifles hunters would go out and drive up the deer as though they were a bunch of hogs. The early settlers had their own way of dealing with horse thieves. For instance when a thief stole one of the citizens horses, said citizen took his rifle and followed after

(1) Newton, Alexander, Collins, Miss.

him to the eastern border of the state, or into the edge of Alabama. In overtaking him the horses recognized each other and the thief, it is said, started to gallop toward a reed break and fell off. The owner got his horse and returned home. The county was thinly settled in those days from where Mr. Olive now is to Sandy McDonalds on Little Dry Creek, a distance of eight miles, there was only one residence, and from Williamsburg to McNeirs watermill, thirteen miles on the Jamesville and a ridge road there were only two residences-one two and the other five and a half miles from Williamsburg. Rev. A. R. Graves established Dry Creek Academy and taught there for many years, and when he decided to build up Zion Seminary he secured the services of Professor J. R. Dodge from the North. Professors Graves and Dodge gave this section very fine school priviledges for some twenty years, giveing part of all of the education to many who became prominent in after years. (1).

HOT COFFEE was another early settlement. Around fifty years ago, when the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad was built, and about the time Ellisville became a town, with J. P. Myers, D. J. Johnson, A. J. Weeks and other men having large mercantile establishements, and leading cotton buyers located at that place, there being no railroad or cotton market nearer to the west, the farmers of the western part of Covington county traveled to Ellisville by way of the then famous Hot Coffee Road to market their supplies. As it is required from two to four days to make the round trip with mules and ox teams,

(1). Collins Commercial Files, Chancery clerk's office, Collins, Miss.

the town of Hot Coffee, about midway was the camping place. An old gentlemen by the name of L. L. Davis, a mail rider, (at that time the mail was carried on horseback), saw an opportunity to extract a little cash from the travelers by establishing trade with them. He, therefore, prepared tos supply them with cakes and hot coffee, and in order to get his business advertised he bought a very large coffee pot and had painted on the side of it, in large type, the works "Hot Coffee." This he placed on top of a post in front of his store--hence the name. At that time the country around Hot Coffee was sparsely settled. A few old pioneer settlers, including the Browns, Mayfields, Hawthornes, Terrells, Pridgens, Ellzeys, McCartys, Barnes, Blackwells, Huffs, Granthems, were substantial and beloved citizens. At present it is a leading farming center with one modern brick mercantile store operated by Van Knight. (1).

MOSCOS, one of the earliest postoffices in the county, was located on the road that lead from Mt. Carmel to Ellisville. Charlie Edmonson was the first settler at this place. Later Kim Kelly settled there, operated a store, and was postmaster. Other early settlers were Charlie Sanford, Jim Kervin, Archie Abercrombia, Alex Mitchell, Charlie Parker, Godden Knight, and Jim Speed; Reben Kelly, Frank Windham, and Louis Redman made bond for the postoffice. The postoffice was named by Jim Kelly and Mack Shoemake, who were told to get some odd name for the place. Later in 1900 when the railroda came through the postoffice was

(1) Carter, A. B. Collins, Miss.

moved to the railroad, with Bud Waters as first postmaster and Homer Tendrell and Mack Shoemake his successors. After a few years this postoffice was moved to Kola a few miles farther north. (1).

STATION CREEK is one of the very old communities in the county. It was so named because General Jacksons Camp was stationed near a little creek that has ever since been called Station Creek. Many tales are told of the exploits of these men while they were encamped in the county. The soil in this section was found to be excellent for farming and grazing. B. F. Speed settled in this community in 1834, he was the owner of over a thousand head of sheep and cattle. Rev. Novelle Robertson, also and early settler, owned large herds and operated the first cotton gin in that section of the county. Station Creek is still a thriving community. A CCC Camp is located there at present. (2).

At ROCK HILL the first public school was taught after the War Between the States. A small public school fund was created by the Legislature. James Hill taught this first school. The school was recently consolidated and carried to Mt. Olive. The community is a leading farming center. (3).

McNAIR postoffice was located in the northern part of the county near the Covington and Simpson lines, with Ruben McNair as postmaster in 1856. Many years before this, in 1820, there was a gristmill, sawmill and gin on the McNair farm. They were operated by a Mr. Flowers.

(1) Shoemake, Mack, Collins, Miss.
(2) Young, Mrs. Kid, Collins, Miss.
(3) Newton, George A., Collins, Miss.

The old McNair Cemetary has graves dating back to 1823. Shiloh Church in this community was organized in 1860. Mr. Daniel Calhoun with his large family moved from Alabama and settled in this community. He came to stay and his children and grandchildren had filled, and are filling a most important part of the life of the county. In 1910 this postoffice was moved to Mt. Olive. (1).

MT. OLIVE was an important settlement long before the advent of the railroad and sawmills that made it one of the leading towns of the county. Mr. Alex Fairly moved from Green County and bought a large tract of land (now a part of Mt. Olive) and built a large residence. Mr. Fairly was in independent circumstances with a large family of educated children. (See Chap. 23, Professional and Civic Leaders.) The Fairlys, Calhouns, and McNairs, the leading families of the community, were strong church people and did much to build up the religious and civic life of this community, even for the whole county. (2).

Early in 1900 the town was incorporated and has ever since been one of the leading towns of the county. Mt. Olive has the lovliest residence section of any town in the county and has the only separate district school. It has three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist, the later boasting the largest and finest building of any town its size in Southy Mississippi. Prominent families there today, besides the three

(1) McNair, Richard, Mt. Olive, Miss.
(2) Collins Commercial Files, Collins, Miss.

mentioned above are the Rawls, McIntoshes, Kellys, Byrds, Dixons, McLeods, Evans, and McLaurins. (1).

COLLINS the present county seat was in 1891 only a pine forrest with small cultivated patches of land anda few scattering houses. This land was divided into homesteads which belonged to the early settlers, the Leggetts, Daughtrys, Speeds, and Robinsons. Collins was surveyed and the pine trees cleared away in the year 1899, the railroad was completed through the county that same year. The town was first known as "Williamsburg Depot," later as "Bad", and in 1901, through United States Senator Collins, the name was changed to its present one, in honor of his little granddaughter.

The first building was the Sam Hemphell Mill, Tom Blount, former merchant of Williamsburg, built the first hotel in 1899; Sam Coulter's and Holloway and McRaney were the first stores to be erected, B. C. Blount, Jim Pope, and W. L. Williamson soon following; the first physicians were Drs. Ramsey, Pickering, and Blount; and the early dentist were Richard McDonald and V. E. Strahan.

Shortly after the building of the railroad and the consequent opening of several sawmills, the population and business of the town reached its peak. Schools, churches, and public buildings were erected and Collins became a thriving town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants. With the removal of the mills the population rapidly decreased.

(1) Collins Commercial Files, Collins, Miss.

Today it is the leading business center of the county; has three white and two negro churches; a Smith Hughes consolidated school for whites and a splendid graded school for negroes. (1).

SANDFORD, a Post-hamlet in the southeastern part of Covington County, is eighteen miles from Collins, the county seat. Lowery school, one of the early schools of the county was located just across the creek from the present town of Sanford. This town was builtlup soon after the railroad came throught the county and during the early days of the sawmill industry it was a thriving little village. It was named for the Sanford family who were early and prominent citizens of the community. Other early settlers were Lowerys, Lotts, Pickerings, Rhodes, Bryants, Morrises, Sumerall, and Gandys. A few years ago the strawberry and trucking industry developed around this place; this was responsible for a number of Italian families moving into the community. When the trucking industry died out most of these Italians moved away, prosperous farmers. At present Sanford has a sawmill, several stores, a church and a good school. (2).

GANDSI was a small halmet on the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad that received its name by spelling out the abbreviation of the name of the railroad. Jim Kelly, former postmaster at Moscos was one of the first to settle at this place. He was postmaster and general merchant of this little town, that in the early part of nineteen hundred boasted a sawmill, several stores, a church and school. Some of the prominent citizen were Napiers, Shoemakes, Leggetts and Watkins. (3).

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(1) Robertson, M.E., Collins, Miss.
(2) Newton, George A., Collins, Miss.
(3) Shoemake, Mack, Collins, Miss.

MISH, a flourishing little town during the early days of the sawmill industry was located three miles south of Mt. Olive, the nearest banking town. The Pine Lumber Company was located there,with the removal of that industry the town became a farming community.

TERRELL, an early postoffice of Covington County, situated on Bouie creek about eight miles west of Williamsburg.

THAMES, was a post-hamlet of Covington county about five miles east of Collins. Tom Thames was first postmaster. This postoffice was later moved to Collins. (1).

SITKA was the name of an early postoffice in the Welch community. Sarah Welch was first postmistress. Other settlers were the Robinsons, Speeds, and Knights. (2).

VENNIE PARK is the name given to the negro section of Collins. The park was named by D. A. McIntosh, a lawyer, for his wife, Vennie McIntosh. Mrs McIntosh is not only a benefactor to her own people, but to the negro as well. (3).

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(1) Williamson, W. L. Collins, Miss.
(2) Upton, Mrs. Walter, Collins, Miss.
(3) McIntosh, Mrs. D. A., Collins, Miss.

Prominent Family Names

Unusual names found in Covington county are: Lott, Moore, Wood, Applewhite, Speed, Spell, Whitehead, Carr, Byrd, Broom, Burkhalter, Knight, Day, Chance, Flowers, Hall, Hood, King, Little, Miller, Shoemake, Pool, Pond, Duckworth, Hill, Halfacre, Coats, Snip and Land.

Other family names prominent in the early history of the county are: Rogers, Coulter, Carter, Powell, Aultman, Williamson, Biglane, McInnis, Bethia, Stewart, Fairly, Magee, Bullock, Leggett, Abercrombia, Graham, Cranford, McDaniel, Wheeler, Mooney, Barnes, Sandford, Anderson, Davis, Graves, Watts, Holloway, Eaton, Thompson, Sellers, Blount, Bass, Bryant, McKenzie, McRaney, Buckannan, Williams, Polk, Holcomb, Blackwell, Campbell, Copeland, Clark, Dees, Daughtry, Dixon, Deen, Dossett, Edmonson, Faler, Flynt, Grantham, Gieger, Gandy, Gray Hargrave, Jones, Johnson, Jordan, Kelly, Kervin, Lee, Lowery, Mathison, McLeod, McNair, McDonald, McIntosh, McLaurin, Napier, Pope, Conner, Quick, Smith, Sullivan, Thames, Norwood, Welch, Leonard, Welch, Walker, McLendon, Rutland, Rawls, and Yawn.

These names are important as the first officers of the county in 1819: John Shipp, John Snow, Thomas Calbert, Issac Boles, Joseph McAfee, Justice of the quorum: John B. Low, John C. Thomas, Uriah Flowers, Abb L. Hattin, Duncan Thompson, Justice of the Peace; Gowen Harris, Assessor and Collector, William Bud, Sheriff; Stephen Shelton, Cornner; Norwell Robertson, Sr., County Treasurer; Norwell Robertson, Jr., Ranger; John Graves Sr. County Surveyor; Archibold McPherson, Joshua Terrell, Richard Flowers, Wm. Duckworth, Constables. (1).

(1) Old Records in Chancery Clerk's Office, Collins, Mississippi

The names, J. M. Walker, Dovie Walker, John F. Speed, F. L. Bellinger, Joel Stewart, Lawrence Burt, J. D. B. Gregg, S. M. Leeman, W. E. Lyle, E. E. Taylor, W. H. L. Carruth, W. V. Watkins, R. H. Watkins, T. H. Walerk, and Norman are well known as news papermen.(See Chap. 18. The Press.);Dan McIntosh, Judge W. L. Cranford, W. U. Corley, Bob and E. L. Dent and E. L. Calhoun, prominent lawyers (See Chap. 17, The Bar.); Norvell Robertson, Tom Dale, J. L. Finley, Evans Hall, Bob Evans and Joseph Gibert are early ministers of note; Gibson, Bethea, Pickering, Ramsey, Farily, and Blount are names of early physicians; (See Chap 23. Professional and Civic Leaders.) (1).

Old Records

The earliest record in the chancery clerk's office is a copy of the deed granting the land for the location of the courthouse at Williamsburg. The deed was given by Silas Bullock and his wife, Isla Bullock on February 25, 1829.

There is in the chancery clerk's office a record of the deed granting the land for Zion Seminary. Judge William Leggett gave this deed in 1846. Mr. George W. Leggett of Seminary has this original deed in his possession, handed down through three generations. (2).

The first original survey of Covington County of Mississippi Territory by Thomas Freeman is in the record room of the Chancery clerk's

(1) Old Records, chancery clerks office, Collins, Miss.
(2) Deed Records, Chancery clerk's office, Collins, Miss.

office. This survey bears the dates of 1910 and 1911. Thomas Freeman was surveyor of United States lands south of Tennessee. Working under him as deputy surveyors and chain carriers in this county were David Berry, William Sales, Elijah Pope, William Brown, George Miller, and Edgar S. Miller. (1).

Owing thethe fact that all county records were completely distroyed by the burning of the courhouse in 1854 very few records are to be found prior to that time. No newspaper files were kept earlier than 1890 and so many things of interest and historic value have gone un recorded and forgotton by the later generations. (2)

(1) Old Records, Chancery clerk's office, Collins, Miss.

References

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Cranford, W. L.	Collins, Miss.
Dess, Mama	Collins, Miss.
Lott, E.	Collins, Miss.
McIntosh, D. A.	Collins, Miss.
McIntosh, Mrs. D. A.	Collins, Miss.
McNair, Richard	Mt. Olive, Miss.
Newton, Alexander	Semindry, Miss.
Newton, George A.	Collins, Miss.
Pope, Jim	Collins, Miss.
Robertson, B. E.	Collins, Miss.
Rogers, Dan	Collins, Miss.
Shoemake, Mack	Collins, Miss.
Upton, Mrs. Walter	Collins, Miss.
Young, Mrs. Kidd	Collins, Miss.

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Compliation
Maggie Pittman
12/3/38

Covington County

Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Water-Sheds

OKATOMA RIVER heads in the southern part of Simpson County, enters Covington north of Mt. Olive and flows in a southeasterly direction through the county, emptying into Bowie just south of the Covington and Forrest County boundary line. This river drains more territory then any other stream in the county. All of the emportant towns are located on Okatoma, due to the fact that the one railroad of the county follows closely the flow of this river. White settlers first called it Lawson's Creek, that being the name of the first surveyor in this section of the state. The Indians, however, called this stream Okatoma, which in their language means "To Be Boggy".

LEAF RIVER heads in Scott County and flows in a southerly direction across the northeast corner of Covington through Jones and Forrest Counties, emptying into Pascagoula River, then into the Gulf. It received its name from the Indians.

BOWIE RIVER heads inthe northeast corner of Jeff Davis County. It flows southeastward, forming a dividing line between Covington and Jeff Davis Counties, across the southern corner of Covington, merging with Okatoma in Forrest County, and thence to Leaf River. It was along the banks of this river that some of the earliest settlements of the county were made. Ther fertile soils and good grazing lands were perhaps the main inducement, but the fact that this stream was found to be teeming with fish was not to be over looked by pioneers, whose meat must be procured by hunting and fishing.

Tributaries of Leaf River:

OAKAHAY CREEK, also known as Cohay, heads in Newton County, flows in a southeasterly direction, emptying into Leaf River. The names of the creek came from the Indiams. Oakahay means "It was Water" in Indian language. Cohay, "To come out of."

OAKEY WOODS CREEK heads in range fifteen, township nine, flows southward into Station Creek south of Leaf River Church. This creek was so named because of the numerous oaks found on its banks.

STATION CREEK also heads in the noutheastern part of the county flows southeastward and merges with Oakey Woods Creek, thence into Leaf River. When Gen. Jackson made his return trip from the Battle of New Orleans in 1915, he stationed a camp on this creek for a time. It ash ever since been called Station Creek.

Okatoma's Tributaries:

BLAKELY CREEK courses south from Smith County into Covington, and empties into Okatoma above Collins. This creek got its name from an early settler by the name of Blakely

ROGERS CREEK rises in the north central part of the county and runs southward into Okatoma near Collins. The creek was named fro the Rogers familys who were among the pioneer settlers of the county. Mr. Mashack Rogers being one of the earliest. Mr. Ben Rogers operated a water power grist mill and cotton gin on this creek just above the place it flows into Okatoma.

BURTONS CREEK begins in the northwestern part of Covington and wends southward, emptying into Okatoma four miles north of Collins. It was named for early settlement of Burtons.

CURRIE CREEK heads in township seven, range fourteen and flows southward into Okatoma near Pickering. It was named for a Mr. Currie, who once owned a gun factory on the creek.

KELLY CREEK rises in Eminence Community and flows in a southwesterly direction into Currie just north of old Napier Mill. It was named for an early settlement of Kelly's.

BIG SWAMP heads southeast of Collins, wends south to Mt. Horeb and then westerly into Okatoma near Seminary. It received its name because of the dense swamp land surrounding it.

SHELBY CREEK begins in Smith County and courses south into Okatoma below Mt. Olive, named for a family of Shelby's.

Tributaries of Bowie River:

DRY CREEK heads in extreme northwest part of county, runs in a southerly direction and empties into Bowie about two miles south of Slago Church. This creek drains a big part of Covingtons most fertile famming land. It seems that when people first began to settle in that section, many fertily valleys were not drained well encught to be used profitably. Rather than give up their fertile valleys, the pioneers, under the leadership of Bill Rutledge, dug a ditch about seven miles long, thereby coursing the stream through their plaintations and ensuring good drainage. It si called Dry Creek because dunning dry seasons of weather the Creek remains dry.

TERRIBLE CREEK heads in township seven, range seventeen, near Mt. Pleasant Church, flowsin a southeasterly direction into Bowie. Terrible drains a very largg territory and its several small tributaries are: LITTLE TERRIBLE, rising above Mt. Pleasant Church, running southward into Terrible north of Watson's Mill Pond; McINNIS CREEK, beginn ng just below the head of Terrible and flowing southeastward into Terrible south of Watson's Mill P ond; TOWN CREEK heading north of Williamsburg, flowing southward, emptying into Terrible south of Strahan's Mill Pond; CANEY HEAD CREEK rising near Mt. Horeb school goes southwestward, emptying into Terrible. The name Terribel was given to this creek because of its quick overflow during rainy seasons.

BEAVER CREEK begins in the south central part of Covington and flows into Bowie just below New Hope Church. In the early days numerous beavers were found on this creek, haence the name. (1).

All Rivers and streams of Covington County are swift-running, which fact contributes to the health of the people. There are several stagnant ditches in the county which should be opened and drained into Okatoma, thereby ridding the section of impure water. Because of these rapie streams, much damage is caused during an overflow, unless the firmer has properly terraced his land. One advantage of the creeks and rivers is, that during heavy, spring rains, the topsoil from the hills is washd into the lowlands, thus

(1) George A. Newton, Collins, Miss.

enriching th bottom lands. The creekts of Covington afford splendid water for the cattle. During th long, dry seasons, the bottom lands derive sufficient moisture from the creeks to keep the crops from burning. Oakahay Creek an Bowie Riv er teem with fish, which is a source o profit, as well as pleasure, for the people of the County. (1)

Elevation

The highest altitude in Covington County is in the north rn part, with a gradual slope to the south. The elevation at Mt. Olive is 325 feet above sea level, at Collins 274 feet, and at Seminary 244 feet (2)

Since Covington has three rivers, thirteen c reeks, and many small tributaries, it can readily be seen that the county has a large area of bottom land, but no prairies. Its ruggedness is only hills, not enough however, to interfere with cultivation. The bottom lands vary in width from onehalf to almost one mile along the larger streams and from a few rods to about one-fourth mile along the smaller ones. In many places the larger streams flow into deep channels and do not overflow their flood plains except during periods of unusually high water. In addition to these low terrances ther are distinct higher terraces or benchs, which are never overflowed and which in most places are sparated from the lower terraces or from the first bottoms by slopes ranging from twenty to more than forty feet in height. The town of

(1) H. J. Craft, Collins, Miss.
(2) Miss. Geological Survey, University, Miss.

Seminary is situatedon a bench of this kind and anotheroccupies the point of the ridge, which separates Bowie fro Okatoma Creek. Theaverage elevation of the higher upland is probably slightly more than four hundred feet above sea level, and that of the larger valleys abut two hundred feet. The prevailing slope is toward thesuth and east. (1)

Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

An old INDIAN SPRING is located at Ora on the old Duckworth place. It is said that Indians used this spring when they inhabiteated his region. ROGERS SPRING near Salem Church has been used since 1870, and until recent years was the only source of water supply for the churcha and school. EATON SPRING, on the Eaton place three miles of Collins, has been in use seventy years. SLAGO SPRING, located at Slago church on Dry Creek, has been in use over one hundred years. A pond covering five or six acres was kept filled by this spring. COOLIE SPRINGS, is locatedtwo miles west of Mt. Olive. COLD SPRINGS is two miles south of Collins, This spring furnished water for the church and also for families living nearby. BULLOCK SPRINGS, four miles southwest of Collins is a very old spring and in former years was a favorite place for outings and picnics. McNAIR SPRING, northwest of Mt. Olive near old Olivest Church is a very large spring. It fed the pond on which the old McNair water mill was located. All of these springs are very old and some of them have been functioning since time immemorial.

(1) Ledrew Windham, Collins, Miss.

The firs source of wter supply for the homes was by the old-fashioned dug wells, four by four feet square, and fom forty to seventy feet deep. Only a few of these re in use today. One is situated at Mr. B. Duckworth place & Ora. and one at Sam Hawkins home, fur miles south of Williamsburg. As the county developed thse old dug wells wells were discarded for bored wells. All These wells will be found on all farm and country homes in the county. (1).

At Arbo, four miles south of Mt. Olive there is an Artesian well. At Sanford in the southern part of the county are found four Artesian wells, Two of these wells are in private homes. The other two were bought in by the Lumber Company of that place, one being in th public square, near the highway is for the a use of the public. The water is of excellent quality. (2)

A mineral well is located on the Edd Biglane place near the village of Ora. The mineral tests of this well show it to contain Becarbolic Acie Clorene, Bicarbonade Sode, Clorate Soda, Magnesia and Sulphate iron. This is the only well in he county having mineral properties of any note. (3).

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(1) B. Duckworth, Ora, Miss.
(2) W. R. Flannagan , Collins, Miss.
(3) Edd Biglane, Ora, Miss.

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Craft, H. J.	Collins, Miss.
Duckworth, B.	Ora, Miss.
Flannigan, W. R.	Collins, Miss.
Newton, Geo. A., Supt.Education	Collins, Miss.
Windham, Ledrew, Tax Assessor,	Collins, Miss.
Mississippi Geological Survey,	University, Miss.

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Covington County

FLORA

Chapter IV

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FLORA

Chapter IV

Much of the uplands of Covington County originally supported a heavy growth of long-leaf pine. On the red ridge lands there was also large white oak, red oak and dogwood, and some short-leaf pine trees. Black hickory, sweet and black gum, persimmon, wild cherry, post oak, blackjack oak, and numerous other trees and shrubs grew in other places in the uplands. In the stream bottoms the growth was principally shortleaf pine, gum, bay, magnolia, ash, and maple, with heavy growths of vines and shrubs. Before the timber was cut there was little under growth in the uplands, but cut-over areas soon support a dense growth of blackjack oak, post oak, and runner oak, with scattered refuse pine, oak and some second growth pine; there is also a heavy growth of small oak.

Forest Trees

LONGLEAF PINE.

The yound longleaf pine forms one of the most striking features of the southern forest. When five to ten years of age, the single upright stem with its long, dark shiny leaves, forms a handsome plume of sparkling green, while in later youth the stalwart, sparingly-branched sapling, with its heavy tigs and gray bark, attracts immediate attention. The oldertrees have tall straight trunks, one to three feet in diameter and open, irregular crowns, one-third to one-half the length of the tree.

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(1) Ledrew Windham, Collins, Miss.

The leaves are from ten to fifteen inches long, in clusters of three, and gathered toward the ends of the thick, scaly twigs. The flowers, appearing in early spring before the new leaves, are a deep rose-purple, the male in prominent, short dence clusters and the female in inconspicious groups of three to four.

The cones, or burrs, are six to ten inches long, slightly curved, the thick scales armed with small curved prickles. The cone usually fall soon after the seeds ripen, leaving their bases attached to the twigs.

The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough and durable. As Georgia pine, pitch pine and southern pine, it has been and still is needed for all kinds of building and otherconstruction. Naval stores, consisting of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, are obtained almost exclusively from this tree and its close relative, the slash pine, by bleeding the trees for their raw gum.

SHORTLEAF PINE. (Yellow Pine)

The young tree in the open has a straight and somewhate stout stem with slightlyascending branches. In maturity the tree has a tall, straight stem and an oval crown, reaching a height of about one hundred feet and a diamter of about fourand one-half feet. The yound tree, when cut or burned back, reproduces itself by sprouting from the stump.

The leaves are in clusters of two or three, from threeto five inches long, slender, flexible, and dark blue-green. The cones, or burrs, are one and one-half to three and one-half inches long,

oblong, with small sharp prickles, generally clustered, and often helfing to the twigs for three to four years. The small seeds are mottled and have a wing, which is broadest near the center. The bark is brownish red, broken into rectangular plates; it is thinner and lighter-colored than that of loblolly pins. This is most readily identified by its leaves andcones.

The wood of old trees is ratehr heavy and hard, of yellow brown or orangge color, fine grained and less readness than that of the important southern pines. It is used largely for interior and exterior finishing, general construcction veeners, paper, pulp, excelsior, cooperage, mine props and other purposes.

LOBLOLLY PINE.

As the last names implies, it seeds up abandoned fields, rapidly, particularly in sandy soils, where the water is close to thesurface. It is also frequent in clumps along the borders of swamps and as scattered specimens in the swamp hardwood forests.

The bark is dark in color and deeply furrowed, and often attaines a thickness of as much as two inches on large sized trees. The leaves, or needles, six to nene inches long, are borne three in a cluster, and in the spring, bright green clumps of them at the ends of branches give a luxuriant appearance to the tree. The fruit is a cone, or burr, about three to five inches long, which ripens in the autumn of the second year, and during fall and early winter, wheds many seeds which be their inch-long wings, are widely distributed by the wind.

(1) Forest Trees of Miss. Bullentin # 32

The resinous wood is coarse-grained, with marked contract, as in the otheryellow pines, between the bands of early and late w wood. The wood of second-growth trees has a wide range of uses where durability is not a requisite, such as for building material, box shooks, barrel staves, basket vaneers, pulpwood, lath, mine props, piling, and fuel.

SP RUCE PINE.

The bottoms and rivers swamps in this county are charatt erized by this pine which may be easily recoginezed by its dark almost smooth bark, unlike that of any other kind of tree found within its range. It is nowhere abundant, but is scattered among the hardwoods that predominate in such places. It is a large tre , for it reaches a height of twenty to one hundred and twenty feet and a diameter of two to over three feet. It has a comparatively small horizontal brances, which from a narrow open crown. This pine resembles considerably the true white pine of the mountains, for which it is not uncommonly mistaken.

The wood is light, soft, brittle, close-grained, and not very strong. When sawed into lumber, the wood warps easily, It is rarely used for any purpose except firewood, but is well adapted f for use in making paper pulp. With the growing scarcity of timber and closer utilization of our forest trees, this pine will likely be of more value in the future because of its large size and easy accessibility.

(L) Loblolly Pine Primer - Bullentin # 1517

CYPRESS.

The bark of the cypress is silv ry to cinnemon red and finelyy divided by numerous longitudinal fissures. The leaves are about one-half to thr e-fourths of an inch in lenght, arranged in feathr-like fashion along two sides of small branchlets, which fall in the autumn with the leaves still attached; or they are scale-like and much shorter, light gr en, and sometimes silverly below.

The fruit is founded cone, or "Ball", about one inch in diameter, consisting of thick irregular scales.

The wood is light, soft, easily worked, varies in color from a light sapwood to dark brown heartwood, and it is particularly durable in contact with the soil. Hence it is in demand for exterior trim of buildings, geenhouse, planking, boat and ship building, shingles, posts, poles, and crossties. Small quantities of this timber is found along the creeks and in the swampy places of the county. Hardwoods, are Beech, hickory, oak gum, maple. (1)

Fruit Bearing Trees

Covington is not a fruit Bearing county commercially speaking, however fruits and nuts are grown rather extensively for home consumption. Of these, pecans, peaches, and pears are more important. Pecans are grown throughout the county, being more adapted to the helly sections. They do not frow wild here as the hickory nuts, but there is an estimate of 1994 acres in culti-

(1). Forest Trees of Miss. Bullentin # 32

vation. Of these the paper shell and stuart are the leading varities.

Nearly every farm home has a small orchard of peach and pear trees. This fruit is mostly consumed at home. In the lower part of the county somewhat larger orchards are grown and the fruit trucked into Hattiesburg and other local markets. The acerage in pears is estimated to be 1443 acres in peaches; in peaches 1000 acres. (1).

(1) E. D. Martindale, County Agent. Collins, Miss.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST

SOIL CONSERVER:

The leaves, small twigs, and other tree litter, decompose and form a lawyerof dark-colored vegetable mold, which enriches the soil and stores up soil moisture. By means of this layer of mold, the binding of the soil by the roots of the rees, and the resistance of the tunks to the rapid flow of water, the woods prevent floods from gullying or destroying or destroying the land by erosion, particularly on steep slopes. The forest conserve the moisture and also prevents the top soil fom bing washed away. A well-cared for home forest serves also at a windbreak for buildings, a shelter for livestock, a protection of valuable lands from erosion.

The young trees of the forest in Covington, such as slash and loblolly pine, are used in the production of masionite, This lumber is shipped to Masonite Factory in Laurel, Jones County.

The home forest, in many sections of the country, will supply the timber which the farm needs or buildings, fences, fuel, repairs of all kins, and many other needs; and there will often be a surplus which can be sold in the form of standing timber, saw logs, posts, poles, crossties, pulpwood, fuelwood, and blocks or billets for making spokes, handles spools, boxes, barrels, and excelsior.

Ev en if a farmer sells no timber the woodland pays. The firewood, fence posts and material for repair nd construction of the farm, the time and money saves by having them conveniently on hand and the protection against extremes of weather afforded the crops,

farm buildings, and stock are worth considerably mo? than the t trouble and expense of raising and caring for the trees.

The forest produces the timber, which the farm needs for buildings, fences, fuel, repairs, furniture, boards,and shingles. (Impossible to extimate the amount). (1).

CONSERVATION AGGENCIES.

The only protection against fir , for which we have a record of, is throught the local CCC camp. They have a regular Fire Detail, which stays in camp at all times, and to date about twenty fife fires have been put out under their sup ervision. The boys have built fire lanes on five thousand acres of land and go to any fire withing a distance of twenty miles. The camp boys have set out one hundred and twenty-three trees to theacre on the thin land and have cut down all deformed trees in order to give the good ones a better chance to grow. In the low places they have p plantted white ash and on the farms have planted one and half acrs in black locus. This is used as fence post and repair lumber by the farmers and due to their quick growth are an asset to the farm.

Nothing has been done to protect thefungi or insects. Covington has no Fire Wardens or F rest Rangers.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS:

Under the Supervision of Mr. Turman, Superintendent of local CCC Camp. All the deformed trees in the forest surrounding the camp have been cut down and new ones set out to take the place of those destroyed. They have used longleaf pine, slash pine, and

(1). Pete Turman Superintendent of Local CCC Camp, Collins, Miss

loblolly pine for quick growth on the farms and set out on the thin land, unfit for an other cultivation, one hundred and twenty-five trees to the acre. In the low places white ash is used. On each f farm they have planted one-half acre in black locust due to its rapid growth these trees are soon ready to be used for farm purposes such as fence post and repairs.

Near Seminary, Miss. Sam Miller, Laurence Hemeter, and Bruce P arker have set out three hundred acr s in Tung Oil trees, which so far has proved sucessful. Over ther county there are several small Tung Oil orchards, which have been planted more or less as a speculation. (1)

Trees of Historic Interest

Probably one of the oldest trees in Covington County is the old Magnolia tree located at "Speed Town." Even the oldest inhabitants of the County cannot tell when the tree was first connected with the history of this County, but they do remember it as being a public gathering place whee they were children. In 1815 when General Jackson and his men were building the Jackson Trace through this part of the State they camped about two miles from this tree. A c rude log building was standing there then. A window was made in one side of the building by cutting two logs from one side. Drinks were erved to Jackson and his men through this opening. The first court in the County was held under this tree. People fom adjoining Counties held court here.

(1) Pete Turman, Supt. of CCC Camp, Collins, Miss.

A post office was later established there and of course that made the place more public. People not only came there to hold court, but it was used as a public gathering place to discuss schools and other things of public interest. (1)

LIVE OAK TREE LOCATED AT THE HOME OF SAM MOONEY.

About eighty years ago Mr. Arther Thompson made a trip to Gulfport - a distance of about one hundred miles, on horseback and on his return he brought a live oak tree, which he planted about three miles South West of Collins, known now as the Sam Mooney place. Forty years ago the residence or home burned. The late James Speed was living here then..One side of the enormous tree was burned clean. However, now the tree has outgrown the scar and is one of the most beautiful trees in the County.

JAPONICA TREES AT MT. OLIVE

About thirty years a go, in the little town of Mt. Olive, Mrs. Ab. Walker planted six Japonica trees. As they are not so wil climated to this section of the country, four of them died. If they are saved through the first winter they are apt to live. The other two treesa are still in the spot where hey wre first planted. They are about eight feet high and the flowers are varigated color. Rose predominating. Very often the flowers are killed during a freeze, but the trees are not injured. These trees stand out in interest, because they are unusual in this climate and require much care to gorw. (2)

(1) George A. Newton, Collins, Miss.
(2) Mrs. W. T. Clark, Mt. Olive, Miss.

PECANS TREES AT SPELL NOME.

About eighty years ago, Mrs. Kezziah Speed Spell made a tip to Hattiesburg on horseback to visit her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Speed Wood While there Mrs. Wood gave her a small pecan tree, which she brought back in the pocket of hereriding skirt. Mr . Spell planted the tree along with two others, at her home, which is located in the northeast part of the county about eight miles from Collins. Bill and Ben Pickering roke one tree down and the other two were planted about three feet apart. The stock bit the top out of the tee, but the other one grew rapidly and is now one of the largest pecan trees in the county. All these years they have stood together, one magnificient and supplying a buntiful harvest of nuts that excel all that have ever been compared with them; the other, a dwarf, producing its small handful of nuts each year.

Granny Spell has passed on now, but for many years before she died, shw sold enought pecans from this tree to pay taces on her home.(1

LIVE OAKS ON BUUIE RVER

The two live oaks on the banks of Bouie River, a few decayed logs and tombstone (that is Gov. McRae's mother) are all that is left to mark the cite of the first Presbyterian church erected in what is now Covington County. This littly log church was built in 1798. The oak trees are still living and flourishing. They are of natural growth and stand about forty feet apart on each side of the walf that led to the church entrance. The old Jackson Trace road went by this church. Brid paths led to the church. An old waggon and buggy forst is still there,

(1) Miss Rhoda Todd, Collins, Miss.

also a spring/ There is no road or path of any kind there now. The growth is so thick that it is har for people that have not been there to find the place. (1).

BEECH TREE

On Wolfe Branch in northwest part of the County is a Beech Tree where members of the famous Copeland Clan camped while in the county. The tree is a very large one, at least four feet in diameter. The date 1872 is carved on the tree. The tree is at least one hundred years old.

PECAN TREE

Located on the Rich Campbell place in the Mt. Pleasant district is a huge pecan tree that no one knows how long it has been there. This was originally the old Foxworth place and Foxworth owned many slaves who have told about gathering pecans from the tree and plyaing ynder it when thery were children. Medium sized pecans are produced each year on this tree. There was an old gin on the place and the shade of this tree served as a resting place for workers and others that were waiting for cotton to be ginned.

CEDAR TREE

In the back yard of the old John Hargrove home is one of the oldest cedar trees known to residents of this county. The residence was built about the year 1837, and the oldest living residents of the community who are now well past eighty and eighty-five years say that it was a grown tree when they, as children, played under it. About the only significance attachd to it is that it furnished switches to

(1) Alex Newton, Seminary, Miss.

help make the county's only congressman, who is Robert S. Hall, whose fathr was owner of the home after John Hargrove and was chancery clerk for some thirty years. About twelve years ago a cyclone ruined the looks of the tree but Robert S. Hall, who is the present owner with the poet says, "Woodman spare that tree. Touch not a single bough, In youth is sheltered me and I'll protect it now." (1).

PECANS TREES IN THE COURT YARD.

A great love for childran prompted the planting of the pecan trees on the Covington County Court House yard by Mack Graham in 1920 Alwasy a lover of children he was afflicted by a malady from which he never expeted to recover, he wished to leave something for the children he loved and what better and more lasting gift could he leave than a tree. The following is taken from the minutes in the Chancery Clerk's office:

I, Mack Graham, humbly realizing that life is short and death certain, and greatly appreciating the many kind deeds the good people have konw for me and the pleasand associattions, I hereby dedicate to all children, both young and old, the pecan trees planted by me on the Courthouse Square assisted by me faithful wife between the time I was nominated and elected as sheriff and tax collected of your county. Having great love in my heart for all humanity, it is my sincere wish for peace and happiness for all, and as I present these trees, I picture in the years to come children playing in the shade in th summer, in the fall gathering nuts as they ripe; I also picture friends gathering under the foliage of these trees on the court house square engaged

(1) Alex Newton, Seminary, Miss.

in the game of politics. I can picture little children and those yet unborn, when they grow to manhodd's estate, embracing and leaning upon the then tall and prolific trees discussing their plans and policies for thefuture.

I hope the fruits from these trees will not be commercialized, but that each little boy and girl who passes along that way may perchance pick a nut or two; one of them some day may reap the joy and benefit not only of the sparsal fruitage of these trees, but may enjoy the confidence and esteem of the people and be elected to a high office, and if they are, my admonition to them is to keep the faith, be honest and true to every trust.

I cannot conclude this dedication to the children, and the expressions of my appreciation of the universal friendship held by the ones who knew me without mentioning a number of the older one, who have lived not for themselves, but for others and particularly friends to me, each one a man and twice a child and as you know thes parties, I will be pardoned for including their names as being gratefully remembered by me and the poor of the county gnerally. To call their names is only a reminder of the great good they have done. I speak of Rev. Alex Newton, Ira Redmond, Dr. C. H. Ramsay, and the poor old darkey, John Wheeler, who each many times have placed food and water that hungry and the thirsty one might eat and drink, not thinking that might be their reward. These parties, with a great number of t others, I could name, have been to the poor and distressed as is a faint breeze to a stormy sea.

Upl ws You will pardon me for this gentle and humane r minder and I hope you will accept his dedication and look after these trees in the years to come in the spirit and for the purpose for which they were planted.

Realizhg that I shall not be present to deliver this message in person, but being in bed, with a feeble hand I pen you this message believing in Him whose majesty and glory moves the lives of men, and knowing my expectancy is short, I await at the altar of prayer and praise believing that this economic depression can be overcome only through love and charity, I reconcile myself to the hereafter and hope these trees and in these humble expressions maybe of some benefit to humanity and mankind. Very Respectfully,

(Signed)Mack Graham (1).

It is a matter of note that these trees are still flourishing on the courthouse yard. They are well cared for by the county and apparently Mack Grahams wishes are being fulfilled.

Flowering Trees

In spring the woods of this county, as otherparts of the south, is a veritable show place of flowers. Many and vavid are the colors flashing fom valleys and hillsides.

MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolia, state flower, and probably the most famous flower in the south, grows profusly on the banks of Okatoma, Bowie, and Leaf Rivers. Magnolia, genuis of trees of thenatural order magnoliacial

(1) Minutes in Chancery Clerk's office, Collins, Miss. Mar. 1933.

having a calyx and three spals, cornolla of six to twelve pdals and carpels arranged in cones. The flowers are large, solitary and snowy white. The leaves are large, waxey green and generally solitary. The tree is an evergr en that sometimes reaches a height of one hundred feet.

SWEET BAY

sweet bay is an ever-green treep having white flowers with a red center. It is sometime a mere bush of less than fifteen feet and then again it becomes a tree sixty feet high. The leaves of the bay tree when crushed, are very fragrant and is used for seasoning.

DOGWOOD

The dogwood trees of covington grow to a height of from twenty to thirty feet. In winter the trees are covered with small red berries which remain on the tree until th sap begins to rise in Spring. At this time the berries drop off and the white bloom appears. This bloom is a rathr broad, single blossom with a yellow center. The Dogwood is usually in full bloom and at its height in the early days of April at which time it is a beautiful sight to look down from the hills on the Dogwood thicket below.

GRANCY GRAY BEARD

Grancy Gray Beard, commonly called "Grandpa's Gray Beard" because it resembles an old mans long gray beard. It grows on a bush or small tr e similar to a willow and usually grows in a low place, The flowers are tassles eight or nine incheslong, growing in clusters of from twelve to fifteen.

RED BUD

Red Buds ar small trees with simple, rounded, heart shaped leaves and tiny stipules. The flowers are roseate-purple, in numerous small clusters appearing along brances, even on trunk, before leaves, thus giving the tree a striking appearance: calyx- five toothed, campanulate: corolla ir egular, not papilonaceous: petals five and standard enclosed by wings: stamens ten distinct: legume oblong flat, many-seeded, margined on the edge. They are very brilliant and showy among other green trees. (1)

Vines

The swampy sectio s are especially well adapted to flowering vines. These vines run on trees and shrubs and thus can be seen from quite a distance. Probably the most common of these vines is the:

HUNEYSUCKLE

The wild Honeysuckle is a twinning shrub covering the trees to gheight of tenty or thirty feet. The leaves are a light green and the blossoms are oblong in shape and white in color. After the first few days the blossom changes from a white to a yellow after which time it drops off, and new blooms appear.

There is another species of wild Honeysuckle which grows in low swampy places, usually on the Creek banks. This type is more of a shrub, has pale green oblong leave and pink blossoms, which bloom in clusters. These are at their best in the early spring and their fragrance can be detected for quite a distance when they are in full bloom.

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(1) Bailey's Botany.

YELLOW JASMINE

The Yellow Jasmine is a twinning vine with a dark green leaf and blossom which is cup like in shape and grows in clusters. There flowers are extremely fragrant. In the East Indies very expensive perfume is manufactured from the fatty substance obtained from the blossom.

WISTERIA

Wisteria is a vine with pale green leaves and funnel shape flowers, shading in color from a purple at the base to a pale violet at the tp of the cone. The Wisteria is at its best in the early sprig the blossoms lasting a few days and then shedding.

WOODBINE

Woodbine, a name for the honey-suckle and other climbers, such as ivy and Virginia Creeper. It clings to old dead trees, sometime covering the entire bldy of the tree. It is also an ever-green. The flowers are red and trumpet shape and in the winter its seed tumnred making a very beautiful vine.

Wild Flowers

Wild flowers of some variety is adaptd to most all the soils of the county, so in be spring and fall months, the woods are lovely with native flowers.

WILD ROSE

Wild Rose, erect, four to eight inches curving, armed with stout recurved prickles, with weaker ones intermixed: leaflets five to nine, ovats or oval, coarsely and doubly serate and resinous or gl

glandular, pubescent beneath, very aromatic, flowers small, pink or white, solitary, single.

DANDELION

Dandelion is a stemless herb, the one headed scape short, leafless and hollow: florests all perfect and strap-shaped: fruit ribbed, the pappus raised on along beak. Leaves long, heads yellow opening in sun.

SUN FLOWER

Sun Flower, stout, often coarse perennials or annual, with simple alternate or opposite leaves and large yellow-rayed heads: ray florets nautral: soales of involuere overlapping, more or less leafy: torus flat or convex, with a bract embracing each floret: akene four- angled: pappus of two scales, which fall as soon as the fuit is ripe.

AGERATUM:

Small diffuse mostly hairy hervu , with opposite simple leaves heads small, blue, white or rose, rayless, the involucre cup-shaped and composed of narrow bracts: torus flattish: pappus of a few rough bristles.

VIOLET

Violets have a short stem, or are stemless, having in the lator case a short root stock. The leaves are alternates and have long stalks, the flowers are fine petals, differant in form and size, the lowest having a spur behind. North America has a number of native species, two of which gow in swampt places and are sweet scented. The violet differs in color from a pale violet hue to the deepest of

purple. The centers of both kinds vary in color from pale yellow to a de per shade. The county also has a white violet, very small in size, with a pale yellow center. They are extremely fragrant.

JOHNNY JUMP-UP

Early flowers conspicious and petaliforous, but frequently sterile: sometimes later flowers cleistogamous, concealed under the leaves, apetalous and self-fertilized, usually developing seeds: sepale earned at base: petals unequal, the lower spurred or saccate at base: stamons five, two with spurs which project into the corolla spur.

BLUE FLAG

Two to three feet, with long sword-shaped leaves: flowers few or several to each stem, about three to fourinches across, the dropping outher segments with yellow hairs, the innter segments erect and arching inwards.

SWEET WILLIAM

Sweet William grows two or three feet height, has pink flowers growing in clusters, sometimes differing from pink to violet and and deeper purple.

WATER LILLIES

The Water Lilly has root stocks or tubers which are embedded in the mud at he bottom of ponds and shallow sluggish streams, floating usually round leaves and usually showey flowers of many tints, ranging fom white to red, yellow, pink and blue.

GOLDENROD

Goldenrod is a perennial herb, with narrow, sessile leaves; heads yellow, rarely whitish, few-flowered, usually numerous in the cluster, the ray-florets and pistilate; scales of involucre close usually not green and leaf like: torus not chaffy: akene nearly cylindrical, ribbed, with pappus of many soft bristles. Of Goldenrods there are many species. They are characteristic plants of the American Autumn.

ASTER

The Aster is a perennial herb with narrow or broad leaves: ha heads with several to many with, blue or purple rays in a single s series, the ray florets fertile; scales of involucre overlapping, usually more or less green and leafy; torus flat; akenes flattened, bearing soft, bristly papus. Asters are conspicious plants in the autumn flora of this county.

WILD VERBENA

Wild Verbena is a perennial, roughish week, with stems six inches to two feet, mostly simple, leafy; leaves sessile, narrow-lanceolate, tapering to sessile base; flowers small, in spikes; corolla purple; fruits overlapping on spike.

BUTTER CUP

Buttercup belongs to one of the various species of crow-feet, with yellow cup shape flowers. The yellow butter cup is abundant in pastures and meadows and adds a touch of beauty to the fields, although it is supposed to give an unpleasant tasteto milk and butter if eaten fresh by cattle.

FI ELD DAISY;

Field Daisy in a low tufed herbywith many flowered heads, solitary on scapes; leaves spatulate, petioled; flowers both radiate and tubular, mostly double, with margins of the rays various, quilled, and otherwise modified in th cultivated forms; ray flowers white or pink, pistillate; disk flowers yellow, perfect with tubular corolla.

NEGRO HEADS

Negro Heads is a species of dises that grown in the fields in late summer and fall. The flowers have vright yellow petals and dark brown centers, somewhat simlar to the daisy. These flowers grow about three feet, they have a long stem with few leaves.(1)

With the exception of Mt. Olive, Miss. Covington has planted no trees on the Highways. At Mt. Olive, however the strip of natural land extending the entir length of Main Street has been planted in Oak Trees, and flowers. The beautification project has recently added more flowers and set out trees around the differnt schools, Sanford, Williamsburg, Lone Star, Seminary and Collins. These trees and flowers, which have been planted are being taken care of by the members of the Beautification Project. (2)

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(1) Bailey's Botany
(2) Allie McLeod, Mt. Olive, Miss.

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Covington Co
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Compliation
Maggie Pittman
12-10-38

Covington County

SOILS AND MINERALS

Chapter III

Soils

Covington County lies within the Gulf Coastal Plain province, and within the soil region of Mississippi known as the Longleaf Pine region. The upland soils are derived from beds of sand, sandy clay, and clay. There are local beds of gravel, consisting of waterworn chert and quartz pebbles, but these are not extensive. There was probably considerable variation in the character of the original material, particularly in texture, as well as in the configuration of the surface, at the time of the uplift of the region, but subsequently many changes have been brought about by weathering and erosion, and probably also through chemical processes in the case of poorly drained areas where as excess of moisture has prevented aeration. Here the changes are opposite to the ordinary processes of oxidation that take place in he will-drained soil material. The sandy beds of Coastal Plain sediments give rise to he Ruston, Orangeburg, Greenville, and Caddo soils, while the heavey clay beds give rise to the Susquehanna soils.

Covington County includes twenty different soil types, which are grouped into thirteen soil series. The upland soils are classed in the Greenville, Orangeburg, Ruston, Caddo, and Susquehanna series of which the Ruston is by far the most extensive.

The GREENVILLE soils are brownish to reddish, with a friable, heavy, red clay subsoil. In this county they occup y nearly level to gently undulating areas. The drainage is good.

The ORANGEBURG soils are predominantly grayish, ranging to reddish bro n, in the surface layer, with red, friable sandy clay subsoils. The drainage is good.

The RUSTON soils aregray, varying to grayish brown, and are underlain by reddish-yellow to yellowish-red or dull red, moderately friable subsoil. The series is intermediate between the Orangeburg and Norforlk in subsoil color. The drainage is well established.

The CADDE series is grayish in th surface soil and mottled gray and yellow in the subsoil. A compact layer occurs in the lower subsoil, mottled yellow, gray or drąb and reddish yellow. These soils in Covington County occup y lower gentle slopes and more nearly level areas than do the associated Ruston and Orangeburg soils. Their drainage is imperfect.

The SUSQUEHANNA soils are gray to reddish in color and are underlain by mottled red and gray, or red, gay and yellow, plastic, heavy clay subsoils. Red is nearly always the predominating color in the subsoil, the other colors appearing usually as mottlings in the lower portion of the soil section. The surface varies from level to rolling. Drainage is imperfect on level areas and lower slopes, but the rolling areas at least have good surface drainage.

The ALLUVIAL soils are classed in eight series. The Cahaba, Amite, Kalmia, Leaf, and Myatt soils occupy the second bottoms, or terraces, and the Ochlockonce, Bibb, and Thompson sweies the first bottoms, or present flood plains.

The CAHABA series is light brown to brown in the surface soil, with a dull-red or reddish brown, friable subsoil, These soils occur in the better drained situations.

The KALMIA soils are grayish to light brown in thw surface layer, underlain by a yellow, fairly friable subsoil. The drainage is farily good in places.

The MYATT soils are gray to whitish, with some pale-yellow mottling, and have a white or light-gray subsoil with some pale yellow mottling. The subsoil contains some concretions. The lower subsoil is quite compact. These soils occupy the more poorly drained areas of the second bottoms.

The LEAF series is characterized by light-grayish to gray surface soils, with mottled gray and yellow clay subsoils, which grade downward into mottled red and gay or red and yellow plastic clay. These soils have fairly good to imperfect drainage.

The OCHLOCKONCE soils are prevailingly brown, ranging to dark gray. The subsoils are brownish or mottled brownish, yellowish, and gray. This series comp rises the brownish soils of the first bottoms of Costal P lain streams. They are subject to overflowl

The surface soils of the types included in the BIBB series are white upon drying out, and are underlaind by white, or mottled white and yellow, subsoils. Iren stains and black concretionare material are generally encountered in the lower subsoil. These soils are poorly drained between overflows.

The surface soils of the THOMPSON series are grayish brown, while the subsoils are yellow, with mottlings of gray and various shades of brown and yellow. These soils are subject to overflow and are characteristicly poorly drained, although their drainage is somewhate better than that of the associated Bill soils.

The GREENVILLE loam is one of the most productive soils in the county where properly handled, owing in large measure to its desireable structure. Nearly all of the type is under cultivation, and some of the best farms ar located on it. It is considered a very desirable soil for general farming, being adapted to a great variety of crops. Cottom, corn, velvet beans, oats, lespedi za, potatoes, and peanuts give excellent yields. Cotton is the principal money crop. Some corn and velvet beans are sold. Peaches and other fruits are well adapted to this type, and pecans seem to do well. The largest area of the Greenville loam is north of Salem church. Smaller areas ar encountered in the Vicinity of Powell Church.

The most important crops grown on ORANGEBURG soils are corn, velvet beans, peanuts, cotton, oats and sweet potatoes, cotton bing the main money crop. Wheat does well, but is not

grown extensively. This is considered one of the best soils i the county for the production of peaches. The yields are slig ly higher than on the Ruston fine sanday loam. Under ordinary methods corn yields fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre, cc ton one half to two-thirds bale, and oats fifteen to forty bush The Orangeburg five sand loam occurs principally in two topogra positions, on nearly level or gently undulating upland oreas nea the drainage divides, and in rather narrow strips along the uppe part of steep slopes bordering the larger valleys. There are so nearly level areas and the type also occupies some very gntly slopes. It is well drained and in some places terracing is necessary to prevent erosion. This type occurs mostly in the northeastern part of the county, and in the western part along Dry Creek In the southeastern part around the head of Curry Creek, and west of Pickering. Small areas are scattered over the county.

The RUSTON sandy is not a very important type, as little if any of it is under cultivation. It supports a growth of scrubb oak. It is not considered a strong soil on account of its loose, incoherent structure and leachy nature. Most crops wilt and burn badly when exposed to the hot sun in dry seasons. With the p lowing under of liberal quantities of vegetable matter in the form of barnyard manure or green manure the type could be used for the production of early truck crops, such as sweet potatees, watermelons, and cucumbers. The largest area of this soil is found

near Speed School. It occurs on high knolls and on the crest of ridges.

RUSTON FIND SANDY LOAM.

This is the most important type in the county. The greater part of it is capable of asy cultivation, but probably not over twenty-five per cent of it has been brought under the plow. The remainder consist of cut over land which formerly supported a heavy growth of longleaf ping. The second growth consists largely of blackjack and post oak, with some second-growth pine. The principal crops grown are corn, oats velvet beans, peanuts, cowpeas, and octton. Cotton is the principal money crop. Of the special crops themost imp ortant is strawberries. About eight hundred acres of berries are grown in the county, and part of the acreage is on soil of this type. Other crops are watermelons, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sorghum, and potatoes. This type occurs in large areas through out the county.

RUSTON SILT LOAM.

This soil is somewhat more productive than the Ruston fine loam. Cotton, corn, and velvet beans are the main crops. Oats, peanuts, and lespediza do well and are grown to some extent. Corn yields fom fifteen to twenty-five bushels per a cre, cotton one-half to three fourths bale, and oats bout twenty-five bushels. This soil is handled in about the same wasy as the Ruston fine sandy loam, and the same kind of fertilizers arusuded.

The Ruston silt loam is not very extensive. The largest tract is in the northwestern corner of the county. Other areas are scattered on east and west sides of Dry Creek and northwest of Union Church.

CADDO SILT LOAM

Although the topography is well suited to tillage and th the type occurrs mainly in fairly large areas, it is not important in the agriculture of the county, bcause of its low natural productiveness. Only bout ten per cent is in cultivation. M ost of the type is cut over land, supporting a growth of scrub oak and native grasses. Cotton and corn, with some oats, are the principal crops grown. Where thetype is not cultivated it affords free range for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Under good farming methods fair yields of corn, velvet beans, cotton and oats can be obtained. The one-horse plow is used in most cases. Very little commercial fertilizer is used, but all the available barnyard manure is applied. The Caddo silt loam is found southwest of Sanford, west of Collins, west of Cold Springs, North of Pickering, and in the south western part of the county.

SUSQ UEHANNA FINE SANDY LOAM

The principal crops grown are corn, cotton, velvet beans, and cowpeas. The type is used to some extent for pasture yields of all crops are only fair except where well fertilized. The present METHOD OF handling this soilfor cotton and corn, the prin

cipal creps, is to break to a depth of three or four inches in the spring, and plant on a bed. Very little of the land is plowed in the fall. The largest areas of Susquehanna find sandy loam occur near Collins, east and west of Mt. Olive, in the Northeastern part of th county, around Arbo, northwest of Seminary, south of Deen Store, and in th southwestern part of the county.

SUSQEHANNA SILT LOAM

The Susquehann silt loam is rath r low in productiveness probably owing in large measure t the impervious subsoil. There probably is not sufficiently free circulation of air and water to release in assimilable form such elem nts of p lant food as may be present The type is not considered a good agurcultural soil, and only a small proportion of it is cultivated. The farms that have been opened up consist largely of areas where a rather deep layer of silt overlies theheavy subsoil. Most of this type is recent cut-over land, originally supporting a good growth of longleaf pine. The Susquehanna silt loam is found throughout the county. The largest area occurs in the southwestern part near Caney Head School, near New Hope Church, near Seminary, south west of Kola and west of Collins.

CAHABA LOAMY SAND.

The type seems well adapted to watermelons, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Corn does fairly well. With liberal applications of commercial fertilizer sugar canproduces good yields, and theirup is of excellent quality.

THE CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM is used extensively for corn and velvet beans, and probably gives the largest average yield of any type of the county, but much of the soil has been seriously impaired by continouse cropping, and in some areas the covering of loose sand is too deep for goood results. When the soil is first put under cultivation, or where the productiveness is maintained, corn yields twenty-five to forty-five bushels per acre. Oats do well, yieldsing fifteen to fifty bushels. Cotton is not quite so early as on the Huston and Orangeburg soils, and consequently is not grown as extensively as before thearrival of the boll weevil, early crops being very essential in combating the weevil. A larger acreage is in strawberries than on any other type. It produces good berries and theyields are satisfactory, ranging from fifty to one hundred fifty twenty-four quarts crates per acre. Areas of theCohaba fine sandy loam are found near Mt. Olive and along Leaf River, Okatoma, and Bowie Creeks. A few small areas occur along the smaller streams.

AMITE SILT LOAM.

Owing to its limited extent, this not an important type agriculturally, althoughitt is one of the most productive soils in the county. Practically all of it is under cultivation principally to crn, oats, and lespedeza. Other crops of importance are velvet beans, cowpeas, and sugar cane. Corne yields an average of thirty to fifty bushels per acre, depending on the cultivation and the nature of the season. Oats yieldfrom fifteen to

forty bushels per acre. Lespedeza yields from two to two and one half tons per acre for he season. Areas of this type are found in hong narrow strips along Okatoma.

KALMIA FINE SANDY LOAM.

The type at present is not important in the agriculture of the county, owing to its low productiveness under present methods of utilization. Probably fifty per cent of it is under cultivation. The remainder supports a growth of pine and some oak Corn, velvet beans, and oats are the principal crops. Sugar cane sorghum, cowpeas, and peanuts are grown to a small extent. Yields are not as high as on the associated Cohaba fine sandy loam. When the type is fairly well drained and wll cultivated crn yields an average of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Strawberries recently have been grown to some extent.

KALMIA SILT LOAM.

About seventy per cent of the type is under cu tivation at the present time. The timber growth consists of water oak, p pine, and some red oak. The principal crops are corn and vlvet beans. Potatoes and tomatoes are grown to a limited extent near Seminary to supply a canning factory. Other crops grown on this type are sugar cane, sorghum, cowpeas, and peanuts, Corn ordinarily yields fifteen to twenty bush ls per acre. Velvet beans range in yield from one thousand to one thousand five hundred pounds in the pod, per acre. This is found in small areas along the second bottoms of Oakahay, Okatoma, and Bowie Creeks.

LEAF SILT LOAM.

Probably fifty per cent of the type is under cultivation. Corn, cotton, and oats are grown. Yields are not as good as on some of the better drained, associated terrace soils. Velvet beans seem to do well, giving an ordinary acreage yield of one thousand pounds of beans in the pod. The application of lime and improvement of the drainage would prove beneficial to this type. Found in patches near Seminary, west of Reddoch's Bridge and along Leaf River.

MYATT SILT LOAM.

The type occupies the benchlike lands or terraces adjacent to the streams, and lie well above normal overflow. The surface is predominantly flat and level, with only a few slight depressions or undulating to slightly hummock areas. Drainage is inadequate, and surface water often stands for long periods during wet seasons. The subsoil of much of the type is impervious to water, causeing poor underdrainage.

The soil is cold natured and recognized as low in productiveness, and it is not used very extensively for any crops exceptstraw-berries. In nearly all cases it is well drained with open ditches or tile drains before being planted to strawberries. The same methods are used in producing this crop as on the Ruston and Cahaba soils. The berries do not mature quite as early on this type and the yields are somewhat lower, but the quality is equally good. Fertilizers of a high grade are used, at the rate of four hundred to six hundred pounds per acre. These used at present

contain only a very low percentage of potash, if any. The largest areas of Myatt silt loam are mapped near Sanford, along Leaf River in the northeastern part of the county, in the forks of Bowie and Terrible Creeks, and along Okatoma Creek northwest of Seminary. It occurs as broad, level flats, and is locally temmed "cold-natured land" or crawfish land."

OCHLOCKONEE FINE SANDY LOAM.

Where the type is under cultivation it is used mainly for cotton and corn. In favorable seasons cotton yields from one-half to three-fourths bale per acre and crn fom tenty-five to thirty-five bushels. The principal crops are corn, cotton, and oats. Sugar cane, cow-pwas, velvet beans, soy beans, peanuts, and lespdeza are other important crops. Heavy yields of cotton were formerly produced, but this crop now gives low returns, on account of the ravages of the boll weevil. Fair yields, however, are p roduced when conditions are unfavorable to the weevil. This type occurs along Okatoma, Bowie and Leaf Rivers with small patches along Dry Creek.

OCHLOCKONEE SILT LOAM.

The Ochlockonee loam is naturally one of the most productive alluvial soils in the county. It is probably the most extensively farmed bottom soil, and was one of the first to be put under cultivation. At the present time about 50 per cent of its total area is under cultivation. Practically all the type is cultivated along Dry and McKinnis Creeks. Where it is not farmed it supports a timber growth consisting of Magnolia, beech,

"Cuban" pine, longleaf pine, holly, sweet gum, white oak, ironwood, cypress, bay, and swamp maple.

The principle crops are corn, cotton, and oats. Sugar cane, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans, peanuts and lespediza are other important crops. Heavy yields of cotton wer formerly produced, but this co now gives low returns, on account of the ravages of the boll weevil. Fair yields, however, are produced when conditions are unfavorable to the weevil. The Ochlockonee silt loam occurs along Leaf River and Okatoma, Oakchay, Bowie, Dry and McKinnie Creeks.

BIBB FIND SANDYYLOAM

The Bibb fine sandy loam consists of a grayish fine sandy loam, mottled with rusty brown, underlaim at about eight inches by a bluish gray fine sandy loam with some yellowish and brownish mottlings. This extends to a depth of twenty to twenty-five inches, where it grades into a gayish fine sandy clay, mottled with yellow. There are some included areas varing considerably in teaxture and color.

The Bibb fine sandy loam occurs along Oakey Woods Cree Station Creek, Blakely Creek, and other small streams. It occu the first bottoms and is subject to over flows. The drainage i poor and the type is umimportant agriculturally. Practically n of its is under cultivation. It supports a growth of water-lov ing grasses, bay, gum, water oak, star anise, and switch cane, and is used for pastue.

BIBB SILT LOAM

This soil occurs in the bottoms along Terrible, Big Swamp

and Bowie Creeks. The surface is umiformly flat, and the type lies only a few fe t above the normal water level of the sreams, b being subject to frequent and protracted overflows.

Both the run-off and the underdrainage are poor. There is little chance for the escape of water except by evaporation or by very slow movement through th subsoil. The streams are slow, and sluggish to carry off the excess water after heavy rains.

None of this land is under cultivation, and its reclamation is unkilely under present economic conditions. The timber growth consists mainly of swe t gum, "Cuban" pin , tupelo gum, swamp maple, ironwood, beech, white oak, and water oak. There is generally an undergrowth of ivy, st r anise, and water-loving grasses.

THOMPSON FINE SANDY LOAM.

The Thompson fine sandy loam occurs in th southern part of the county, principally along Oka oma Creek and Bowie Creek. It occupies the first bottoms of these streams and is subject to overflow. Drainage is in ost places poor, as the compact, impervious substratum prevents the escape of water.

None of the type is under cultivation at present. Much of it is forested with pine, ivy, baym star,anise, and gallberry bushes. The soil is in need of better drainage and more organic matter. The drainage could be improved by straitening and enlargeing the main stream channels, and by constructing lateral ditches.

SUMMARY

The county includes three principal physiographic divisions, uplands, terraces or second bottoms, and first bottoms or present flood plains. The upland soils ar of residual origin, and the terrace and first-fottom soils consist of alluvium deposited by the streams along their courses. Thirteen soil series are recognized in the county, including twenty differenty soil types

The Greenville loam is adaptd to a wide range of general farming. The turning under of green-manure crops would greatly improve the physical condition of this type.

The Orangeburg fine sandy loam is productive and adapted to a wide range of crops. It is considered an excellent peach soil. Care should be used in keeping this type well terraced to prevent erosion.

The Ruston soils are good all-around farming types where not too rough or sandy.

The Caddo silt loam is farmed to only a small extent. Probably the acreage application of to tons of line would make this soil more productive of corn, cotton, oats, velvet beans, and grasses of all kinds. It is well adapted to use as pasture land.

The Susquehanna soils would be greatly improved by liming and the incorporation of organic matter.

The Cahaba, Amite, Kalmia, Leaf, and Myatt soils of the second bottoms or terraces are capable of producing good crops under certain conditions. The last three soils would b made more productive by draining, liming, and incorporating organic matter.

All the first-bottom or overflowed soils ~~x~~ in general need of better drainage. With the use of tile drains and the application of lime they could in most places be farmed to good advantage.(1)

(1) Soil Survey of Covington County, Mississippi
- E. Malcolm Jones, of Miss. Geological Survey.

Sheet # 1

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 12 "FAUNA" COVINGTON COUNTY

Sept. 1, 1936 Dora Broom &
John Wood -Canvassers

I. INSECTS

A. INSECTS AS PESTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND ORCHARD.

1. Corn Borer. The corn borer was first discovered in 1917. It was probably introduced in shipments of brown corn from Europe. It attacks all the corn plants above the ground, except the blades.

It channels out the pith of the stalk of field sweet corn and bores through the ears and into the kernels. The borer passes the winter as a full grown larva in burrows in the stubble, in cobs, and in the stems of other food plants. Much has been accomplished in checking this pest through the quarentinning of infected areas and an exterior clean up demonstration. A campaign was conducted in 1927 under a $10,000,000 appropriation by congress and it is estimated that 95% of the corn borers have been destroyed. The fields of corn where infected should always be cleaned up in the fall by burning the stalks.

EAR Worm. The Earworm is the same as the Bollworm which is a widely destructive caterpillar. Through-out our cotton states it is generally known as a ball worm, when it appears upon cotton it is the cotton worm, when upon corn it is the corn worm, when upon tomatoes it is a tomato worm. It is also known as the bud worm of tobacco and as the tomato fruit worm. It may produce from two to seven broods in a season and ranks among the most destructive and difficult to combat of all insects. The moths fly in the evening dusk and finds some suitable flower or plant and deposit their eggs on the surface or near the flowers bud, the eggs soon hatch and the young caterpillar slowly makes its way to the flower bud or ball, causing its destruction.

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Ear Worm.(Cont) As the ball worm or ear worm increases in size their color varies from a brilliant green to a deep pink or dark brown and sometimes regular spots may appear and many stripes. These caterpillars will devour each other whenever opportunity offers, and at the end of three weeks the worms drop to the ground and work their way several inches into the soil and spin a mantle of silk about them and turn to a reddish brown color. About(5) five broods appear and the August Brood furnishes the ball worm proper the greatest destruction to cotton while bud worms are those of the Spring time hatching. The best way to destroy them is to burn all stalks, leaves and balls in the field after the crops are harvested.

CHINCH BUGS; The chinch bug is a small blackish bug with white wingscovers and is very destructive to grain plants of all kinds. They are said to destroy $20,000.00 worth of grain annually. They can be destroyed by using a spray of Paris Green or using dry powder which is sprinkled over the plant.

WIRE WORM. The wire worm is so called because because they look so much like a wire and are very tough. They are yellowish in color and are from to ¼ to ½ inch in length. They have three pairs of legs. The eggs are laid near the roots of plants in the ground during the frost of winter, but at other times hardly stopping its attacks on the roots and under ground stems of all sorts of crops. A good remedy of riddance is to use wood

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WIRE WORM (cont.) ashes and scatter around the trees, the lye penetrates and kills the insects.

WEEVIL; The weevil is a popular name for a large number of beetles marked by the prolongation of the anterior part of the head into a beak generally used by both sexes as a boring organ. With few exceptions the footless grubs are destructive to plants. There are 10,000 described species, the small black weevil destroys potatoes, another weevil lays its eggs in various fruits and is a great pest. The diamond beetles has brilliant scales.

The most destructive is the sharp shooters or mexican cotton boll weevil, one of the largest species of its kind. They spread across the Rio Grand River in 1888 and in 1902 its averages were estimated at $10,000,00 . The adult insects are a small,long, grayish weevil, less than one quarter of an inch long. Through-out the season it produces and lays its eggs in the squares and bells of cotton. There are four or more generations each summer and the larva is found as late as December. No food plant other than cotton is known. You can tell when the field is infected by the blossoms falling off. The best remedies are early planting, wide rows in order that the sun may be admitted and the destruction of the plants by fall plowing and fire in the autumn.

HeSSIAN FLY. We do not have the Hessian fly in this section.

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ROOT APHIDS. Root Aphids is a family of small plant lice or green fly and a single one may give rise to millions of others. The mouth contains organs which are adapted for piercing or sucking plants. The legs are long and slender but they can not move around very rapidly. You can readily detect their presence on plants by marks or wrinkles on the plant. They secrete a honeydew which is glutinous and sweet and covers the leaves and trees especially in warm weather, causing ants and other insects to hunt greedily for it. These insects damage turnips, cabbage, potatoes, beans, apples and pears and have caused a wide spread loss. Carbon bisulphide and fumigation with tobacco and spraying with neutral soaps are effective checks. Young fruit trees and shade trees may also be treated with soap washes. Birds, spiders and lady bird beetles destroy great numbers of aphids.

ARMY WORM. The Army Worm is a gray moth or caterpillar and usually feeds on grass but is often found in Mulberry trees. A large web will be found in the tree by these worms and hundreds of worms hatch out and eat all the leaves off of the trees. They can be kept out of patches by digging a trench in their path or by burning their web.

GRASS-HOPPER. We have the grass-hopper but they are not destructive to the crops as are the long horned grass-hopper unknown in the County.

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CUTWORM. The cutworm, the terrestrial caterpillar of certain noctuid moths or night feeders, attack wheat, Indian corn, oats and all the cereals as well as garden vegetables. Some kinds of cutworms ascend trees by night and cut off tender leaves and buds, descending and hiding in the early morning. The cutworm is the most destructive insect to the tomato plant. It usually cuts the plant at the top of the ground and disappears in daytime. The best way to destroy the cutworm is to go over the rows of tomatoes and when a plant is found cut off, dig by the plant and the worm is usually just under the surface of the ground. Destroy the worm, do this for several morning and they are soon eliminated.

Garden crops as : Thrips. Thrips, genius of minute insects of the order thysanoptera. They are found on the leaves of plants and damage the essential organs of flowers. Some species attack corn. The best eliminator is to spray with neutral soaps.

Aphids:. A family of small plant lice or green fly. There are winged males and females in addition to certain wingless aphids individuals that multiply by parthen orgensis and are very prolific, a single one of these sexless aphids may give rise to millions of progeny.

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Aphids (Cont.) Honey dew is expelled from the digestive tract from the opening which is situated at or near the tip of the abdomen. They occur abundantly in temperate regions as parasites on the roots, leaves, stems, etc., of plants, to which they frequently do great damage.

The moth contains organs which are adapted for piercing and sucking plants and consist of four long sharp stylets within a proboscis or sheath. The posterior end of the body usually bears two projecting cornicles, which emit a waxy secretion. The legs are long and slender, but not adapted for rapid movement. The aphids rarely wander far from their birth place, except during the spring and autumn migratory flights of the females. Their presence is readily detected by marks, wrinkles or abnormalites on the infested plant, and notoriously also by the "honey dew " which they secrete. This glutinous sweet substance which covers the leaves of trees, especially during warm weather is probably an excretion if not a mere over flow of surplus undigested gluecose. Ants and other insects greedily hunt for it. Apart from the vine insects which does so much damage to the turnip, cabbage, potato, bean, apple, pear, etc., have frequently caused a wide spread loss. Carbon bisulphide and fumigation with tobacco and spraying with neutral soap are effective checks. Young fruit trees and shade trees

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Aphids (Cont.) may also be treated with soap washes, as well as with acid gas applied under closed tents. Birds, spiders, fly larvae, lady bugs and beetles destroy great numbers of aphids and they are persecuted by deadly parasites. Indeed if it were not for the many insect foes of aphids there would be little or no vegetation.

Lady Bug. Lady bug is genus of small beetles generally brilliant red or yellow with black, red, white or yellow spots. The form is nearly hemispherical, the under surface flat, the thorax and head small and the legs short. When handled they emit a yellowish fluid and with a disagreeable smell. Adults and larvae feed chiefly on aphides and are thus useful to hopgrowers and agriculturists. The eggs are laid under the leaves of plants. In autumn surviving adults find safe corners and hibernate till spring.

Potato Beetle or borer is a weevil whose grub bores into sweet potatoes. They usually rest during the day and are active at night.

Bean Beetle. Been Beetle is found in Covington County. It causes severe damage to all kind of beans, as both adults and the larvae feeds on the leaves. The beetle is very similar in appearance to the common Lady Beetle, but is somewhat larger, being one fourth to one third inches long. It is from yellow to coppery brown in color and has eight small dots on each wing.

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Flea Beetle. This beetle attacks several vegetables. It is a small beetle which has large hind legs and jumps vigorously when disturbed. They eat small irregular, or round holes in leaves so that the leaves look as though they had been peppered with fine shot.

Garden Web Worm. This insect is a generous feeder on leaves of beets and mustard, turnips and egg plants. During the spring and summer plants that are infected with the insects will show light webs over the leaves in which will be found greenish to yellowish green somewhat hairy worm, with black dots over bodies.

Cabbage Worm. The adult of this insect is the common white butter fly seen flying around cabbage and related plants. The damage is done by the velvety green worm which may be any size up to 1¼ inches long.

Cabbage Looper: This a pale green and delicate looking worm, when first hatched but when larger it becomes striped and gets it name of looper by its habit of doubling up or looping as it crawls. It causes considerable damage to cabbage and may other plants.

Vegetable Weevil. This is a new pest and causes severe damage to many different kind of vegetables. The adult weevil is grayish black in color and the larvae, or worm, is small and pale green in color. The damage is done by the worm and is usually found feeding on the under side of the leaves.

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Cabbage Bugs. This is the flattened red and black spotted insect, about three eigth of an inch long, often called "Calico Black." It damages the plant by sucking the sap from the leaves so that they wilt, turn brown and die. Hand picking the adult bugs and destroying the old plants will help in controlling the pest.

Squash Bug. A large flattened oval blackish brown bug that has a stinking odor when crushed, is found on squash and other plants. Damages the plant by sucking the sap, collecting the bugs and eggs by hand is most effective control. If pieces of boards and shingles are placed among the plants, the bugs will collect under them at night and can be killed next morning.

Potatoes (Irish).Colorado Potato Beetle. This is the common potato bug and is probably the worst pest of the potato, but the easiest to control.

Blister Beetle. This insect is often called the "Old Fashioned Potato Bug". It is a slender beetle about four times as long as it is wide and is grayish black, or gray stripes on the wings.

Tomato Horn Worm. This is a large green worm with white stripes down its sides with a horn like structure on its head. They feed on the foliage largely. Hand picking is advisable.

There are many insects attacking vegetable crops at a heavy lost. In fact the control of these pest is often a

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limiting factor between success and failure of the home gardens. To obtain the best control it is very important that the right kind of material is used, the correct mixture prepared and the application made at the right time. Although many pests are controlled by the same poison fungicide is often necessary to use a different formula since many kind of plants will stand a stronger spray than others and certain
1. pest require a different mixture of spray materials to secure best control measure. Very often the difference of a few days in applying the control measure will mean the success or failure of the operation. It is advisable to have a spray rod from four to six feet long with a detachable elbow nozzle so the underside of the leaves can be thoroughly sprayed.

Field Crops as: Cotton is infected with boll weevil but the farmer has had no success to poison the weevil, as it seems they sting the square and lay the egg instead of eating. Besides the cost
2 of spray was too high and the price of the cotton too low to be very successful. Late plowing for cotton is best to keep the weevil down by covering up the squares that have been stung, causes them to decay and keep down the next crop of weevils.

Sugar Cane. Insects never bother sugar cane in Covington County. We are bothered with cut worms in eary spring, but to stir the ground often will keep them down.

Also, we are bothered with bud worms in late fall with our late fall crop of corn. This damage is done by yellowish white worms, with brown head, which is the larva of the common 12 spotted

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1. Bulletin # 63. Miss. College.
2. E.D. Martindale, Co. Agent.

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Sugar Cane (Cont.) cucumber beetle. The worm works up through the roots of young plants and destroy the bud, for this reason it is hard to poison. It is very advisable to plant late corn thick and leave about 12" high.

Tobacco. Covington County only has small tobacco patches. They have large green worms, something similar to the tomato worm and it is easy and less expensive to hand pick those once or twice a week.

ORCHARDS: We are bothered with peach moth. The farmers of Covington County don't take care of the fruit orchards as they should. In fact the trees should be first sprayed while trees are dorment and the second when 3/4 of the petals have fallen and third 10 days after 2nd spray, and fourth two weeks after 3rd spray, 4th spray, 6, 3 to 4 weeks after 3rd spray. The moth stings the peaches as they begin to bud and lay their egg as the larvae grows, some of them fall off. Frequent pick up, prompt destruction of dropping fruit will reduce the number of larvae, also moth.

PEACH TREE BORER: The peach tree borer injures the trunk of the tree. These pests are very simple and easy to control with white crystals that give off gas heavier than air. After removing weeds and grass from around the trees the crystals should be applied in a ring one and half inches wide and one and half inches from tree. Several shovelfuls of soil should be placed

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PEACH TREE BORER - Cont'd:

on the crystals and packed firmly with the back of the shovel. This mound should be removed in twenty eight days.

Apples and pears are injured by a cudling moth which stings the bud before it blooms. They lay their eggs and as the larvae g grows into the worm stage some of the fruit falls off. This should be picked up and destroyed as it destroys both the larvae and moth and as the fruit gets ripe we find 15% unfit for table use. The trees should be sprayed regular. Apples have a few caterpillers. At the first sign cut the limbs that have the caterpillers on them and burn.

B. INSECTS AS PESTS OF POULTRY, LIVESTOCK, MAN

1. Poultry - Lice suck the blood of young and grown poultry, causing them to quit laying. They are small wingless, parasitic insects. The body is flat, the legs are short and furnished with firmly grasping claws. They live on, or partly on the skin of animals. They are easy to control by mixing sulphur and grease and applying once every two or three weeks. Spray the house with kerosene, also roost poles.

Mites are much worse to get rid of than lice and worse on poultry, as chickens hatched late in the spring are often killed by the lice sucking the blood. The comb gets pale, the chicks become droopy and soon die. The best way to combat this pest is to scald the chicken house, destroy all nests and spray with kerosene. As a further preventative, it is wise, during the summer months, to sprinkle the nests with insect powder.

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2. LIVESTOCK - Horseflys include the largest flies and those whose bite is the most painful. The female sucks the blood of various short haired domestic animals, especially the horse and cattle. The male feeds on flowers. No serious harm is done by the horse fly in Covington County only sucking the bl od from the cattle and keeping them restless. The best preventative for the farmer, is to mop the cattle once or twice a day with pine oil solution.

BOT FLY: The bot fly hovers about the legs of horses, lays their eggs upon the horses hair. The larvae iritates the horses skin and the bites are licked by the animal. In this way the germ is swallowed, passing into the stomach or intestine, and there they develop. Thesbest preventative is to spray the horse once a day with a good disinfectant.

(1) SCREW WORM: Screw worms deposit theri eggs in an abrasion or scar on the cattle, laying hundreds of eggs in one place. Unless immediate relief is given the cattle soon die. In 1935 U. S. Government spent hundreds of dollars in Covington County for the treatment of screw worms. The screw worm never lays its eggs on a dead corpse. Prevention: It is well to touch all broken skin, or raw places on the cattle with pine oil and in this way the eggs are destroyed.

(2) 3. MAN: Malaria Germs:- Of all the diseases from which man suffers, malaria is said to be the most wide spread. It is found as far north and south of the equator as mosquitoes are found. The germ feeds upon the red corpusels of the blood of its host, the peres enter new corpusels and the process is repeated indefinitely. ~~The existing bites of the mosquito~~

(1) Elements of Zoology by Davenport

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DISEASES OF CHILDREN FOR NURSES BY McComb

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MAN: Malaria Germs Cont'd.

The existing cause of the hematozoa of laveran and the mode of infection, is by the bite of the mosquito, which has previously sucked the blood of a malarial patient. Malaria may manifest its self as intermitten fever, or chronic fever. Intermitten fever requires 48 hours to complete its cycle of existance. Therefore, when a single groupe of these parasites exist in the blood a chill occurs every day. In some stages a chill occurs every other day. The malaria is divided into three stages, the chill, the fever, and the sweats. The ppople of Covington prevent the spread of malaria by screening their homes against the mosquito.

YELLOW FEVER: No yellow fever has ever been in Covington County

DENGUE FEVER: Dengue fever is carried by the bite of the mosquito, the same as malaria, although the mosquito that carries dengue is not the same kind that carries malaria. Dengue is not contageous, but is contracted from the bite from an infected mosquito. The disease is marked by high fever, great pain and an erruption which may appear in spots, or be spread over the entire body. There is usually swelling of the joints and the mucuous membranes become congested and sometime blead. It is very dangerous disease but there have only been a very few cases reported in this county.

FILARIA: Filaria, a parasite found in the blood, lymph and other fluids of the human body. No cases ever reported in Covington.

FLIES: Blood sucking flies have a single pair of wings and their mouths are provided with a small dagger like organ with which they pierce the skin. Through the opening thus formed they suck the blood of their victim. Thus if the victim is diseased the fly becomes

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FLIES Cont'd.

innoculated and the disease is spread.

SAND FLIES: Sand flies carry no germs, only causing a skin irritation. It is impossible to control by screening as these flies are so small that the screens are inadequate protection.

STABLE FLIES: The stable flies are those which feed upon horse manure and upon other kinds of filth and even on food stuff. We find them mostly in low dark, damp places. Many eggs are laid by each female and their development is very rapid, many generations being produced in a single summer. Prevention:- Screening doors and windows and keeping outhouses clean, especially where there are cattle. The stables may be sprinkled with lime as this is a great help in exterminating these pests.

FLEAS: Fleas are small wingless insects, probably related to flies, with saw like biting jaws, their mouth appendages adapted for sucking, with legless biting maggot larvae. The compressed shape of the body, the long powerful legs and the abdomen with eight rings bearing bristles, may be readily seen. The eggs, usually not numerous, are laid in safe corners, or in the fur, feathers, etc., of the animal. The hatching is rapid, six to twelve days. Fleas are wingless blood sucking parasites and are believed to carry certain diseases as bubonic plg. and typhus fever. They are controlled by cleanliness and insect powders.

LICE: Lice is a blood sucking parasite living entirely on the bl od it sucks from its host. The insects may be found on various parts of the body, although the most common type gets into

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LICE (Cont'd).

the hair on the scalp. Prevention: First avoid people who are infested with this. Second, keep the hair and scalp clean by frequent washing. Third, if infection occurs kill the parasite with crude petrolem.

BEDBUG: The bedbug is also a blood sucking parasite of reddish brown color and vile odor, infecting houses and especially beds. Its salivary glands secrete an akaline irritant. It is active a t night, sucking the blood of higher animals and notorious by man. In this way it becomes a carrier of dangerous diseases. The female bug lays four times a year, and each time she lays about fifty eggs. The larvae are, in most respect like the adult the first three broods, each reaching maturity in about eleven weeks, develop, the last brood appear to perish while the adult insects exist through the winter. Extermination is effected by gasoline, corrosive sublimate, kerosine or hot water and through fumigation.

COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS.

1. Hymenoptera.

WASP: Some wasps are solitary; other, like certain of the bees, rear their families in the of other species; while still others are social. The last group includes our best-known species. The colony of social wasps contains males, females and workers. As in the case of bumblebees, only the females survive the winter; in spring they build small nest and lay worker eggs. The workers when grown, enlarge the nest and care for the numerous progeny of the queen. Our social

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WASP (Cont'd)

wasps belong either to the genus Polistes, which includes the ordinary black, brown, or yellow bodied wasps, which build mushroom-shaped nests behind window blinds and under boards; or to the genus Vespa.

MUDDAUBERS:
Mud-Daubers have the most varied habits. They somewhat resemble the true wasp, but they can be easily distinguished from it by the fact that the wings when closed lies flat and horizontal. They build their nest of mud and feed mostly on spiders.

HORNETS: Hornest build great masses of paper combs enclosed in a nearly spherical gray envelope; these are found attached to trees or part of buildings. The paper is made of finely masticated wood fibre cemented by a secretion. The Hornets are well known from the other sting insect for their sting is capable of producing considerable pain.

ANTS: In an Ant Colony there may be one or several Queens or females Ants, thousands of workers and many soldiers. After the Colony is started the Queen may lay eggs continually. The workers extend the nest and keep the structure in repair. They also go forth to forage for food, look after the eggs, larvae and pupae and clean all foreign matters that cannot be used. The soldiers are quite distinct from the workers and engage in fight with other ants as they try to approach the entrance of the nest. In connection with their commerical life ants have gained a power of communication. By the agency of their antennae, with which

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ANTS (Cont'd)/

two comrades are constantly stroking each other, they can tell each other of the whereabouts of food, of the approach of an invading army, or of the need of aid. They distinguish members of their own community from those of other communities, and recognize one of their number, even after a long absence, and receive it back to the colony with demonstrations as of joy.

HONEY BEES: Honey Bee is known as a social insect because they live in well ordered colonies. In the honey bee there are three kind of bees. The male bee or Drones, the workers, and the Queen of female bee. The workers do all the work of the hive. They gather nectar from the bases of flowers and carry it home in a sac that corresponds somewhat to the crop of a chicken. While in this sac the nectar undergoes a change we do not understand, for when it is deposited in the comb, it is no longer flowers nectar, but honey. It is in seeking for nectar that bee visit so many flowers and scrapes the pollen on to the different parts of its body to be born away to fertilize other flowers which it enters. Pollen is also used by the Bee as food for its young. The hind legs of each working bee are so shaped and fringed with hair as to enable the bee to carry loads of pollen back to the hive. The most astonishing thing about a bee hive is the division of labor among the workers and the faithfuly orderly performance of duties. Certain workers are station at the entrance to ventilate the hive by the fanning of their wings. Others are entrusted with the duties of hive cleaning for bees are scrupulously clean. Still others manufacture the wax

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HONEY BEES: and build the comb. The wax is secreted from glands in the abdomen of the workers and with this the bee builds the comb. Each cell is hexagonal in cross section and the comb is so constructed that the least possiable amount of wax will enclose the greatest amount of honey. It is the duty of certain workers to act as nurses for the helpless grubs. They feed the grubs on rich food formed in their own stomacks as well as on pollen mixed with honey. The grubs are the first stage in the development of the bee from the egg. The Queen lays all the Eggs sometimes as many as a million. There is but one queen in each swarm. Whenever another Queen is ready to be hatched the old queen takes about half of the Colony and goes off to form another swarm. When several young queens mature at the same time duels are repeated swarming ensue until only one queen remains. When a new colony is started in a hive or hollow tree, a comb is formed into a wax secreted by the worker Bees and into this the queen desposits eggs destined to develop into workers, still later eggs destined to form Drones are laid in cells larger than those in which workers develop; the developing young workers and Drones are fed with honey and Bee Bread. The Bread is made from the pollen of the flowers which is brought into the hive on the hing legs of the workers. When a new queen is needed for the colony and the queen cells are empty one may be produced by the workers in the following manner. The partitions between the workers cells are destroyed and a special nutritive compound manufactured by the workers and known as royal jelly. The remaining embryo fed upon

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HONEY BEES (cont'd) this especially nutritious develops not into workers but into a queen. The Bee is the only insect that supplies food to man whose honey has been used by man for many centuries. The wax is also very profitable.

BUMBLE BEES: The bumblebees build nests in the ground. The queens alone survive the winter. In the spring each queen chooses some mouse nest or other ready-formed cavity in a meadow, and places within it a ball of pollen. Upon this food she lays eggs, which develop into worker bees. As soon as the workers are full-grown they begin the task of gathering food and the queen then devotes all her energy to egg-laying. Later in the season males and young queens also appear in the nest. The old and young queens dwell together in harmony until autumn, when all the members of the colony perish excepting the young queens, which pass the winter in some sheltered spot and form new colonies in the spring.

YELLOW JACKET: Yellow Jackets build their nest in the ground. Like the wasp, hornets, mud dabbers, also bumble bees and honey bees, their stings are very painful. The pain of the sting is due to the introduction of a poison into the body of the victim through the stinging organ. This organ is secreted by a special gland of the insect. They are a great aid in destroying harmful insects.

2. DYPTERA- CRANE FLIES: The crane-flies look like mosquitoes, but can easily be distinguished from them by the fact that they have a V-shaped groove on the back of the thorax. They are larger, and have relatively longer legs than the mosquito. Their legs are easily broken, and seem to be so much in the way that flight is

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CRANE FLIES: Cont'd.

clumsy. The adults are quite harmless, but some of the larvae work destruction by feeding upon tender plants and causing them to wither and die.

ROBBER-FLIES: The robber-flies are usually of large size, have a s ort head, prominent eyes, legs covered with stiff hairs, and abdomen either long and slender or stout. These flies attack and devour other flies and even insects much larger t an themselves, such as bomblebees and dragon-flies. They are very beneficial.

GNATS: The gnats are minute flies which lay eggs on plants. The larvae make their way into the plant tissue, and cause the further development of the tissue to be abnormal, so that excrescences or galls are produced. Other minute gnats or midges are destructive to clover in the United States, either by binding the leaves together and sucking the sap of the plant or by destroying the young seed.

HOUSEFLY: The word fly and filth are almost synonymous. Flies breed in any kind of decaying vegetables or animal matter. The eggs hatch in about a day and the little white maggots, after adsorbing filth for ten days, change to the adult flies. With their hairy bodies and sticky feet, especially adapted for carrying germs, and for spreading them over everything they touch. The fly delights to feed on all kinds of foul or diseased objects and the waste it deposits is often full of dangerous germs. They carry typhoid, dysentery tuberculosis and many other diseases. Screening doors and windows is the only control method used in Covington county.

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3. HEMPTERA- The suborder Heteroptera includes a vast number of insects usually of small size and of very varied habits. Some of them live under the water and are known as water-boatmen, back-swimmers, water-scorpions, and giant water-bugs. Others skip over the surface of the water and are known as water-striders, while still others live only on land. Some of the latter, such as the chinch-bug, squash-bugs, and stink-bugs, are very destructive to plants. Still others, such as the assassin-bugs, kill injurious insects, and hence are useful to agriculture.

4. ORTHOPTERA- The crickets are found all over Covington county. They have short, cylindrical bodies and live chiefly in hidden places, such as beneath stones or in holes which they make in the ground. Their eggs are laid loosely in their retreats. They make a familiar chirping noise, the blended sounds of which, as heard on a summer evening, rise and fall in a distinct rhythm. The mechanism by which the chipp is produced is as follows: Near the middle of each of the upper wings of the male cricket is a vein of such roughness as to form a short of file, and near the edge of the wing is a thickened scraper. When the upper wings are brought in contact above the body, and the scraper of one is rubbed across the file of the other, the wings are set in vibration, producing the call.

ROACHES: The cockroaches are by preference creatures of the tropics. Those that live in cold climates like dark and warm places. The few kinds found in our fields live chiefly under stones and logs, and some of them are wingless. The two kinds

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ROACHES Cont'd.

that are our household pests were accidentally imported from Europe. One of these is the small, brown "Croton bug" which is found among water pipes in kitchens; and the other is the large black species common in sugar-refineries, slaughter-houses, and bakeshops. All are omnivorous, eating such things as sugar, bread-stuffs, clothing, bookbindings, bedbugs, and other insects. The eggs of cockroaches are laid in a small lump, and all enclosed in a single brownish capsule through one end of which the young hatch.

GRASSHOPPER: The order Orthoptera, to which the grasshopper belongs, includes six principal families, which have certain resemblances to each other as well as points of difference from insects that belong to other orders. Typically, theyare rather soft-skinned, with long bodies and long legs. Most of them, except the praying mantises, feed on plants or on decaying matter. On account of their comparatively soft skin they are a favorite food of birds and other animals that eat insects.

KATYDIDS: The long-horned grasshoppers and katydids are closely akin to the type already written. The family includes many grasshoppers found in meadows and marshes. The katydids have their whole trunk and wings green like the foliage they inhabit. When the large, upper wings are rubbed together, they vibrate and cause the familiar note. Other members of this group are the Cricket Grasshoppers, wingless forms of a brown color and arched profile, which live in cellars, under stones, and bark of trees, and the Cave Crickets, which live in constant darkness.

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DEVIL HORSE: Devil Horse e at mosquitoes and flies. They lay their eggs in the bodies of destructive insects such as the moth and army worm. They do great service in destroying harmful insects life. All those friendly forms of life deserve protection because they help to keep the world from being over run by insect pests.

WALKING STICK: shows a great likness to twigs and leaves among which they live. Some have large wings which resemble in form color either living or dry leaves. Upon those species that resemble dry leaves blotches looking like mildew are found. Even the legs maybe thin and expanded so as to resemble foliage. The walking sticks changes color to correspond with the changes of twigs from season to season. The young sticks which appear in the spring are green like young twigs, but in the autumn the adults are gray or brown. Occasionally they do much damage to trees as they feed on leaves, especially the oak.
(PRAYING MANTIS) - None.
LEPIDOPTERA:

Butterflies:

Monarch is larger than the mourning cloak. The Monarch is a orange colored butterfly with white spots with black border on the outer wing and like the bird has the habit of migrating in the fall and returning in the spring. Its larvae feeds on vines.

Mourning Cloak is the butterfly which we sometime see on warm days in winter or early spring. It has purplish brown wings with a broad yellow border and a row of pale blue spots. They are harmless.

PEACOCK: None.

Swallow Tails: Are our largest butterflies. They are

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SWALLOW TAILS (Cont'd) yellow tiger with black stripes. The wings crossed by rows of yellow spots and the hind wings bear an orange blacked eyed spot. Its larvae feed on wild or cultivated plants especially paranip leaves.

SULFUR: None.

ODONATA:

DRAGON-FLIES: Have four membranous, net-veined wings, of which the front pair are never larger than the hind ones. Their large heads carry relatively enormous eyes. Two groups of dragon-flies may be distinguished according as the wings when at rest are extended or folded together over the back. Dragon-flies live on the wing, hovering over water and preying upon other insects, especially mosquitoes. The eggs develop in the water into aquatic larvae which are quite unlike the adult. Especially the jaws are peculiar, being jointed and capable of being suddenly thrust out, in order to catch the animals wh ch serve as prey. These larvae are easily reared over winter in an aquarium, where not only their ferocious habits, but also their peculiar method of breathing by means of water taken in at the tail end of the food-canal, may be observed.

DAMSEL FLIES: None.

COLEOPTERA.

BETSY BUG: They are, for the most part, darkness-lovers and contact-lovers, and so occupy a very different place in nature from that of the tiger-beetles. During the daytime they are concealed underneath boards and stones, pentrating into the narrowest crevices. But at night their instinct changes. They fly and climb trees and shrubs in search of other insects. Since most

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BETSY BUG (Cont'd) of them are moisture-lovers, they abound chiefly in the neighborhood of watercourses. Although the majority prey on living animals, some species are vegetable feeders. The larvae of one species are very destructive in the South to young Indian corn. Certain forms emit ill-smelling fluids, often with a popping sound. These fluids are believed to help defend the beetles from their enemies.

JUNE-BUG: The adults are attuned to a very low intensity of light, so that they stay in hiding in the daytime, coming forth at night to feed upon the foliage of trees and shrubs. They, are however, attracted by lamplight, and enter through the open window with a busy humming sound, but soon come in violent contact with the wall or a piece of furniture, and fall heavily to the floor. The larvae of June-bugs are lovers of contact and darkness. They pass the winter in the soil in burrows which they construct among the roots of garden vegetables and other plants. The Rose-bug, another species of this family, is active in the sunlight and is destructive to the blossoms of the rose, grape, cherry and other plants.

MAY BEETLE: None.

LADY BUG: These beetles hunt their prey both in the larval and adult stages, feeding upon small insects and insect eggs. They are especially active in freeing plants from scale-insects and plant-lice. So rapidly do the latter multiply that were it not for the voracious larvae of the lady bug, most plants would be destroyed in a single season. The Larvae of the Lady bug are dark, spotted, and hairy. Of all the bugs which serve us by killing other and injurious insects the lady bug stands first.

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LIGHTNING BUG: They have soft wing-like elytra, and on the thorax is a great shield, which partly or wholly covers the head. Certain species that do not give light live on flowers, especially the goldenrod; the luminous species are active at night. The light-giving organ lies in the abdomen. The larvae also are luminous and are known as glow worms. The adults live free, while the larvae penetrate into wood.

D. SPIDERS:

BLACK WIDOW: The "Black Widow Spider" is commonly called the red spot and this spider delivers an unusual amount
1 of venom for her size, the poison glands are small. The storage is exceptionallay large, a big colon like tube filling most of the chelicera. These chelicera are stout , curved arms situated like a crabs, but always a great deal shorter than the palpi. The true legs are tipped with a horny claw, not unlike a cows horn. From the poison glands, usually located back of the head, a duct leads down through the arm to a tiny opening at the end of the claws. This spider lives in dark places under rocks and logs.

CRAB SPIDER: The crab Spider, so named on account of the short broad body, and the fact that like a crab it runs better
2 sideways or backwards than forward. These spiders spin no web but wait their prey hidden among foliage and are colored in harmony with their background. The most common form is milk white with light crimson markings.

TRAP-DOOR SPIDER: The trap-door spider digs holes in the ground, lines them with silk and covers the entrance by a

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(1) Country Gentleman - Sept. Page #18
(2) Funk & Wagnalls Ency. Page #453

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D. TRAP DOOR SPIDER Cont'd.

close fitting door, the upper surface of which is made to resemble its surroundings and as a rule they can see clearly only for a few inches but have an accute sense of hearing as well as touch. So Some of these spiders can produce a sound. They have vertically moving fangs.

FUNNEL WEB SPIDERS: Funnel web spiders possess a cribellum and make irregular webs. All spiders have poison glands and use them in capturing pray but with most spiders the mandibles are so small and weak as to be incapable of piercing the human skin and if they did so the small amount of poison injected would have no disastrous effect.

ORB WEB SPIDERS: Orb web spiders make genometric or orb webs, consisting of a varying number or radiating lines, crossed by many parallel or spiral threads. The hole is supported by several guy lines, or stouter threads. At one corner is a silken nest or retreat, where the spider remains consealed during the day, or when not using the web. This retreat is connected by a line to the center and when waiting for his pray he waits in the center of the web.

COB WEB SPIDERS: Cob web spiders make the familiar web. The heart of the spider lies in the abdomen and has three chambers with three pairs of valved openings. This is the type most commonly found in Covington County.

2. TICKS: Wood Tick: The wood tick lives in the woods, or among thick vegetation. The mite like body has a tough skin with ur pairs of clawed legs while the mouth part consists first of

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2. TICKS: Wood Tick Cont'd.

1 a paired anchoring organ, or rostrum covered with curved hooks and equivalent to a maxillary lip. A pair of sharp mandibles which play bakkward and forward in two lingidutional channels on the rostrum. Fastening themselves of the skin of an animal they cut a hole and suck the blood.

CATTLE TICK: This tick sucks the blood from the cattle, causing an infection by braking down the red corplusels. This tick transmits to uninfected cattle by the progeny of ticks particularly of the genus margaropus. Tick eradication may be accomplished in a solution strong enough to kill the ticks, or pasture rotation where the ticks meet death from starvation before finding a host.

3. MITES: The mites have their abdomen united into one piece with the head and thorax, so that the body is round. They exhibit great#
2 diversity of form and habits, most being of very small size. All are terrestrial, excepting one group of aquatic mites. They are often of a bright red color. The free-living species prey on smaller animals as well as dead organic substances. Others are parasitic in animals or plants, living in fur or feathers, and even penetrating into the skin, as the small red "jigger" or "chigger" of our Southern States does.

MANGE: Mange is a contageous disease in horses, dogs and cattle, resulting from the attacts of minute mites. Some of these
1. burrow in the skin, others move about upon the skin, especially if dirty, and cause much irritation and itching. The erruption of minute pimples is accompanied with dryness, baldness and bleaching of the skin. Dipping in a solution, or using Clovers Mange Cure

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1. Funk & Wagnalls Ency.
2. Zoology-By Chas. Davenport

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MANGE Cont'd.

will kill the germ.

RED BUG: The red bug is one of various minute red harvest ticks that burrow in the human skin, causing intense irritation.

4. TRUE SCORPIONS: A name applicable to any member of the family scorpionidae. Shy of the light they alert during the day under

1. stones and crevises, but run actively in the darkness seeking their prey, usually insects or spiders and afterwards suck. The body of the scorpion is distinctive, the head and the thorax are united, covered by a cephalo-thoracic shield. They have four pair of walking legs. On the anterior part of the shield there are several pairs of simple eyes a pair centrally and several pairs near the margin. The abdomen consists of twelve segments of which five form the narrow tail which is curved over the back when the animal runs. The tail ends in a sting, containing a paired gland from which poison flows through the perforated sharp points.

11. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

1. FRESH WATER SPONGES- NONE
2. CORAL, JELLY FISH, ETC.-NONE
3. WORMS: Flukes - NONE

2. TAPEWORMS: The eggs are foudn in the flesh of hogs, fish and beef and gets into the human intestinal tract when people eat meat or fish coming from infected sources which have not been thoroughly cooked, in meat that have been killed more than three weeks, or that has not been thoroughly salted, the larvae of the tapeworm having died. The tape worm is flat and may be from ten to fifteen feet in length. The head is very much smaller than the body and is

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1. Zoology - By Chas. Davenport
2. Diseases for Nurses-By McComb

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3. TAPEWORMS CONTéd.

attached to the neck which gradually grows smaller as the head is approached. It is absolutely necessary that the head of the tape worm be recovered, for even though all the body is passed, if the head remains, the worm will grow again. People who are aflicted with tape worms are very nervous and anemic at times having an abnormal appetite.

HOOKWORM: Hookworms are true parasites which get their food entirely by living on the organs of digestion or in other parts of another organism or host and draws their food directly from the food material which it has already digested or from its blood. The eggs hatch in the warm soil and gain entrance into body through the skin of the foot. These worms are small and thread like, about three quarters of an inch long, which attach themselves by means of four teeth to the munerous membrance of the small intestines. Severe loss of blood due to thousand of these worms being hooked to the lining of the intestines. sometimes causes fatal anemia. Children are affected and become dull, listless, emaci ated. In 1910 Rockfellow Institute donated several thousand dollars for free traatment for hook worm in the sough. As a preventative we have learned not to go barefooted, especially around the barn yard.

PORKWORM: Pork worm is a small round womr, the larvae of which is found in the muscles of rats, hogs and men. It is carried mostly by rats. The hogs eat the rats, the hog is slatered and thus infectedtion is given to man by eating the contaminated meat. To prevent it is necessary to cook thoroughly all meats, for these worms are destroyed in high temperature.

4. LEECHES - None in County

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4. EARCHWORMS:

- Earthworms as the name amplies are inhabitants of the ground, through which they burrow and in which they secure their food. During the daytime, if the surface moisture permits they lie near the mouth of their burrow for the sake of the sun's warmth. At such times they are often caught by birds. In dry weather or when the ground is freezing, earthworms burrow deep into the soil or below the frost line. As they burrow through the ground, earth is taken into the food tract and the digestible parts are disolved and absorbed as food. Earthworms also feed on green and dead leaves, decaying wood, bits of flesh and filthy paper. They drag into their burrows leaves which they intend to devour. Very remarkable is their power of healing after an injury. If an earthworm is cut [redacted] in two near the middle, and halves be kept under favorable conditions, each half may develop its missing organs, so that two complete worms will result.

Earthworms are, to a certain extent, injurious to vegetation, since they eat tender seedlings and roots; but, on the other hand, they are almost indispensable to agriculture. Their burrows permit rain to percolate depp into the ground, instead of running off on the surface. They keep the soil loose, facilitating the penetration of the roots of plants. The earth that passes through their bodies is egected on the surface of the ground near the openings of their burrows, and is called a "casting." By means of castings the deeper-lying earth is brought to the surface, and the surface layer of rich earth called "vegetable mold," is in this way increased in thickness by additions to its upper surface.

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4. Earthworms Cont'd.

Earthworms are also a source of disease. They burrow into the carcasses of buried animals that have died of infection and bring the disease germs to the surface, where they may infect healthy animals. They are believed to carry the germs of gapes - a worm parasitic in chicks.

5. STARFISH: None

SAND DOLLARS - None

BRITTLE STAR - NONE

SEA CUCUMBER - NONE

6. MOLLUSKS: Snails: Snails are coiled into a close spiral so that such a shell was probably originally a cap over the body, as this cap was built up at the edge to accommodate the increasing bulk of the growing young. The soft body of the snail is usually supported and protected by a shell. This formed from the skin called mantle, whose glands pour out a secretion that hardens in contact with air or water. The snail feeds on almost every kind of organic stuff to the green leaves of vegetables. The snail loves dark damp places and comes out at night to feed. They especially shun sand, ashes and sawdust because these substances tend to dry up the mucus which they secrete over their bodies to retain its internal fluid.

CLAMS: MUSSELS, OYSTERS, CONCHS, SQUIDS: N O N E

7. CRUSTACEANS: CRAY FISH: The cray fish belongs to the burrowing or chimney forming species have been found in meadows and clay bottoms, often at great distances from streams. Certain species that are blind inhabit caves only. Other species live in ponds or muddy places of water and are lovers of darkness. It is said they search for food at night. Cray fish are especially fond of roots and they likewise devour

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7. CRUSTACEANS: CrayFish: Cont'd

shells of snails, their own cast off skin, and occasionally one another.

CRAB: None

SHRIMP. None

KILL-BUG: None

BARNACLES: None

111. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES

1. GARS: The gars are round and slender, sometimes five feet long having the jaws prolonged into a stant bill and studded with sharp teeth. It is unfit for food and is not nocturnal in its activities.

PIKES: None

2. LAMPREYS AND HAG-FISH: NONE

3. SHARKS AND STINGAREES: NONE

4. TYPICAL BONY FISH: The trout, a typical fresh water fish is numerous in the streams of Covington. The mostly widely known is the common brook or speckle trout. In the male there is a redish band running along the side of the body. The spawning season begins in September and lasts till December when the female with her tail scrapes out a hole in the gravel where she deposits her eggs. The male afterwards fertilizers them. About five percent become fertlized, the other being washed out and devoured by other fish, but as many as 90% can be hatched by artificial means.

PERCH: The members of the large family to which the perch belongs are carnivorous fishes. It is a greenish brown color above the golden yellow on the under parts with six or seven indestinct

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PERCH: Cont'd.

dark bands on the back. In length it is 18 inches. The perches love still water. They feed on insects and worms. The eggs are laid in the spring and are attached to water weeds. The number of eggs in one spam may exceed a million.

EELS: Eels are elongated serpent shaped fish, soft rayed, without ventral fins and having the long dorsal fin, confluent with the oval around the tip of the tail. The skin is smooth and exceedingly shiny and slippery. It may contain small scales ro scales may be entirely wanting. The vertebrae, because of the elongated form of the body, are very numerous. The ells activity and migrations seem to take place mostly in the night. Millions of eggs are laid by each female, which dies after once spawning. Ells will eat the most varied sort of foods growing in length to four or five feet. They are used chiefly for food.

BASS: One of the various perch like fishes is also used for food. The calico bass, also called grass bass, is found in Covington County waters and reaches a length of 12 to 14 inches, rarely weighing more than one half pound. They are carnivorous, veracious and gamy.

CATFISH: The catfishes have four to eight long barbels around the mouth, and have no scales on the body. They are most common in Covington County waters during the spring freshes. The stiff, jagged rays of the pectoral fins can make severe wounds. The largest caught here weight about fifty pounds, and is much prized as food.

AMPHIBIANS- Salamanders: NONE

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AMPHIBIANS: Cont'd

TOADS: A genus of Amphibians typical of the family Bufondae. Toads are distinguished from frogs by the absence of teeth, by the weighness of the skin, percularities in the brestbone and by the shorter hind legs. The common toad is a shy animal hiding during the day in dark damp places, crawling about at night in search of insects, grubs and worms. Its appearance is familiar, a brownish, gray color, a warty skin a flat head, swollen parotid glands above the ears, bright funnel like eyes, with a transverse pupil, slightly webbed toes. They are heavier and clumsier than frogs and cannot leap so far. During winter they hibernate in the mud or in holes. In spring they pair off and the females lay in the water. Their ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ eggs are deposited in two long, parallel strings of albumen, which lie coiled at the bottoms of ponds, hatch out in may, and metamorphose about a month later.

TREE-FROG: The tree frog shows interesting adaptions to their arboral life. The last joint of each toe there is a claw, on which is supported a disk or sucker, by means of which the animal can cling to a pervectly perpendicular surface. Most of them also exhibit the power of color change whi~~ch~~ its clear loudly trilled rattle is an almost daily evening sound.

BULL FROG: The largest of all frogs is the bull frog. They are solitary most of the year but gather at the breading season when hundreds may be seen in a single small pond. Here the males give utterance to the bellowing croak, which gives them their name. Its food consists of almost anything alive, which it can seize and swallow. They reach an extreme length and are green in various

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BULL FROG: Cont'd.

shades, brightest on the head, and blotched about the legs. The eggs are laid in strings and the tad poles require two or more years before maturity. The hind legs of the frog are considered a rare delicacy and bring fancy prices in hotels and resturants.

SPRING FROG: The spring frog inhabits cold springs. It is brown or green above and white below and may be readily distinguished by the very large ear drums. Like most aquatic animals these frogs change their color according to external conditions.

REPTILES: ALLIGATORS: None

TURTLES: A well defined order of reptiles, distinguished especially by the dorsal and ventral shields which protect the body. The dorsal shield, within shelter of which the head, limbs and tail can be completely sheltered, is formed along the middle line by the vertebrae whose neural spines are flattened. The necked tails are the only flexible parts. The bones of the skull are unmovable and united together. There is no breast bone and no clavicles.

LIZARDS: Skink - NONE

SWIFTS - NONE

AMERICAN CHAMELEON, HORNED TOAD: NONE

SNAKES: a. Poisonous: Rattler: The rattler highly specialized venmous snake with a rattler of horney rings at the end of the tail, a long fang is borne on each maxilla and is perforated by a canal down which the venomous secretion of a modified salivary gland flows when the rattler strikes. The poison is deadly to snakes as well as men. Behind each fang are several reserve fangs which replace it after breakage, not an infrequent result of the bite.

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WATER MOCCASIN: A poisonous, greenish black snake found in the rivers and swamps. It grows to a length of perhaps four feet and its bite is very deadly.

COPPERHEAD: A venonous snake of the rattle snake family. It may excede four feet in length, and has a burnish copper colored head, hazle brown body, sometimes golden with four shaped dark blotches on the sides, which usually meet over the back. The belly is marked with round black spots. The tail is tapered, greenish when young, chestnut in age and has no rattle. The copperhead is sluggish, will not bit unless greatly alarmed or provoked. Its bit is as deadly as that of any snake of its size and the absence of the rattle makes it especially dangerous.

CORAL SNAKES: None.

WATER PUPPY: It average length is three feet, but frequently grows longer. The color is a variable brown with large dark brown markings on the back and sides and with the belly yellowish or reddish, spotted with reddish brown rounded spots.

SPREADING ADDER: None.

KING SNAKE: The King Snake is a non-poisonous, dark colored snake with white specks or dots over its back. It preys on other snakes, wrapping its body around its foe, it quickly cokes the life out of it, and devours it.

BLACK SNAKE: The black snake is a non-poisonous snake, or black racer common seperent. It is slender in form, and rarely if ever exceeds six feet in length. Barring the white throat, it is of an almost uniform leaden color and is remarkable for its agility on the ground. It feeds on small animals like moles and mice, birds

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BLACK SNAKE (Cont'd) eggs and some insects. The black snake is harmless to man even when teased until it bites, it can only inflict a mean scratch.

BLUE RACER: Same as the Black Snake.

WHIP SNAKE: Whip snake, a name given to a various species of swift, brownish black snake, especially the coach whip snake, which is four to five feet in length, slender and harmless.

GARTER SNAKE: Garter Snake an elastic name given to a striped species. The length of the garter snake when fairly grown is about three feet of which from 1/4 to 1/5 belongs to the tail. It is to be found in all sorts of situations, but is partial to grassy meadows and to borders to streams where frogs, toads, fish and mice upon which it mainly feeds are found. It's bite is quite harmless so far as poison is concerned but its strength and courage makes it a successful antagonist of many animals whose size would give them immunity.

CHICKEN SNAKE: A slender harmless snake. It is from six to seven feet in length of yellowish brown with a straw colored head, tail and abodomen with two brown stripes along each side of the body. In the South it is known as the four lined snake.

WATER SNAKE: The water snake is a harlmess serpent closely related to the garter snake. The color is a variable brown, markings on the back and sides and with belly a yellowish or reddish spotted with reddish brown rounded spots.

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FOWLS:

DUCK-MALLARD: The mallard Duck is the best known species of ducks. They are largely animal feeders, eating insects, snails, frogs and fish. The legs are short and placed far back so that the ducks move with difficulty on land with the characteristic gait known as a waddle. They are splendid swimmers and are noted for their powers of diving and swimming under water. The neck is short as compared with geese and swans. There is a peculiar anatomical feature of the wind pipe consisting of the bifurcation. The tongue is large and fleshy and very sensitive. The plumage is remarkably thick, soft and compact, the wings are stiff, strong, and painted giving the power of rapid and vigorous flight. The tail is of a variable shape and made up usually of fourteen or sixteen feathers. The oil gland is always present and well developed with two openings and crowned with a tuft of feathers.

PURITAIL: None.

TEAL DUCKS: One of a group of small fresh water ducks mostly in the genera. They are shy and silent, feeding chiefly at night on water plants, seeds, worms, and insects. They make their nests usually some distance from the water and lay greenish or in some instances cream colored eggs. The green wing tail is the most common.

CANADIAN GOOSE:

BLUE GOOSE: The blue goose belongs to the duck family. The bill is rather high at the base and not longer than the head,

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2- BLUE GOOSE (Cont'd) the upper part of the beak is slightly hooked and the lamella, characteristic of all the duck tribe are short tooth like and asapted to cropping the grass and other herbage on which the geese chiefly feed. The feet are short and completely webbed, the hind toe is present and the legs are placed comparatively far behind so that the movements on land are less awkward than that of most ducks. Geese swim little and never dive. The goose is noted for table use and for its quills and fine feathers.

SNOW GOOSE : None.

BRANT GOOSE: None.

3- BIRDS: Song Birds as:

Mocking Bird: Mocking bird, or Mocking Thrush (Mimus) a genus of birds of the family (Turdidae) order, "Passeres" having a more elongated form than the true thrushes. The best known species, the mocking bird of the U. S. (M. Polly glottus) is about the size of the song thrush, the upper parts of a dark brownish ash color, the wings and tail nearly black, the under parts brownish white. By day the mocking bird mimics the song of one bird and then of another.

WARBLERS: The warblers, a popular name applied to all birds of the family "Sylvilae". The willow warbler frequents woods, shrubberies, thick hedge rows and bushes but builds its nest on the ground.

RED BIRD: One of the finest song birds in the south, the general color of the male is red, the head being vermillion,

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RED BIRD CON'd:

with a small portion around the base of the bill, black. The feathers of the crown are long and erected into a comical crest. Its loud, clear sweet and varied song is to be heard chiefly in the morning and evening. The nest is built in bushes and consists of twigs, rootlets and strips of bark, lined with grasses and other fine material. The eggs are usually four in number, white and bluish speckled and spotted with brown.

THRASHER: The thrasher is common in most parts of the county. It is mainly rust-red above and whitish below the breast. The breast and sides marked with lines of elongated brown spots. It is also called the brown or red thrush.

QUAIL: Originally and strictly a small game bird. Quails never perch on trees but always alight on the ground and far excel partridges in their power of flight. The only one species east of the Mississippi is the well known "Bob-White" so called for its cry. It is about ten inches long and is in great demand for the table. It feeds on seeds, berries and other vegetable matter. The nest is on the ground and the eggs ten to eighteen in number and they are white.

BLACK BIRD: They have a rather long slender back with cutting edges and have only nine primaries in the wing, but are destinguished from each other by size and color. The males in full plumage are more striking by color than the females and generally the contrast is great. The male is a deep black, while the female is brownish. They feed on almost everything in the insect or vegetable

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BLACK BIRD Cont'd:

line. The nests are built on or near the ground in swamps, among reeds or small bushes.

BEE MARTIN: They are destinguished by their long and pointed wings, long head, slender wide bill, small legs, feet and tail generally forked. They perfer well cultivated districts and the proximety of water. They have great powers of flight and perch but little. Flies, mosquitoes, and gnats as well as many insects injurious to crops form the bulk of their food. They build their nest often in flash shape structure of pellets of mud attached in rows outside wall or barns near the eaves.

CHIMNEY SWIFT: Small swallow like bird comonly but mintakenly called a swallow, which lives in chimneys. Its total length is about five inches from beak to tail, it spends its time almost continuously in the air. It lives on insects caught while flying and gathers material for its nest on the wing.

CROW: The crow is a member of the raven family, it is always mor or less black. They are smaller than the raven but most of them are more than fifteen inches in length. They are amnivorous, gregarious and are all intelligent to a high degree. They can be easily domesticated. The jabbering of the crow resembles human speech.

RAIN CROW: The rain crow another species of the familiar black crow gets its name because it is supposed to foretell rain by its cry heard in bad weather.

WOOD COCK: The wood cock feeds in the early morning and at dusk on worms, beetles and the quantity of food consumed is very

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WOOD COCK Cont'd.:

large. The adult bird measures about fourteen inches and weighs one pound. They are found mostly in moist places, around the ponds and rivers.

ROBINS: The robin is the largest and most numerous of the American Thrushes. It is ten inches long olive gray, the top and sides of the head black, the chin and throat white with black streaks and the under parts orange. The female is the duller hues. The robin is a lively bird and a general favorite. The nest is built of coarse grass and reeds plastered internally with mud and lined with fine grasses. The eggs are four to five in number, uniform greenish blue.

HERONS: Herons belong to the larger family of birds. They are covered with long loose down. They have large wings and hard horney bills. The common heron measures about three feet from point of Bill to tip of tail. It is delicated grey color on top and the q tail feathers are black. It builds its nest in a large tree.

WHITE CRANE: White cranes are tall, long legged, long neck, with the head more or less naked but sometimes tuffed. Rather long straight compressed beaks, short but powerful wings, short tails, beet wabbed and hind toe greatly elevated. They look like herons but resemble quails in structure. There is an enormous development of the wind pipe within the keel of the breast bone where it is coiled and twisted before emerging into the neck.

SNIPE: A small marsh bird having a very long straight bill with nasal grooves extending almost to the tip which expands a little and is soft and very sensitive, smooth and shinning in the

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SNIPE Cont'd:

living bird but soon after death becomes pitted like xxxxthe end of a thimble. The common snipe is almost eleven inches in length, the bill three inches. The sexes are alike in plumage but the male is larger than the female. The peculiar cry of this bird and its thrusting motion in flight are highly characteristic and in spring it circles about in the air near its nest with a queer zig zag flight, uttering a curious druming or bleating noise.

BLUE JAY: A genus of short winged, short billed bird of the crow family. The Jay inhabits woodlands. Feeds chiefly on berries, seeds, nuts and fruits, but also eats worms and insects.

SPARROW: Our native sparrow in contrast to the introduced English Sparrow, which is a pest, are of great importance to the agriculturist. The great bulk of their food consists of seed, fruit and insects. These native sparrows destroy very little grain, but do consume vast numbers of weed seeds. Thirty Five percent of their diet is made up of insects.

WREN: The wren has a slinder, slightly curved and pointed bill. The wings are short and round, the tail short and often carried erect. Their plumage is generally dull in color. They live near the ground and seak their food among low bushes.

WOODPECKER: Is common in most parts of the country. The plumage is black and white, the top of the head being bright red. The heavy long bill enables them to peck holes in trees for wood eating insects, and the long barbed protrusiable tung aids in removing the prey. The woodpecker feeds mostly on fruit and young corn.

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FOWLS: 3. BIRDS Cont'd.

DOVE: The turtle dove whose plaintive, throbbing refrain in early summer is familiar through the entire county. They are modestly dressed in a coat of silver gray. Their nests are very slight structure only large enough to hold the eggs and they nest mostly near the ground.

SPASUCKER: Is a popular name for a small black and white bird of the wood pecker family. They damage the orchard trees by exposing and devouring the wood. In the spring time they can be bound drilling little holes in the trees.

YELLOW HAMMER: IT is of somewhat short, thick form about six and one half inches the entire length. The tail is forked, being a bright yell w at the tip, also marked with yellow on the breast and top of the head. The female is a grayish borwn color. They burrow in the heart of trees to make their nests.

CATBIRD: ALSO KNOWN AS THE BOBOLINK: Found where meadows, or cultivated fields offer it a suitable home. It is different from the Oriole and Black Bird by reason of its pointed tail feathers. The spring or breading plumage of the adult male is black. The female is clothed in yellowish borwn, greatly streaked.

HUMMING BIRD: The humming-birds are mostly small species. They fly so rapidly that they make a humming sound with their wings. Their plumage exhibits an almost endless variety of colors. Some species possess brilliant hues. The humm ng birds construct their nest of shreds of bark, soft grass or cottony substance. They fly with great swiftness, nest in trees, and lay only two white eggs.

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FOWLS: 4. BIRDS OF PREY AS: HAWKS:

Hawks, a term popular meaning a bird of prey, not an owl or vulture. In many of their habits, however they make a near approach to the true falcons. These birds feed chiefly on birds and mammals, which they capture alive in their claws or beaks; a few live on carrion. Among our hawks, the sparrow-hawk, which is only about the size of the robin, is one of our most abundant; others are the sharp-skinned hawk, which kills birds almost exclusively and is especially destructive to poultry, and Cooper's hawk, which is also destructive to birds. These two hawks have practically no redeeming qualities, except the fact that they prey upon the English sparrow.

OWLS: The owls, which live in the dark holes and feed upon small mammals at night, are found over most of the County. Our commonest species is the reddish gray screech owl. The screech owl have a strange way of changing their color without changing their feathers. They have a rusty reddish brown phase and a mottled gray phase. So far as is known, the change of color is not dependant upon age, sex or season. You may know a screech owl by its small size and by the ear tufts. In the day time it keeps hid and at night it goes forth for its food, then we hear a wired, sweet, shivery, tremudous cry. The great horned owl, which has a "Who Who" cry is an inhabitant of our wooded tracts, and is destructive to poultry and small mammals. The head is large, skull broad, the cranial bones highly located and the facial region flattened, the beak is short, hooked, strong and sharp. The eyes are large, directed forward, only slightly movable. The iris is usually broad and is capable of being greatly expanded and contracted. When suprised owls hiss like a cat and make

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OWLS (Cont'd) a clicking noise with their bills. Some have a harsh shricking cry, others a not unmusical "hoot".

SHRIKES: None

AWUATIC BIRDS AS: HERON: None

BITTERNS: None

PELICANS: None.

MAMMALS:

OPOSSUM: The mothers are provided a pouch in which the young are carried. The young are borned very imperfectly developed. Immediately after birth they are placed in the pouch. When they become attached to the Mammary glands which lie within the pouch. In this situation the young complete their development. The opossum is very numerous. They are very destructive to poultry. They also live on dead animals and the hids are valuable for furs.

MOLES: Moles are small mammals and chiefly terrestrial. The mole burrows in the ground, have small eyes and broad shovel shape fore feet used for digging tunnels. They feed chiefly on Earth Worms.

SHREWS: None.

BATS: Bats fly almost exclusively at night or toward dusk and they seem to be guided less by their eyes than by the vast number of delicate organ of touch that are scattered over the wing membrance. Also the tip of the nose is crowded with touch organs which are often brone on a fantiastically folded membrane. The outer ears are very large indicating an acute sense of hearing. During day time bats lie hidden in hollow trees and behind window blinds of houses. They fly at dusk and night to capture insects on which they live and at dawn they return to their places of hiding.

ZOOLOGY*DAVENPORT.

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MAMMALS Cont'd:

2. BEAR: None

DOG: The dog belongs to a species that hunt in the wild state in bands or packs. It became attached to man and readily removed with him to live in new locality. Numerous races are recognized v arying in sizes. The Great Dane are breeds of large size w while the Japanese Bull Dog and the Toy Spanish are very small. The hair of dogs, like that of cats, is either long or short. It is white, black, red and pieball, that is to say a mixture of all three colors. Races of dogs differ in their mental as well as their physical attributes. Some dogs, like the collies are gentle, while others like the bull dog are very pugnacious. The dog was probably one of the first animals to become domesticated by man although economically less useful to him than other races later acquired.

WOLF: None

FOX: The fox is a dog species, es very cunning in ways and lives on meat. Its skin is very valuable for furs and furnish great sport for men in fox hunts.

RACCOON: The raccoon is a great fur bearer. They hide in trees in day time and travel only at night, living only on live meat such as craw fish and small perch in streams and sometime green corn.

WEASLE: Only a very few existing now in the county. They are small animals, gray in color, and most intelligent. They live on mice, insects and chickens. They are not of destructive force in

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WEASLE Cont'd:

the county since they are few in number.

MINK: The mink is a fur bearer. Its hides are more valuable than the raccoon. They hide in daytime and live chiefly on birds and often visit poultry yards at night. They are small, dark brown in color with four short legs.

SKUNK: The skunk is also a fur bearer, but less valuable than the mink. It is small, black and white striped. Lives on vegetable matter, also, on young birds and insects. This animal, as every one knows is capable of effecting a foul smelling liquid from a gland at the rear of the body when it is greatly agitated.

CAT: The cat is solitary animal with a strong homing instinct. There are several domestic races, such as long-haired, shorthaired, and tailless (or Manx). In each of these races there are various color types, white, black, tortoise-shell, tiger and maltese. Cats are carnivorous. Since they are sly, noisless of tread, and quick of movement, they are the most efficient check upon the multiplication of house mice and rats.

LYNX: None. PANTHERS: None. CAYOTE: None.

3. RODENTS AS: MICE: Mice have spread over the entire world. The mouse was first found in Asia but it made its way from country to country by hiding in chargoes of vessels. It was believed to have been imported to America about 1544. The habits are well known. They shun the light, living in holes in day time. Despite the east of trapping and their destruction by cats, they multiply rapidly, for if no deaths occur more than a hundred may in one year descend

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MICE Cont'd:

from a single pair. They thrive best on vegetable diet.

RATS: Rats are very much like mice only are larger and are more destructive. They inhabit our buildings, gnaw our doors and furniture destroy our provision, kill poultry and aid in spreading diseases.

MUSKRATS: None

GOPHERS: The gopher is a small animal akin to the turtle family. It has a long neck with the major part of its body covered with a shell. Their webbed feet enable them to burrow trenches and holes into the earth and it is in these burrows that they make their home. They live upon insects and grain.

RABBITS: Domestic rabbits depart little from the wild type, although they have been kept in captivity and used for food and for the hair which is used in the manufacture of felt. Both long and s ort haired varities are known. They live on vegetable matter alone.

PORCUPINE: None

SQUIRRELS: Squirrels run from tree to tree. They prefer to make their nests in holes in trees. Our commonest squirrels are the gray. They little red squirrel, on the whole, perhaps are the most useful animals and deserve to be protected rather than slaughtered. It is shameful to see grown men shoot the harmless and companionable gray squirrel, one of the friendliest of the wild animals.

4. HOOFED ANIMALS: Pigs: Pigs are valuable for meat for the human family. They feed on vegetable matter, also grain and acrons.

DEER: None

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MAMMALS - 4. Hoofed Animals Cont'd:

CATTLE: Cattle are maintained in confinement and furnish milk, butter, meat and hides. They originated from some unknown Asiatic species and have been domesticated for over 6000 years. The race differis size and in the quality and quantity of milk. The large holstein produces the greatest amount of milk, while the small Jersey produces milk which contains a larger percentage of butter making fat. The Herford and Angus breed produces larger animals for beef.

SHEEP: Sheep have been domesticated for their flesh and for their wool. The different races of sheep are characterized by various quantities. Thus while most breed are hornless the Dirsets are horned. They have very abundant wool, which is of good quality as well.

GOATS: Milk is especially prized in hospitals as an excellent food for young children and invalids, and from it cheese is made. Goats have geen domesticated both for their flesh and hair. They have short and long hair. The hair of the angoria is used in manufacture of cloth to cover furniture and buttons, and is used for other purposes where great resistance to wear is essential.

HORSES: Horses were domesticated for purposes of transportationand general work. It is believed that two species have been combined to make our common carriage horse. One is the small pony and the other a large horse. The small horse was so small that it was rarely used for horse back riding but later it was much improved by crossing with the Roman Horse. Horse PUNRGE WAGNALLS Ency. great

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MAN - Cont'd.:

This is too important,too sacred a thing to tell a youngster off handed. In the history of primative people we find over and over again that every good idea that they got and many a foolish one too, is carefully preserved by being organized into a sacred ceremonial that must be performed just so on special days. In this way these people preserve what ever wisdom they manage to gather up as well as a great deal of what seems to us to be foolish superstition. Where ever man have known the relation of forces and materials, where ever they have understood the behavior of plants and animals they have been able to control nature, and where ever they have controlled they have felt secured and confident at peace with themselves and with their God, but where ever they have failed to control they have been aware of their own weakness. There we find people modest and humble to the last degree.

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HORSE Cont'd.:

truck and draft horses to the little shetland pony. In color, there are white, black, chestnut and red or bay. The gait of the horse also varies from running to pacing and trotting.

MULES: The mule is also domesticated for general work. They are a cross between a jack and a mare horse.

5. PRIMATES: None

6. MAN: Man is the highest form of animal creation. The practical purpose of the study of all science is to provide the most favorable condition of human life, increase and improve food supplies, the betterment of the home with all its comfore, sanitation and hygiene in the community. The convenience of modern travel and communication are among the outgrowth that bears on mans welfare. If betterment of mans estate is the first thing to be considered no scientific study can be so important as that of health for only the healthy individual can fully enjoy all the comforts and conveniences modern science profide, and can in turn make his contribution to the common good among men, being however we have an extreme example of the possibility of carrying on the results of experience from generation to generation. Although it is impossible to transmit through heredity the modification that occur in the individual organism, it is possible for man to transmit what he has learned through tradition or ceremonial savages who know how to make fires, teach their young to go through the ceremony of making fires.

Mary Gladys Watkins Science - By William H. Snider

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Covington County

Chapter XII

Ante - Bellum Days

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Story of a Brass Bell.

CHAPTER XII

Ante - Bellum Days

Owing to the fact that Covington is an interior county, no Ante-Bellum Mansions, such as are found in other parts of thestate, are to be found. The first settlers came to this county in wagons from the Carolinas and other eastern states. The first to come cut their own trails, thus making it a long hazardous journey. Little could be brought except household necessities. Even those who came later had little better time of it for very little was done toward road building until after the War Between the States. For this reason it was impossible to haul building material so far inland, Mobile and Vicksburg being the nearest markets where such material could be procured.

The settlers were thus forced to use the raw material of the forest to make their homes. With an ax for a tool, these first houses were necessiarly very crude and it is small wonder that they were torn down and replaced by more comfortable homes in later years. Soon water mills began to be put in the streams and in this way some of the later settlers were able to build better houses. Some are still standing but the majority of them have been remodeled in recent years.

Old Homes

SPELL HOME

William Fredrick Speed moved to Covington County from North Carolina when it was territory, with thirty-two wagons of imigrants. He settled five miles north east of Collins, then a perfect wilderness and built a small house. Later as his family increased he built a larger one. This was built about one hundred years ago. Mr. Speed was the father of

thirteen children, Mrs. Kiddiah Spell being the youngest. The house was built of logs ten inches in diameter. These logs were peeled with some of the inside bark left on, and aged by time this bark is a dark brown while the wood being of a lighter shade gives the apperance of being varnished. In the huge living room which is twenty-four and a half feet wide, there is a fire place five feet wide and four feet high. There is one window in the back of the room and one on each side of the fireplace that originally had wooden shutters, but have later been replaced by glass windows. The cracks between the logs were ceiled with slabs rived by hand with a froe. There is also an upstairs room to this house. The dinning room and kitchen were built seperate from the big house. As the family increased additional sleeping rooms were built. It was in this house that Mrs. Kiddiah Speed Spell was born March 8, 1846. She was married in this same house January 4, 1866, where she continued to live and rear a family of eleven children, all of whom are well to do and are good citizen of Covington County. In after years when lumber was more plentiful a room was built on one end of the front porch and another on the back porch No one has ever lived in this house, except William Fredrick Speed and Mrs. Kiddiah Spell. Mrs. Spells father deeded her this home and seven hundred acres of land at his death. She takes great pride in talking about her forefathers. It is said that her father never turned any one away form his door for a nights lodging and always took care of the travelers and their horse without charge. Mrs. Spell has in her possession a deed to a negro slave made in 1860, also letters that were written to her from her cousin when he was a soldier in theWWar Between the States in the year of 1862. (I).

(I). Kiddiah Spell Collins, Mississippi

LEVI HOLCOMB HOME

Levi Holcomb Home, located six miles southwest of Collins on the Old Columbia Road was built during the early settlement of the county. The house is of frame structure. The lumber having been sawed near the location at the water mill known as the Berkhalter Mill and was set up entirely by slave labor.

The foundation was recently examined and found to be strong. The sills are round logs of the very richest light wood and are tenanted together very strong and durable, all steadings, being morticed into the foundation. Square nails were used in weather boarding, ceiling and roof. The main part of the house which sets east and west consists of two very large rooms about sixteen feet by twenty feet and walls about sixteen feet high, all snugly ceiled with hand dress lumber running crosswise. At the end of each of these rooms is a very large fireplace three by four feet,,with mantel pieces hand dressed and varnished. There are two medium sized windows at the east end of one room and at the west end of the other. The rooms connect and both have doors on the south side leading into smaller rooms about twelve by sixteen feet. Two wooden shutters served as windows in these rooms. The door shutters were very strong and were also made by hand. On the north side of the east room is a door leading to another bed room about twelve by sixteen feet. On the west end of this room is a door which leads out to the front porch by which the main part of the house is entered.

At the east end of the east room is a large brick chimney set on a stone foundation. Lime could not be gotten to use in the mortar, so one of his sons ran pitch which was instead of the lime. Very frequently pitch was used in those days and found to be even as good, if not better. The chimney at the west end of the west room was made the same

except it was set on a lightwood foundation. Both chimneys and brick pillars seem to be in perfect repair today. (1937)

The kitchen which set north and south was joined to the main house by means of an open plank walk. It was a large room about sixteen by twelve feet. The walls are unceiled and the flooring is made of planks about eight inches wide. At the south end were two windows with shutters between which was a stick and dirt chimney which furnished a great fireplace where cooking was done before stoves came into use.

About twelve years ago the house was painted an ecru color inside and a rust color on the outside, large glass windows replaced the shutters and a cozy little kitchen and dining room joined directly to the house takes the place of the old one which was torn away.

The house now has it's third roof which are boards rived from heart pine as were the two prior to this one.

A bed stead sixty eight years old and a dining table one hundred years old and still in use in this home.

A son, Arthur Gardner Holcomb, now eighty-four years old and who was reared partly in the house still resides there and owns the home. The house is in excellent repair. (I).

ADAM FAILER HOME

The old home known as the Adam Faler Home is located in the heart of old Williamsburg near the banks of the quit little Town Creek. Mr. Faler had the house built about ninety six years ago. It was built double pen with a very strong foundation, the pine heart sills being square ten by ten inches wide and twenty-five feet long and fastened togather with pine pegs. The pine logs were very heavy and the carpenter who is now dead made the remark, that no four men in the crowd could lift one and put it in place, and if they could he would give

(I). A.G. Holcomb Collins, Mississippi

them gallon of fine whiskey. After much effort Messers, Patrick, McRaney, Levi Holcomb, and Bill Strahan put one in place and recieved the prize. The pillars were well laid with brick burned in a nearby kiln. The house is of frame structure, the lumber having been sawed in a nearby watermill. The steadings, rafters, and joists are very substanial and nailed with square nails. The planks used for ceiling and weather boarding are ten inch planks, the ceiling being dressed by hand. No machine work is as well matched as the hand work used in the mantels over each fire place around the window sills and in the wainscoating. The roof was made of boards rived by hand from heart pine and nailed with square nails.

The house is entered from alarge porch which leads into a very spacious open hall. On the south side is the parlor with its high ceiling and hugh fireplace. The fir place is made attractive by its hand hewn mantel. Joining this parlor is a smaller bed room. On the north side of the hall are other bed rooms and dining room and kitchen.

The house was painted inside and out with paint far superior to any found today. The color used was white with green trimings. Mr. Faler sold the home to Malcom Wilkerson. Since that time it has passed through many hands, Bill Holloway, Tom Blount, Bill Clark, W.N. Hemby and W.A. Wyatt. The latter mentioned converted it into a modern home by removing the south side wall from the hall, enlarging the old parlor making a modern living room with its highly polished hardwood floor laid over the eight inch pine plank floor. All the walls in every room have been done over in up to date wall paper, varnish. The old kitchen has been replaced with a modern one and a new guest room was built on the north end of the spacious porch. A new roof of tim replaced the old board roof and a new coat of white paint has recently been put on

and the roof painted green. At present the house is owned by the Williamsburg School District and used as a teacherage. I().

HARGROVE HOME

About two-hundred yards west of the old courthouse site in Williamsburg about the year 1736, John Hargrove built a residence of hewn logs which was ceiled and weather boarded with heart planks ten inches wide. It was ceiled California style and floored with lumber eight inches wide of the best grade of heart lumber but was undressed or rough lumber.

The building was two stories high setting East and west and was entered from the spacious porch leading into the parlor. This room had one glass window at the east end and one at the west end. On the west side of the parlor was a door which connected it with a medium size bedroom with two glass windows on the west end, between which was a large fireplce. At the south side of this room was a door leading into a smaller bedroom. On the north side of the back were four more rooms, two bed rooms and the kitchen and dining room, all built on the plan of the others except a stacked chimney between the dining room and one of the bedrooms. There was flue in the kitchen where one of the very few cook stoves of the time was used.

The roof was made of heart boards rived by hand.
The paint was white and of a very durable quality.

About seventy years ago was sold to Evans Hall, the chancery clerk, father of Robert S. Hall, excongrssman. Mr. Hall had the rooms wall papered, using newspapers instead of canvas under the wall paper. Years later Mr. Hall built a new house which was double pen style setting north and south, with wide open hall and two large bedrooms on each side. The rooms on the front were eighteen by eighteen feet with four large glass windows, eighteen panes to each window which measures three

(I). A.G. Holcomb Collins, Mississippi

by six feet long. At the north side of one front room was a brick chimney and over the fireplace a beautiful hand made mantelpiece stood while the front room on the south was the same as the one just described. The older residence was converted into a back porch, kitchen and dining room with the upstairs used as servant quarters, the new residence being the same height as the old one.

Some two years after Mr. Hall built the new part he sold the place to Dr. T.A. Gibson who added ventilator blinds to the windows, papered and varnished the rooms, painted the hall adding doors and transoms to the open end. Bannisters and brackets were added to the spacious front porch as well as a coat of white paint to the entire outside surface.

In 1920 the Gibson estate sold the home to Mr. and Mrs. John Burnett of Selma, Alabama. Robert S. Hall is now (1937) the owner and is contemplating a through remodeling in the very near future. (I).

THAMES HOME

The old Thames home was first started in this county by Mathew Thames and wife Charity Rogers, who came here from Willmingron, N.C. about the year 1800

Mathew Thames settl d about two miles east of what is now the town of Collins near the Okatoma river.

This part of the state was so undeveloped at that early date that people did not bother to make homestead claims, merely settling and establishing what is known as "squatters rights." Mathew never owned any land, yet he possessed several hundred acres and cultivated a large farm. When he first settled here he built a crude log house on this land. The logs were held together with pegs and the floor was made of split logs, known as a "punchion floor". This place was referred to by later generations as the old Sycamore place because of a large tree of that kind in the yard.

(I). Holcomb A.G. Collins, Mississippi

Mathew and Charity raised six children, only one of whom, Mathew Jackson, continued to live on the old place. Some moved to Simpson county and established a branch of the Thames family there. Uncle Jack as he was known was born in 1820. In 1843 he married Mary Ann Davis, who came to this state from South Carolina. There is a Bible in the possession of one of his grandaughters, Eva Coulter, published in 1840 and bought by him in 1843 the year he married.

At this time wild game was so plentiful that little or no thought was given to raising meat at home. Deer, turkey, wild hogs, and even bear were plentiful in those days. The river also yielded an abundance of fish.

In 1845 Uncle Jack built a two room log house on his part of the land. This house consisted of one large room and a smaller side room. The large room had a huge stick and dirt chimney. The family cooking was done on this fireplace. The logs of this house was also penned together with pegs. There was wooden shutters at the windows. This house is still standing andwas occupied until a few years ago.

In Mathew Jacksons family there were six children that lived to maturity. Four boys and two girls. Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Edward, Fanney and Jackson. Three of these boys, John, Edward and Jackson, settled land on and adjoining the old claim.

The youngest boy, Andrew Jackson Thames married Angeline Kelly in 1880. He continued to live in his fathers old house until 1890, when he homesteaded 160 acres adjoining the old claim. This was the first land actually owned by the Thames family, yet it was the third generation to live on it.

Andrew Jackson built a frame house on his homestead in 1890. It is a short ways from the old house on the Ellisville road.

This house consisted of a big house and kitchen as was the style

in that time. In the big house was a huge fireplace room orliving room as we call it now, and two bed rooms. This house was well built of good lumber and is still in excellent condition. The dressed lumber used for ceiling and flooring was hauled from Ellisville by ox wagon, a distance of twenty-two miles. The rough lumber was sawed at a near by water mill.

The kitchen was built back of the dwelling house and they were connected by a covered walk. The kitchen was built of rough lumber, one large room with a great fireplace served as kitchen and dining room and a side room used as a store room. The chimney to the kitchen was of stick and dirt but the dwelling house had a brick chimney.

In later years the kitchen has been moved away from the main house and used for tennants. It too is in good condition.

The main house is now owned and occupied by Jap Thames, oldest son of Jackson. It has been remodeled in the last few years. A bed room dining room and kitchen have been added to the west side but the main part of the house are just as Jack built them.

As was started at first Mathew Thames or his son Mathew Jackson, did not legally own their land. About the year 1890 when the lumber companys began to buy up the land and timber in this state, the Shelby Lumber Company bought this land from the government. Later when the timber was cut from the land, Mack Lowery, Son-in-law of John Thames bought some of this old claim from the Shelby lumber company. After going through several hands it was bought back in the Thames family by Jas. W. Thames, third son of Andrew Jackson.

In this way part of the old claim and all of Jackson's homestead is still in the Thames family. (I).

(I). W.J. Thames Collins, Mississippi

SPEED HOME

B.F. Speed built his first home in 1860. This house was built of round pine logs some six inches in diameter. There were four rooms in the house. The main room was entered from a spacious front porch. The room, which is on the west side was ceiled with rough edge lumber sawed at Webster's sash saw mill. The flooring being of twelve inch planks was rough at first but years of use have worn them very smooth now. On the east end there was another long room which had one window and two doors, the inner door connecting this room with the main room. On the west end of the house or back side was another porch which had a smaller bed room with one window and door which opened to the porch. The chimney whichstood at the west end was made of chestnut wood sticks and mud, making it very substantial. The kitchen which was a one room type was also built oflogs and had a large fireplace where the cooking for the family was done there being very few cook stoves in the south and none in the county. B... Speed married Lavinia Pickering, both coming from families who came from North Caroling and were among the county's first settlers. Eight children were born and seven reached maturity, married and built homes in the county near the old homestead.

Mr. Speed loved his neighbor and was never known to turn a strange or tramp from his home and always had the best set before him. The old home is today owned by a grandson and is in very good repair and is used for servant quarters. Mrs. Speed has in the home a coverlet which was made nearly two hundred years ago. It has been an heirloom for nearly one hundred years and is hand made through out. (I).

(I). Mrs. Kidd Young Collins, Mississippi

DEESE HOME

The old Deese home is located about two miles south of Mt. Olive. This place was homsteaded by John and Elizabeth (Miller) Deese about the year 1859. John Deese parents, Arthur Deese and Messia Terrel Dees settled near Little Sand many years before this.

The house first built on the place was alog building and was intended for a boy's house. A large dwelling house had been planned, however the beginning of the war kept those plans from being carried out, and it was many years later before those plans were carried out

One of the first things John Deese did was to set out a large orchard on his homestead. About that time there was talk of a railroad running from Jackson to Gulf Coast. The right-of-way was actually cleared for this road and it cut directly through Mr. Deese orchard, completely ruining it. The war however stopped plansfor the railroad. It was about forty years later that a railroad was finally built in the county.

Soon after the war this big house was replaced by a more modern building made of lumber. Most of which was hauled from Ellisville. The house consisted of two large rooms and three small rooms called shed rooms. The orginal chimney's were stick and dirt, but later brick ones have been built and also glass windows have replaced the shutters. The house is still in good condition.

In this home a large family was raised that have been useful citizens in building the history of Covington County. One of the boys Vernon Deese held the office of circuit clerk for many years. He married Fannie Carr and made his home at Williamsburg and Collins. Other children reared in this home were; Calvin, John and Jim Deese, four girls Leasie, Susian, Mary and Jane Deese. The old home is now owned by

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William Kelly of Mt. Olive, son-in-law of Vernon Deese.

An interesting tale was told about the first settlement of this place. Sam Miller, a brothr of John Deese wife, settled on the place at the same time making claims on the adjoining land. Sam went away to war before he had time to prove his claim. He went through the war without getting hurt. When the soldiers were called in at Vicksburg to surrender their arms after the surrender, as the fifles were being piled up some one threw his rifle on the pile causing it to discharge. Sam happened to be in range of the bullet. He was killed. John Deese bought his claim and it became a part of the property. (1)

The Narvell Rogers home is located about one mile east of Collins on Okatoma creek. The building is built with a wide hall and a row of two rooms on each side, the two front rooms have glass windows on the and at each end. The rooms are ceiled and the front rooms have hand made mantels at the fire places. The kitchen is joined to the main house which was a late style when built, being one room with a fireplace where cooking was done. The lumber was rough edge. Mr. Rogers let the contract for this house to Mr. Ben Leonard who was considered a skilled carpenter. The lumber used in the house was all cut by circle saw and this house has the distinction of being the first house in the county built of lumber sawed with a circle saw. The foundation is of strong pine timbers laid on brick foundation. The roof was made of heart boards rived by hand from the forest which was all Virgin tember. He was a soldier in the confederate army and served itwell as he did in every thing. He returned in the spring of 1865 to find his old home dilapidated and almost ruined but together with his brave wife set out to make a sucess in life. They reared a large family of girls and boys who not only proved an honor to the home but to their county as well.

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(1) Calvin Deese, Collins, Miss.

Mr. Rogers was a great leader in Reconstruction of Government, schools and churches. He was known as a brave courageous christian gentleman always ready to assist in every thing for the betterment of his country at large. The home is still in good condition. (I).

MCNAIR HOME.

McNair home located one mile north of Mt. Olive and one fourth mile west of forty nine highway is built on a hill surrounded by gaint oaks. This house is a seven room frame building with two brick chimneys one at each end of the house. It is built with two large rooms divided by a wide open hall andtwo small bed rooms extending to the front with a twn by eighteen fe et porch between these bed rooms. There are two small rooms to the back with wide porch between and L extending back forming a kitchen and dining.room. These rooms are all well ventilated with twelve high windows and the doors are all hand made of excellent workman ship. The locks on these doors are old rim knob locks with old brass keys about five inches long. The sills are hewn from choice long leaf yellow pine timbers and the floor joist are the same. These sills are morticed and pinned together wirh wooden pins, the framing also is all motticed and pinned. The old building has an open hall ten feet wide extending from the front to the back of the house. This house is sised up with one by six heart pine dressed and matched by hand and joined to the window and door jams nailed on with old cut nails. The old three by four pine dressed by hand rafters are still sound but it has been reroofed. The side front rooms and hall are floored with six inch heart pine dressed by hand. The dining room and kitchen are floored with one by twelve rough boards. The old smoke house built of logs is still standing in good shape and is located about fifty yards from the kitchen door and the old barn located about sixty yards back to the right is still standing. Water is furnished from an old square well

(I). Narvell Rogers Collins, Mississippi

about one eight mile from the house. (I).

RICHARD MCNAIR HOME

One of the few Ante-bellum homes of which we have record is that of Mr. Richard McNair, located near the northern boundary of the county. This is a two story structure, built of ten inch logs. Not a nail is used in the building, same having been put to-gether with woodan pegs. In this home today you will find a room filled with many antiq ues and relics,--spinning wheels, looms and many things which were used during the war. (2).

DUCKWORTH HOME

The old Duckworth house located at Ora is claimed to be the oldest frame building in the county. It was built in the early sixtys by J.T. Duckworth. The house consists of six rooms, two porches and a boy house The sills are hand hewn of heart pine and morticed together. The ceiling through out the house is hand dressed and so is the floor. The doors and windows are hand made. Of special interest is the massive locks on the doors. Many fine citizens have come from this home (3).

STORY OF A BRASS BELL

There is a huge brass bell in the Jap Thames home. This bell was owned by John Burkhalter maternal grandfather of Mrs. Jap Thames. He bought this bell in New Orleans in 1843, the year he marrded. The Burkhalter owned many slaves and this bell was used to call the slaves from the fields to dinner. In later years when there were no slaves to call it was used at a grist mill. Burkhalter owned a water mill and people for many miles around carried corn there to be ground. By rining this bell the customers called the operator from the field or whereever he happened to be. He gave the bell to his daughter Minnie B. Holcomb.

(I). John McNair Mt. Olive, Mississippi
(2). Richard McNair Mt. Olive , Mississippi
(3). B. Duckworth Collins, Mississippi

In their home it was used as a dinner bell to bring the workers from the field. She in turn gave it to her daughter Fannie Holcomb Thames. It is erected near the kitchen door in her yard though seldom used. It was displayed at the county fair (1937) and caused much comment. Many of the older ones could recall ringing the bell at the old grist mill for the miller to come grind their corn. (I).

(I). Mrs. Fannie Thames Collins, Mississippi

References

Deese Calvin	Collins, Miss.
B. Duckworth	Collins, Miss.
Holcomb A.G.	Collins, Miss.
McNair John	Mt. Olive, Miss.
McNair Richard	Mt. Olive, Miss .
Rogers Narvell	Collins, Miss.
Spell Middiah	Collins, Miss.
Thames, W.J.	Collins, Miss.
Thames Mrs. Fanny	Collins, Miss.
Young Mrs. Kid	Collins, Miss.

Sheet # 1

Covington Sup. #18

3

HISTORY OF SPEED FAMILY

Interesting historical incidents and traditions of Covington coun were the topics of the day when the Speed family and their relatives and friends gathered at the old homestead and family graveyard last Saturday to honor those of the family who have gone on before and rec and live over again the past of one of the oldest families in Mississi

Even politics was for the moment pushed aside, and candidates for county and district offices employed the time alloted to them for campaign spe eches in telling of the Speed family and the part it has play in building up Covington county and South Mississippi.

Judge W.L. Cranford of Seminary, and Hon. H.M. McIntosh, of Collins, delivered addresses telling the story of the Speed family from its first immigration here to the present time. The Speeds have been prominently identified with Covington county from its beginning, and history of this great family is little short of a history of Covington county.

The county was organized January 15, 1819, and consisted at that time of what is now Covington and Jeff Davis counties together with a large portion of what is now Jones county.

In 1820 one Benjamin Duckworth, forefather of the Covington county Duckworths of today, left his home in South Carolina and came west in search of a new home. He stopped for a short time in Tennessee and later moved to Covington county, Mississippi.

After a year's sojourn he returned to his home in South Carolina and the next year thirty-nine families left that state for Covington county.

One William Speed, of Koe, in Okone County, South Carolina, was elected foreman of this caravan of movers. William Speed had married a daughter of General Lawrence, of South Carolina, and to this couple were afterward born in Mississippi, Monroe, William, and Benjamin Speed.

Sheet # 2

HISTORY OF SPEED HOME

Monroe and William Speed remained in Covington county with their father, the older William Speed, and are the forefathers of the lafge and highly-respected Speed family in this county today.

Benjamin Speed left his home in South Carolina he brought with him a beautiful mahogany table at which John C. Calhoun, South Carolina "War Hawk" in the United States senate, dined many times while visiting Speeds.

This table, which was constructed without nails or screw, is now in the possession of Mrs. Rachel Speed Cranford, mother of Judge W.L. Cranford, of Seminary.

The Speeds are a big hirdy people, fair complexioned, light curly hair, and blue eyes-pure anglo-saxons. When they came to this country Mississippi was little more than a dense swamp inhabited chiefly by wild animals and red savages.

They lived in log houses made with their own hamds. They picked the lint cotton from the seed with their fingers, carded it into bats and rolls and wove it into cloth for their clothes.

They ate what they made on their newly-opened farms. They devoted much ti time to raising cattle and sheep: they grew their own wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, rice and after several years sugar cane which they ground in wooden mills.

There were no schools or churches in the county. The first school teacher in Covington county was brought into the coummunity several years after the Speeds came and was paid the flattering salary of $10.00 a month.

Covington county was at that time in its infancy and had not become the well-ordered political unit it is today. Its present territorial limits had not even been determined, and the Speeds had much to do with the formation of Covington county we know.

In 1823 the greater part of the conty was made in to a new county known

HISTORY OF SPEED HOME

as Bainbridge county. The court house of this new county was located at what was old Moscos postoffice some tow or three miles east of the Moscos later established on the G.&S.I. railroad when that road came through the county.

This court house was made by driving several posts in hhe ground and building a bush arbor over them. It was not the palatial temple of justice of today, but it had a key and this rust-eaten relic is one of the most prized possessions of the Speed family today. The first court held in this court house was resided over by Judge McDuff.

After about a year Bainbridge county was ablosihed, and a part of its territory together with the eastern part of Covington county made into the new county of Jones. This left Covington county consisting of what is now Covington and Jeff Davis counties, and thus it remained until 1905 when the county Jeff Davis was created out of parts of Covington and Lawerence counties.

The Speeds lived and grew and prospered with Covington county, and when the war between the states came on they fought for southern independence. The family records furnish us an interesting relic of this period in the form of an old letter written by F.M. Dossett, who had married into the Speed family, to his sister-in-law.

"Camp near Chattanooga, Sept. 28, 1863.

"Mrs. Julia Dossett, Dear Sister, bu the request of Edmund, I now write you to let you know that he has been severly wounded.

"He was in the fight at Chicamauga on Saturday and was wounded late in t e day in thigh in two places and lay all night on the battle field. He was brought in the next morning and the doctor had to cut his leg off above the knee. He is doing well and will soan be well and at home. He will be sent as soon as he ia able to make the trip.

"All the rest of our boys who were wounded are at the hospital. My

HSITORY OF SPEED FAMILY

uncle, Hansford Dossett, was badly wounded and I hear since died. I am w well as usual and went through the fight unhurt.

"We have urn old Rosecrans back to Chattanoga nd now we are watching him. Our pickets are fighting every day and night and do not know how it will end. I think another great fight will have to be fought to decide the fate of the west, when, I hope peace will follow.

"Give my best respect to father and all the relations. Accept for yourself the best respect and best wishes for your brother."

This now badly faded latter was writtenwith a goose quill and is typical of the excellent penmanship practised before the day of the typewriter. It was folded so as to be sealed with the stamp as envelopes were and unheard of luxury when it was dated.

After Appomatos the Speeds with many other war weary veterans returned to their deserted farms and began the arduous task of reconstructing a co unty and state and providing a living for themselves and their families.

This they have done and done well. They have furnished soldiers for t Spanish-American war and the World War. They have furnished states-men and-best of all-many true law-loving citizens for their county and state

This reunion was attended by more than a thousand realtives of the Spe Speed family-all thrifty, prosperous people, proud of the achievements of their historic family, and happy to be associated together again at the sacred spot at which it had its beginning more than an hundred years ago.

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

OCT. 30.1936 — PILGRIMAGE — COVINGTON COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15 — John Wood,
Mrs. Nathan Rogers &
Mrs. Jewel Boyd-Canvassers

Spell Home.

William Fredrick Speed moved to Covington County from North Carolina, when it was territory, with thirty-two wagons of imigrants. He settled five miles north east of Collins, then a perfect wilderness and built a small house. As his family increased he built a larger one. This was built about one hundred years ago. He was the father of thirteen children, Mrs. Kiddiah Spell being the youngest. The house was built of logs ten inches in diameter. These logs were peeled with some of the inside bark left on, and aged by time this bark is a dark brown while the wood id a light brown and it looks as if it were varnished. The main room is twenty-four and a half feet wide and thirty feet long with one window in back of room and one on each side of the fire place. These windows had wooden shutters. Later these were replaced with glass windows. The cracks between the logs were ceiled with slabs rived by hand with a froe. It also has a upstair. The fire place is five feet wide and four feet high. The dinning room and kitchen were built off from the house but as the family increased he built a small two room house to sleep in. This was hued out of a pine log with a add axe the bottom of the gutter being hewed square. It was in this room that Mrs. Kiddiah Spell was born March 8, 1846. She was married in this same room Jan 4th, 1866, having spent her entire life in this house being the mother of eleven children. All are well to do and are good citizens of Covington County. In front of the

Mary Gladys Watkins

1. Interview with Mrs. Kiddiah Spell.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

OCT. 30.1936 — PILGRIMAGE. — COVINGTON COUNTY
ASSIGNMENT # 15. — John Wood,
Mrs. Nathan Rogers &
Mrs. Jewel Boyd-Canvassers

Spell Home (Cont'd)

are three pecans trees planted by Mrs Spell when she was nine years old, her father diging the holes for her. She sells enough pecans from these trees to pay her tax. After years when lumber was more plentiful, they built a room on one end of the front porch and one on the back porch. No one has ever lived this house, only William Fredrick Spell and Mrs. Kiddiah Spell. Her father deeded her this home and seven hundred acres of land at his death. She takes great pride in talking about her forefathers. Her father never turned any one away from his door for a night's lodging and always took care of the travelers and horse without charge. She has in her possession a deed to a negro slave made in 1860, also letters that were written to her from her cousin when he was a soldier in the year of 1862.

Levi Holcomb Home.

Levi Holcomb Home, Located six miles southwest of Collins on the Old Columbia Road was built in 1868. The house is of frame structure. The lumber having been sawed near the location at a water mill known as the Berkhalter Mill and was set up entirely by slave labor.

The foundation was recently examined and found to be strong. The sills are round logs of the very richest light wood and are tenanted together very strong and durable all steadings etc., being morticed into the foundation. Square nails were used in weather boarding, ceiling and roof. The main part of the house which sets east and west consists of two very large rooms about 16 x 20 ft. and walls about 18 ft. high, all snugly ceiled with hand dressed lumber running crosswise.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Interview with 1. Kizziah Spell
2. A. G. Holcomb

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

OCT. 30.1936 — PILGRIMAGE. — COVINGTON COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 15 — John Wood, Mrs. Nathan Rogers & Mrs. Jewel Boyd-Canvassers

Levi Holcomb Home (Cont'd)

At the end of each of these rooms is a very large fireplace 3 x 4 ft. with mantel pieces hand dressed and varnished. There are two medium sized windows at the east end of one room and at the west end of the other. The rooms are connecting and both have doors on the south side leading into rooms about 12 x 16 ft. Two wooden shutters served as windows in these rooms and door shutters were very strong and were also made by hand. On the North side of the East room is a door leading in another bed room about 12 x 16 ft. With window shutters. On the west end of this room is a door which leads out to the front porch by which you enter the main part of the house.

At the East end of the East room is a large brick chimney set on a stone foundation. Lime could not be gotten to use in the mortar so a son ran pitch which was used with the sand instead. Very frequently pitch was used in those days and found to be even as good, if not better. The chimney at the west end of the west room was made the same except it was set on a lightwood foundation. Both chimneys and brick pillars seem to be in perfect repair today.

The kitchen which set North and South was joined to the main part by means of an open plank walk. It was a large room about 16x 12 ft. The walls are unceiled and flooring made of planks about 8 in. wide. At the South end were two windows with shutters between which was a stick and dirt chimney which furnished a great fireplace where cooking was done for a while. The kitchen connected with a dining room was built exactly on the same plans as the kitchen except the fire place and chimney.

Mary Lady Walton — Interview with A. G. Holcomb

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

OCT. 30, 1936 — PILGRIMAGE. — COVINGTON COUNTY

ASSIGNMENT # 15 — John Wood, Mrs. Nathan Rogers & Mrs Jewel Boyd-Canvassers

Levi Holcomb Home (Cont'd)

About twelve years ago the house was painted an ecru color inside and a rust color on the outside, large glass windows replaced the shutters and a cozy little kitchen and dining room joined directly to the house and takes the place of the old one which was torn away.

The house now has it's third roof which are boards rived from heart pine as were the two prior to this one.

None of the old furniture except a bed stead 68 years old and a dining table one hundred years old is to be found.

A son, Arthur Gardner Holcomb, now 84 years old and who was reared partly in the house still resides here and owns the home. The house is in excellent repair.

Adam Failer Home.

The old home known as the Adam Faler Home is located in the heart offtown near the banks of the quiet little Town Creek. Mr. Failer had the house built about ninety six years ago. It was built double pen with a very strong foundation, the pine heart sills being square 10 x 10 in. and 25 ft. long and fastened with pine pegs. The pine logs were very heavy and the dead carpenter made the remark, that no four men in the crows could lift one and put it in place, and if they could he would give them on gallon of fine whiskey. After much effort Messer, Patrick, McRaney, Levi Holcomb and Bill Strahan put one in place and received the whiskey. The pillars were well laid with brick burned in a kiln nearby. The house is of frame structure the lumber having been sawed in a mill nearby. The steadings, rafters, and joists are very substanial and nailed with square nails. Mary Lady Walton Interview with A. G. Holcomb

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Adam Failer Home (Cont'd)

The planks used for ceiling and weather boarding are 10 in. planks, the ceiling being dressed by hand. No machine work is as well matched as the hand work used in the mantels over each fire place around the window sills and in the waincoating. The roof was made of boards gotten out by hand from heart pine and nailed with square nails.

You entered the house from a large porch and into a very spacious hall about 9 ft. wide 24 ft. long, open at both ends. On both sides are rooms, on the South side is the parlor with high wall some 16 ft. high There are four windows, two on the South end and two on the front. The 3 x 4 ft. fireplace is made attractive by its hand mantle. There are two doors, one leads to the hall and one leads into a back bed room with high ceiling and two windows the floor space being about 8 x 10 ft. A small door opens into another room oe the same likness which opens into the hall at the far end. On the North side are two rooms of the same likeness as the parlor except a fireplace in the dining room which was on the back. The dining room opens in to the kitchen which is a room on 12 x 16 ft. With two doors and one window. The house was painted inside and out with paint far superior to any found today, the color being white with green used for trimming the outside blinds, the windows, bannisters etc. The house was sold to Macom Wilkerson who sold it to Bill Holloway, Tom Blount, Bill Clarke, N. W. Hemby and W. A. Wyatt all deceased were also owners of the old home The latter mentioned converted it into a modern home by removing the South side wall fron the hall enlarging the old parlor which is now a modern living room with its highly

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Adam Failer Home (Cont'd)

polished hardwood floor laid over the 8 in. pine plank floor. All the walls in every room have been done over in up to date wall paper and varnish. The old kitchen has been replaced with a modern one and a new guest room was built on the North end of the spacious poarch. A new roof of tin replaced the old board roof and a new coat of white paint has recently been put on and the roof painted green. At present the house is owned by the Williamsburg School District and used as a teacherage.

Hargrove Home

About 200 yds west to the old courthouse site in Williamsburg about the year 1736, John Hargrove built a residence of hewn logs which were ceiled and weather boarded with heart planks 10 in. wide. It was ceiled California style and floored with lumber 8 in. wide which was the best grade of heart lumber and was undressed.

The building was two stories high setting East and West and you entered from the spacious porch in to the parlor which was about 16 x 14 and wall about 14 ft. high. This room had one glass window at the East end and one at the west end. On the west side of the parlor was a door which connected it with a medium size bedroom about 12 x 16 ft., with two glass windows on the west end, between which was a large fireplace. At the south side of this room was a door which led into a smaller bed toom about 12 x 12. There was one glass window in this room which was ceiled on the same style as the other rooms. On the North side of the back were four more rooms, two bed rooms and the kitchen and dining room, all built on the plan of the others except a stacked chimney between the

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Hargrove Home

dining room and one of the bedrooms. There was a flue in the kitchen where one of the very few cook stoves of the time was used.

The roof was made of heart boards gotten out by hand.

The paint used was white and of a verydurable quality

About 70 years ago the place was sold to Evans Hall, the Chancery Clerk, father of Robert S. Hall, Excongressman. Mr. Hall had the rooms wall papered, using newspapers instead of canvas under the wall paper. Abouttwenty years later Mr. Hall built a new house which was double pen style setting north and south, the hall being 8 ft. wide with two large bedrooms on each side. The rooms on the front were 18 x 18 ft. With four large glass windows, 18 panes to each window which measures 3 x 6 ft. long. At the north end of one front room was a brick chimney and over the fireplace a beautiful hand made mantelpiece stood while the front room on the south end was the same as the one just described. The older residence was converted into a back porch, kitchen and dining room with the upstairs used as servant quarters, the new residence being the same height as the old one.

Some two years after Mr. Hall built the new part he sold the place to Dr. t. A. Gibson who added ventilator blinds to the windows, papered and varnished the rooms, painted the hall adding doors and transoms to the open end. Bannisters and brackets were added to the spacious front poarch as well as a coat of white paint to the entire outside surface.

In 1920 the Gibson estate sold the home to Mr. and Mrs. John Burnett of Selma, Ala. Robt. S. Hall is now the owner and is contemplating a through remodeling in the very near futurd.

Mary Gladys Watkins — Interview with A. G. Holcomb

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John Hargrove Home (Cont'd)

About the year of 1860 a new house was built some 30 ft in front of the first house and the old one was used as a kitchen and dining room. The new house was of frame structure with a spacious front porch from which you entered one large room about 20 x 20. The walls were about 16 ft. high and were ceiled California style with 10 in.planks and were covered with wall paper. The house was set East and West there being one glass window on the East end, two on the North side and two on the West with a huge fireplace between and a tall mantelpiece which was nicely finished by hand. On the south side was a narrow hall way with a bedroom on each side, One small window was on the south side of each room. The roofs of each house were made of pine heart boards. The latter built house was painted white. The Falers who came to this country more than 100 years ago from Europe were the owners of the place till when Tom Parker become the owner later.selling it to C. B. Hemby who is the present owner and states that for a small amount ir could be put in good order, as the roof is good as well as the foundation and chimney.

Thames Home.

The old Thames Home was first started in this county by Mathew Thames and wife Charity Rogers, who came here from Willmingron N. C. about the year 1800.

He settled about two miles east of what is now the town of Collins on the Okatoma river.

This part of the state was so undeveloped at that early date that people did not bother to make legal homestead claims, merely settling and establishing what is known as squatters rights.

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Interview with 2. Jap Thames

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Thames Home (Cont'd)

Mathew never owned any land, yet he possessed several hundred aceres and owned a large number of slaves. He built a crude log house on this land. The logs were held together with pegs and the floor was made of split logs, known as a punchion floor. This place was referred to by later generations as the old Sycamore place because of a large tree of that kind in the yard.

Mathew and Charity raised six children, only on of whom Mathew Jackson, continued to live on the old place. Some mooved to Simpson county and established a branch of the Thames family there. Uncle Jack as he was known was born in 1820. In 1843 he married Mary Ann Davis, who came to this state from S. C. There is a Bible in the possession of one of his grandaughters, Eva Coulter, published in 1840 and bought by him in 1843 the year he married.

At this time wild game was so plentiful that little or no thought was given to raising meat at home. Deer turkey wild hogs, and even bear was plentiful in those days. The river yielded plenty of fish.

In 1845 Uncle Jack built a two room log house on his part of the land This house consisted of one large room and a smaller side room. The large room had a huge stick and dirt chimney. The family cooking was done on this fireplace The logs of this house was also penned together with pegs. There was wooden shutters at the windows. This house is still standing and was occupied until a few years ago.

In Mathew Jacksons family there were six children that lived to maturity. Four boys and two girls. Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Edward, Finney, and Jackson Three of these boys, John Edward and Jackson,

Mary Gladys Watkins — Interview with 1. Jap Thames

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Thames Home(Cont'd)

settled land on and adjoining the old claim.

The youngest boy, Andrew Jackson Married in 1880. He continued to live in hes fathers old house until 1890, when he homesteaded 160 acres adjoining the old claim. This was the first land actually owned by the Thames family, yet it was the 3rd. generation to live on it.

Andrew Jackson built a frame house on his homestead in 1890. It is a short ways from the old house on the Ellisville road.

This house consisted of a big house and kitchen as was the style in those days. In the big house was a huge fireplace room or living room as we call it now, and two bed r oms. This house was well built of good lumber and is still in excellent condition. The dressed lumber used for ceiling and flooring was hauled from Ellisville by ox wagon, a distance of 22 miles. The rough lumber was sawed at a near by water mill.

The kitchen was built back of the big house and they were connected by a covered walk. The kitchen was built of rough lumber, one large room with a great fireplace served as kitchen and dining room and a side toom. The chimney to the kitchen was of stick and dirt but the big house had a brick chimney.

Jack and Angeline raised six children, Jap, Ed, Jim, Mary, Cicero, and Maggie. The four oldest were botn in the old log house, the two youngest in the new house.

In later years the kitchen has been moved away from the main house and used for tennants. It too is in good condition.

The main house is now owned and occupied by Jap Thames, oldest son

Mary Gladys Watkins — has been remolded in the last few years. A bed room, — Interview with Jap Thames

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Thames Home (Cont'd)

bed rooms are just as Jack built them in 1890.

As was stated at first Mathew Thames or his son Jack, did not legally own their land. About the year 1890 when the lumber companys began to buy up the land and timber in this state, the Shelby Lbr. Co. bought this land from the government. Later when the timber was cut from the land, Mack Lowery, Son-in-law of John Thames bought some of this old claim from the Shelby Lbr Co. After going through several hands it was bought back into the Thames family by Jas. W. Thames, 3rd. son of Jackson.

In this wat part of the old claim and all of Jacksons homesteads is still in the Thames family.

J. T. Duckworth Home

The J. T. Duckworth's home located one mile north of Collins at Ora was built in 1869. This house has six rooms, two large front rooms, two rooms back of these with a long front gallery and with one room built on the end. You enter this room from the gallery with one entrance to the main part of the house from the gallery and only one door to the back of the house. There ate five windows to this house with one room without windows. The windows were jand made with 12-8 x 10" glass. The windows were set in jams without any casing. The doors were hand ma made of one and ½ inch boards. The blocks that the house is built on are of Fich pine, hewn about 18 inches at vase and six inches at the top, the sills were all hewn from heart logs and morticed together. The studdings were sawed to a 3 inch by 5 inch and morticed in the sills and top plates extending four and one half feet past the plates, this

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Interview With 1. Jap Thames
2. B. Duckwort

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J. T. Duckworth Home (Cont'd)

exterior plate extended beyone the two chimneys and the chimneys protruded through the roof.

The house is sided with with 8 inch dressed boards put on in the old weather board style. The floors were made of one and ½ inch by six in. dressed and matched by hand boards. The foofsis of hand made heart boards. The house is ceiled over head with 1" x 6" boards dressed by hand. The walls are ceiled with 1" x 12" boards dressed by hand. The gallery posts are 6 inches morticed into the sill and 6 x 6 ft. plate also, and the railing is morticed through the posts. There is a 40 ft. brick walk about 8 ft. wide. The front of this home that was built when the chimney of this kitchen was built of the same material and workmen's ship as the house. It had a chimney with a four ft. fire place where all the family worke was done, but this old chimney has been torn away. The carpenters that built this were J. T. Duckworth, John Rutland and John M. Cole. The old dining table is still intact with the long benches on either side. There are two giant oaks in front of this cut with axes as there was no crosscut saws and hauled by the old high wheel cart and oxan to an old water mill East of Okotoma creek and sawed with an old Bash Saw. This mill was an old""Slash Mill". After the lumber was sawed it was hauled back to the building site and racked for drying. Hob Ducksworth is now living in the old house.

McNair Home.

McNair home located one mile north of Mt. Olive and one fourth mile west of forty nine highway is builr on a hill surrounded by giant oaks. This house is a seven room frame building with two brick chimneys one at

Mary Slady Watkins

Interview with 1. J
H. H.". Duckworth
2. John McNair

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each end of the house. It is built with two large rooms divided by a wide open hall and two small bed rooms extending to the front with a ten by eighteen feet porch between these bed rooms. There are two small rooms to the back with wide porch between and a L extending back forming a kitchen and dining room. These rooms are all well ventilated with twelve high windown and the doors are all hand made of excellent workman ship. The locks on these doors are old rim knob locks with old brass keys about five inches long. The sills are hewn from choice long leaf yellow pine timbers and the follr joist are the same. These sills are morticed and pinned together with wooden pins, the framing also is all morticed and pinned. The old buildings has an open hall ten feet wide extending from the front to the back of the house. This house is sided up with one by six heart pine dressed and matched by hand and joined to t the window and door joms nailed on with an old wquare cut nails. The old three by four pine dressed by hand rafters are still sound but it has been reroofed. The sic front rooms and hall are floored with six inch heart pine dressed by hand. The dining room and kitchen are floored with one by twelve rough boards. The old smoke house built of logs is still standing in good shape and is located about fifty yards from the kitchen door and the old barn located about sixty yards back to the right is still standing. Water is furnished from an old square will about one eight mile from the house.

Deese Home

The old Deese home located on the Williamsburg and Mt. Olive road neat Arbo was a two room log house.

Mr. Deese moved to this place from the South Western part of the [illegible]. This house was floored with rough boards and was not

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ceiled, There were four small windows with wooden shutters. The doors were built of 12 inch yough boards. The chimneys were old stick and mud chimneys. The covering on this house was heart pine. Their water supply came from an old square well with an old time wooden bucket. This old house was torn away about twenty years ago and replaced with a frame building, this place is now owned by William Kelly of Mt. Olive. The children that were reared in this home were; Viz, Calvin Deese, John Deese, Jim Deese and Vernon Deese, four girls, Lessie Deese, Susian Deese, Mary Deese, and Jane Deese.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Interview with Calvin Deese

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Speed Home

B. F Speed built his first home in 1865. This house was built of round pine logs some 6 in. in diameter. There were 4 rooms int the house. You enter the main roon which is 16' by 18' from a spacious front porch. The room, which is on the west side was ceiled over head with rough edge lumber sawed at Webster's sash saw mill. The walls were ceiled with the same kind of lumber. The flooring is 12 in. wide and was rough at first but has worn off very smooth now. There was only one window and two large d ors. On the east end there was another long room 8' by 18'. This room had one window and two doors, the inner door connecting this room with the main room. On the west end of the house or back side was another porch which had a bedroom about 9' by9' with one window and door which opened to the porch. The chimney was made of chestnut wood and mud which made a very substantial chimney. The chimney was built at the west end of the main room. The kitchen which was a one room type was also built of logs and had a porch and large fireplace where the cooking for the family was done ther being bery few cook stoves in the South amd none in the county. B. F. Speed married Lavinia Pickering both coming from families who came from North Carolina and were among the county's first settlers. Eight children were born and weven were grown and married and built homes in the county near the old homestead.

Mr. Speed was called into service for his countyy when a very young man and shortly after his marriage. He served 4 yrs. as private and was in some of the fiercest battles and never received a wound or even a scratch. He had typhhrid fever at Vicksburg during the seige. His young wife and parents were nofigied of his condition and immediately

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Speed Home (Con't)

left their home (agout 5 miles east of the present town of Collins) in qn ox wagon and made the trip which was a distance of some 150 miles in 7 days. He was brought home and stayed until he was able to return for service. When the war was over and he returned home only to find his wife and three children and the two negro slaves which were given them by their parents as an expensive wedding present. The deserters had raided the home several times and carried off the stock and provisions and even destroyed fencing. He went to work earnestly and on several times had discouragements, but he was very courageous and brave and through his very wise management and trading he bebome one of the county's largest land owners and when the sawmills came to the country he sold land and timber enough to make hime very wealthy, being able to provide each of his seven children with a good home and stock besides each one receiving a good bit of cash. His success was no doube due to his honesty and perseverance. He loced his neighbor and was never known to turn a stranger ot tramp from his home where he had the best set before him. The old home is today owned by a grandson and is in bery good repair and is used for servant quarters. Mrs. Speed had in the home a coverlet which was made nearly two hundred years ago. It has been an heirloom for nearly one hundred years and is hand made through out.

Deese Home

The old Deese home is located about two miles south of Mt. Olive. This place was homesteaded by John and Elizabeth (Miller) Deese about the year 1859. John Deese parents, Arthur Deese and Messia Terrell Deese settled near Little White Sand many years before this.

The house first buily on the place was a log building and was intended for a boy's house to study in. A large dwelling house had been planned

Mary Gladys Watkins — Interviewed Carr Deese

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Deese Home (Con't)

However the beginning of the war kept those plans from being carried out and it was many years later before those plans were carried out.

One of the first thing John Deese did was to set out a large orchard on his homestead. About that time there was talk of a railroad running from Jackson to the Gulf Coast. The right of way was actually cleared for this road and it cut directly through Mr. Deese orchard completely ruining it. The war however stopped plans for the railroad. It was about 40 years later that a railroad was finally built in the county.

Soon after the war this big house was replaced by a more modern building made of lumber. Most of which was jauled from Ellisville. The house consisted of two large rooms and three wmall rooms called shed rooms. The original chimney's were stick and dirt, but later brick ones have been built and also glass windows have replaced the shutters. The house is still in good condition.

In this home a large family was raised that habe been useful citizens in building the history of Covington county. One of the boys vernon Deese held the office of Circuit Clerk for many years. He married Eannie Carr and made his home at Williamsburg and Collins. The old home is still owned by his children Carr Deese and Bama Deese Rawls.

An interseting tale was told about the first settlement of this place. Sam Miller, a brother of John Deese wife, settled on the pdce at the same time making claims on the adjoining land. Sam went away to war before he had time tp prove his claim. He went through the was without getting hurt. They were called in at Vicksburg to surrender their arms after the surrender As the riffles were being piled up sone one threw his rifle on the pile caus ing it ti discharge. Sam happened to be in range of the bullet. He was killed. John Deese bought his claim and it became a part of the property/

Mary Leeds Watkins Interviewed Carr Deese

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Narvell Rogers Home

The Narvell Rogers home is located about one mile east of Collins on Okatoma creek. The building is built with a hall about 8 ft. wide and a row of two rooms on each side. The two front rooms are about 14 by 16 and the back rooms not so large. The fromt roomshhave glass windows on the front and at each end. The back rooms also have windows. There are chimneys of brick at each end. The rooms are ceiled and the front rooms have hand made mantel pieces at the fire places. The kitchen is joined to the main house which was a a late style when built. The kitchen was one room with a fireplace where cooking was done. It was unceiled. The lumber was rough edge. Mr. Rogers let the contract for this house to Mr. Ben Lennard who was considered a skilled carpenter. The lumber used in the house was all cut by handle saw and this house has the distinction of being the first house in the county built of lumber sawed with a circle saw. The foundation is of strong pine timbers laid on brick foundations. The roof was made of heart boards gotten out by hand from the forest which wqs all Virgin tember. Mr. Rogers built the house about the year of 1867. He was a soldier in the confederate army and served it well as he did in everything. He returned in the spring to fine his old home dilapidated and almost in ruins but together with his brave wife set out to make a success in life. They reared a large family of girls and boys who not ohly proved an honor to the home but to their county as well. Mr. Rogers was a great leader in Reconstruction of Govexnment, schools and churches. He was known as a brave courageous christian gentleman always ready to assist in everything for the betterment of his country at large.

Story of a brass bell

There is a huge brass bell in the old Jap Thames home. This bell was

Mary Leeds Watkins L. Interviewed Miss Kizziah Duckworth 80yrs. Old
2. Mr. Jap Thames

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H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H
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Story of a brass bell (Con't)

owned by John Burkhalter maternal grandfather of Mrs Fannie Thames. He bought this bell in New Orleans in 1843, the year he married. The Burkhalter owned many slaves and this bell was used to call the slaves from the fields to dinner. In later years when there were no slaves to call it was used at a grist mill. Murkhalter owned a water mill and people for many miles around carried corn there to be ground. By ringing this bell the customers called the operator from the field or whereever he happened to be. He gave the bell to his daughter Minnie B. Holcomg. In their home it was used as a dinner bell to bring the workers from the field. She in turns gave it to her daughter Fannie Thames. It is erected near the kitchen door in her home though seldom used. It was displayed at the county fair and caused much comment. Many of the older ones could remember ringing the bell at the grist mill to come to grind their corn.

Interviewed Mr. Jap Thames

Mary Gladys Watkins

Compilation
Maggie Pittman
Covington Co

Formation

Interviews

Colonel W. C. Wood was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky on the 9th day of September, 1851 and came to Covington county, Mississippi, in 1900, immediately engaging h imself in the lumb r business. Colonel Wood said, "I found the town of Collins with only a few frame buildings along Main Street.There were no streets or side walds, the stumps had not been taken up in what is now the street and side walks, If you went out at night it was necessary to carry a lantern to see your way, as there were no street lights.

From what is now Second Street north almost to Main Street was thick with tall pine trees and the depot as that time was a small building and the first school was taught in the old building that was later used as a printing office. Covington was then a vast forest that had not been touched by the woodmens axe. A lot of this timber was sold as low as $1.50 per acre which was considered at that time a good price. I built the first gravel road that was built in Covington county, just as an experiment; the Supervisors seeing how much good this road was, built many miles of graveled roads , which took care of the great traffice through Covington,county until a years ago. We had no fences or stock laws therefore all stock roamed the streets and country side. It seemed as if every cow had at least one bell on, I have gotten up many a night to run

the old cow and her bell out of hearing distance so I could sleep. Goats were so numerous on the streets that the merchants could not leave his store because if he did the back of the store would be filled with goats eating his cornmeal, etc. I have seen four school buildings built in Collins, also about six churches, a modern city hall, courthouse, three cotton gins and a depot. I have also seen the whole of Main Street go up in flames and all be rebuilt with bricks. I was living in the hotel when it burned. In May 1926, Collins was visited by a cyclone that blew all churches down, several stores, city hall and many dwellings, and killed two of my neighbors girls. At present Collins is a thriving Cotton Center, and has her own light and water plant, ice factory, natural gas and sewerage line." (1)

Albert Strahan was born in Covington county in 1872, in the Santee Community and attended the Santee scholl in 1880. Mr. Strahan says, "School was taught two months a year. The only school buildings were small log houses and the school was taught by any one capable of teaching that would give the time to teach as the salary was very small.

In 1881 my family moved to Williamsburg and there the lower floor of th old Masonic building was used for a schoolroom.

The Baptist also had their meetings in this building and the Methodist used the courthouse for meetings.

(1) Col,W. C. Wood, Collins, Mississippi

The cows owned by the people then were only milked from April until November. They were then turned out to go to the cane brakes to winter.

If you made more than one bale of cotton on five or six acres it was considered a good crop. The cotton was hauled by ox teams to Wesson and it took one whole week to make the trip. We planted a few acres of corn, a small patch of sweet potatoes, and a pea patch, and that was the extent of our farming. We lived on wild game in the winter as deer, turkey and squirels were plentiful. We also hunted wild hogs in the swamps for meat. We raised quite a lot of cattle which were sold to men traveling through buying cattle and they drove them to Mobile to market. The houses were all small log housed with stick and mud chimneys with kitchens built off from the main part of the house. The settlements were all made near some small stream.

There was not very much improvement in farming in ways of living and means of travel, until after the rail road came through. For then the county had no public roads and very few buggies. Most people traveled horseback, both men and women. After the coming of the railroad Covington county has built many towns and has built miles of graded roads and they also cleared farms and began farming in a more up to date way. (1)

(1) Albert Strahan, Former Tax Collector, Collins, Miss.

Elbert Lott was born in the Richmond community, but when a small boy his family moved to Williamsburg. Mr. Lott remembers attending the dedication of the first and only Catholic Church ever built in this county, The church was built by Adam Faler. Priests came from New Orleans to hold services in this church. Later a Catholic church was organized at Prentiss in Jefferson Davis County and Priests came from there to preach at Williamsburg. Mr. Lott said, " The early courthouses were used for every thing, church, school, and social gatherings. The children used to drive goats up the stairs and make then jump out the windows. For recreation the people engaged in old fashion breakdowns, which lasted all night, peop le for miles around attended these. Strahans Mill Pond was the great fishing place of the county and people from all over the county came to fish in its waters." (1)

B. Duckworth's grand-fther, Ben Duckworth, came from North Carolina in a caravan, and blaz d a trail down "Hungry Ridge", known now as "Negro Ridge".

Mr. Duckworth stated: That his father, J. T. Duckworth, was born in Covington, and owned the first buggy, the fi first organ, and operated the first gin in the county. He also built the first frame house, now standing on Highway Forty Nine near Ora. He erected the first brick building at Williams-

(1) Elbert Lott, Collins, Miss.

burg for chancery and circuit clerk's offices, and hauled the first dry goods from Covington, Louisiana, to Williamsburg." Mr. Duckworth also stated tha his fat er went to war in 1861, serving as First Lieutentant, and at the close of the war he returned home to serve as justice of peace." (1)

Mr. and Mrs. Can C. Rogers came to Covington in 1881, and are today, 1936, living in the old home Mr. Rogers built in that yeap. A large Magnolia tree stands in front of their house, which Mrs. Rogers planted in 1882. Mrs. Rogers has in her possession a safe, which her father made sixty-five years ago; a quilt seventy-nine years old, which her mother made when she was seventeen years of age. Mrs. Rogers mother gave this q uilt to her on her wedding day.

Some of the Rogers land has been cultivated one hundred years, Mr. Rogers great grandfather having cleared it. (2)

The grandfathe of E. E. Robertson, Rev. Norwell Robertson, came to Covington county from Virginia in 1817. He was a Baptist minister and was the founder of New Hope, Leaf River and Providence churches. G. F. Robertson, son of Norwell Robertson was the first chancery and circuit clerk in the county, bouth offices being held in one. He served two terms. Mr. Robertson bought three hundr d and tenty acres of land for twenty-five cents an acre. The present town of Collins now

(1) B. Duckworth, Collins, Miss.
(2) Dan C. Rogers, Collins, Miss.

stands on part of this land. (1).

Mr. Bash Barnes resides seventeen miles from Collins, and he is the only living ex-official of his time. Mr. Barnes is nearing ninty years of age, is in perfect health with a mind still active and alert. Mr. Barnes served as treasurer four years and as tax assessor eight years. He has in his possession a medicine chest eighty-nine years old, a family bible one hundred and ten years old that was written with a goose quill, two hundred dollars worth of confederate money, a clock and rifle bought in 1819, the year the county was formed. Mr. Barnes also has bills and papers, which he has accumalated for seventy years. His hmme was built in 1860 and was considered one of the finest houses in those days. (2).

History of Speed Family

The Speeds have been prominently identified with Covington county from its beginning, and history of this family is little short of a history of Covington county.

In 1820 one Benjamin Duckworth, forefather of the Covinton county Duckworths of today, left his home in South Carolina and came west in search of a new home. He stopped for a short time in Tennessee and later moved to Covington county, Mississippi.

(1) E.E. Robertson, Collins First Post Master, Collins, Miss.
(2) Bash Barnes, Collins, Miss.

After a year's sojourn he returned to his home in South Carolina and the next year thirty-nine families left that state for Covington county. One William Speed, of Koe, in Okone county South Carolina, was elected formeman of this caravan of movers. William Speed had married a daughter of General Lawrence, of South Carolina, and to this couple were afterward born in Mississippi, Monroe, Willian andBenjamin Speed. Monroe and William Speed remained in Covington county weith their father, the older Willian Speed, and are the forefathers of the large and highly respected Speed family in this county today.

The Speeds are a big hardy peple, fair complexioned, light curly hair, and blue eyes--pure anglo-saxons. When they came to this country Mississippi was little more than a dense swamp inhabited chiefly by wild animals and red savages.

They lived in log houses made with their own hands. They picked the lint cotton from the seed with their fingers, carded it into bats and rolls and wove it into cloth for their clothes. They ate what they made on their newly-opened farms. They devoted much time to raising cattle and sheep; they grew t they grew their own wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, rice and after several years sugar came, which they ground in wooden mills.

There were no schools or churches in the county. The first school teacher in Covington county was brought into the community several years after the Speeds came and was paid the

flattering salary of $10.00 per month. Covington county was at that time in its infancy and had not become the well-ordered political unit it is today. Its present territorial limits had not even been determined, and the Speeds had much to do with the formation of Covington county we know. They lived and grew and prospered with Covington county, and when the war between the states came on they fought for southern independence.

After Appomatos the Speeds with many other war weary veterans returned to their deserted farms and began the arduous takk of reconstructing a county and state and providing a living for themselves and their families. This they have done and done well. They have furneshed soldiers for the Spanish-American war and the Warld War. They have curnished statesmen and best of all many true law-lowing citizens for their county and state. (1).

(1) W. L. Cranford, Seminary, Miss.

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER:

We had big out door dinners and square dances on the 4th of July and all the candidates would speak, empecially the state politicians. We didn't know what Hallowe'en was in those days. On Christmas we had Christmas trees, but they were not as great as they are today. The children hung stockings, but never had toys like they do today. At the Christmas tree someone with a lot of wit would give away the presents. The person was not dressed as Santa Clause as they are today. After the Christmas Tree we would have a square dance somewhere in the neighborhood.

At birth some of the wealthy people would have doctors and the poor class would have midwives.

In our courtship day we entertained our boy friends in our homes mostly. We rode horse back but one couple never went alone. Always three or four couples went together and our boy friends left before dark.

We always married at home. We would invite our friends to the wedding, then we had a wedding supper at the brides home. The next day we were invited to the groom's home and had the Infair. The table would be piled with eats of all kinds. We never had but one ring and that was a plain gold ring which the groom gave the bride when they became engaged.

Our neighbors always came and took care of the dead, bathing and dressing the, cometimes sitting up at night before they were buried.

Mary Elady Coulter Mrs. Nancy Coulter-Interview

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER Cont'd:

The men all over the neighborhood would have log rollings. One would have his logs rolled this week and so on until all the farmers had the logs removed from the fields and put in piles. The house wife would have two negro women to come and prepare dinner and the farmer's wives would come along and help quilt during these log rollings. When one of our neighbors was building a house every neighbor would give his one days work to help with the heavy work.

The men of the house all did the carving and would serve the plates, passing them on until everyone was served. They kept the bread by their plates, which was broken instead of cut.

Slat bonnets were worn then instead of sun hats. We would have slats of card board about two inches wide, which were placed in the quilted part of the bonnet. The slats served in place of starch.

The mother hubbard dress was mostly used as a maternity dress. It had a square yoke and the skirt was gathered full and sewed on. It took ten yards to make a dress. We all wore high top button shoes and black cotton hose.

Some churches, not ours, would have their members up for not paying their dues and wrong doing, such as dancing. But if they said they were sorry they stayed in the church with good faith.

People came for miles around to attend camp meetings. They would sleep and cook on the camp ground. These meetings usually lasted from ten to fourteen days.

At sunrise worship, everyone would meet at the church, read

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER Cont'd.

the Bible and have prayer.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN W.WOOD, FORMER Shipping Clerk Wood Lumber Co.

The lumber industry prior to 1900 was of little importance, there were a few water mills that cut lumber for their own use, but none for commercial use. With the building of the G& S I Rail Road in 1898, S. H. Hemphill built a small mill on the west bank of Okotoma Creek, about one fourth mill south of what was then Williamsburg depot, which later became the town of Collins.

Mr. Hemphill used the old method of floating his logs down the creek, after the logs had been dragged or snaked by oxen and chains from the forest. They were also pulled from the river to the mill by ox teams. He cut at that time about five to six M feet per day of pine lumber which was shipped to the nothern markets over the G.& S. I Rail Road. He used poles for rails and the frame of the Engine was built of wood hauling one car load of logs at a trip and was able to make about five or six miles per hour. He later built a planer mill and dry kiln, which enabled him to manufacture kiln dried flooring, ceiling and siding. In 1908 he sold his holdings to the W.C. Wood Lumber Co.

The Williamsburg Lumber Co., located 1/8 mile south of the depot was organized in 1900 by W.S. Pitts, N. B. Shelby and W. C. Wood. They built the saw mill on the west bank of Okotoma Creek, also built dry kiln, planing mill and Commissary. W.C. Wood was general manager and Miss Lily Wood was book keeper in the Lumber Office. Mr. Williams was Bookeeper in the Commissary

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Cont'd. and John McLemore was manager of the Commissary. They built a rail road that reached far into the timber east of Okotoma and their first rolling stock was what was known as a "Dummy" which carried its water tank as tride, the boiler and the pine knots in the cab. Later they purchased two locomotives, one fifteen ton and one twenty ton. Mr. D.C. Buchanan was woods foreman and had charge of all logs sawing, hauling to the rail road and loading on cars. The cars that they used were skeleton cars and were coupled together with about twenty feet of coupling poles. They cut fifty or sixty thousand feet of lumber per day, making a specialty of long timbers, especially cars sills. This lumber was mostly shipped to Illinois and Indiana. In 1905 W.C. Wood sold his interest in the Williamsburg Lumber Co. to Shelby and Pitts.

W. C. Wood then organized what was later known as the W.C. Wood Lumber Co. The stock holders in the Lumber Co. were W.C. Wood, W. C. Allen, E.E. Robertson, E. N. Wood, Lily Wood, and others. W.C. Wood was presidnet and Manager, Lily Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, J. T. Wood, Asistant Mgr. E. N. Wood, planer foreman, Bill Alexander, Mill Foreman, J. N. Wood, shipping clerk. This saw mill had the large capacity of cutting 75 to 100 thousand feet per day. They also built three large dry kilns, a planer mill with four matchers, one sizer, one moulder, a rip saw and Resas. T hey had an 18 by 24 sizes in the saw mill and this mill was equipped with one 10 in. and one 8 in. band saw, also a gang edger, trimmer and stacker.

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Cont'd) They built about twenty miles of rail road and operated two locomotives of medium wt., but in a few years they found that these Engines could not supply the mill with logs and they were replaced with two- sixty ton locomotives and they also built forty feet flat cars to handle their logs which would carry about eight thousand feet at a load. We loaded for the northern markets on an average of about two hundred and fifty cars of lumber per month and in 1908 the average price was about $11.00 per thousand. The largest portion of this went to St. Louis, Cairo, Ill. and Evansville, Indiana, Chicago, Ill. and numerous other places. We also had a large local trade in Covington, Jeff Davis and Smith Counties. In 1927 the supply of timber was exhausted.

Colonel W.C. Wood, one of the most noted citizens of Covington County was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky and came to Covington County in 1900. There ure few public buildings in the County that did not have a large donation from him. He built Cold Springs School building, also McDonald Chapel Church and donated about 400 acres of land to be sold and the proceeds to be put in our present High School Building in Collins. He also educated quite a few boys and girls in Covington County. He now resides with his only son, J. T. Wood of Mendenhall, Miss., his wife having died just after the World war.

Three miles South west of Collins, J. L. Crump built a small sawmill in 1901, he sold this lumber to local trade and did no planing. His average price was $5.00 per thousand feet. He

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Cont'd) operated this small mill for quite a number of years.

The C. J. Gray Lumber Co. was organized by C. J. Gray and others, located at Ora two miles north of Collins. This mill began operation about 1899 and operated for several years and was then sold to the May Easterling Lumber Co. and operated until 1922. They cut about 60,000 feet per day. They also had a large yard for air drying, funished flooring, ceiling and siding. They operated a large planing mill where they finished this lumber for the market. They operated many miles of rail road which ran west of the mill site. This lumber was all shipped to the northern markets.

After the building of the G. & S. I. Rail Road, Mr. Mulford Parker and others organized a Company and built a saw mill on the East bank of Okotoma Creek at Kola, two miles South of Collins. This was a large saw mill, cutting about 60,000 feet of lumber per day and also laths and shingles. This lumber was dried and planed, milled, ready for the market. It was shipped to northern markets. They operated log rail roads, running east to the Jones County Line. They closed down the mill in 1927 and moved from this County.

In 1910 Mr. Butler, McLanahan, and Tom O'Donel and others organized the Sanford Lumber Co., located at Sanford in the Southern part of the County near the Forest County Line. They built a saw mill and planer mill on the east bank of Okotoma Creek. They cut about 40,000 feet of long leaf yellow pine lumber per day. They also operated dry kiln and planing mill to finish their stock ready for the nothern market. They cut out their business in 1920.

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Cont'd) Soon after the building of the G.& S. I. Rail Road, Mr. O.W. Conner built a saw mill at Seminary, which he operated for a number of years. He also built a planing mill and dry kiln to dry and manufacture his cut of long leaf yellow pine for the northern markets. He also built and operated a rail road for transferring logs from the forest to his mill. This mill cut about thirty or forty feet of lumber per day which was all shipped to the northern markets. He cut out about 1915. Mr. O. W. Conner was a native of Covington County and after going out of the Lumber Business he went into the farming and poultry business. He also had a big stock farm just south of Seminary. His son Sennett Conner was elected Governor of Mississipp and is the only Governor that Covington County ever furnished.

Lumber Prices. In 1905 the average price of lumber shipped from the Mills of Covington was about $11.00 per thousand feet. In 1907 the average price per thousand feet was about $13.00 per thousand feet. In 1916 the average price per thousand feet was about $35.00 which was a great advance. In 1924 the average price per thousand was $28.00 . In 1930 the lumber market dropped to as low as $11.00 and $12.00 per thousand feet. In 1905 the wage scale ran from $1.25 to $5.00 per day. In 1916 the wage scale ran from $3.00 to $12.00 per day. In 1924 the wage scale ranged from $2.75 to $10.00 per day. And 1927 the wage scale ranged $2.00 to $7.50 per day. In 1936 Covington County does not produce Lumber enough to supply the demand. We are only marketing now pine stumps and pulp wood in small quanties.

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INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL W.C. WOOD. Colonel W. C. Wood was born in Nicholas County Kentucky on the 9th day of Sept. 1851 and came to Covington County, Miss in 1900, immediately engaging himself in the lumber business and found the town of Collins with onlay a few frame buildings along Main St. There were no streets or side walks, the stumps had not been taken up in what is now the street and side walks, therefore having no street lights. If you went out at night it was necessary to carry a lantern to see your way.

From what is now 2nd St. north almost to main St was thick with tall pine trees and the depot at that time was a small building sitting on the East side of the rail road. There was no school building and the first school was taught in the old building that was later used as a printing office. Covington was then a vast forest that had not been touched by the woodmen's axe. A lot of this timber was sold as low as $1.50 per acre which they thought at that time was a good price. I built the first gravel road that was built in Covington County, just as an experiment. After the Supervisors saw how much good this road was they built many miles of graveled roads which have taken care of the great traffic through Covington County until a few years ago. We had no fences or stock laws, therefore all stock roomed the streets and Country side. It seemed like every cow had at least one bell on, I have gotten up many a night to run the old cow and her bell out of hearing distance so I could sleep. Goats were so numerous on the streets that the merchants could not leave his store because if he did the back of the store would be filled with goats eating his corn meal etc.

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INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL W. C. WOOD (Cont'd). I have seen four school buildings built in Collins, also about 6 churches, a modern City Hall, Court House, three cotton Gins and a depot. I have also seen the whole of main Street go up in flames and all be rebuilt with bricks. I was living in the hotel when it burned. In may 1926 Collins was visited by a Cyclone that blew all Churches down, several stores, City Hall and many dwellings,,and killed two of my neighbor's girls. At present Collins is a thriving Cotton Center, has her own light and water plant, ice factory, natural gas and sewerage line.

INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT STRAHAN, Former Tax Accessor. Albert Strahan was born in Covington County, 1872 in the Santee Community and he attended Santee School in 1880. They had two months school per year. The only school buildings then were small, one room log buildings and the school was taught by any person capable of teaching that would give time to teach.

The cows owned by the people then were only milked from April until November. They were then turned out to go to the cane brakes to winter.

The Strahan family moved to Old Williamsburg in 1881 and used the lower floor of the old Masonic building for a school room. The Baptist also held their meetings there and the Methodist used the Court Houst at Old Williamsburg. If you made one bale of cotton on five or six acres it was considered a good crop. The cotton was hauled by ox team to Wesson and it took one whole week to make the trip. We planted a few acres of corn and a small patch of sweet potatoes and a pea patch and that was the extent of our farming. We lived on wild game

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INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT STRAHAN, Former Taz Accessor. (Cont'd) in the winter as deer, turkey, squirrels and rabbits were plentiful. We also hunted wild hogs in the swamps for our summer meat. We raised quite a lot of cattle which were sold to men traveling through buying cattle and they drove to Mobile to Market. The houses were all small log housed with stick and mud chimmeys with kitchen build off from the main part of the house. The settlements were all made near some small streams.

There was not very much improvement in farming in ways of living and means of travel until after the rail road came through for the County had no public roads and very few buggies. Most people traveled horse back, both men and women. The custom for couples to date in those days was the boy sent the girl word he would be by for her and whe would be sitting on the fence waiting for him. She would get up behind him on his horse and ride that way to the party. As the comming of the Rail Road Covington County has built towns via, Collins, Mt. Olive, Seminary and built mills, cleared and graded roads and they also cleared farms and began farming in a more up to date way. At present time we have seven large consolidated schools in the County with modern school trucks, transporting the pupils and modern Churches with Seperate Sunday School Rooms, a Modern Court House, located at Collins and many miles of graveled roads, also about fifteen miles of hard surfaced high way. We also have all modern convenience in our homes, electric lights, radios, gas heaters, cook stoves and electric frigidaries.

Mary Gladys Walters

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INTERVIEW WITH B.DUCKSORTH: "Horrible Crime."

It has been a long while, since the people of Covington County has been aroused to such fever heat and wanted to resort to arms to avenge the murder of William Lowry, who was shot and mortally wounded Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, November 23, 1912, at his home in Collins by a negro desperado who gave his name as Seymore Arnold. The crime for which Arnold was punished occured Sunday night and caused intense excitment in Collins and vicinity. Arnold entered six houses in Ora a short distance north of Collins and plundered the places. In the home of Mr. W.T. Johns a noise was heard and the family started to investigate, the burglar fired twice and ran, both bullets took effect in Mr. Johns' arm. Later in the morning at Collins, four houses were entered and plundered of watches and jewelry, as well as several pistols. In the home of F. M. Lowry a noise disturbed the son of the house, William, and he went to investigate, the burglar saw him and fired two shots. The young man fell to the floor, shot in the breast and abdomen. The citizens of the two towns hearing the alarm, took up the chase and asked for the penitentiary dogs. The dogs, on their chase was closely followed and late Tuesday afternoon the desperado was located in the woods of Jasper County, fully sixty miles from where he had committed the crime. Arnold, as the negro gave his name would not surrender but put up a fight with the result that he was dangerously wounded, having been shot by a member of the posse. He would not admit he was the midnight prowler that had entered the various homes and would not confess to shooting Mr. Lowry and Mr. Johns. He declared that his companion was Henry

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INTERVIEW WITH B. DUCKSWORTH (Cont'd). Turner and that the latter could be found at Newton. Many watches and several pistols were taken off of his person after his capture and identified as the property of those he had robbed in Collins and Ora. Leo Pope, one of the party in the posse who shot the desperado recovered his pistol and watch. It was learned that Arnold was a bad negro having served time in the penitentiary from Newton County for holding up a negro and robbing him of five dollars.

When Arnold was brought to Collins Mr. Frances Lowry, father of the murdered man, and serveral members of his family viewed the negro. When asked what they wanted done with the brute they replied that they all wanted the law to take its course and no violence be done the negro. The Lowry Family deserve much praise in being willing to let the law take its course in the case of a black brute, who cold blooded and without any cause whatever, slew one of their family. One word from Mr. Lowry, father of the murdered man, would have resulted in a neck tie party with Arnold furnishing the neck. Determined men from every section of the County, made haste to Collins eager to assist in the man hunt, and bring justice to the beast who created such havoc in so short a time and besearmed with human blood, an event that will go down in the history of the County as dark as hades.

Mr. W. T. Johns of Ora died January 23, 1913 from an infection of pistol shots received from Seymour Arnold. Seymour Arnold was tried in court January 24, 1913 and plead not guilty. The case went to the Jury, who remained out only a few minutes when

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INTERVIEW WITH B. DUCKSWORTH (Cont'd) they returned with the verdict "Guilty as accused". The judge passed sentence and the defendant was to hang on Monday the 10th of Feb. 1913.

On Sunday, the 9th., Seymour Arnold called for ministers. Rev. J. P. Williams went to see him and talked to him about his spiritual condition. The colored preachers also responded and gave him what aid they could. At times he was very meek and humble, there seemed to be no resentment in him and he looked calmy to his death. Upon arriving from Jackson he confessed his crime for the first time, which confession was practically the same as that given upon the gallows. Monday he was visited by a great many, some merely to see the man who, in a few hours would be no more, and some to ask him about some details of his operations. The colored breathern gathered in and sang and prayed with him. Rev. J. T. Dale and J. C. Chambers visited him and talked and prayed for him. He seemed to be very appreciative and desired all who came in to ask God to forgive him. He was not a member of any church, having gone to Sunday School as a boy. He had never read the Bible and did not know much of its teachings.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the 10th., he was taken from his cell and placed upon his coffin, in one of the County wagons with the Sheriff and Deputies as guards, he was driven to the scaffold. He had been previously prepared for burial by ~~Guilty~~ Convicts of this city with the aid of a colored tonsorial artists, with his head shaved, being bathed and dressed in clean clothes. He was placed upon his coffin, which was to be his hearse and driven to

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INTERVIEW WITH B. DUCKSWORTH (Cont'd) the gallows. There was a crowd of men surrounded that wagon on its trip, estimated at between three hundred and five hundred. After the execution the body was taken to Sanford and buried at the County Farm.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. C. A . LEGGETT, Former Red Cross Chairman.

Covington County Chapter American Red Cross was organized at the Court House, Sept. 4th. 1917 by Mr. Fritzs Hughs, State Chairman (The only work done before this time bing a first aid class organized by Mrs. Maxwell Noland and instructed by Dr. R.R. Welch) and the following members present: Mrs. D.A. McIntosh, Mrs. L. M. Noland, Mrs. Whittler, Mrs. C.A. Leggett, Mrs. S.A. Windborn, Mrs. R.R. Welch, Mrs. W.C. Hathaway, Miss. Katherine McCormick, Miss. Lillian Williams, Mr. E.B. Bond and Mr. E. Giles Bond. After the plan of organization being outlined by Mr. Fitzs Hughs the following officers were nominated: Mrs. D. A. McIntosh, Chairman; Mrs. H. C. Hathaway, Vice Chairman; Mr. E. B. Bond, Treasurer; Mr. E. Giles Bond, Secretary. Upon motion duly seconded the following executive committee was elected: Mr. W. U. Corley, Geo. D. McCormick, Mrs. C. A. Leggett, Mrs. W. G. Wood, and Mrs. E. L. Dent.

The local Red Cross Chapter, which was organized September 1917 had on hand December 1917, $2317.65. The women's work of Covington, Chapter Red Cross, consisted of:

Williamsburg: Knitted Goods - 46 socks

Hospital garments - Pr. 2 pajamas, 15 bed sheets, 4 N. C. Sheets, 10 chemes, 25 towels.

Mary Glady Watkins Interview C. A. Leggett

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INTERVIEW WITH Mr. C. A. Leggett Cont'd.:

SALEM; Knitted Goods - 6 socks; Hospital Garments - 7 pajamas, 1 bed sack, 6 S. Wraps, 20 Hospital sheets, 10 aprons, 20 chemnes, 10 N. C. Sheets.

ORA: Knitted Goods - 2 sweaters, 12 Pr. socks, 2 wristlets.

Hospital Garments: 12 pajamas, 20 pillow cases, 4 wash cloths.

Refugee Garments: 10 aprons, 20 chemnese, 10 N. C. Sheets.

SANFORD: Knitted Goods - 34 sweaters, 10 pr. socks, 5 wristlets, 1 mufler, 2 helments.

Hospital Garments: 11 pajamas, 8 bed sacks, 3 pillow cases, 30 bed sheets, 17 wash cloths. Refugee Garments: 5 aprons, 10 chemise, 10 N. C. Sheets, 17 towels.

SEMINARY: Knitted Goods:- 23 sweaters, 40 Pr. socks, 12 wristlets, 2 muflers, Hospital Garments:- 16 pajamas, 11 S. Wraps, 6 pr. pillow cases, 10 helpless sheets, 10 wash cloths, Refugee Garments:- 5 aprons, 25 chemise, 10 C. N. Sheets, 2 boxes clothing, 37 towels.

KELLY CREEK:- Linen show for Belgrian, 1 sweater, 4 pr. socks, 4 chimes, 10 sheets.

CALHOUN: Knitted goods: 24 Pr. socks, Hospital Garments:- 13 Pr. Pajamas, 9 H. C. Sheets, Refugee Garments: 10 chimese, 10 C. N. S Sheet, 12 towels.

COLLINS: Knitted Go ds; 72 sweaters, 283 Pr. socks, 23 wristlets, 4 muflers, 10 helmets, 3 hot water bottle covers, 6 sponges, Hospital Garments: 106 pajamas, 32 nightengales, 3 bed sacks, 4 H. C. Shirts, 93 wash cloths, 76 bed sheets, 30 bed jackets, 15 C. Robes, 40 pillow cases, 20 sheets, 5 hot water bottle covers, 3 pillow cases.

Mary Glady Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #13 "INTERVIEWS" COVINGTON COUNTY
Dona Broom &
John Wood-Canvassers

Sept. 14, 1936.

INTERVIEW WITH C. A. Leggett Cont'd.

Refugee cloths: 30 aprons, 20 chimmese, 20 C. N. Sheets, Surgical Dressing Art. 4453; towels 170, second handed cloths 2 shipments. Total number of garments made by chapter: Knitted Goods 636; Hospital goods 719; Refugee Garments280; Linen showers 190; ~~[illegible]~~ Second hand cloths 1774 pounds.

Report of Home Service: 50 families have come under the care of this committee since July 1/18. Amount spent by Red Cross through this Committee $37.77. Refunded to Red Cross $25.00. Xmas Boxes sent four of these were to colored boys. A branch of colored people was organized with 17 members: Mrs. Marion Booth-Chairman; W. W. Bounds- Secretary. The negroes were full of enthusiam and patrotism and did their part in buying bonds and stamps. Their boys were fighting in the trenches as our white boys were. They were giving their lives for freedom and democracy. They were a great factor in shoulder to shoulder with the white boys in this conflict and that our cause was their cause. Our President was their president,our country was their country and our Victory was their Victory.

Miss Lola Rowland with A. E. F. Somewhere in France. Trained nurses: Miss Elsie McGee, Collins, Miss., Miss Stella Tannehill, Collins, Miss., and Belle Lott, Hattiesburg, Miss., Miss Vagrina NcNeil, Miss Jessie Belle Nall, Miss Lucy Bell Williamson, Miss Lillian Langford, Miss Ina Wilson. Colored in training: Lizzie Holloway.

Mary Elady Walton

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #13 "INTERVIEWS" COVINGTON COUNTY
Dona Broom &
John Wood-Canvassers

Sept. 14, 1936.

INTERVIEW WITH C. A. Leggett Cont'd.:

We gave lunches to a number of boys leaving for different camps. In September we served lunches to the boys of the June 5, 1918 draft, who were here attending a school of instruction. Lunches were served at the courthouse to 85 white boys and 35 colored boys, also members of their families who were with them, a total of 150 persons.

The Red Cross sent communication to trace boys in Army. They hired nurses for people who were not able to have a nurse and sent Ernest Walker to the hospital. In fact many other people were sent to the hospital and their expenses paid for by the local Chapter. They also sent cloths to people in Covington besides the drive for bonds and stamp during our great war.

Mary Elady Walton

2nd copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 5 & 18 REVISED ASSIGNMEN T Covington County
Date: May 3, 1938 Maggie Pittman

CIVIL WAR: NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

Steve Howell - Born Miss. - Enlisted at Mt. Carmel Cov. Co. - 1861 - under Capt. Magee. Lt. Buckhannan and Major Clark - Discharged 1865.

J. L .Gieger - Born Miss. Enlisted at Williams burg, Cov. Co. in 1862. (Interview in page 23 Assignment # 5.)

D. C. Aultman - Born Cov. Co. Miss., Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1862. Was under Col. S. Holland, 37th Miss. Reg. Co."H".

G. C. Buckhanan - Born Cov. Co Miss. Enlisted at Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. in 1862 - Class 2, 46th Miss. Inft.. Co. "B"..

J. W. Bryant - Born Cov. Co. Miss. Enlisted at Williamsburg, Cov. Co. Miss. in 1862. In Capt. Jap Eatons Co. Wards Reg. Co. "B". Discharged 1865.

J. J. Carter - Born Miss. Enlisted in Cov. Co. in 1861 - Class 6. Capt. Fairley Co. 7th Miss. Inft. Co. "I" .

Ed Dossett - Born Miss. Enlisted in Cov. Co. Miss. in 1861. Class 2, Capt. McLamores Co. 27th Miss. Reg.

W. M. Dossett - Enlisted in Cov. Co. in 1862 - Capt. Leggetts Co. C lass 2. 7th Miss. Bat. Co. "B".

Andrew Pickens Davis - Born Co. Co. Miss. Enlisted in Cov. Co.in 1861, Class 2, In Capt. Wilburns Co. 4th Miss. Reg. Co. "B". Discharged 1865.

Aflord Graves, Born Cov. Co. Miss. Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1863 - Class 4 Capt. J. L. Hargrave's Co. "G".

Maggie Pittmans Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5 & 18 REVISED ASSIGNMEN T Covington County
Date: May 3, 1938 Maggie Pittman

CIVIL WAR: NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:(Con't)

A. H. Hall - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1862. Class 4, Capt. Barnes Co. Woods Reg. Co. "B".

A. T. Leonard - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861, Class 2, Capt. Fairley's Co. 7th Miss. Co. "I".

T. W. Lott - Enlisted Cov. Co. 1862. Capt. A. J. Leggetts Co. 7th Miss. Reg. Co. "G".

R. W. Kelley - Born Cov. Co. Miss. Enlisted Pensocola Fla. 1861. Class 4 Col. Jones Co. 27th Miss. Reg. Discharged 1865.

N. W. Lott - Enl isted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 1861. Class 1 Capt. McLaurins Co. 27 Miss. Reg. Co. "F".

Wm. Loper - Enlisted Cov. Co., Miss. 1861. Class 4, Capt Barks-dales Co. 13 Miss. Reg. Co. "I" Discharged 1865.

J. W. Lott - Enlisted 1863 Class 4, Stubbs Bat. 27 Miss. Co. "B".

T. C. Blount - Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 4 Miss. Bat. Co. "C " . Discharged 1865.

Sid Bullock - Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss 1862. 4 Miss. Cavalry Co. "B". Discharged 1865.

A. J. Coulter - Born Cov.Co. Enlisted Camp Moore La. 1862: 4 Miss. Reg. Co. "B". Dishharged 1865.

John R. Chain - Born Cov. Co, Enlisted Cov. Co. 1864. Stubbs Reg. Co. "C" Discharged 1864.

John T. Dees - Enlisted in Cov. Co. 1864. Major McNairs Bat. Co. "A".

Archy Fairly - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861. W. T. Terrells Co. 4 Miss. Cav alry Co. "B". Disharged 1865.

Maggie Pittmon Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerks Offic e

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

Assignment # 5 & 18 REVISED ASSIGNMMNT
Date: May 3, 1938

Covinton County
Maggie Pittman

CIVIL W AR: NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN: (Con't)

W. A. Lee - Born Cov. Co. Enlisted Cov. Co. 1862. C apt. Terrells Co. 4 Miss. Cavalry Co. "B" Discharged 1865

Cullen L ott - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss 1861 - Dick Magee's Co. 46 Miss. Reg. Co. "B" - Discharged 1865.

J. L. L owery - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861. Capt. Eaton's Co. Stubbs Bat. Co. "B" - Discharged 1865

G. W. McRaney - Enlisted Williamsburg, Cov. Co. Miss. 1861, Class 4. Capt. Leggtts Co. 7 Miss. Reg. Co. "G" - Discharged 1865.

R. H. Powell - Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 1861. Capt. McLaurin's Co. 27 Miss. Co. "F".

Irvin Sellers - Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 1861. 20 Miss. Reg. Co. "F" Discharged 1865.

William R. Turnage - Enlisted Cov., Co. Miss. 1862 -Capt. Vernon Terrell's Co. Discharged 1865.

James Williamson - Born Cov. Co. Miss. Enl isted Pass Christiam, Miss. 1861; 4 Miss Cov. Co. "B".

J. M. Welch - Born Cov. Co. Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 1863; 7 Miss. Bat. Co. "G". Discharged 1865.

R. J. W elch - Born Cor. Co. Miss. Enlisted Williamsburg Cov. Co. Miss. 1862; Capt. Terrells's Co. 7 Bat. Miss. Inf. Co. "G".

F. M. Watts - Born Cov. Co. Enlisted Williamsburg, Cov. Co. Miss. 1862, Class 4 Capt. Leggetts Co. 7 Miss. Bat. Co. "F" .

Maggie Pittman

Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerks Office.

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

Assignment # 5 & 18 Revised Assignment
Date: May 3, 1938

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

CIVIL WAR: NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN: (Con't)

W . G. Watts - En listed Cov. Co. 4 Miss. Cov. C o. "B" Discharged 1865.

Calvin McDonald - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1862, Capt. A. J. Leggett's Co. Class 2; 7 Miss. Reg.

A. McKinzie - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861; Capt. H. M. McLaurin's Co. 27 Miss. Walthalls.

Miles B. McLeod - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861 - Capt. Fairly's Co. 7 Miss. Reg. Co. "I".

D. C. Rogers - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. Capt. McLaurin's Co.27 Miss/ Inft.

W. P. Smith - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1861, Class 4, Capt. Fairly's Co. 7 Miss. Reg. Co. "I"

J. T. Watkins - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1862, C lass 2 Capt. Boothe's Co. 5 Miss. Reg.

N . R. Whitehead - Enlisted Cov. Co. Miss. 1864, Class 2, Capt. Jas/ Martin's Co. 8 Miss. Co. "A".

Daniel Yates - En listed Cov. Co. Miss. 1862, Clas 6. Capt. J. W. Denham's Co. 7 Miss. Bat.

John C. McRaney - Enlisted Cov. Co. 1864 - C ol. Scott's Co. McNair Bat. Co. " A " Discharged 1865

R. Norwood - Enlisted Mt. Carmel Cov. Co. 1861, 4 Miss. Cav. Co. "B". Discharged 1865.

Maggie Pittman

Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerks Office.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 5 & 1 8 Revised Assignmentt
Date: May 3, 1938

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

CIVIL WAR: NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:(Con't)

List of Confederate Veterans that did not enlist in Covington Co. but who lived most of their lives in this County and whose names are on the record books of this county.

C. G. Calhoun - Born Clark Co. Ala. Reg. Co. "E". Enlisted Chatan oga, Tenn. 1863: Discharged 1865.

L. L . Davis -Enlisted Wayne Co. Miss 1862: Capt. A. N. Dozier's Co. 7 Miss. Bat. Co. "C". Served three years.

S. D. McDonald - Enlisted Handshora, Miss. 4 Miss. Cov. Co. "C" Discharged 1865.

H. A. D. McNiel - Enlisted Smith Co. 1861; 8 Miss. Reg. C o. "C". Discharged 1865.

B. S. Watts - Inlisted Mobile Ala. 1862 56 Ala. Reg. Co. "F". Discharged 1862 to accept public office.

W. P. Jordan - Enlisted Lowrence Co. Miss. 1862 1st Miss. Light Artillery Co. "F".

J. L. Gray - Enlisted Lawrence Co. Miss. 1862 Capt. J. L. Brad fords Co. 1st Reg. Miss. Artillery Co. "F". Eerved three years with same Co. With Command at surrender at Ft. Blakely. (Interview on page 24 assignment # 5). Mr. Gray is now living at Mt. Olive, Miss. He is one of Cov. County's three living Confederate Veterans.

Maggie Pittman

Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerks Office.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REVISED ASSIGNEMTN #5; WARS #18

CIVIL WAR Covington County In The War Of 1861-5

Five companies of soldiers organized in Covington county saw active service in the war between the States. In all the wars fought from the earlest day down to the Spanish-merican war, Mississippi furnished her full quota of soldiers and Covington county contributed as many as any in the State. At the bugle call the patrotic men and boys of Covington county laid down their usual avocation and went to the front and fought and won the victories.

The first Company organised was Company "F" and called Covington county. this company was organised May 6th. 1861. Hugh R. McLaurin of Mt. Carmel was elected captain. He afterwards died at Munfordville, Tenn,, and First Lieurtnant Joel Baugh became captain. W.J. Eaton and W. J. McLeod of Williamsburg were First Lieutenants. Daniel A. McLeod and Samuel G. Gist were elected Second Lieutenants. Willis J. Lott a Prominent citizen of and early patron of Zion Seminary was elected but resigned. The other commissioned officers S. H. Gill, D.J. McLeod and W. L. Applewite who resided where the town of Bassfield now stands were killed at Munfordville with their captain already refered to organized the company, but all were killed.

Company "T" was called Covington Riflers was organized and inlisted September the 11th. 1861. John T. Fairley, who was for three termes elected to the lower house of the Mississippi Legislature was elected captain of this company. He also served one term in the State Senate. William H. Holloway of Mt. Carmel was made 1st. Liertenant with Jasper D. Terrell an emineny physician of Covington county was elected 2nd. Lieutenant. Hon. D. C. McRaney then of Mt. Carmel and later of Collins was made third Lieutenant.

Mary Gladys Weatherin

Interviewed. 1. Miss Herald, Collins, Miss. Nov. 17, 1911

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

CIVIL WAR Covington County In The War of 1861-5 (Con't)

The last named officer has been one of the most prominent financiers of the county and is the only surviving officer of either of the above named captain. D. J. McInis was elected first Sargent. This company was wervice at Murfiesboro, Atlanta and Manasses.

The Covington county Sharp Shooters were organised into a Company on the 6th. of May 1862. A.J. Leggett of Zion Seminary and an early patron of the Seminary, a merchant and farmer was made Captain Auther J. Thompson for many years clerk of the Circuit and Chancery court was elected 1st. Lieut. and while engaged in battle was wounded and lost a linb. The 2nd Lieut. was Rev. R.M. Webster of Williamsburg who was for many years ann eminent Baptist minister. W. W. Hatten of Zion Weminary was elected 3rd. Lieut. This company was attached to e the 27th. Regiment.

Company "B" called Covington county Rebels was organized February 24th. 1862. T.D. Magee its first captain was promoted to Major and D.C. Buchanan was made Captain. This venerable warrior has answered the last bugle call anc crossed the death river and rests under shade trees on the other shore. He was for many years a member of the Miss. Legislature. He was almost ninety years of age being the second eldest of his company then living thee other being Hon. Neal Mathison who has already crossed the same river and rest from labor.

T.D. Duckworth was elected 1st. Leiut., 2nd. Lieut was Archie Fairley now Post Master of Mt. Olive. M.M. Lott and A.H. McLaurin were 2nd. Lieut. M.M. Lott was a citizen of Zion Seminary and for many years deputy sheriff. All the members of this company were captured at Nashville, Tenn. , but afterwards exchanged.

Mary Leslye Wathen Interviewed 1. Miss. Herald, Collins, Miss. Nov.17,1911

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

CIVIL WAR Covington County In The War Of 1861-5 (Con't)

This company with others assembled at Meridian, Miss., in April 1862, and the 6th. battalion were organised with J.W.Balfour commanding officer and J.W. Jones of Yazoo County Major.

In May, 1862 this battalion was sent to Vicksburg where it was at Semedes Point during the bombardment in May 1862 under General M.L.Smith

Many died here because if impure drinking water and improper food, and Covington county lost some of its best citizens here on account of this unfortunate affair.

Terrells Dragoons organised in Covington county lost some of much in the real fighting.

Vernon L. Terrell was made captain and John Pope 1st. Lieut. Terrell Company is mentioned in the report of June 29th. 1862, in camp on Amite River in Louisiana attacked by Captain Magee's Federal Comapny, and some prisoners taken. Listed as Terrells Dragoons, seventy-six present in General Van Dorn's department, in July 1962. Captain Terrell, Lieut. Pope and privates F.M. Rogers, W. Waddell, J.T. Bland, and voulteers L. Roothe and F.R. Vorheis, boarded and captured the steamer "Lone Star", below Palaquemin Nov.27th. 1862, and burned the boat. Terrells company mounted rangers, forty eight men, at Covington in October 1862, attached to Col. Grants Calvery command on out post duty about Port Hudson Jan. 1863; with Wilbourn's Bagaion in operation against Grierson's Raiders in April 1863.

A few of the men were apart of the imprisoned force of thirty five men and boys (the Father of the writer was a boy of sixteen years), under

Mary Leslye Wathen Interviewed 1. Miss. Herald, Collins, Miss. Nov.7, 1911

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

CIVIL WAR Covington County In The War Of 1862-5 (Con't)

the leadership of Lieut. W.M. Wilson, Forty-Third Tennessee, which defeated a body of Federal Raiders at Rocky Creek near Ellisville, June 25th. 1863 capturing thirty-seven and killing only two. The Confederate soldiers were piloted to the hiding of these Federal Soldiers by Tandy W. Cranford Sr. a 16 year old boy and afterwards many compliments were sent him by high officals for this act. This capture was the last of the Federal Soldiers for this act. This capture was the last south of Tennessee, hence the importance of the capture by the Confederates at this time and pl ce ended all contest in this section.

Mary Hedge Watkins Interviewed 1. Miss. Herald, Collins, Miss.

Nov. 17, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

DATE Feb. 16. 1937

WORLD WAR ARMY UNITS FROM COUNTY

Due to the fact that Covington is a small county and not greatly populated there were no separate Army Units made up from this county dur during the World War. As the men enlisted they were sent on to camp. and it was here that they were made up into unit and sent across for foreign service.

NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

John Sanford - Sargent Co. "C" 38th. Inf.

Chateau Thiery Sector June 6 - July 4 - 18

Champagne Marne Defensive - July 5th to 18th.

Aisne Marne Offcusive July 18th. - 27th. - 1918

Veble Sector - August 4th. to 12th. 1918.

Army of Occupation - Germany - July 25 - 1919 to August 6 - 1919.

Troy Jordon - Sergeant M.T.C. Unassigned (RU 328th. Groupe "C" Ser 11M.T.C.)

Ray Robertson - Private Inf. unassigned.

St. Mihiel Sept. 12-26-18 Argonne Sept. 25 Nov. 11-18. Army of Occupation Jan. 1 to Aug 17, 1919. Victory Medal with one Silver Star. Bronz Lapel, Button Issued.

Ray E. Shoemake - Private Co. "C". NC 4 (Co. B 155th Infantry)

Levi B. Yates - Private Co. C, 38th. Infantry - Battles - Anise Marne Off. 7/18 to 7/27/18- Veble 8/4 to 8/12/18 - Army of Occupation - 12/1/18 to 8/6/19 - Meuse Argonne Off. 9/30/18 to 10/27/18.

Medals ect. 6 Cictory Medal with 3 Battle Claps - Issued Bronze Lapel Button.

Mary Hedge Watkins Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 18 REVISED ASIGNMENT # 5; WARS

DATE Feb. 16, 1937

NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN (Con't)

Charles Abner Yates - Private Co. D

304 Ammunition Train - Mense Argonne Offensive -11-8-18 to 11-11-18.

James A. Kelly - Private - Ambulance Co. No. 3 - March of Covlenz Bridge Lead - 11- 18- 18 to 12 - 15- 18

Army of Occupation 12- 15-m18 40 8 - 20- 19

Entitled to Victory medal with clasp Bronze lapel button issued.

John S. Horton - Private Co. "C" 30th. Infantry - Jaejonne 24th. to 27th. July 1918 - Versle St. Mihiel 9-12-18 Argonne 10-1 to 29th, 1918 Victory bar with 3 stars.

Asa Ernest Walker - Corporal Co. "C" 114th. F.S. Bu. - Argonne Mense Offensive 11-7 to 11th 1918.

Jesse F. Jordon - Private Hq. Co. 109th. Inf. Entiltled to Victory Bronze button.

Jewel A. Mayfield - Wag. Batallion C 72nd. C.A.C.Cas. Det Demobilization Group - Service in A.E.F. from 8-6-19 to 3-24-19.

Henry C. Ford Private - Supply Co. 324 Inf. - Mense Argonne Off. 10-9- to 10-18-18 St. Dil Sector 9-20- to 10-10-18.

William T. Shows Sergeant Casual Co. 10 and Co. G Causal Bu. Camp Frapelle 8- 16 and 17 -18- St. Mihiel 9-12 to 15th-18. Argonne and Mense 10-14 to 22-18.

Van B. Smith - Private Battery A 138th. Field Artillery A.E.F. 10-26-18 to 12-22-18.

Walter Lowery 1st. Private Inf. Co. A 6th. M.G. Batallion - Entitled to victory medal with clasp.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Chancery Clerk's Records

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

DATE Feb. 18, 1937 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5;WARS

ASSIGNMENT #18

NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN (Con't)

Noland Kelly - Co. A. Private 23rd. Inf. - St. Mihiel - 9-20-18 Metz France 8-1918 Champagine Fr. 10-1-18 Verdune Fr. 11-18-18.

Geo. B. Mooney - Private Inf. Co. M. 132nd. Inf. - Mense Argonne Off. Boisede Foye and Boise De Forct 7-13-18 Occupation.

Jessie Jenkins - Private 827 Co. Trans Corp. A.E.F. 12-4-17- to5-8-18.

John G. Flynt - Corporal Battery A. 7th. F.A. Cantigny Fr. to 5-1-18 to 1918 - Traul Sector - 1-1 to 3-15-18.

Allen Proctor Speed - Private Medical Corps - Education Hospital 19- Battles - St. Mihiel Off. (Army trops) 9-12- to 9-16-18 Mense Argonne Off. 9-26 to 10-1-18 Champagne Off. France Army Troops 10-2-10-9-18, Mense Argonne Off. Army Troops.

Martin L. Watts Co. I. 162nd. Inf. Entitled to Victory medal with clasp issued bronze button.

Widney Gandy Pricate - Qm M.C. Served in France. Left U.S. 6-13-17, Caretegny 5-26- to 5-30-18, Montardily Noyor Off. 4-25 to 7-18-18. Soisons Ser Def 8-7-24 Asiove, Marne Off. 7-18 to 7-24-18 St. Mehiel Off. 9-12 to 9-15-18. Mense Argonne Off. 10- to 18 and 11-5 to 11.

Will Davis - Priv. Unassigned Co. A 7th. Inf. Marne, 7-4 to 8-18 Champagne (Date unknown) Aisne Marne, St. Miniel (Date unknown) 9-12-16-18, Argonne, 9-2 to 11-11-18 Army of Occupation. Victory medal with five little clasps.

Donnie L. Little Co. E. 113th. Inf. Defense of Center Sector Alsace Front, 8-25-18 to9-23-18.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Records inn Chancery Clerks Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

DATE 18, 1937

NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN (Con't)

William C. Flynt, Sgt. Art. Supply Co. 19th. F.A., St. Dir Sir 9-12-16-18, St. Mihiel Drive, 8-4-27-18. Pouvanelle Sec., 17-11-18 Victory Bar and one Sta r.

W. L. Coulter, Major - Com. of 21st. Machine Gen. Bat. Served in St. Mihiel and Argonne Def. Entered service in 1917 and is still in service. Stationed at Columbia,Ohio.

Joseph L. Reddock, Private Cas. Co. #3 - Batt "D" 320 Fa. Toule Sector, 7-20-18 to 9-31-18. Argonne Forrest, 10-4-18 to 11-11-18.

Grover Lee Upton, Private Co. A 304 Amunition Train. Sector 304 defence 9-13-18 to 9-25-18. Mense Argonne Off. 9-26-18 to 10-25-18. Graude Montague 10-28-18 to 11-11-18. Inc. Tryon Sector Def. 10-8-18 to 10-26-18.

Clarence Calhoun, Sargent 335 Aero Squadron, A.E.F. England Aug. 8, 1918 to Dec. 11, 1918.

Dennie Yates, Private - Co. 267 P.W.E. Entitled to victory medal with clasps, Bronze button issued.

John F. Speed, Private Co. G 38th. Inf. (155th. Inf. Co. "E"). Aisne Marne Off. 7-23-17 to 7-27-18. Vesle Sector, 3-14-18 to 8-9-18. Mense Argonne Off. 9-30-17 to 10-27-18. Bronze Lapel button issued. Entitled to victory badde with B Battle Clasps.

Ray Robertson, Private Co. "G" 152 Inf. St Mihiel 8-12 to 8-26-18. Argonne 9-25 to 11-11-18. Army of Occupation Jan. 1st to Aug. 17,1919. Victory medal with one silver star. Bronze lapel button issued.

Harvey Minnich, Musician at Headquarters of the 1st. Reg. of Inf.

Mary Healey Watkins Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 ASSIGNMENT REVISED #5: WARS

DATE Feb. 18, 1937

NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN (Con't)

of Miss. National Guard, 155th. Regiment.

Richard Mooney, Private Co. 12, 38th. Inf. Aisne Marne Off. 7-18 to 7-27-18. Vesle Sector, Aug. 1918. St. Mihiel Off. Sept. 1918. Meuse Argornne Off. 9-12 to 10-30-18. Army of Occupation Dec. 1918 to Aug. 1918. Entitled to victory medal and 4 battle clasps. Served in 155th. Regiment for a time.

Earl Harrell, Private Co. L 337 Inf. Battle of Jaulgonne 7-21 to 7-28-18. Battle of Vesle 8-2 to 8-10-18. St. Mihiel Off 9-10 to 9-20-18. Meuse Argonne 9-26 to 10-30-18. Served with 155th. Inf. 11-13-17 to 5-10-18.

Carley Campbell, Private, P.W.E. Co. 122 A.S.C. Champagne 7-15 to 7-18-18. Anse Marne 7-18 to 8-9-18. Lornne Off 8-8 to 8-10-18. Served in France Belgium and Germany.

Thomas McGrew, Private Co. Cas Co. 10. 2nd. Battle of Marne 7-15 to 7-22-18. Verdun Sector 10-5-18 to 10-11-18.

Otis Ashworth, Private Co. "D" 8 MG Bu. Off Sept. 26 to Nov. 11-18. St Mihiel Off 9-12 to 9-16-18. Meuse Argornne, Army of Occupation Nov. 27, 1918.

Alferd J Grantham, Private Co. "D" 359th. Inf. St. Mihiel Off 9-12 to 9-16-18. Meuse Argornne Off 10-22 to 11-11-18. Prinenelle Sector 9 17-18 to 10-10-18. Princog Off 9-6-18.

Ruben J. Price, Private MG co 324th. Inf. A.E.F. France 8-5-18 to 6-18-19. St Die Sector 9-26 to 10-18-18. Meuse Argornne Off 11-9 to 11-11-18.

Samual L. Nolls, Private Cas Co "23" Inf. Muse Argornne 11-1 to 11-8-18. Somone Def 3-21 to 5-6-18.

Mary Healey Watkins Interviewed 1. Chancery Clerk's Records

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

DATE Feb. 18, 1937

John Sanford, Sargent Co "C" 38th. Inf. Chateau Thierry Sector 6-6 to 7-14-18. Champagne Marne Def. 7-15- to 7-18-18. Aisne Marne Off 7-18 to 7-27-18. Vesle Sector 8-4 to 8-12-18. Army of Occuparion 8-6-18 to 7-25-19. Served in Co A 155th. Inf. 2-4-18 to 5-15-18.

Jesse Simmons, Private 366 Inf. St Die Sector 8-23- to 9-20-18. Meuse Argorme Off 9-26 to 9-30-18. Marbache Sector 10-9 to 11-11-18.

Weat Spense, Private Co "D" Service Bu. Entitled to victory badge with clasp issued bronze lapel button.

Henry McRaney, Private Co"D" 304 Am Fr. Meuse Argorme Off 8-18 to 11-11-18.

John L. Speed, Corporal Co "L" 332nd. Inf. Somme diene Sector 11-5 to 11-9-18. Meuse Argorme Off 11-9 to 11-11-18. La Foram Sector Defensive 10-5 to 10-7-18. Del Sector 9-20 to 10-5-18.

Devan Sellers, Private G 38th. Inf. Aisne Marne Off 7-18 to 7-27-18. Vesle Sector 8-4 to 8-8-18. St. Mihiel Off 9-12 to 9-16-18. Army of Occupation until aug. 6, 1919. Entitled to Victory Bar with 3 battle clasps. Bronze button issued. Was with Co B 155th. Inf. for a time.

George D. Sullivan, Private Supply Co 58th. Inf. Aisne Marne Off 7-18 to 8-6-18. Vesle Sector 9-17 to 8-12-18. Toulon Sector 9-6 to 9-11-18. St Mihiel drive 9-12 to 9-16-18. Meuse Argome Off 9-26 to 10-19-18. Entitled to Victory Bar and 4 bronze stars.

Men in the 155th. Regiment.

John Sanford, Collins, Miss., Virgil Jones, Collins, Miss., Lila C. Rutland, Mt. Olive, Miss., Herbert Ware, Mt. Olive, Miss., Otis Biglane, Collins, Miss., Ray Robertson, Seminary, Miss., Marshall C. Ainsworth, Mt. Olive, Miss., Hobson Jernigan, Mt. Olive, Miss., Johnson McClendon, Mt. Olive, Miss.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed. Records Chancery Clerk's Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

DATE Feb. 18,1937

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

France
July 14, 18

Dear Mother and Father:

Just a few lines hoping that all at home are in the best of health.

During my months stay in the Hoppital I have gotten along far better than I expected to. At present I am up and walking around for a little exercise. Although feel a trifle weak, the only fault I have is with my eyes. Which were affected by gas. But don't worry about m sight as I am able to see and inside of a week or so I expect to be outside walking around as good as ever.

I suppose by the time you receive these few lines that you have read in the pater or else have been notified about brother and being wounded, don't worry as I have learned from his pals that he is getting along fine.

I have not been able to get outside much, but what I have seen of the place I think it is the most beautiful spot that I have seen since coming to France.

Most of our trabeling has been done in the northern part of France. Most of that section in practically in ruins and all a fellow can see is shell torn country. It certainly will seem good when we are able to go out and see something which represents God's Country.

Well we have two of the best nurses in the country, one of them reminds me of n Brothers wife on account of them being in the same line of duty. At times I believe in that good old song, I don't want to get well", as we are treated in A.1 class here.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. J. Q. Bassett Clerk's Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5:WARS

DATE Feb. 18, 1937

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT (Con't)

My bed mate is writing these few lines as his eyes are far better than mine, of course I can see alright, but whats the use of straining myself when I have an orderly to do the work.

I now close with best wishes and Love to all at home.

I remain , Loving son,

Roscoe.

Censored by,
P.S. Taylor
Lieut. U.S.M.C.

France, August 4th.,18

Dearest Papa and Mama:

How is everything at home, just fine I know. Received your letter written June 29th. and believe me I was patiently waiting, altho you did not answer to my letters written in June, wo you just know I am on the Look out. Papa you asked me to tell you about Bill, Well I must say that the chance of us seeing one another now are very slim, unless we meet upon the firing line. No I can only hear from him through fellows that know him, and that isn't very often. Papa I don't think that he is in great danger or else he would be transferred to an American Hospital. He was put in the French Hospital on account of t that being the first one or the closest one at time, if he was in danger they would move him right away to an American Base, asthey have done many others, so I don't think you should worry over him.

I have been here in this Hospital almost 8 weeks now, I cna't move around very mych yet, for I was burned, and my eyes almost, but through luck and a good Doctor they are very well altho I Will never

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. J. Q. Bass

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

DATE Feb. 18,1937

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT (Con't)

be able to see more than two or three hundred yards, and am glad to even see that well as some of the fellows are out of luck altogether.

Received a letter from my old pal and brother Jim yesterday with your letter and lots of mail from my old friedns in NeO. They sent me good new.

Well papa my eyes are on the blind again so will have to close with best wishes, and love from your boy.

R. H. Bass
Somewhere in France
Sept. 14, 1918

William A. Bass
76co.6 Reg. U.S.M.C.
Base Hospital No. 115

Dear Papa and Mama:

How are yougetting along these days, fine though I hope as it has been some time since I heard from you, but suppose that is because of me being in the Hospital. I am getting along fine now am so that I can to anywhere I want to, but I gues s I will hop on my leg for some time yet as the bone was hit. I had a letter from Jim last week and he tells me that he is getting along fine and thanks that he is going to be called but don't think so, a we have got Fritzs goat by our last attact. I also had a letter from KatiaaJohns also one from Mary and was glad to hear from them but was suprised to hear that Mary had never recieved my letters as I have written her several times, tell her that I will send her a registered letter so she will be sure and

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Records Mrs. J. Q. Bass

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Roers
Mrs. Jewel Bo yd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT #18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5;WARS

Date Feb. 18. 1937

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT (Con't)

get it. I had a letter fronm Roscoe yesterday and he tells me that he is getting along fine with his work.

How is Papa getting along with his work these days,fine I hope? I suppose he has plenty to do at this time of the year, then too the camp being so close by makes things better for him.

Well suppose I had better close as it is getting late and I am tired. Tell Mary to look for a letter soon with some pictures in it.

As ever and with love,

Your son,

William A. Bass

CIVIL WAR

Names of Enlisted Men From County

Mr. J. L. Geiger, J. L. Gray and Alex Sullivan, were the only enlisted men from this county.

No battles were fought in this county during the Civil War ot any other war.

HOME CONDITIONS DURING WAR.

The blockading of the Southern parts ptevented the importotion of many articles which the South mainley depended upon the North for. The South as we know on account of her climate has always been an agricultural center while the North with its thick population and water falls for power has been a manufacturing center. Such articles as Coffee, soda, tea, candles, dry goods ect., which had to come from the North soon had to have substitutes, parched corn or med, parches sweet potatoes andokra

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed L. Mrs. J. Q. Bass, 2 Chancery Clerk Records

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT # 5; WARS

DATE Feb. 22. 1937

CIVIL WAR HOME CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR (Con't)

seeds were substitutes for coffee. Sassafras, sage tea and young raspberry leaves were used for tea. Soda was gotten from ashes from burned corn cobs. Molasses was obtained by boiling down melon juice honey also was used as a substitute. Dye was made from walnut bark, hickory nut bark and berry juices. Again candles had to be made as no coal oil or kerosene could be obtained. The candles were made at home from tallow and beesewax.

Clothing next in importance to food had to be made again by spinning and weaving the goods at home. This was a long tiresome job as clothes or uniforms had to be made and sent to the soldiers. There were no sewing machines generally speaking so the sewing even had to be done by hand. Many of the negro slaves women were skilled in the art of weaving and sewing which w as a great help/ During the difficulty of making the clothing the cards which carded the cotton began to give away and no hope of getting any more. Parts of old cards were used and made very good substitutes. Salt, which was, as is today one of the most important things gave out. This lack become so pressing that soon the Legislature provided for a salt agent with a big appropriation of money. There were salt fields in Louisiana but on account of the Federal Contorl of the Miss. River, acess to this control of the field was cut off. Attempts were made to run the blockade on the lower Rier with boat leads of salt but only a few got through. People finally dug up earth from under smoke houses and boiled it and got coarse salt from the dirt.

The home conditions during the war were very difficult. Covington

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1 Records in Chancery Clerk's Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5: WARS

DATE Feb. 22, 1937

CIVIL WAR HOME CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR (Con't)

was not a rich slave county. Yet there were a number that did own slaves and like the rest of the South cotton was the chief crop raised.

In the beginning of the war those who stayed at home lived much as usual. Im many cases the slaves stayed at home and farmed the land while their masters went to war. In some cases the entire burden of farming the land fell on the women and childre. Less cotton was planted as more food was required to feed the soldiers. The women had to weave the clothes for the family and make uniforms and bandages for the soldiers. This required much time as sewing machines were not in use in the county at that time and the sewing had to be done by hand. They often had to work late at night on these garments after doing a hard d days work on the farm. In the last years of the war patch upon patch was added to the old garments. Many fields grew up in weeds. Tools wore out and could not be replaced. Food ran short. There were more things to be done than there were hands to do them.

The North used the Navy to blockade and guard the Southern coast so they could not sell their products to any foreign country or buy necessities from them. This affected Covington county as well as all of the South. Many necessities gave out and could not be replaced. However the women of the South did not give up. They too were fighting a war. They were in genious enough to find many homes remedies and make shifts to help their family through this hard time. Coffee gave out but the women here learned that parched corn and okra seed made a

Mary Marlyn Watkins Interviewed 1. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 18 REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5; WARS

DATE Feb. 23, 1937

CIVIL WAR HOME CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR (Con't)

very good drink. Bark from the sasfras roots made a very good substitute for tea. Soda gave out and the ashes from burnt corn bobs were used to make the cornbread tise. Salt was one of the hardest things to get along without. They would even dig the dirt up in the smoke house where much salt had been used, boil this dirt then drean the water of f and wimmer this water down to brine. Of course they had to be very saving with this precious "seasoning". "hen the medecine gave out they learned to go to nature for many remedies.

Mary Marlyn Watkins Interviewed. 1. Records in Chancery Clerk's Office

Revolutionary War No report Covington Co.

War of 1812 " "

Mexican War " "

War Between the States

Miss. Herald, Collins Miss, Nov. 17, 1911
Chancery Clerk's Office.

Spanish American
None to be found in Files

World War
Jackson Daily News, Jan, 28, 1919
Interviews, Eldry Flynt. Collins Miss.
" Berlin D.Bryant " "
" Walter Magee Westville Miss.
" With many others and relatives of same.
Record of Chancery Clerk's Office.
Interviews, Mrs. J.Q. Bass
Clarion Ledger Jan. 28, 1919
Adjutant Generals Office, Jackson Miss.

Incomplete letter needed - but wait for conference to be held for definite outline. S.L. 8/24 L.S.

Sheet # 1

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5

COVINGTON COUNTY
Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvassers

JUNE 5, 1936

" EFFECT OF THE WARS ON MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

1. Civil War.

When the call to arms was sounded every man, who was old enough went immediately to the battle field. There was scarcely a home but had one or more sons or a husband at the front, while the wives and the mothers remained at home, trying to perserve their homes and send clothing and food supplies to the battle field. During the third year of the war , it had become the duty of the wives and mothers to renew the clothes by carding and spinning and weaving the cotton into cloth. This was a long tedious process, as there was no machinery and everything was made by hand. Only the indomnitable will and courage of these pioneer women could have put such a program across. The children were denied even the necessities of life as the Federal Army crashing through the South destroyed the fields of corn, burned the homes, stole the stock, and destroyed everything which might serve as means of supply for the Confederate Army.

2. World War.

During the World War, as was the case in the Civil war, the men, women and children, who remained at home contributed their bit to the winning of the world for Democracy.

Mary Gladys Walters

1-Information received from Mrs. C.A. Leggett.

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5 — COVINGTON COUNTY
JUNE 5, 1936 — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

" EFFECT OF THE WARS ON MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

2. World War.(Cont.)

The Red Cross of Covington County was very active in helping the boys in France. A sewing room, a knitting room and a room where bandages and dressings were made were immediately established. Here the women made bed linens, knitted sweaters, socks and caps. They also sent four hundred Christmas boxes to the boys in France. In addition to this $837.70 was sent one time and even the children joined the Red Cross at 25¢ a piece. All the Red Cross classes had a large attendance and quite a few of the county ladies received a Red Cross Service Medal as a reward for their service in the Red Cross. The U.D.C. established the first sewing room in the County and also took care of a French orphan, whose father was killed in battle. Every month a sum of money was sent for her support. The men and women who were able bought Liberty Bonds, Postal Saving Stamps and donated cash Subscribtions in their effort to do their bit.

Mary Gladys Walters

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5 — COVINGTON COUNTY
JUNE 5, 1936 — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

"EFFECT OF THE WARS ON MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN"

2. World War (Cont.)

The American Red Cross is the only volunteer Society in the United States, which Government has authorized to render aid to our Land and Naval Forces in time of war. During the World War, the children worked to help our boys as well as the adults and in most of the schools of the County a Junior Red Cross was organized. In November 1917 the following work was done by the Red Cross of the County:

1. Williamsburg- 46 pr. of socks, 2 pr. pajamas, 15 bed sheets, 4 H.C. shirts, 10 bed shirts, 25 towels, and 100.Y. sheets.

2. Salem- 6 pr. socks, 7 pajamas, 1 bed sock, 6 shoulder warps, 20 hospital shirts, 10 arpons, 20 chemise, and 10 C.Y. sheets.

3. Ora- 2 sweaters, 12 pr. socks, 2 pr. wristlets, 12 pr. pajamas, 20 pr. pillow cases, 4 wash cloths, 20 chemise and 10 C.Y. sheets.

4- Sanford- 34 sweaters, 11 pr. socks, 5 wristlets, 1 muffer, 2 helments, 11 pajamas, 8 pr. bed socks, 17 wash cloths, 5 arpons, 10 chemise 10 C.Y. sheets, and 17 towels.

5- Seminary- 23 sweaters, 40 pr. socks, 12 wristlets, 2 muffers, 16 pajamas, 11 shoulder wraps, 1o helpless shirts, 10 wash cloths, 5 arpons, 26 chemise, 10 C.Y. shirts, 10 boxes of clothes for the Belgians and 37 towels.

6- Calhoun-24 pr. socks, 13 pajamas, 9 H.C. shirts, 10 chemise, 10 C.Y. sheets, 12 towels, and 1 box of clothing for the Belgians.

Mary Gladys Walters

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

SUPPLEMENT TO ASSIGNMENT # 5 — COVINGTON COUNTY
JUNE 5, 1936 — Viola Flynt- & Dona Broom-Canvassers

" EFFECT OF THE WARS ON MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN "

2. World War (Cont.)

7- Currie Creek- 1 sweater, 12 pr socks and 4 chemise.

8- Collins- 72 sweaters, 285 pr socks, 23 wristlets, 14 muffers, 10 helments, 3 water bottle covers, 6 sponges, 106 pr. pajamas, 32 Nightengales, 3 pr. bed socks, 4 H.V. sheets, 93 was clothe, 76 bed shirts, 30 bed jackets, 15 convalescent robes, 40 pillow cases, 80 sheets, 30 gun shot packs, 20 comfort kits, 30 arpons, 20 chemise, 20 C.V. sheets, 4454 surgical dressings and 99 towels.

The Junior Red Cross aided in various ways. On one ocasion they sold peanuts, giving the money to the Red Cross. They sent a number of sweaters to the older pupils and baby garments to the Belgians. The best of their work was their assistance in the World War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps drives. The boys helped by organizing a Hi Y Club. The dues going into the Red Cross treasury. Besides Cash Subscriptions, Liberty Bonds, and Saving Stamps, the Eastern Star of the County adopted a Belgian war Orphan and furnished means for its support during the war.

The World Saving Society at Cold Springs, Covington County was organized by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wood. Meetings were held a week and War Saving Stamps were brought by members of the society to help carry on the World War.

Mary Gladys Watkins

2. Information received from Mrs. C.A. Legget and Mrs. J. B. Rawls

Incomplete- Letter needed, but mailed for conference to be held for definate outline, S.L. 8/26

H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

ASSIGNMENT # 5 — "W A R S" — COVINGTON COUNTY
May 15, 1936 — (a) World War, — Viola Flynt -Canvasser, Dona Broom - Canvasser

5

SERGEANT ROSCOE H. BASS

To spend almost three months in the front line trenches in France against the Huns; to be gassed with every known variety of posion and wounded by machine gun fire; to be blind 38 days from the effects of the gas; to be awarded the Croix de Guerre with a palm, and to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor,- these are only a few of the many experiences of Sergeant Roscoe H. Bass, of Collins, since his enlistment May 4,1917, in the Marine Corps at New Orleans, together with sixteen pals, three of whom came back to tell the story.

Sergeant Bass and his brother, Private W.A. Bass, also of the Marine Corps, himself wounded ten times, were in Jackson recently visiting their brother, J.C. Bass, North Congress street. They left Sunday a week ago. Sergeant Bass reporting to Washington for several regimental and battalion decorations and W.A. going to Brooklyn Nabal Hospital to join other Marine casuals for treatment. Several wounds in Private Bass' leg have not healed completely. Sergeant Bass will take the vocational training offered by the government to wounded soldiers, marines and sailors and it is likely that his brother will also.

Sergeant Bass' saddest experience was not the battefields of France although he took messages froth from the lips of dying "buddies" and buried them, saw soldiers crazed from shellshock.

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 5 | "W A R S" | Covington County
May 15, 1936 | (a) World War Con'td | Viola Flynt & Dona Broom -Canvassers

SERGEANT ROSCOE H. BASS (Cont.)

and similar happenings. His saddest experience was in South Mississippi recently when he told the mother of one of his pals, whom he saw killed in action, of his death. The casualty list reported the lad "missing in action" and his mother held out some hope of his return until Sergeant Bass told of having buried him on the battlefield. During a bombardment a German shell tore the upper part of his body away. Sergeant Bass had persuaded the mother of the boy to let him enlist.

Enlisted in May - It was in May, 1917, that Sergeant Bass decided to go to war, so he enlisted at New Orleans, was sent to Paris Island, N.C. for training, and later to Quantica,Va., where for six months he learned the new warfare. Then he went overseas a member of the famous Sixth Regiment of Marines, which distinguished itself whenever the Huns started anything. On March 6, 1918- the day is a red letter day in his life- the Collins Marine entered the trenches, along with many others, to do or to die.

Sergeant Bass says he was lucky, if ever a member of the "Mule Corps" was lucky, for the antics of the warmad Huns never bothered him until June 14,1918- another date he remembers without referring to notes-when he was wounded in the right leg by machine gun fire and lost consciousness by inhaling every sort of German gas used,- mustard, sneeze, tear and other gases. The result of his stay in France was in hospitals.

Mary Gladys Walters

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 5 | "W A R S" (a) World War Con'td | COVINGTON COUNTY Viola Flynt & Dona Broom -Canvassers
May 15, 1936

SERGEANT ROSCOE H. BASS (Cont.)

During those three months Sergeant Bass spent in the trenches "going over the top" got to be a habit with him and his fellow-marines. He seldom got newspapers, and when he did they were usually about two-months old. Airplanes dropped the Paris edition of the New York Herald into his trench on several occasions and the enemy was forgotten while a lively scramble ensued for the precious sheets. Several of the hardest engagements Sergeant Bass experienced were over the possession of two-month-old newspapers from the States.

"I don't know whether it is proper to refer to it or not, but the fact remains that I went two months without a bath while in trenches, and was on intimate terms with several families of cooties, or seam squirrels", as they are sometimes called," said Sergeant Bass in discussing life in the trenches.

Liked Horse Flesh- " I have been four days without food during the firecest part of battle, and learned to enjoy horse and mule flesh when the Hun bombardments prevented our supplies from being brought up. I was fortunate enough to be among the 1,200 picked marines who were matched against the noted Prussian Guards, the Kaiser's best trained soldiers. They knew a lot about fighting but our fellows taught them a few more tricks of the trade.

Mary Gladys Walters

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 5 — "W A R S" — COVINGTON COUNTY
May 15, 1936 — (a) World War - Cont'd — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

SERGEANT ROSCOE H. BASS (Cont.)

"I was in the Second Division, of which our regiment-the Sixth Marines, and the Seventh Marines, formed a part. Our casualties were 10 per cent of the whole. Replacements were continually being sent up to fill our ranks. Out of seventeen of us follows to go over together three are back to tell the tale. We were in the Verdun engagement, in several skirmishes along the Toul sector and at Chateau Thierry in a lot of scraps."

"I sure must have had a good angel watching after me, because I was in the trenches almost three months before the Heinies got me. They had been saving up on me, I believe, because I got enough gas in my eyes to blind me for 33 days, and enough in my lungs to require me to take physical exercise for sometime to come to get rid of its effects. I weighed 162 pounds stripped when I went into action and 113 when the hospital folk weighed me on discharge. I now weigh 148, thanks to some mighty good treatment. Oh, man, that gas is the worst weapon of war, I firmly believe. My wound didn't trouble me much, but the gas sure did."

Wears French Decoration - Sergeant Bass wouldn't say much about his decorations. He wore the Croix de Guerre, with a palm, which denotes nine citations, while the wearers of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which Sergeant Bass will receive when he gets to Washington, are a few. Several regimental and battalion decorations must await his arrival in Washington also.

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 5 — "W A R S" — COVINGTON COUNTY
May 15, 1936 — (a) World War-Cont'd — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom -Canvassers

SERGEANT ROSCOE H. BASS (Cont.)

While not boastful in the least of his own contribuations toward "making the World safe for Democracy," Sergeant Bass is high in his praise of the work of the Marine Corps. " Those boys went over to fight," he said and believe me, they did fight, They played a prominent part in taking the germ out of Germany."

It was December 26, 1918, before Sergeant Bass discharged from a hospital in France and January 6, 1919 when he landed on this side aboard the battleship North Carolina, with 590 casuals, most of them marines.

Sergeant Bass is still in the service and expects to be for some time to come. He has several more pounds of flesh to gain back and he must be under the care of the medical corps for a while. Perhaps he will return to Mississippi, then to resume his peace-time occupation and forget all of war's horrors except the Huns, the memory of whom he will retain for life-time and pass along to as many others as possible.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Newspaper clipping taken from Jackson Daily News.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5

COVINGTON COUNTY

MAY 15, 1936. "WARS"

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvassers

(a) World War-Cont'd

PRIVATE Wm. A. BASS:

Private Bass volunteered in New Orleans, May 24, 1917, as a member of the 76th Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. Marines. He left Hoboken, September 4th., and landed at St. Niaziere, which is near the middle coast of France. There was not much doing for the Americans for the first few months and they got a little tired of the routine of army life. However, in the first part of 1918 things looked a little brighter for these young Americans who had gone over to do some real fighting, and they looked forward eagerly to the time when they would be turned aloose to do the part of soldiers. It was in March of 1918, when the Germans had launched a terrific drive in the Champaign that the French realized that if they held them back it would be necessary for them to have relief at Verdun. It was here that Private Bass saw his first warfare; they held the section entrusted to them, and while the fighting was not fierce, he took part in a number of raiding expeditions and even at this early stage convinced the Germans that the American dollar chasers were also good soldiers.

The first hard fighting that Private Bass and his company experienced was at Chateau Thierry in June, and what happened there in a general way, and the record made by the American soldiers, is known throughout the world. Private Bass states that his company went into action there on the morning of the fourth of June, and that at their point drove the Germans back a mile and a quarter, but in doing so half of the members of his company were killed or wounded. Men were taken from the first replacement batallion with which to fill the gap, and

Mary Gladys Walters

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5

COVINGTON COUNTY

May 15, 1936. "WARS"

VIOLA FLYNT &
Dona Broom - Canvassers

(a) World War-Cont'd

remained at this point until the 18th of June.

From Chateau Thierry they were sent to Soissons, where they stayed until the 15th of July and again went into action. For three days and nights they fought without sleep and with little to eat, before the Germans finally began to yield. It was on the third day of this battle that Private Bass was wounded, being shot in the arm and leg, necessitating a stay in the hospital of three weeks. As quickly as possible he got back into line, and on the 18th of October, 1918, was again sent to Verdun. Here an eight day fight took place, which was one of the most terrific of the entire war; day and night the cannons roared; inch by inch the ground was contested; it was soldiers of generations of training opposed by soldiers of youth, energy, determination and braver, and youth and fearlessness won.

Here Private Bass was again wounded; this time in the hip which necessitated the removal of four inches of the bone. He remained in the hospital until the armistic was signed; there being no more fighting in sight he asked for sick leave and permission to come home, which was readily granted, arriving at Hoboken on the 22nd of January, and he took the shortest possible route and the fastest train for the little town of Collins, where there awaited him words of commendation which mean more to him than the words of the French General who pinned upon his coat the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor.

Private Bass is a boyish looking fellow, with an open honest face, and clear eyes. He looks straight at you when he talks and while there is none of the braggidocio about him, a second look at his honest

Mary Gladys Walters

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5

MAY 15, 1936.

"W A R S"

(a) World War - Cont'd

COVINGTON COUNTY

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvassers

countenance convinces you that he knows no such words as fear or fail.

While here he inquired about Wiley Potter, Jr., son of Judge W. H. Potter who was with his company at first but whom he did not see after the battle of Soissons, he was afraid that he also had paid the supreme sacrifice, and was delighted to hear from his family that word had been received from him since the armistice and that he is now with the army of occupation.

Between trains Private Bass was with his brother, J. C. Bass, on North Crogress Street.

Mary Gladys Waltus

Newspaper clipping taken from Daily Clarion Ledger. January 28, 1919.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5

MAY 15, 1936.

(a) World War - Cont'd

COVINGTON COUNTY

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom - Canvassers

"W A R S"

INTERVIEW WITH ELDRY FLYNT:

Enlisted at Collins, October 3, 1917, going to Camp Pike, Arkansas, and remaining six months. Here they got their first principals of soldiery. They drilled each day for six hours, spent three hours cleaning up the camp in order to finish the schedule of the days work. From Camp Pike he was sent to Camp Beauregard, remaining ten months for drilling. Here the companies were made up, he being placed in Co. G. From Camp Beauregard he went to 114th Ammunition Supply Train, remaining here one month, after which he was sent t New York with the 39th Division. Leaving New York on Platts-burg Ship, this trip requiring twelve days, there were thirty five thousand soldiers on the ship. While aboard they were served two meals a day. During the trip over quite a number of the men became violently seasick. During the day the soldiers were allowed to go on deck and smoke but at night they were required to remain inside the ship and could not smoke or strike matches. While going over a large number contracted 'flu' and died. At the conclusion of the voyage they landed at Breast France, here they expected to see a large camp and to have plenty to eat. They unloaded, hiking four miles to an old grain field, remaining there three weeks. While here they had irish potatoes, bread and bacon. From this field they went to Pleland, Logrand France, remaining here several months. It was here that Mr. Flynt became Assistant Truck Driver, hauling supplies to camp. For six hours each day the men were required to study ammu-

Mary Gladys Waltus

nition, this continued for six weeks, after which they were fully equipped and ready for the front ranks. Just at this time the Armistic was signed and the Regiment was sent immediately to St Nazaire. Here they remained four days, with no food. Finally they were given a box of crackers and a can of tomatoes. After remaining two weeks at this place, they were ordered to go home, and as many as could got in the coaches, some having to ride on top. When they came to a tunnel, those on the top had to get down and walk. Monash was the ship on which they returned to New York, the trip requiring nine days. From New York they were sent to New Jersey, remaining here for one week, with plenty to eat and nothing to do. Finally they were sent to Camp Taylor, Ky,, remained here a few days and were ordered home.

INTERVIEW WITH WALTER UPTON:

Mr. Upton was in Co. 309-78 D. He was sent from Collins to Camp Shelby, remaining in Camp there three months and was sent to Camp Mills for a few days. From Camp Mills he was sent to England. It required sixteen days and nights to make the voyage. The boat was heavily guarded with battle ships, sub-marines and airplane followers. After a few days spent in England the Co. was rushed to France to Rest Camp, then to Preperation Camp. "While on my way to Preperation Camp we side tracked for the trains that were carrying the wounded to the hospital. It seemed that we stayed for hours and let hundreds of trains pass. It was a horrible sight to see how many men were so badly wounded. We were in the war zone when we reached the Preperation Camp. Fighting ceased on Monday and on

Mary Gladys Watkins

Wednesday I would have gone to battle. I had three brothers in the war, one died in Liverpool England and the other three lived to come home and tell the tail".

INTERVIEW WITH ALLEN PORTER SPEED:

Enlisted May 1, 1918, as a private in the Medical Corpse. Mr. Speed was engaged in four active battles, St Michiel Offensive September 12, 1918; Meuse Argonne Offensive, September 16th to October 1, 1918; Champhane Offensive October 2nd to October 9th 1918; Meuse Argonne Offensive, November 9th through 11th 1918. He was decorated with one gold medal badge and was discharged June 4th 1918.

INTERVIEW WITH DENNIE YATES:

Private, Class One, Co. 367 P. W. E. Mr. Yates enlisted July 14th 1918, was sent to Camp Shelby, remaining six weeks and was sent across with fourteen ship loads of boys. "It was an old English Cattle Boat, named City Exteer, and it required eighteen days to cross. We landed in Manchester England and was sent to Camp Windledown England for three days. The most exciting thing that happened on the voyage was when the ship was torpetoed. We were all given one life belt. The officers of the boat were greatly excited and orders were given to lower the life boats, however, no dammage was done and we landed in Lahavre France. Here the 85th Regiment was divided and one Division was held for reserve in case of gun fire". Mr. Yates was never in actual battle and was sent back to U. S. in August. When they got in sight of New York they all yelled, "We are bakk to Gods Country, and it is Home

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COVINGTON COUNTY

Viola Flynt &
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"W A R S"
(a) World War Cont'd

Sweet Home to us". I was discharged September 6th 1919.

INTERVIEW WITH TOM YATES:

Private, First Class, Co. H. 150 Inf. 13th Division. Mr. Yates enlisted August 1917, was sent to Camp Shelby, remaining six weeks and was sent to Liverpool England. Here he remained ten days and was then ordered to Lamond France. After landing in France they went to Rifle Range, from January to July 1918. After July 1918 he was on guard duty, in what was known as the Forwarding Camp. "The most exciting thing I saw were the trains carrying the wounded. This was a horrible sight. The ones least hurt hollowed out and told us at the Station, 'We have got ours, go on up and get yours'".

INTERVIEW WITH DONNIE L. LITTLE:

Private, Co. E. 113th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 1, 1918. Battles engaged in, Defense of Sentor Sector Alsace Front, July 25th 1918 to September 23, 1918. Was discharged July 27th 1919.

INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM C. FLYNT-SGT.

Enlisted May 10th 1917, Co. 19 F. A. Battles engaged in, St. Die, September 12th to 16th 1918; St Michiel Drive, August 4th to 27th 1918; Ponnenelle September 17th to November 11th 1918. Entitled to bar and one star for bravery. Discharged July 22nd, 1919.

INTERVIEW WITH GROVER L. UPTON:

Private, Co. A. 304 Ammunition Train. Enlisted May 15th 1918. Battles engaged in Meuse Argonne Offensive, September 26th to September 30th; Grande Montagree, October 18th to October 26th;

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"W A R S" (a) World War Cont'd

INTERVIEW WITH GROVER L. UPTON (Cont.)

Tryon Sector Defense October 28th to November 11th. Discharged May 30, 1919.

INTERVIEW WITH RAY ROBERTSON: H. V. 16th Inf.

Enlisted May 5th 1919. Battles engaged in St. Mihiel September 12th to September 26th. Argonne, September 26th to November 11th 1919. Bronze Lapel Button issued for victory. Medal with one star for bravery.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN G. FLYNT. Rank Corporal - Battery A. 7th FA.

Enlisted May 7th 1917, sent to Camp Shelby, from there to England and then to France. Battles engaged in Cantigeny France, May 1st, to the 18th 1918. Tane Sector January 1st to March 15th1918. He was wounded in the right shoulder, the right leg, the left thigh and left knee. He sailed from France, and arrived in the U.S.A. April 17, 1918

INTERVIEW WITH FRED LOWRY.

Mr. Lowry enlisted July 18, 1917, as a private in company 381, sent to Camp Shelby, remaining there three months and from here to Camp Mills New York. He sailed from New York on the old freighter very badly equipped. "We slept in our life belts and our ship was heavily guarded. Before we got across we saw a German Submarine, and we fired on it, never knowing whether we struck it. We landed in England after twenty-one days on the water. From England we were sent to Brest France, then on to Le Mans France, remaining here six weeks. While here we were out of food for three

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"W A RS" (a) World War - Cont'd

INTERVIEW WITH FRED LOWRY (Cont.)

days and just as we were lining up for supper a German Aeropland came over dropped a bomb destroying our supper, killing two cooks, two capees, and two horses. The worst thing I saw while in France were the train loads of soldiers being brought in wounded and torn almost to pieces from the battle feild. Armistic was signed Nov. 11, and I had just got orders to go into battle that night at twelve. After Armistic was signed I was put in army occupation, being sent to Koblenz Germany on guad duty. Here I remaind two months and was Mozekernt Germany also on guard duty. I returned home on a boat named Washington and was discharged Oct. 19, 1919.

INTERVIEW WITH J.T.Holloway.

Mr. Holloway entered the army Oct. 3, 1917 at Collins, Miss. going from here to Camp Pike Ark., then to Camp Beauguard La., being assigned to Company G. 155 Inf, 39 Division. From Camp Beauguard he was sent to Camp Merritt where he received a hair cut and a pair of Hob nail shoes. From here sailed for France, remained nine days on water and landed at Brest France. " I spent a few days at French Camp and from there to Lorient France, marching from there to some small villages. It was at this time that our division was brokened up. I went to St. Etienn France as a casuality on Oct. 4, 1918. I spent several days here, but was handed traveling orders to Nevers France Nov. 20, 1918 and was assigned postal Express service at A.P.O. # 708, Nevers France. Here I remained until the war was over with a good job and plenty to eat." I finally received orders to go home

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"W A R S" (a) World War - Cont'd

INTERVIEW WITH J. T. Holloway (Cont.)

Mar 15, 1919 and headed St. Agnon as a Casual, Here I spent several days going to Marseilles France, where I sailed for U.S.A. I was fourteen days on water landed at Camp Mills New Jersey and was given my discharged on June 12,1919 at Mitchell Field Long Island.

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLIE CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell enlisted Oct. 4, 1917 as a Private, Co.172 was sent to Camp Pike Ark, from there to Camp Merritt New Jersey and sailed with nine boats of boys. " The boat I went over on was an old German One named Navadia. This was heavily guarded with battle ships. We landed at Liverpool England, from there being sent to Winchester England to camp for three days, from here to Hampton England, across the English and landed in France where immediately we were sent to the front. We fought two days and nights during one battle and the second night three of the boys slept on one blanket with shells falling thick around them. I had a buddy by the name of John Bruster, who was reported missing. On looking around I found him not forty yards from me blown to pieces from the waist up. I identified him by his boots. I received a scrapnel wound but only wnet to the first aid station in the doughout. When we heard gas bombs coming we could tell the way they whizzed when it was about time for them to explode and we would rush into our gas mask. One day one brust on the bank of the trench I was in. I was badly burned and forced to remain

~~Mary Gladys~~ Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

MAY 15, 1936. "W A R S" (a) World War - Cont'd. — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLIE CAMPBELL (Cont'd)

in the hospital for sometime. After the Armistic I was sent to Antwerp Belgium and from there to Germany. I had thirteen box cars of prisoners to be sent to Germany and I had to do guard duty. I remained there several months and was returned to Brest France, then to Winchester for supplies. From there we sailed for home, landing in New York. I was discharged November 15, 1919." Mr. Campbell has a bar and one star for bravery. "While on our way to England about twenty of our boys died on the boat. They were wrapped in canvas, then in the American Flag, a simple service said for all and the bodies were placed on a shoot, one after the other and pushed into the water. After every battle the dead soldiers were piled up, trenches were dug and the soldiers buried in this crude way.

INTERVIEW WITH BERLIN D. BRYANT:

Berlin D. Bryant has an interesting World War Record for Covington County, in that he was the first from the county to go overseas and the last to return.

Entered November 21, 1916, stationed Ft Ringold, Texas, when war was declared, with Co. B. 28th Infantry. The morning news was received that war was declared Battery A of 5th Field Artilery went into position and fired thirteen vollies. We stood muster roll call 30th of May, boarded trucks and left for McAllen, Texas. Left McAllen, Texas, where the regiment was mobilized, and boarded the train 3rd day of June, in route to Hoboken, N. J. On arrival was loaded, under cover of darkness, on transport Antillis. After

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MAY 15, 1936. "W A R S" (A) World War -Cont'd. — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

being loaded, the ship was toed out one mile at sea, beyond the Statue of Liberty, anchor was lowered and stayed there three days. On the night of June 13th 1917 the first convoy of ships carrying 16, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantries, 5th and 6th Regiment of Marines, sailed for France. We were escorted by American submarine chasers and destroyers until we we e met by the British Fleet, who escorted us on to France. Landed at St Nazaire, France, June 26th 1917. Unloaded and hiked to camp, three miles from the city. Middle of Julyn1917, boarded French troop train for the traning sector, on the toul front. Stationed in small town called Treveray. After sufficient training we we e moved to the Alsaice Loraine front, where we made out first engagement, suffering a casualty list of twenty, three killed, five wounded, twelve taken prisoner. The three men who were killed were bur ied on that front, in one grave, where the French government erected a monument at its head in honor of the first Americans killed on French soil. After that engagement I was transferred to Medical Department, disqualified for line service account German mumps, to Field Hospital #3, the duty of which was to operate a Triage Hospital, being located in third line trench, receiving all patients, rendering necessary first aid, giving tetmas, and evacuating to Base Hospitals. I participated in nine engagements, four major and five minor. Major engagements being as follows: Montdidier-Noyon, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. On the Meuse-Argonne Offensive our hospital, consisting of eighty three

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"W A R S"
(a) World War - Cont'd

men, including officers, handled 6,666 patients in ten days, having only twenty to die in the hospital. Two days of that time we couldn't enter any patients, for the reason we were being shelled by German Artillery. One high explosive shell made a direct hit on the operating room, destroying everything in it, but only one person was wounded, she being one of the famous McAlister twin sisters, serving with the Salvation Army. Regardless of wound in hip she continued in service two days an nights before giving up to be sent to a Base Hospital. This battle marked the turning point of the war. Our next orders were to advance, by truck, as fast as possible in persuit of the enemy. After riding for two days and nights, eating when we could, we stopped in what was the little town of Nowart, where filth reigned supreme, having been made so by the hasty retreat of the Germans. Horses and men were found dead on the streets. In this little town is where we were when the "Happy Medium" was reached on the 11th month, 11th day and the 11th hour of 1918. Artillery was constant in action until this time when it became as silent as the dead. We moved from Newart to Verdun, where we were billited in old French Barracks, where nothing was left but concrete floor and shattered walls. We made our beds with two OD blankets on the concrete floor, one on top and one on the bottom. Leaving there on the march for the Rhine River, traveling by day and camping at night, sleeping on the ground. We camped one night at the place famously known as "Dead Mans Hill". The sky was overshadowed with clouds the next morning and

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

MAY 15, 1936. — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

"W A R S"
(a) World War - Cont'd

the scenery of our camp resembled a semitary, for during the night a six inch snow had fallen and covered us. On continuing our march to the Rhine, we reached Cobelentz, Germany on December 4th 1918. Crossed the Rhine at high noon, going to Dernbach, Germany, took possession of a catholic hospital, then operated a Divisional Hospital until June 19th 1919, when we were ordered to brake camp, repair to the line of the Neutral Zone, where we stood guard awaiting for peace to be officially signed, as it was on the 21st day of June 1919. Peace being signed, we returned to our former quarters and WISHED WE COULD COME HOME. Until August, when we finally launched out in the long trend back to USA., arriving at Brest, France, where we were put through disinfection, or delousing plant, before boarding ship. We sailed from Brest, France 22nd day of August 1919, arrived at Hoboken, N. J., September 4th 1919. We paraded New York City September 10th, fully equipped for war, which was the only Division to stage such a parade in USA. Then we proceeded by truck to Washington, D. C., where we paraded again as in New York. From there we went to Camp Meade, Md., where duration of war men and draftees were discharged. The remainder were all regular Army Men and we were sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. Te n days after we arrived at Camp Taylor we were ordered on strike duty at Charleston, W. Va. After twenty one days on this strike duty, we returned to Camp Taylor, where I transferred to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Hospital duty. After completing three years, two months and three days, applied for discharge to re-inlist. Was accepted and served

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Sheet #20

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5

COVINGTON COUNTY

MAY 15, 1936.

Viola Flynt &
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"W A R S"
(a) World War - Cont'd

three years in Hawaiian Island, receiving final discharge January 23, 1923, in Ft McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., thereby writing "FINIS" to my Army experience.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Sheet # 21

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvasser

May 15, 1936.

"W A R S"
(b) Spanish American War

INTERVIEW WITH MR. A. A. CALHOUN:

Mr. Calhoun enlisted for service May 11th 1898, at Mobile, to serve as long as was last. He was trained while here, getting ready to fight. He went from Mobile to Miami, Fla., staying there one and one-half months. Here he cleaned up the swamps, as there was no city there at that time. He also did general camp duty, drilled ect. From here he went to Jacksonville, Fla., and staid three months, then went to Montgomery, Ala,, staying there only a short time and was given a discharge on the 31st day of October 1898. He received no wounds.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WALTER L. MAGEE:

Know ye, that Walter L. Magee Private of Company E of the Third Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers who was enrolled on the Eighth day of July One Thousand Eight hundred and ninety eight to werve Two years or during the war, is hereby Discharged from service of the United States by reason of Muster out of Regement.

No objection to his Reenlistment is known to exist the said Walter L. Magee was born in Westville in the State of Mississippi, and when enrolled was 23 years of age, 6 feet ¾ inches high dark complection, blue eyes, black hair and by occupation farmer.

Given at Albany Ga., this 17th day of March,1899.

RSS. HITTER
CAPT. 3 MISS. VOLS
COMMANDING THE COMPANY.

Countersigned

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 5

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvasser

May 15, 1936

"W A R S"
(b) Spanish American War

INTERVIEW WITH MR. Walter L. Magee (Cont.)

Countersigned
Douglas Settle
1st Lt. 10th U. S. Inf.
Mustering Officer.

MILITARY RECORD

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER — NO
DISTINGUISED SERVICE — NONE

Battles, engagements, skirmished expeditions.

Served during Spanish American War 1898. Wounds received in

Service None Remarks ---------- Service Honest and faithful.

R.S. Butter
CAPT. 5 MISS VOLS
COMMANDING COMP. E

Filed for record June 14,1909 and recorded June 21,1909.

R.NORWOOD
Clerk.

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

MAY 15, 1936 "W A R S" — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

(c) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, Cont'd.

INTERVIEW WITH J. L. Geiger:

Mr. Geiger volunteered for service in 1862, enlisting in Leggett Company from Old Williamsburg. From here he was sent to Quitman, Miss., for two months training, the to Guntown. He was in his first battle at Corinth. From here the company went to Oxford where the yankees held a large amount of whiskey, which was captured and poured out. From Oxford they went to Snider Bluff, then to Vicksburg, where they were engaged in battle forty seven days. "It was here that we suffered many hardships, going without food for days at a time. It was here that General

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 5 — Covington County, Viola Flynt & Dona Broom, Canvassers

May 15, 1936

"WAR" (c) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES? Cont'd.

INTERVIEW WITH J. L. GEIGER (Cont.)

Grant captured the Island finally shaking hands with General Pemberton. During our stay at this place we had five thousand head of cattle to use for food, but the enemy captured these, leaving us with nothing but mule and dog meat. One day I was baout to strave for food. I tried to catch a little white dog, but he ran into a big hole and got away from me. After the battle of Vicksburg we were sent to Meridian and then home on parole. Several weeks later we were called back into service going to Ala. We had a terrible battle at Harrisburg and from we were sent to Atlanta Ga. From Atlanta we were sent to Franklin Tenn, then to Nashville, returned to Miss. at Love Joy Station, surrended at Fort Blakely then were discharged at Big Black BRiver." Mr. Geiger remained four years in service engaged in many active battles, but was never wounded. On Sunday afternoon on April 4 at 4 O'Clock they fought the last battle and their oat was that they would not take up arms against the United States Again. When peace was declared they laid down their guns and everything pertaining to war.

INTERVIEW WITH J. L. Gray:

Mr. Gray volunteered for service in 1861, going from Lawrence county in company with Moss Stringer and William Sheppard. They went to Jackson, Miss., to enlist planning to go to Virginia

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

May 15, 1936. "WARS" — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvasser

J. W. Gray - Cont'd.

from there, but due to the fact that they were only fifteen years of age they were held in Jackson six months for training, belonging to the Field Artillery. They went from Jackson to Camp Parker, seventeen miles north of Vicksburg. Here they entered into regular field training. After many months spent here they were transferred to Louisiana, and from there to Port Hudson. It was here that General Banks beseiged Port Hudson, surrendering on the 8th day of July 1861. Mr. Gray was next under the command of General Forrest, remaining seventeen months for special training, then ordered to General Mobly for six months. The first important battle was the battle of Harrisburg. Brices Crossroad was the second inportant battle. General Forrest had five thousand and seven hundred soldiers, some very poorly equipped with arms. The Federal General had sixteen thousand troops. They got nine thousand prisoners, three hundred wagons loaded with supplies, thirty six pieces of artillery and a large number of horses and cattle. At the battle of Fort Blately the soldiers fought fifteen minutes with their hands, not taking time to use their guns. One morning Mr. Gray was on guard, due to a heavy rain, the enemy approached him and shot off part of Mr. Gray's forehead. Ridding a very swift horse he started in after him, killing the enemy with one shot. Hardly had this been accomplished when he came into contact with one hundred and fifty enemies all hid in the bushes. Mr. Gray's company was later captured at Fort Blately, carried to Ship Island and put into prison. They remained here a long time; having negros to guard them. Finally released they left

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

May 15, 1936. "W A R S" — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvasse

(c) War Between the States, Contd. (J. W. Gray)

for New Orleans, remained here several days and left for Vicksburg. On reaching here, they could not walk, being so exhausted from the long trip and suffering from starvation. Mr. Gray had more honors bestowed upon him then any other man in his company.

INTERVIEW WITH ALEX SULLIVAN:

Mr. Sullivan entered camp at Mt Carmel for one year and seven months, being nineteen years of age when he enlisted. He was called out by Dan and Bill McLeod and he was trained to be ready for service at any time. On the 3rd day of July, General McLeod told them that they were to have a big dinner July 4th., as they had been suffering from starvation for several days, the enemy having captured all food supplies that were started to their camp. However, on the evening of July 3rd., they received notice to get ready to fight as the enemy was approaching. During the battle Sullivan's company captured the enemy and in celebration of the victory the dinner was prepared. The war ceased and peace was declared before Mr. Sullivan engaged in another battle.

INTERVIEW WITH STEAVE HOWELL:

Mr. Howell, who is ninety two years of age, in fair health and active, served four years and six months in the civil war. He enlisted in 1861, going from the northern part of Covington county to Vicksburg, where he was stationed during the entire four and half years. Mr. Howell enlisted under Captain McGee, Lieutenant Buchannan and Major Clark. He was never trained in service for on

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #5 — COVINGTON COUNTY

May 15, 1936. "W A R S" — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

(c) WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, Cont'd. (Steave Howell)

the first day that he entered service they meet the Yankees and engaged in a two hour battle. Many were captured while those remaining were driven back across the river. In another battle later they fought one hundred thousand yankees and for forty-eight hours, the confederate troops were lying in ditches in order to protect themselves from the enemy. During this forty-eight hours they had no food, the yankees always capturing it before it could be gotten to them. When the men were able to leave the ditches, they killed mules, roasting the flesh and eating it. They had to carry pine several miles to make a fire.

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(D) MEXICAN WAR - NONE

(E) WAR OF 1812 -NONE

(F) REVOLUNTIONARY WAR - NONE.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5

MAY 15 1936. "WARS"

COVINGTON COUNTY

Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom Can'ls

Supplement #1 - WORLD WAR

The following is a account of two of Covington Counties Heroes, who were killed in action:

Lieutenant John F. McCormick was an aviator. According to a letter he was shot down by enemy shrapnel. He succeeded in landing safely between the American and German lines directly between the fire of the contending armies. It is stated that he died within three minutes after landing in No Man's Land fromthe wounds received by shrapnel bursting in the aff. The letter stated that Lieutenant McCormick's observer was taken prisoner by the Germans and the squadron had during the great battle of the Argonne forests done great work, having brought down twelve enemy planes.

Lieutenant McCormick was only 19 years of age when he enlisted at the beginning of the war, and was sent to the officers training school and then transferred to the aviation corps. He was a student of the A & M College when war was declared and with most of the other students immediately enlisted. He was the only son of the Collins citizen.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Above from Jackson Daily News Clipping.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #5 WARS - World War Supplement #1 Cont'd

COLLINS BOY FALLS IN FRANCE

A message from Adjutant General McCain from Washington to Mr. J. H. McDermit, of this city brought the sad information of the death of his son, John in France.

John McDermit was the first Collins boy to volunteer his services to his country. He belonged to the Machine Gun Battalion. The message states that he was severely wounded in action on May 22, and died on May 24th, as a result of his wounds.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Above from Records in Chancery Clerks Office

2nd copy
3/27/39

CHAPTER IX

Reconstruction

Contents

Government of County
Transportation
Farms and Plantations
Social Life
Political Adjustment
Economic Adjustment
Social Adjustment
Education and Religious Adjustment
Carpet Baggers
Agencies of Reconstruction: Freedmens Bureau,
Loyal League,
Republic Party, Ku-Klux-Klan.

Compliation
Maggie Pittman

CHAPTER IX

Reconstruction

Covington County
3-24-39

GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY.

At the close of the war, in Covington County as well as in the entire south, the government was at a very low ebb. One reason for this condition was that the officers were chosen from the few who were left at home when the ablest man had been drafted into the army. In most cases these men were not fitted to be public officials. Another reason for the poorstate of affairs was lask of funds, which had been completely exhausted. The money that had been collected for taxes had been used for military purposes and at the close of the war the treasury was empty.

This county, as did the entire state continued under Military rule after the close of the war. The Union army that had conquered the state was not with drawn but were left here to protect property and maintain order. There seemed to be great confusion throughout the state. History tells us that the south suffered more from reconstruction than from the war. That is especiallt true of this county. The county did not suffer a great deal of destruction during the war as there was no actual fighting done here and the raids missed the area. Although some lives were lost, reconstruction would have been a much simpler problem with a decent form of government. (I).

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation was very poor in this county. Railroads did not reach Covington County until forty years after the war. Wagon roads and briddle paths connected the selltements. The wagon roads were just clearing through the weeds.

(I). B.G. Blount Collins, Mississippi

In cutting these roads it was mesessary to find a shallow place to ford the creeks and rivers, there being no bridges in winter these roads were almost impassable. The majority of traveling was done by horseback.

The main raads led from Williamsburg, the county site to Ellisville. There were also the Williamsburg and Westville raad, the Raleigh and Monticello raad and the Williambug and Mount Carmel road. Today our ordinary settlement raads are much better than these main traveled roads were then. Very few mules and horses were in the county therefore the ox was the chief means of drawing the heavy carts and wagons. It took about three weeks for a trip to be made from the countysite to Mobile a distance of some one hundred and fifty miles, as a good ox team could seldom make over twenty mides per day. Inns were few and scattering so in most cases the traveler was compelled to camp at night in his bow-frame-wagon or sleep under the trees. There wer no buggies or hacks prior to 1870. Among thefirst were owned by J.T. Duckworth and B.F. Speed. There not being a navigable river in the county, heavy hauling was a grave problem and retarded reconstruction. The farm produce was all used at Home during the reconstruction days with the exception of a very little cotton which was hauled to Mobile. (I).

FARM AND PLANTITATIONS INCOUNTY.

Farms and plantations were certainly in a dilapidated conditaan due to the fact that the men and boys who were able to work had been gone to war for four years and the farms had been left entirely in charge of the woman and what few negro slaves whoremained faithful to them. The Sherman and Sheridan Raiders never reached Covington County but the deserters and Cavalry men raided the homes, stealing every valuable found in the homes robbing the corncribs, smoke-houses and

(I). Ernest Lott Collins, Mississippi

even carrying away the cows, hogs, chickens and turkeys.

It was no easy task to start raising crops., Fields were grown up in weeds, and fences were broken down, The Negroes had been freed and could no longer be forced to work. Few could be hired even for high wages, because they expected that the government which had freed them would also care for them. Moreover, although thewar had ended in April many of the men reahced home too late to plant a crop. With all these and other difficulties to face it is easy to understand why it took as much courage to rebuild that South as to fight the war.

Bravely did the menand woman face the task before them. Their courage was not broken even by a partial failure of the crops in the summer of 1865, Year by year they struggled to rebuild their homes. And their hard labor under great difficulties should be remembered as well as the brave deeds that had been done in battle fields. (I).

SOCIAL LIFE.

Social distinction was not so great in Covington County, as in the counties where rich slave owners resided. There were slave owners in this county and many well-to-do- farmers but the majority were in moderate circumstances, so there was very little visiting done as the settlements were far apart and ways of travel was slow. People were very hospitable in the early days, and company, even strangers were always welcomed. When visiting was done, usually the entire family embarked in the ox wagon on Saturday morning to visit friends and relatives, returning home on Sunday afternoon. There is not a record of any social clubs or work of any kind in the county at the close of the war. People who lived on the farms were inclined to be very social and were always glad to welcome visitors and were very kind to strangers who were traveling to and from market and seldom ever charged a board-bill (2).

(I). Sydnor-Bennett, Mississippi History, p. 202
(2). Mrs. Kidd Spell . Collins, Mississippi

POLITICAL ADJUSTMENT.

The measures of reconstruction had as a basis negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement. The enforcement of such a policy was impossible, because it would have resulted in the ruin of both races.

"The construction perio d found the negro free. His freedom was not the result of his own efforts, although in most instances it was his desire to be free. By reason of the entire absence of self- reliance hiswant of experience and his failure to understand or appreciate his changed condition, the negro after his emancipation was helpless. At this critical time the darpet -bagger invaded the South intent upon nothing but gain. At best the pathway toward better things was blocked by many difficulties. The coming of the carpet-bagger and the evil influence he gained over the negros by causing him to lose faith in his best friends, was the crowning sorrow and humiliation of the South.

The citizens of Covington County did what all of the south did during political Reconstruction. They made the best of a very bad situation. If outside influence had stayed out the situation would not have been so grave. There was not a great many slaves in the county and for the most part they were loyal to their masters. Even after the war many wanted to stay on in their old homes just as they had before they were freed. The union soldiers and the scalawags soom made their belief that their masters were not their friends and that they could do much better to be independent of them. Some were made to believe that the government would give them any forty acres ofland they watned, by buying four red sticks from the (The scalawags, who claimed to be union officers.) and driving these red sticks at each

corner of the forty that it would become his property. It can be truly said that the greatest damage done this county was by "bush whackers" or deserters and the evil influence of the scalawags and carpet-baggers over the freedom. These deserters and freedmen were without food so they ravaged the smoke houses and chicken houses of the white citizens. The old Leggett Gin was burned, believed to have been by some of these agencies. At Williamsburg there was a small riot. A negro boy was caught stealing watermelons from a white mans patch. Upon being reprimanded by the white man, the negro sassed him. The white man of course slapped him over. The union soldiers upheld the negro and a riotfollowed. At this time the citizens realized the situation was desperate and that they could cope with it only by resorting to desparate methods.

After the close of the war and as early as 1865 the county began to put forth every effort possible to reconstruct the political situation, although they were handicapped in many ways. First, taxes were far too high and the best voters were delinquent. Congress dicidd that the southern people, having been in rebellion, as they named the War Between the States, could not be trusted with their own government. Military government was set up throughout the south. Prior to this the state constitution had been revised and approved by President Johnson but when military government was set up this was anulled and the citizens of Covington County as well as through out the south were not allowed to vote. The negroses and aliens were the only voters during the first few years. After the adoption of the constitution of 1869 the citizens were still not allowed the priviledge of voting. Under the new constitution the state again entered the union which was one of the main or first steps toward a political adjustment. The

Shtire county was glad to again be back in the union. About the year 1870 the Ku-Klux Klan was organized through out the south for the protection of the southern people and Covintons County's first organization was organized at the old county seat, Williamsburg. This marked the second and most important step toward political reconstruction. The freedom as well as the aliens were soon subdued and the natives were again allowed to vote and the county took her third important step by electing C.M. Edmonson as sheriff, tax collector and assessor. They elected Evans Hall for the offices of Chancery and circuit clerk, these two offices being combin ed and known as the chancery clerk's office.. Joseph T. Duckworth was the only Justice of the peace. All three officers were among the best and most capable citizens in the cunty. This was the year of 1872 which Covington County had her first normal election since the war. This was one of the few counties in the state where the white people were in themajority over the negroes. (I).

ECOMONIC ADJUSTMENT.

With the careless and dishonest use that was being made of the states money, it is no wonder that the taxes soon began to increase greatly. The property owners were able to meet this enormous increase in taxation It was impossible to make the land produce enough to pay taxes, especially when it was so difficult to find labor. Many homes were seized by the government for taxes.

'At the close of the war Covington's only industry and means of making a livihoodwas farming, much as it is today.' But the problem pf growing cotton on a large scale wasa difficult one as most of the negro labor had drifted to other states. Transportation was another grave problem that faced the cotton growers of thid county. The roads were

(I). Frank Holloway Collins, Mississippi

very poor and the trip to the cotton markets was a long hazardous one. 'Wesson and Mobile were the nearest cotton markets, Wesson being twenty five miles and Mobile one hundred and fifty miles distant. The cotton was hauled by ox-wagon for parts of the county to these markets. The poor roads with their heavy sand beds and high hills necessitated several farmers forming a wagon caravan. In this way they could assist each other through the diffucult places.' For many years the state had been trying to build cotton mills for cloth making and making products from the seed, which up to this time had seemed so worthless that the farmers hauled them to the woods and dumpted them out as waste. Even after such factories were built in the state progress was slow for this county.

'According to the presidential plan, reconstruction should have been completed at the close of 1865, but Congress did not permit this. Under the congressional plan reconstruction closed with the admission of the state's representatives to Congress in 1870. But the white people of the South considered that reconstruction was over only when the state was again governed by native white men. In Mississippi this was not until the close of 1875.' In some ways, however, reconstruction was not completed for many years after 1875, if, in fact, it had ever been completed. When in 1875 the white people of Mississippi regained control of the government, they had to begin at the very bottom to build up the state, which had suffered in many ways while under the control of corrupt officials.(I).

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

'Leaders all over the countywere encouraging social adjustments by calling county wide meetings and inviting able speakers who were able to offer assistance in Reconstruction. Log-rollings, quiltings, house-

(I). Sydnor-Bennett Mississippi History p. 221

raisings, corn-husking and dances were the prevailing social activities. They were held mostly in the fall and winter months.' These social gatherings served a two-fold purpose that of helping a neighbor with house raising, log-rolling, corn-husking or in any way that help was needed, and also the social part of the gathering was enjoyed by all as a bountiful dinner was served at noon by the women and girls while all stayed to dance that night. The old saying "You help me and I will help you" became the watch cry.(I).

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ADJUSTMENT.

'The county put forth every effort possible to construct the Educational and Religious work in every community. The shcools were of thepoorest type, due mainly to the fact that there had never been any state or county funds for schools. There were very few trained teachers and the poorest buildings of the one-room, one-teacher type.'

It was s hard struggle to get enough money to build schools and employ good teachers. It was nesessary to begin at the bottom, for there were few shcoolshouses, few good teachers, and only the beginning of a school system. In addition, provision had to be made for the negro children as well as for the white children. The public shcool system of Mississippi, as we know it today, was created in 1870 when a law was passed providing that every county should have at least four months of shhool each year.

'About this time this county's first public school was taught in a one-room log hut by James Hill in what is not called the Rock Hill community. Before the war Covington County had an acadamy at Mt. Carmel, and one also at Zion Seminary. The schools had gotten a very low mark during the war and Zion Seminary was the only one to ever make much impovement.'

(I). Mrs. Kidd, Spell Collins, Mississippi

The towns soon managed to have fairly comfortable school buildings and some trained teachers. But for many years the country school was a one-room log house with only one teacher.

Pupils of today, with their fine modern buildings and their closed school busses to ride in, may think the boys and girls of early days would rather not have had any shhool. But you must admit that even the old country school was better than none.

When J.R. Preston was made state superintendent of education things began to improve. In 1886, acting on Preston's suggestions, the state legislature passed new school laws. Teachers were now required to take a fair examination before they could get a license to teach. Soon teachers were much better fitted for their work. Superintendent Preston must be given credit for much of the progress made by the public schools of Mississippi before 1900.(I).

'There were a few churches in the county prior to the war. Leaf River New Hope, Williamsburg, Santee and Blago being among the oldest. Soon after the war others were built.' There was not so very many preachers and they were known as circuit riders. As they had alarge area to coger sometimes services were only held once in two months. As reconstruction continued the stronger churchesscontrived to hold monthly meetings. The early buildings were crude but those built after the war were sturdy and substantial if not beautiful and many of these are still standing. The pastors salary was very small, fifty to one hundred dollars was considered a good salary and was usually paid in the fall.

'Perhaps the most important step in religious reconstruction was encouraging the trustees of the schools to elect religious teachers.'(I).

(I). Alex Newton Seminary, Mississippi

CARPET-BAGGERS.

The carpet-baggers were a class of nothern people who had come south to speculate in cotton or either in connection with the army. At the close of the war cotton was sold for an unusually high prices and the land of the impoverished people could be bought for a song. They believed they could grow cotton and handle the negro labor question successfully but failed at both efforts. Many of them returned home in disgust while some remained in the state to fill offices but in Covington County thewhites were in the majority and their own men filled the county officen. The carpet-baggers never flourished here. The renegade southerns were called Scalawags. They were untrue to the confedracy and tried very hard to put intheir dirty work but gave very little trouhbe.

Agencies Of Reconstruction

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmens Bureau grew out of thedepartment of the army that had for its duty the looking after the welfare of the negroes. After the war it was separated from the army but its high officals were army officers and it was conducted in close cooperation with the military administration. At first they merely fed and looked after destitute negroes. Some were colonized on confiscated land and some hired to northerners who were in charge of the rich lands among the Mississippi River. These plans to make the negroes self-sustaining failed and then all over the state, in Covington County and elsewhere they began to encourage the negro to return and hire to his former master but first his contract had to be signed by the Bureau in order that the negro might get his just dues. Some of their plots were irritation but just.

(I). Sydnor-Bennett Mississippi History

Soon the negroes grew tired of the Bureau, feeling that they were creating further hatred between him and his former master and the organization disbanded. (I).

LOYAL LEAGUE.

The most effective agency for massing the negroes in solid opposition to the white people and in support of the carpet-baggers reign was the organiz ation of the Loyal Leagues. These were sponsored by the Federal Government and army for the purpose of paving a way in which the south might return to the union. It merely helped instruct the negro how to vote. He believed that to vote the Republic ticket was that president Grant wanted him to do. (2).

REPUBLIC PARTY.

The republican party was org anized b y northern men in the state and a few southern Loyalists. This party undertook to identify itself with United States Government not withstanding the fact that one half the northern people were Democrats and had fought against the Confederacy.

KLU-KLUX KLAN.

'White Caps of 1873:- White Caps of 1873 were organized in the period of reconstructions, the darkest days of all of Covington County history. To disfranchise the best ablest citizens was bad enough, but the incredible scheme of granting suffrage to the half brutish blacks and thrushing them into the supreme control of civilized communities was high water mark of political insanity.' Unprincipled whie men from the north flocked into the county and exploited the ignorance of the negroes. 'The young men of the county formed a White Cap Klan to kee p the negroes down.' They dressed themselves like ghost or hob-goblins

(1). Sydnor-Bennett Mississippi History
(2). Sydnor-Bennett Mississippi History
(3). Sydnor-Bennett Mississippi History

and by mysterious performance frightened into good behavior objectionables negroes. A sheet of long white robe of somekind was warn with a terrifying device on the breast, whiel a tail while cap with a flop covered the head. They rode horses similarly covered with a sheet,and would approach in silence the person they were seeking and in silence ride around and around making musterious motions. Sometimes there was an offer to shake hands but the proffered hand would be a false one, the cold touch of which was terrifying. A favorite perfomance was to call for a drink of water and drink a whole bucket fullwhich was done by means of a rubber bag under the sheet. These yound men called themselves the Klu Klux Klan. The notion was quickly copied in othe communities. So exactly suited was it to conditions all over the south that there soon came to be Klans more or less like the original on e in all localities where conditions were intolerable. Not only negroes but objectionable carpet Baggers and other were visited. In 1871 by order of Congress the Klan was disolved. (I).

(I). John Wood Collins, Mississippi

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CHAPTER X

Out Law Days

Gang and Fued Leaders

Saloon Days

Sullivan Gang

Klu Klux Klan

Bull Doozers

Horse Thieves

compliation
4-5-39

Maggie Pittman
Covington County

OUTLAW DAYS

Gang and Feud Leaders.

It was midnight as the story runs, strange figures flitted here and yonder on the banks of the old white sand creek in Covington County. The moon half hidden in a flotilla of clouds filtered its silvery sprays among the tangled forest of Magnolia and pine. The water of old whitesand welted its banks as though frightened by thewwierd conclave, The night birds had hushed their somber carols save a longsome owl with its "hoot hoot". Strange looking men, crudely dressed, keen bowie knives hanging from their belts with cap and ball pistals strapped about them were hovering close. They were the Copeland gang burying gold and silver taken in their raid which covered several counties in South Mississippi. The story is common that the old Copeland gang, an infamous band of outlaws that infected Covinton County as well as South Mississippi Counties during the fifties, buring much silver and gold among the pines and Magnolias in this and other Counties in the section of the state. Copeland after terrorizing the county for years was finally apprehended and hanged at Augusta, Perry County before the out break of the Civil War. Old timers speak of a trail known as Copeland Briddle path leading through Covington County from northeast to southwest, entering the County probably south of the ancient village of Mt. Carmel ranging sough and west down the meandering of Whitesand Creek to Pearl River.

The story is that Copeland and his outlaws, after stealing horses and negroes, robbing people, often committing brutal murder in effecting their plans, would tie captured negroes to bare back horses and follow the trail to pearl river. These negroes and horses were then rafted to market in New Orleans. Distrusting Banks and partly because of fear of officers, much of the booty was brought back from the city and buried in these South

Mississippi Counhies, as it is believed. Oftentimes inmaking raids the gang would accumulate quite a surplus of gold and silver and this also they consigned to the Earth for safe keeping, Marking hearby trees with strange hieroplyphics inconspicuously wrought, and keeping record in a so called log book of locationnof these trees. The book was carried by Copeland himself and mysteriously lost after his capture. Capeland and his gang were desperate formoney. Scattered out in small companies they would prowl over the County and locate possible victims. Riding among the pines miles from habitation or in the deep cane brake along Whitesand Creek, they planned their raids. They made a specialty of stealing maney, horses, negroes and fine clothes. Young Bear Brummels dressed in the latest vogue,were especially delectable pick for the outlaws. Compelling a smartly clad youth to disrobe and fork over his newly store bought galligaskings and galoshers was a keen delight to Copeland, the young victim having to take to the woods or wait for the coming of night. Swttlers had byt little confidence in bakns and their money was always kept around their homes. The general condition of the county favored the outlaws, for there were few roads and the county was sparsely settled, making apprehenson of crimminals very difficult. Perhaps a farmer had eaten supper and was enjoying his pipe before a big log fire, when suffenly a bold buccaneer bolted against the door followed by his companions. They family was frightened breathless. A demand was made formoney, daggers being brandished and coarse language frothing themouth of these villians. The helpless farmer stood and delivered, to save the life of himself and love ones. Not satisfied with this the gang stole thehorses, and possible a negro or two and them away on the trail. The whole country, for years, was kept in peridic state of terror by this marauding band of bandits. Fancy can easily picture that strange cortage as it winded its way; traveling mostly at nigh

along the old bridle path that passed somewhere near the Gandy Community them southwest to an old crossing on Whitesand Creek. Negroes were tied w with ropes to horses, the poor beings quivering with fright,accompained by this haartless gang through forest of tall pines, down ravine of thichly studded undergrowth with strange shadowsof the night falling like phantomes. The story is told of a minister of the Gospel who was on his way to conduct Divine Worship. He knew this gang was desperate and yet unafraid he persued hisway along the thin trail through the heavy cane brake down the lower Whitesand. He was riding a splendid horse. His apparel while not costly was comfortanle. He was suddenly seized with a strange permonition. Dismounting he fell upon his knees and silently prayed. Mounting his horse and pursuing his way he was presently hailed from the cane lined path with ahe command "Halt", The minister quitely qbserved, "I suppose you want my horse and clothes, " looking the bandit straight in the eye. The bandit replied,"That was my purpose but I am afraid of a man who prays as you did awhile ago "! There is something about a man of God that strikes terror many times to criminals. Old timers believe that near a certain magnolia,deep in the forest of Whitesand Creek, is buried most of the ill gotten booty. This is thought to be near the old crossing of the creek. Stories are told of strange foresters at night in full chase are said to have seen mysteriously dim lights faintly gleaming in the dense undergrush near the old crossing. If the old log book which Copeland is said to have carried, could be recovered, it might lead to a fortune for in its weird pages are said to be the cryptic locations of the buried treasures. Who knows but that old log book has years ago been found, for there are mysterious excavation made all up and down this old creek whose history is full of charm and mystery. Years ago a man by the name of Thornhill came through this country with a divining rod. He had heard of this buried treasure and

proposed to hunt for it on halves. Old settlers state that this man was instrumental in finding a buried pot of gold and silver near this old trail, but this money is thought to have been buried by a farmer who distrusted the banks and who had placed his money under the shaft of an old windmill. He had dug a deep hole and placing the gold and silver in the bottom, carefully concealing it invited his neighbors to assist in hoisting the shaft, to which was attached the windmill. The farmer lost his life in the War Between The States.

The country was aroused for years with clandestine gold digging. People now living speak of great excavations made in Dry Creek Community in Covington County down near the Gandy Place. Evidence have been noticed of searchers of this hidden treasure down on Whitesand Creek and especially about many of the older Magnolias. Old citizens speak of having seen great carerns dug in the earth. When nights are dark strange lights may be seen in the distance along the lowlands of old Whitesand Creek. Some call it Jack-O-Lanterns and Marsh Gas, but fancy holds a charm that it is the spirits of the Copeland Gang come back to earth in quest of their buried treasure.

There has been much speculation and curiosity manfested among many as to who was the fortunate person who found the buried treasure. Let it be remembered that the Harvey Battle occured in some part of 1848. The description and mustic name of the place in connection with this treasure was lost in the time of this battle, Until the confessions were published in 1858, the public knew nothing of the buried money. James Copeland spent two years in Jail in Covington and Perry counties and was sent to the State Penitentiary at Jackson to wait action of the Higher Court of Errors, but it was reversed back to Death Sentence so on his way to Augusta he spent his last night in Jail at Williamsbur,

county seat of Covington and penned his Farewell message to his mother in that jail. James Copeland was executed October 30th 1857 at Augustal He was defended in his last trial by Bentonbille Taylor of Williamsburg, Mississippin and was later laywayed and killed at the bridge on old Terrible. All the old timers seem to think that he was a member of the clan of Copeland. Copeland crimes were hugh and many. Before he reached the meridian of life, he paid the last and highest penalty of the law. (I).

SALOON DAYS.

Mt. Carmel in Covington County once proud little village nestling amidst a fringe of hills over looking Bouie River, is now only a relic of the days when Knighthood was in Flower, being owned lock stock and barrel by negroes, not a white family residing in the Community where once there was a busy town, where society with all its rich varieties compared easily with the best town in this section of the county. The now delapidated hamlet bears decaying evidence of and Aristocracy of "Befo De War" when the elite and prolitariat migled freely. No one seems to know just when the old town had its beginning. Perhaps it was once and Indian trading post and yet it s momenclature dees not come from the senerous polysyllables of the red men, for he who named the ancient village must have been familiar with the old Testament and the heroic exploite of Elijah in his truimphant contest with the prophet of Baal before had quivered venearh the withering tongues of Jezebel. Perhaps ti was some band of Christians from the Carolinas or Virginias that settled in this section back in the Early twenties. No doubt too Indians held their dances beneath the great Magnolias and pines that dot the valleys nearby. It is certain that a school was located there inthe Thirties and that a people formed a chientale who were interested in humanites. Being surrounded by a wonderfully fertile section where

(1) Collins Commercial 1933 - Collins Miss

cotton ruled as the chief crop and in the midst of the height of slavery the little town shot tothe front as one of the best markets in Southeast Mississippi, a position which it held until the Mississippi Central Railroa d pushed its lines into this section, enticing away from the old beautiful town, its roses and magnolias, it s cedars and pines, a set of ppople had kept alive for nearly one hundred years.

Salooms were operated at Mt. Carmel, but salooms in those days were given a little more elastic toleration as was thought for the stomacks sake. There was something of the Democratic in the fashion of the country dances that leveled down all the little barriers young fellows understood and practiced all those little deft attentions which they felt would attract famine glances.

"Swing your corners and hop light ladies. Gents remenade", rolled out in a kind of fluid rhythm as the swaying, whirling gathering of young people tripped the light fantastic until the wee small hours and then went home with the girls early in the morning. When it came to holding an old political rally and barbecue these oldtimes at Mt. Carmel got the candle every time. They had fe w equals and no superiors. They knew how to stretch the quanities of lamb, mutton, beef and pork on the spit across and imppoved ditch and fix the sauce to the tempting point. At these gatherings they would bring out ever kind of animal from a plug to a thourghbred. Jockeys from Mr. Carmel, Old Williamsburg and six town Swinville were there to do a little hoss swapping on the side. Fist fightening and red liquor highly polished and inelegant language were all mixed in the day's run. A few hoss pistols were carried but never used; the combants perferred bare fist. Good red liquor flowed freely at the salooms and the boys always took theirs straight. "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest, yohoho a bottle of rum". "Drink and the Devil has done the rest, Yohoho and a bottle of rum". Shade of oldJohn Sivler

old Morgan, and Ben Gun with its wine from Hispaniola was sold most anyway the consummer wanted it. Most every body had a keg of whiskey of ten gallons or more in the house at one times. Yet old timers say they had less drunks in the days of Blind Tigers than now days, It seems in the early days that whiskey was of a better quality than now and one never heard of the girls drinking as you do now. (I).

SALOON DAYS.

After the saloons of the earlier thirties they used whiskey in grocery stores and in place of being called saloons they were called groceries. An increasing number of serious social and politisal ills were associated with it. Action against it was first taken in limited communities and later by the states. The people of Covington County were always in the fore front in taking action against the use of intoxicents. This was done first under what was known as the local option law passed in 1886 by which the counties were inavled to handle the matter for themselves. So in the late nineties Covington County had been voted dry, of course, she had her bootleggers but in 1934 beer 3% and light wines were voted back in the county. The good people of Covington thinking to give beer and light wine to drink would do away with a lot of bootleggers, but instead the bootlegger hid behind the beer and wine and sold their intoxicating liquors right on as a result more crime and bad health, besides serious social and political evils were associated with liquors. Action against it was taken again August 23m 1936 and it was a relief to know that the jail house was empty for the first time in several months, no drunks on the streets on Saturday evenings and Saturday night.

Mrs. X. ran a saloom and grocery stor about two miles north of Mt. Olive about 1884. At that time whiskey was purchased in barrels as was vinegar and coal oil. Whiskey was purchased and sold them the same as groceries.

R.C. Blount Collins, Mississippi

This store was a great gathering place for people an Satudays and th would trade horse, drink whiskey and have a general good time. However it was seldom that a man got drunk, the crowd usually just drinking enough to make them feel good.

Mr. X. operated a saloon and store at Old Williamsburg before the War Between the States. One Saturday afternoon a negro rode into Williamsburg and while tying his horse to the hitch post, he was shotdown by an unknown party butthe people think the shot was fired by the county clerk. No one ever tried for the killing. (I).

In the late eighties a law was passibly in this county prohibiting the sale of liquors in gallons, quarts, pints, or any liquid quanity. Some of the saloom keepers at Williamsburg were not willing to give up their business so they contrived to out wit the law makers, and this they did very cleverly by cutting reeds, which grew quite large in the swamps, into yard lengths, These reeds were hollow except for a pithy substance which was easily cleaned out. The liquor dealers were them ready to sell liquor by the yard, against which there was no law. (2).

There were many shooting scrapes recalled by old timers in the early days . Some were brought totbrial and some were not. Liquors flowed free and law and orderwas not what it is today. Onew event well remembered by all old citizens was the shooting of Sherrif Jim Robinson. This occured in 1906. There had been some trouble with a negro and Sheriff Robinson went to arrest him. The negro lived in what is now Venia Park. When the Sheriff called "hellp" at the front door the negro ran out the back door and dissapeared in the woods. Sheriff Robinson persued him , againist the advice of his companions. After searching in vain for the negro he returned to the house and while talking to Asa Walker and Sam Halcomb, his

(I). Buford Blount Collins, Mississippi
(2). D.A. McIntosh Collins, Mississippi

companions he was shot down, supposedly by this negro in ambush. was succeeded as Sheriff by Frank Lott. (I).

Ex-Sheriff Jim Webster was assassinated. It is believed that he knew his assassian but would not reveal his identity. (I).

SULLIVAN GANG.

Mr. Elbert Lott ex-circuit clerk , recalls the first time he attended court at Williamsburg, which was about fifty years ago. Mr. Lott recalls that the most important trial at that occasion was that of Wild Bill and Neese Sullivan for plowing Loton Sullivan. They were alleged to have hitched him to theplow and after forcing him to pull the plow for a time put him in the stabble and fed him corn. According to Mr. Lott these men, Wild Bill and Neese Sullivan lived in Smith County where the gang was so strong they could get away with almost any thing. Loton Sullivan however lived just over the line in Covington County, and when they came into this county to plaw him they were arrested and brought to trial.

The name of Sullivans Hollow is known through the state but as it only touched this county on the north most of their operations were in other counties. (2).

KLU KLUX KLAN.

The Klu Klux Klan was organized in Covington County in the fall of 1920, by preachers, merchants and other good citizens of the county. In a few months time the membership had grown to almost a hundred in number. The name of the Realm was "Col.Sem. Olive", which stood for Collins, Seminary and Mt. Olive. The Cyclop was a Presbyterian Minister.

The purpose of the organization was to rid the county of some very undesirable characters and to handle many other cases the court could not, or would not, handle. The Klan handled many cases here unknown to the public as their work was all done in secret.

(I). Elbert Lott Collins, Mississippi
(2). Elbert Lott Collins, Mississippi

Any man that took the Oath of Clan had to be a Christian a heart and all meeting were opened by prayer. There were poor famil. helped by the Clan and many kindly deeds done. They also made donations to Churches and in case of sickness the Clan would send out men to nurse the sick or hire trained nurses for them and the Clansmen were names never mentioned in the cases. The secrecy was the strength of the order. A Clansman never talked when he was sent out to do a good deed. He did his work well and kept silent. The Clan picked their men and they had to stand the test before they could become an member. As for the Clan whipping people that was never done. I could name five hundred people that belonged to the Clan and many fine deeds they did but a Clansman never talks. The life of the Kly Klux Klan was less than three years old. (I).

BULL DOOZERS.

Mr. Jess Reed was Covington County's Bully back in the sixties, always raising trouble at the hog rollings, dances, picnics or any other public gathering, until a Mr. Dossett rode in from the County below to Old Williamsburg. This Mr. Dossett was a one legged man. Mr. Reed used the said Mr. Dossett as his subject for fun making which Mr. Dossett did not resent for sometimes, but finally becomming tired of Reed's fun making, he challenged Mr. Reed to a fight which brought a roar oflaughter from Reed and his fellowers. Dossett at once silenced the crowd by telling Reed he would take one of his crowd at the time. Reed was the first and Dossett gave him a good whipping, which ceased the bull dozzing by Reed, (2).

EARLY HORSE THIEVES AND CATTLE RUSTLERS.

IN the year 1876 Mr. E. stole a horse from Mr. Bill Cranford. He carried the horse off and sold it. He was later caught but never tired but was given notice to leave the country which he immediatley did

(1). John Wood Collins, Mississippi
(2). John Wood Collins, Mississippi

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2nd copy

Covinton County

Chapter VI

INDIANS

Table of Contents

Tribes: Choctaws - Customs and characterisitics: Religeon, War, Dress, Mode of living, Invention, Work, High Chief, Burial customs, Marriage. Mounds * Points of interest. Ball ground. Legends - Story, Legend of the flood, Legend of Pushmataha's birth, Legend of the fall of Seminary,

Compilation

Maggie Pittman

Jan 28, 1939

INDIANS
Chapter
Chapter VI

The only Indians of which we have any record in Covington County belonged to the famous Chocta w tribe. These Indians were the main mound builders and numerous mounds over the County substantiate that fact. They were also Sun Worshippers, regarding the sun as a type and essence of the Great Spirit. As the Sun God warms and animates and verified everything he is Master of Father of Life.

The Choctaws loved war and were acquainted with stratagem. They harrassed and teased their enemies, much without being cowards. They fought cooly in close engagements. The women were so fond of their husbands as to go into war with them; stand by their sides in battle with a quiver full of arrows, and encourage them, telling them not to fear their enemies but die as true men.

They were not as neat in their person or homes as the Chickasaws but were said to be very affectionate and truthful. Their friendship was to be worthy of imitation.

Mingo Homostubes was chief of the northern district and John Pitchlyn, U.S. Interpreter resided in the Northern districe near the mount of the Oktibeha on the Tombighee.

The Indians were a self sustaining nation, copper colored, course black hair, high cheek bones and Roman noses. They painted themselves in lurid colors to present a fiercer aspect. They were curel and treacherous, very grave, dignified in manner, silent, cautious, and reserved. They had a code of honor and if one ever entered into a treaty he never broke broke it. The Indians did not cultivate the ground, they lived by the chase. They thought it beneath themselves to

(I). Malone James History of the Indians.

bo show feeling of any kind, and if captured by an enemy would let themselves be tortured to death without a quiver or cry. Their power of endurance on h trail or the war path was unbelieveable. They lived in wigwems or tents made of skins and their clothing was of skins. They made bonefish hooks and liums of twisted bark or hide, stone tomahawks, arrowhead, spears,arrows and clubs.

Two of their inventions proved of greatest use to the early white settlers in their struggle with he wilderness. These were the birch bark canoe and Snow shoes. The Indian men devoted themselves to hunting and fishing and their women folk did all the hard and useful work. They gathered cane from cane brakes and slit the cane, dyed it various colors and made baskets. They only used one animal which was the dog. The Indian women would weave blankets in beautiful colors. They also wore a great deal of red and other colors, while the men wore feath rs in their hair. The great High Chief wore feathers around his head and al long string down his back. They were a very peculiar race. They never addressed you as Mr. or Mrs. but instead called you by your first name as Mary or Bill. If you confered a favor upon anyone of them, you forever became a friend to the entire tribe. Traditions says that Covington County had one High Chief, Chief Okatoma, who ruled over the river bearing his name. The Indians were great wariors and it was the chiff who made peace among not only the Indians, but also the earli r white settlers. When an Indian died he was put on a scaffold and when the buzzards came and devoured the body they thought it was a great white spirit carrying their dead to happy hunting ground. It was the earlier settlers, who taught the Indians to burry their dead, so accordingly afterwards whenn one died he was burried in a mound, w hile all his guns, waapons,of war and dog, were buried in a mound in order that he might hunt on

6

(I). Information obtained from B. Duckworth.

arriving in the Happy Hunting Ground. When an Indian boy or girl fell in love, they were requried to run a foot race. The distance was measured and two poles were set up, one at theplace for the race to begin and be other at the place of finish. The girl was given a few steps start of the boy. If he caught her, touched her shoulder, and said "My Wife", they were became man and wife, and no other ceremony was nesessary.

Mounds

There are severalplaces in the county believed by old citizens to be Indians Mounds. These are mostly found near the swamp of Okatoma River. This swamp was the chief hunting ground of the Indians, and it was a custom to build their mounds where they could keep a constant watch over them.

An Indian Mound is located one half mile south of the town of Seminary in the swamp. This mound is neglected and barely noticable unless pointed out by some one familiar with the surroundings.

Another mound is found four miles south of Mt. Olive, near Jack Ponders home. It is also neglected. (I).

On the old estate of John McLeod is located a mound athat is prpbably an Indian burying ground. Old tales anq told of mound Say-Nothing-A tall. Of course the mound said nothing-hence its name. This mound as most of the tthers has been cultivated as many years that it is almost destroyed, but on numerous occasions in cultivating the land bones, arrow nads of flint rock old guns and other interesting things have been plowed up. (2).

This

(I). Joe Rogers Collins, Mississippi
(2). Mrs. Leona Speights, Collins, Mississippi

Seven miles from Mt. Olive, on Mr. Calhouns place is an old Indian ball ground and cave. Arrow heads and pieces of pottery are numerous.

When playing baseball, Indians first chose their men for each side and the game continued by throwing the ball at a tall pole in the middle of the field, two sticks being used to catch with. During the entire game the ball was never touched by hand. It was also customary to bet on the game. A schaffold was erected at each end of the field and every thing they owned even to house hold goods, horses and dogs were placed thereon. The winning side recieved everything.

As has been said before the Indians did not farm or engage in any industry, but lived by hunting and fishing. However the women and children did grow corn and potatoes. They had no tools and did not cultivate the soil, but by the use of sharp sticks and crude implements planted the seed in rich soft dirt and let it grow as it would. When the corn matured the women gathered it as it was needed for bread pounding it into meal by placing corn in top of hollowed out stump and pounding with a wooden pessel. The meals was made into a cake or pone and baked in the ashes.

After the county began to fill up with white settlers, the Indians who were natural traders, made baskets and pottery for food and clothes. They had a very unique way of selling their wares. If the basket were a large one it was sold for as much corn or potatoes as it would hold. If a swaller basket its worth was the amount of meal it would hold (I).

Gen. Jackson in 1830 (Pres. of United States) who knew the Indians intimately in his earlier days and understood their nature and appreciatd their qualities, began the removal of the Indians from the State. He sent the commissioners to offer the Indians choice of two things.

(I). B. Duckworth, Collins, Mississippi

To become citizens of the United States subject to the laws of the State of United States or remove to lands provided for them west of Mississippi River, the territory where many had already gone.

Sixty five or seventy years ago the Indians, for some unknown cause, became dissatisfied and left the countyin large numbers. As many as two hundred together, headed westward, toward the Indian Reservatinn of Oklahoma, and today thre is not a single Indian in the county.

(I). Malone James History of the Indians.

(2). Joe Rogers, Collins, Mississippi

Traditions, Legends, Myths, and Romances

Story- The minister found night fast approaching with out a prospective place of shelter safe for the night. Along an unknown path he soon discovered an humble cabin which he recognized as the home of a Choctaw hunter. His appearence frieghtened the children playing near by. Thw Squaw appeared to learn the cause of alarm. Soom he observed an old Indian who cheerfully extneded the hospitality of his humble home. After an exchange of a few words, the aged man learned who his guest was and having heard of the good missionary, mutual confidence was established. The Missionary narrated the story of the Cross, the old man listened in profound silence then taking the Missionary by the hand led him around the corner of the cabin where they had a full biew of thesetting sun; "Yonder is the sum of my llife it lingers upon the western sky. It is now too late for me to follow your new and strange words. Let me continue in the path I have trod; the Great Spirit tells me it will lead me to the Happy Hunting Ground of the Indians, and that is sufficient for me."- And who can say it was not?

Legend of the Flood - Oka Falama: "In ancient times, after many generations had lived and passed, the race became so corrupt and wicken- brother fighting against brother, etc. The Great Spirit became greatly displeaded and sent a prophet from tribe to tribe to procla im the fearful tidings, that the human race would soom be destroyed. None believed his words, they continued in their wickedness. The seasons came and went, finally there were cloudy days and nights; no sun by day no moon nor stars by night. Darkness and silence with a cold stmospher

(I). Dr. Dunbar Rowland Heart of the South Vol. I.

possessed the earth. Mankind, weary and distressed but bot repenting slept in darkness and awaked in darkness. The Magi of the Chootaws spoke despondently to his alarmed people. Suddenly lightening flashed and peals of thunder seemed to shake the earth. Soon the wailing cries "Oka Falma", (returned waters) were heard and finally the earth was covered with a mighty rush of waters which swept away the human race and all animals except the mysterious prophet, and his family, who had been directed the building of raft of Sassafrass logs. The Great Spirit who directed he building cared for him andsaved him from heaving billows.

After many weeks a black bird was seen flying in circles above the raft. The prophet called to it for assistance. It uttered a low "Caw- Caw" and flew away and was seen no more. Some days after a bird of bluishe color, red eyes and beak, hovered oner the raft, the prophet spoke to it and asked if there was a spot of dry land to be seen. In seeming answer it circled around fluttering its wings and flew toward the setting sun uttering a mournful sound. Soon a strong wind came and bore the raft in the same direction, next morn the sum appeared land was found, and island, upon which it landed, covered with all varities of birds, animals, etc. among them was the idenical black bird that left him to his fate. The prophet regarded it a curel bird and named it Fulushto (Raven), the bird of ill fate to the Choctaw. With great joy he recognized the bluish bird and became of its beauty and act of kind- ness he called it Puvhe Yushubah, (Lost Pigeon), which the Choctaws considered as a guardian bird of the red man.

The L egend of Pushmataha's Birth - Pushmataha was the greatest chief of the Choctaws. He was unfailingly reticent about his ancestors on account of his lowly birth. At a meeting of his tribe with some missionaries on being asked to give an account of his birth the chief

the chief with great dignith arose and is said to have told this wonderful story of his origin. The quotation is taken from the LIFE OF APUSHIMATAHA by Dr. Digeon Lincecum in Volume IX of the Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

"It was a long time ago; at the season when the glorious sum was pouring down him brightest, blamiest and most numerous; when the joyous birds in full or imspiration; when all nature seened to quiver in rapturous emotion. 'Twas noon. The day was calm and very pleasant. Thhre was a beautiful wide spreading plain, with but few trees on it. One there was of a gaint size and venerable age. It was a red oak, and its dark waving branches, overshadowing an immense area of the beautiful green plains had bid defiance and braved unscathed the storms of many winters. There it stood, vast in its proportions, calm in its strength majectic in its attitude. It had witnessed the rise and fall of many generations of animals life. But everyting must have its time, fulfill its destiny. That magnificent red oak, the prominent feature on that far reaching landscape, as it had been for centuries, had not accomplished the object for which the Great Spirit had planted it. There it was in full foliage, casting its dark, widly spreading shodow upon the sunlit plain. All nature was clad in smiles of joy on that bright day. Anon a cloud was rising in thewest, a blsck, angry, threatening cloud, looming upwards and rapidly widening its scowling front. Harshly grumbling as it whirled its black folds onward, nearer and nearer, very soon it overspread the whold heavens, veiling the landscape in utter darkness and apalling uproar. It was sweeping tornade, fringed with forked lightening thunders rolling and bellowing; the winds fiercely howled and the solid earth trembled. In the heighty of this confusion and war of elements a

burning flash of fire gleamed through the black obscurity. A shattering crashm followed by a burst of terrific thunder that , heavely rumbling through the surging storm, seemed to shake down the humid contents of the fast rolling cloud in irresistable torrents. Awful sounds assailed the startled senses in all directions as the frightful tornado swiftly swept by in its devastating course. Soon it passed and all was calm again. The sun poured down his beaming rays in their wonted brilliance; but the vast, time honored sylvan king, the red oak, had been shivered into fragments; its odd shapen splinters lay widely scattered on the rain-beaten plain. Not a vestige remained to mark the spot where once stood that towering tree! Not even aasnag or the stump remained. The object of itscreation was accomplished, and in its place there was a new thing under the sun ! Shall I name it? Equipped and ready for battle, holding in his right hadd a ponderous club, standing erect on the place of the demonished red oak, was your dauntless chief, "Apushimataha". (I).

Legend of the Falls of Seminary - During the earliest days of Covington County History, when County was inhabited by Indian tribes, there was an Indian Madian of the tribe in love with an Indian warrior of another tribe. Religions and tribal customs forbide their marriag e and rather than be parted during life the two lovers hand in hand went at Evening Tide to the Falls over looking Okatoma River and leapt to instant death below. (2).

(I). DR. Dunbar Rowland The Heart of the South, Volu I.
(2). Mary Gladys Watkins, Collins Mississippi

Final copy - 2/15/39

CHAPTER XI

The Negro

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Population.
Development and Achievements
Progress-- Farmers-- Merchants
Professionally - Teachers - Musicians-
Preachers
Prominent Leaders
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Negro Superstitions

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Duckworth B. Collins, Mississippi
Rogers Joe Collins, Mississippi
Spights Mrs Leona Collins, Mississippi
Watkins Mary Gladys Collins, Mississippi

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Compliation
Maggie Pittman
2-10-39

CHAPTER XI

THE NEGRO

Covington County

Population

The Negro population of Covington is less than half of the white population. The 1930 census gives the white population as 10,645, ad that of the Negro as 4,873.

Development and Achievement

The Northern people consider the Negro totally unfit for industry othe than farming, hence they were sold in the south and used almost exclusively on the cotton plantation. The slaves owvers soon learned that some of the more intelligent Negros were easily trained as blacksmith and cobblers. Many years later when Saw Mill industry held first place in the county, hundreds of Negros were employed at the local mills, sawing logs,hauling logs, scaling lumber, hauling saw dust, and many other jobs. The boss men found that they did these routine jobs well and in many cases the forman preferred to work a Negro crew rather than a white crew. They were strong, agreeable, despendable, and willing to work. Many of these Negros advanced to jobs higher than the common laborer and recieved salaries above the average scale. With the passing of the saw mill a great many Negros left here, some to follow the mills elsewhere, others to northern town in quest of big money jobs. Those left here were thrown back to the farm for a livlihood as there are no other industries in the county suited to them. At this they make a fair living. (I).

Progress

FARMERS

When the Negro recieved his freedom the only work he knew was farming and serving his master. In many cases they stayed on with their former owners as wadge hands or share croppers. Gradually some of the more thrifty

(I). Ledrew Windam, Collins, Mississippi

ones came to own their small farms. During the years that cotton could be raised prpfitably the Negro farmer made a good living. The women and children worked out as wage hand s during hoeing time and in cotton picking time, thus making "rations", enough to tide them over until their own crops weregathered. At the present time twenty percent of the Negro farmers own their farms, the average acerage per farm being eighty acres. In most cases these farms have modern well furnished homes, good barns, and stock and tools sufficient to farm according to modern method. The farm census show that there are 693 farms owners and they cultivate 14,493 acres of land Twenty persent rent their farms and sixty perdent are share croppers. (I).

MERCHANTS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES: There are five Negro merchants in the County: Lisha Barnes, lives on Negro Ridge in the Hopwell Community and owns a grocary store one mile south of the church. He operates this store himself, having acquired it from Charlie Booth in 1934.

A grocery store and Cafe owned and operated by Whit Mason located at Mt. Olive Miss. near the Compress.

Nath McNair owns and operates a store out on Dry Creek, west of Mt. Olive, Miss. He sells groceries and dry goods.

Walter Foggy, west of Collins has a store near the Negro Church, which he has operated for nearly ten years.

Lucius Walters owns and operates a store on the outskirts of Collins on Highway 22. He sells groseries and also runs a cafe.

All five of these merchants have made a comfortable living, all of them owning their own homes and a few, an automobile. (2).

Professionally

TEACHERS: There are thirty nine Negro school teachers in the county. The entire faculty of the two Smith Hughes schools, Hopwell and Linnwood, e college graduates, and in all seventeen of the co nty schools every her in the faculty has had some college training, all except a few

Alice Owens, Negro Leader, Collins,Mississippi
Alice Ownes, Negro Leader, Collins, Mississippi

having a college diploma. The majority of these teachers recieved their training at Alcorn and Jackson Colleges. A good percentage of these teachers attend summer school each year taking special training for teaching.

Among the outstanding teachers of the Negro Smith Hughes Schools are G.E. Gray, B. H. Barren and A.D. Fobbs. The county now has a district and county supervisor of Negro education, thus filling a long felt need in the county. This place is filled at present by Mrs. A.L. Johnston. Another teacher deserving special mention for her outstanding work among her people is Coralee Booth Owens. Coralee has served as teacher and home demonstration agent and for the past three years she has been connected with he Adult Education Program as carried on by the W.P.A. The results of her work are far reaching the people of her community.

MUSIC: The Negro in Covington County has made no special contribution to music, literature, art and painting. I mean by contribution no original compositions, but the Negro teachers as a whole are interested in the Fine arts, especially in music and folk lore. The Negro is musicial by nature and are very good singers. They have the county and district singing conventions which are always well attended. Many white people consider it a great treat to visit these sings. The guitar and banjo are favorite instruments of the Negro. (I).

PREACHERS: There are nine licened Negro preachers in the county, these include F.D. Booth, A.R. Keys, Thos. Crosby, Joe Easterling, Dewey Barnes, Estus Barnes, W.M. Spencer, and Singleton Merriel. (2).

Prominent Negro Leaders

JOHN WHEELER, age 71, was born and reared in Covington County. He is a prosperous, progrssive farmer, owns his own home and a large tract of land, five and half miles east of Collins. In his younger days the people traded at Pass Christian and had to travel by Ox-Cart, requiring many days

(I). George A. Newton, County Supt. of Education, Collins, Mississippi
(2). John Wood, Collins, Mississippi

to carry his cotton from the farm to he market. After disposing of his co ton, John brought back a large supply of sugar, flour, and coffee. Everthing else they ate was raised on the farm. The hog meat was cured for winter and quantities of lard was made. Years later he traded at Wesson in Capiah County and his cotton was sold at the old Wesson Cotton Mills. Supplies were carried from Wesson by Ox-Cart. Sometimes requiring a week to make the trip. The money they recieved for their cotton was carried back home and kept in the house as they very seldom put money in the bank. With the building up of Ellisville, John moved his trading place to this town where he traded until the G&SI Railroad went through Collins. John Wheeler is a prosperous farmer today, has a good home, well furnished, doing all his trading in Collins. He does not belong to any special Church but believes in all of them which he call the "The Church of God". He states that the Negroes have made great stride educationally and in the old days were honest and of good morrals, but the modern generation, according to him, have no morrels. For thirty years John Wheeler was s Rural mail carrier, but always remained a humble negro. He has educated all of his children, five of them having obtained a college education.

TOM MAGEE is sixty five years old, lives two miles from Collins. He was born at Old Williamsburg. Tom owns his home and for fifteen years was Decan on the Baptist Church and Superintendant in Sunday School. He worked several years for Wood Lumber Company and Holloway & McRaney. One son was killed in France during the World War. Tom is a good citizen, an active church member and a leader among the negro race of the county.

RICHARD HALL is sixty three years of age and has lived in Covington unty thirty six years. He is a very extensive farmer and owns four red acres of land, located in the northern part of the county. He

John Wheeler Collins, Mississippi
Tom MaGee Collins, Mississippi

cultivates ninety acres of cotton and raises all of his feed stuff. His wife is a college graduate and is teaching school at present. They have four children, three having already finished their college education and the fourth is in his last college year. The entire family are active members of he Baptist Church and are leaders in their community.

G.W. MCNAIR: is fifty five years old, has veen a resident of Covington County since 1911. He is a prosperous farmer, owns his home and writes insurance. He is also a member of the Baptist Church.

FRANK BRYANT is a prominent farmer and leader, owning a large tract of land, has a modern home, automobile, and radio and has numerous tenants on his farm. He is a republican National Committeeman and has been very active in theParty.

The above mentioned negros are model citizens and looked upon as leaders of their race in the county.

Ante-bellum Negros

WILLIAM ANTHONY BARNES, slave of Mr. Zabron Duckworth.

JANE ROGERS BOOTH, during slavery she belonged to Mr. Zabron Duckworth, served as house girl. She was the mother of twelve children, five of whom were taachers, one a deaonn, and one a church clerk.

HARDY MITCHELL? servant of Snowden Hardy.

PRIOR HERD? servant of Jushia Herd.

EMP MAGEE, slave of Laurin MaGee.

STEVE PAGE, slave of Stephen Mayfield.

HOGAN PHILIPS, slave of Henry Philips.

CLEM RE SE, servant of James Broomfield.

SIMON WATTS, servant of William Watts

(I). John Wood Collins, Mississippi
2). Records Chancery Clerks Office, Collins, Mississippi

Negro Superstitions

Handed down form slavery days, and perhaps their origin went much farther back, are a wide variey of superstitions that are still earnestly believed by the older Negros. These are a few of the more interesting:

If a rabbit runs across the road in front of you, to he left, it is a sign of bad luck, if it goes to the right, it is a sign of good luck.

If a black cat crosses the road ahead of you, it is bad luck.

If you cut a childs finger nailsbefore it is a year old, it will steal when it grows up.

If one starts on a journey and turns back , it is bad luck, unless you make a cross mark where you turn back.

If you hold a morror overa well at twelve O'clock on the first day of May, you will see reflected the image of your future husband. If a casket is reflected it means death.

If you sae a buzzards shadow Before you see him it means hasty news.

If you sun the beds on Monday, there will be sickness in the family before the week is out.

If, after you have taken a splinter from your hand, you run the splinter through your hair, the place will not hurt any more. (I).

(I). Coralee Owens, Taylorsville, Mississippi

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Owens, Coralee	Taylorsville, Mississippi
Wheeler John	Collins, Mississippi
Windham, Ledrew	Collins, Mississippi
Minutes Chancery Clerks Office	Collins, Mississippi

Sheet # 1

Covington 3

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 21 THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

DATE March 15, 1937

THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER

The Williamsburg Mointor - This paper was edited and published by S. W. Dale at Williamsburg, Covington County. It started in 1849 or 1850 and continued with the beginning of Civil War 1861. Up to date no files have been found and little has been learned about the policy of the paper other than it was Democratic.

NAME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

The Covington County Journal - J.M. Walker established paper in 1889. He edited this paper for a short time. Then the Farmers Aliance organized and bought paper from him. The Aliance hired F.L. Bellinger to run the paper.

There are no files until 1892. From that date the files are well preserved in the Chancery Clerk's office.

RAILROAD Copied from Covington County Journal edited in 1892.

We are not looking for bats and moles, but for men and women who have eyes and use them, who have brains and reason.

If you live in a remote corner of the county, and are satisfied to raise your children there with out education with out refinement with out Sunday schools or any incentive to lead a higher, noblier life: If you are satisfied to plough and to give a mortgage on your growing crop for supplies, in other words if you prefer to live remote from the advancement of this age and leave your boys to drift into white cap organisations, to carry pistols and to deface public property, smiply because you have never learned them better since, this letter is not for you.

But to those citizens of our county who have an eye to progress, who

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 21 — THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

DATE March 15, 1937

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

RAILROADS(Con't)

whih to see the resources of our country developed and who wish to place out county on a par with this progressive age for you we have a proposition.

Come to Williamsburg on the 2nd, Monday in June and let us reasnn together on the subject of Railroads. The people verily have an Opportunity for a road now that will not appear again right soon. On Monday June 13 we are authorized to say that a gentleman, who represents a great lumber company will be there, his business will be to talk with the people and find their sentiment upon this subject.

This Company desires to build a Road into Covington County, and the only request is nothing more tha reasonable and just, because the law on R.R. in this State is very strict and is adminstered by commissioners elected by the people. Now if a foreign coporation should invest its money in a road here with out the co-operation of citizens along the line then the inevitable result is, it is thrown directly upon the mercy of the Commissioners, and liable to subjected to such strict supercision as will curtail its procits. Again there are many civil suits for damages, such as killing stock, injuring passengers, set ing woods on fire ect., in all of which railroads fare badly when the prople are not interested in them.

But on the other hand when the people of a country are interested in such as enterprise the will have an incentibe to be both reasonable and just. Thus adminstering their laws in such a way as will develop t their country and give a reasonable profit to the road.

Let us reason together upon this subject, and I will say that the writer of this article is only humble citizen among you,

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT #21 — THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

DATE March 15, 1936

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

RAILROADS (Con't)

having no greater interest than the humblest citizen within the borders of the county.

If we get a road now the resorves of our county will be developed and the profits accrue to our citixens, for thu own most of the property of Covington county, but foreign syndicates are buying every foot of land they can get here, and when they have a sufficient amount they themselves will build a road get the profit, go north to enjoy their wealth, and leave the citizensship of this county a little wiser and a great deal pooer.

THINK; THINK; THINK, — Some people think that the government should own the Railroad. Would it not be a good thing for the people to own them.

When we go upon the streets, we hear a great number of chronic old rut travelers crying out "It can't be did". Ther writer does not know whether the road will be built or not, the only question is, habe our pople the energy, the pluck the vim, the nerve, the intelligence to see, the necessity of such an enterprise and the will to execute.

Now if out people desire to raise their families where there is more inducement to be a law breaker than to be a gentleman, then of course we will have no railroad, but we do not believe it, let us prove the contrary by being present on the 2nd, Monday in June and every body talking Railroad.

II. The Williamsburg Watchman was started at Williamsburg, Covington County in 1891. This paper was edited and published by J.M. Walker.

There are no files of 1891 publications but beginning in 1892 the files are fairly complete.

Copied from Watchman edited in 1892, later known as The Watchman Journal

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

ASSIGNMENT # 31 — THE LOCAL PRESS-OTHER PUBLICATIONS

DATE march 16, 1937

EDITORIAL(Con't)

With this issue we enter upon volume No. 2 of "The Watchman." For 12 months has our editorial crafr sailed forth upon the sea of Journalism. Looking backward, we enter upon the 2nd year of our existance as a home paper, with regrets for our shortcomings, consciousness of the uprightness of our intents, best wishes for the prosperity of our friends and charty for our enemies, if any such there be. In no spirit of vainglory can we refrain from reviewing our connection, thus far as helmnsman to our little crart, with we hope pardonable pride. Taking the rudderin our untrained hands as successor to an able and experienced navagator on Journalistic turbid waters, we congratulate ourself, that we have not ere this, fondered upon somer rugged reef, that are scattered alnng the route. We have tried to give our readers a progressive, pure and indespendent home paper.

We have given them the benifit's of whatever tallents our Maker has seen fit to bestow upon us.

Our little paper enters upon its 2nd year with brighter prospect than ever, since we have been at the helm. In the future, as in the past, the Watchman will be strictly independent as far as partisan politics concerns; indiepndent enough to speak the truth in all companies, and at all times, when right demands. Its coh̃ume in the future, as in the past, will be open to the people to express their views upon current matters of interest, and such communications will be appreciated. We have tried to be a faithful Watchman upon the tower for the people. With thanks to those who have stood by us, in our inexperience and renewed pledges of warching (as we best understand it,(the people's interest, with nothing but kind feelings to those who differ from us, and chairty towards all men,"The Watchman"

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EDITORIAL (Con't)

closes its 1st and enters upon its 2nd year as andindependent family newspaper.

The Watchman - J.M. Walker continued as publisher and Editor of paper through out its term. ̃e had as associate editors. First , Dovie Walker - 1893-93, J.F.N. Huddleston 1893-94, John F. Speed, 1896. Walker continued this paper until 1903, after which t ime he started Covington County News at Seminary about the year 1904 and continued until 1912

F.L. Bellinger - Joel Stewart, Dan McIntosh. McIntosh and Munger Editors up to 1895. Stewart and Robinson publishers in 1893. Lawrence Burt publisher in 1896. In 1895 publisher and edited by McIntosh and Munger.

The Progressive Age, was started early in 1900 in Collins, This paper was owned by the business men of Collins and edited by J.D.B. Gregg. This was a Tri-Weekly home printed paper and considered by the old citizens as the best paper in history of county. Gregg suddenly left town and T. Merritt was the new editor. This paper continued until Sept. 20, 1902 at which time it was changed to The Collins Commerical.

What Has The Commercial Done ? Copied from The Collins Commerical edited in 1906. The Collins Commerical was started September 20, 1902, by Leeman and Corley, and has continued ever since under the direction of these men. They dissolved partnership soon after The Commercial was started, Mr. Leeman carrying on the business until October 14, 1905, never missing an issue during the entire time. The Commerical was first to advocate an electric light plant. Mr. Leeman worked hard for this institution. We got it. He next turned his attention to a water works system, and devoted column

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What Has The Commerical Done?

after column to its interest. We have got the water works system, and a good one. He turned his attention to the advancement of the town for brick buildings and fire ordinances. They are coming. He agitated, with all his might, the doing away with hogs on the streets. They are gone. He agitated the census and raising the town to a city. We got the city. He strongly advocated a bottling works before he sold, and we have continued it. The macinery is on the road. He woeked hard for an ice factory. We are following his. It is now on assured fact. The mission of The Commerical is for the advancement, first, last and all the time, of the city of Collins. It has always been its doing for th e Commerical, Are you advertising you business with us, and helping us to cayyr on the work, or are you leaving us with the bag to hold? Glance ober the columns of The Commerical and see what you are doing for it. You donot pretned to say that all these things mentioned above would have come anyway had it not been for your town, paper? Did you agitate these movements first? Did you persist in their advancement when once started?

We stand ready and willing to work for the advancement of Collins, and give you a paper you will be proud of. Will you let us? Will you assist us in the good work? If not, why not?

The fules are intact in Chancery Clerk's office for commerical. Only a few copies of Progressive Age were found.

New and modern machinery was installed. This being the first paper in the county to have self inking machine.

(d) Democratic and Progressive.

(e) Merged with Covington County News in 1937 as News Commerical.

(F) S.M. Leeman - W. E. Lyle, E.E. Taylor.

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(f) (Con't)

WbH.L. Carruth, W.V. Watkins, R.H. Watkins.

Mt. Olive Tribune - Mt. Olive - G.H. Garaway and Sauls , Editors 1901, T.H. Walker Editor 1902.

Miss. Herald Absorbed Mt. Olive Progressive, 1911. J.S. Norman editor. Republic Star, J. R. Stewartt and John F. Speed editors and publishers 1899-1901. Graham Robertson.

Williamsburg Herald, J. R. Tannehill, aboserbed by Collins Commerical in April 1905.

Taken fron The Watchman Journal in 1902. "Bone Street" has been blocked with razor-back horses this week. Bone Street has for two years been a favorite stopping point for horse swappers. The number of bones and hides that have been sold, swapped and troded on this street is enormous, and if connected into fertiliser would make quite a lot.

Taken from the Covington County News in 1912. To the Tomato Club:

Dear Girls: We are planning to have a public demonstration at Collins, about the first week of July. Miss Susie V. Powell is to be with us, and we are very anxious for all the clubs to represented at this, our first public demonstration. The best method of canning will be demonstrated, and information about pickling and perserving will be given. I shall anounce to you later the exact date of our first demonstration. Should any girl want to begin at an earlier date, write me, and I shall be glad to come to your community. - Fannie Welch.

Taken from Collins Commerical June 21, 1906

Preshey Watts of Richmond brings us the information that a boll weavil was found on his farm last week. It will be unless to doubt the "Little Gentleman" was taken into custody and a due guard placed around the farm.

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Taken from Collins Commerical Nov. 30, 1906.

Legal name now "Collins".

The govenor this week issued the proclamation changing the legal designation of this city from "City of Williamsburg Depot" to City of Collins. While our citizens will say good-by to the historic name with feelings of recerence, yet all will welcome the change as more convinent and less likely to cause confusion.

Improvements at city water and light plant workemen have been busy this week installing the new 100 horse power boiler at the city water works and electric light plant, and it is about ready to connect with the machinery at this writing. The new boiler gives the city plant a capacity of 180 horse power sufficient to meet the demands of every emergency. The Commerical desires just here to compliment manager Swinney on the smoothness with which the plant is operated the breakdowns and interuptions of service being remarkably few.

Taken from The Watchman Journal May 1901.

Covington county is fast forging its way to the front, and one of the most important steps now to be taken is for a better public road system. If the roads of the county were worked by contract, we believe it would give general satisfaction.

Odd Advertisments

You've Heard of Mr. Little, with eighteen small children who when asked how he managed to get on replied, "Every Little Helps", a little saving on tjos, that and the other will aggregate handsomely if you watch your corners and us. 14 lb. flecced lined underwear suit 90¢, Please hurry ! Yours for saving, W.L. Williamson, Gents furnished. Get pasted.

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Taken from Covington County Journal 1892.

A citizen who has an express package in office at Hattiesburg was heard to say he hoped to get it about next spring, as he usually waw about one wagon a year pass that way.

Market wagons go every day to Ellisville Morral, Ellisville Mechants advertise in the Journal.

Takenfrom The Republician Star. June 1901

Town and County

An Early Start

Earnest Beavers, a little nine-ten year old pickaninny, was brought to town Tuesday morning by three colored men on a charge of horse stealing. Monday night he weno to the stable of Mack McNair and took his horse without infroming mack. Mack soon missed his house and at once institued a search for him, finally locating both Beaver and horse at a neighbors home.

Earnest has begun to play his vocation so characteristic of the family of Beavers he is a relic of, and stole the horse in real earnest, and if something is not done to restrain the little nig, he will have made a success of horse stealing by the time he atains nigger hood.

Owing to his age the question arises: "What shall be done with him"? He is rather young to go to the penitnetiary; and if he were put on the county farm he would more of an expense than a profit, and hence about the best disposition to make of his case would be go give him a good whipping andd let him stay at home.

Taken from "The Watchman Journal" printed in 1902.

Uncle Charlie Edmonson issued the first marriage licenseto the first colored man that married in this county. He was Circuit Clerk, and was

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The Watchman Journal printer in 1902 (Con't)

a young man when he issued the necessary papers, and if we mistake not Uncle Charlie issued the papers on Sunday, if not Sunday late Saturday night, and proceeded with the happy colored man to a near by Justice of the Peace. He is now hearty and hole, and is living with his son. The Justice refered to Levi Holcomg, who was then Justice of the Peace, which office he held as long as he desired.

The colored man referred to in this article is Geo. Duckworth, who has raised a large and hard -working family, all of whom make their living by the sweat of their brow.

111.(e) Sorrow in the Camp. Taken from the Collins Commerical in 1907.

Tuesday evening December 3rd. a few batchelors gathered at the home of Mr. H.F. Rutledge in response th the following sad incitation: John M. Magee, as one of the Collins Batchelors, you are requested to be present at a WAKE to be given in memory of above Batchelor, 8;30 P.M. December 3rd. Residence J.F. Rutledge.

111Taken from The Covington County Journal

The Watchmans fair Editor accepted a seat in the buggy with one of W lliamsburgs aspiring medical stuednts: On thier return trip from the S.S. Convention the buggy broke down. There was no apparent cause for the collapse, unless it was the weight subject on which they conversed. If any subject is weighty enough to break down a buggy the prospective union of a doctor and editor is certainly that subject.

111. (b)

The Collins commerical of June 6, 1924 states that the Americal Red Cross made an appropriation of #3500 which would be used for relief work

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111.(e)

in Covington County fo sufferers of the cyclone which passed through the county from the South west to the Northwest part, making in some places a clean sweep. A total of $70,000 was raised for work in Covington County. Immediately after the disaster a meeting was held in Collins and a relief commitee appointed to look after those in distress. Mrs. Dorthy Dyer Irion of Louisiana, member of Southern Division Red Cross Staff was sent to Collins to supervise the Red Cross work. Mrs. Irion stated that the damage was for greater than had been reported to head quarters. She expressed suprise at the enormity of Relief work necessary to be done in the county. The Red Cross Committee was as follows: Dr. W.W. Davis, Pres. E.G. Bond, Ureas; D.A. McIntosh, C.A. Leggett, F.C. McRaney, W.R. Holloway and M. A. Dabbs.

111 Outstanding Editorials.

The Watchman Journal of 10-25-95 gives an interesting editorial entitled; "Some Thoughts". This editorial had for its purpose the putting to show these pessimists who so readily cry "Hard Times". It pointed out the fact that during the Civil Wat the good women not only grew cottom spun and wove it into cloth, but also made it by hand for their household but made enough for their soldiers on the battle field. They took the old men and boys too young to go to battle and mde good crops, killed and cured the meat. These were the mothers of the pessimists and besides the hard labor their hearts were heavily burdened over the loss of their husbands, sons and brothers.

Covington county Journal of 10-21-93 stated that the County owned the best Library in the State. Of course the State Library was an exception.

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111 (c) STORMS ect.

Tor many years some of the county's oldest residents have noticed how gales have visited not only this county but certain portions of the South a well at approximately the same distance of 10 yesars, between times. In September 1906, in July 1916 and alson in Sept. 1926. All three of the storms came from the North and the worst parts lasted 24 hrs. In most parts houses were unroofed, blown from foundations, corron which was open was blown out and damaged until it hardly paid to gather it. The corn was greatly injured altho in most places it was dry. Green timbers were blown up or broken off and much damage done to it. The July storm was really the worst of the three in as much as crops were all green and cotton and corn were foth failures almost the throughout this section of the South. There was not a dru house in the county that didn't leak and was damaged.

111. (c) Great Fires.

Collins Commerical 3-13-25 notes the great fire at Seminary during that week. The entire business section was swept by the flames. During t the year of 1921 this same section of town was swept by flames also and had just rebuilt and opened for business. There is no record of the loss in 1921, altho it was great byr of 1925 it was $ 100,00 or even more. The town had no means of fightinf fire only by hand but nearby towns responded to telephone calls and assisted and kept the entire section from being destroyed among places destroued were: G.&S.I Depot, Conner Merc. Store Hemeters General Sorte, Post Office, Drug Store, Hotel, Restaurants, Filling stations shops and Barber shops.

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111 (c)

The Collins Commerical 1906 carries an ad for the whereabouts of Will Robinson who shot and killed Sheriff Robertson on Jan. 6,1906 . The reward for capture dead or alive was $150.00.

111(a)

The Watchman Journal 8-15-01 states that the State's total indebedness was $600,000.

The Warchman Journal Of 6-12-03 states that Miss Myrtle McIntosh (now Mrs. Cha. Leggett) was operated on in New Orleans for appendicits. This was the county's 2nd. patient to have such an operation. Miss Maggie Eaton was 1st. she was operated on in New Orleans.

The Watchman Journal of 1-19-94 states that Rev. J.G. Chastain Baptist minister the States firs Foreign missionay to Mexicl delivered an address to Williamsburg Baptist Church and also the Salem Baptist Church

The Covington County Journal of 9-2-92 states that the Williamsburg poat of fice was made a money order post office but Postmaster Robert C. Sharbrough was on a guandary as to whether or not he should make the required bond on account of the meager salary he received. In 1894 however the post office become a Money Order Office.

111 (A) The Watchman Journal of 10-25-01 stated that Covington County had 26 licensed physicians.

The paper also stated that the Editor had kept account of whiskey adds which it failed to publish which would have qmounted to $30.00 which would have been a good sum then. It stated that it did not publish such ads for any sum.

This paper also carried an account of the death of Mrs. Kitty Mc. Collun Carter. This lady was ill for more than 2 years with a strange

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111.(a) Cont'd

disease which neither of her phusicians Dr. W.N. Blount and Dr. T.G. Gibson (both holding the M.D. degree) were able to diagnose. About 7 years later Pellagra was discovered and the physicians at once knew their patient died of the disease. This was the County's first dnown death from Pellagra.

Collins Commerical 9-28-06 stated that the county had its first long distance telephone connection.

Collins Commerical 12-1-06 states that work on the new courthouse was begun with Carr and Co. Atlanta, Ga. as contractors cost to be $50,000. The srperintendent was JohnM. Magee who drew $100 per month which was then, a tremendous salary. The jail was also to be built at a cost of $8,150.00

This name paper also stated that the Governor issued a proclomation changing the legal name of the town mentioned at the beginning of the manuscript.

This paper mentions the marriage of the county'd oldest couple ever to be marrie,Clint Thaxton who was 113 years young and Patsy McLaurin the bride was 84 years young.

The Collins Commerical of 10-5-05 states that the county's second Bank was organized that month with officers. Mt. Olive Bank was organized before this but was dissolved at this time. The namd of the first bank at Collins was Merchant's and Planters Bank.

Covington county Hournal 10-28-92 stated that Civil Government and Miss. History had for the first time been added to the county's course of study for schools and would also be among the subjects for teachers exams.

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111 (a) Unusal News Items.

The Watchman Journal of 11-28-95 states that, "Several from Williamsburg and Covington county will attend the "neck breaking" at Augusta 1-8-96. This was during the time when public hangings were lawful but State Law prohibits such barvorous practices now. M ch fun and sport wad made of the sad affairs

mary Gladys watkins Interviewed 1. All of these articles were found in the Chancery's clerks office.

Copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASSIGNMENT # 6

MAY 26, 1936

COVINGTON COUNTY
Viola Flynt &
Dona Broom-Canvassers

"DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS"

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. KATE MCKIEVER, Age 87.

1. Customs connected with particular days.

In my young day we celebrated Fourth of July by gatherings, ball games, big dinners, barbecues etc. On Christmas we had family gatherings with Christmas trees and presents for all. We did not pay any attention to Hallowe'en.

2. Customs relating to human life.

When anyone got sick we had midwives instead of a Doctor. If a woman was confined she used these midwives. They would come stay until the child was born then go to another place. They usually charged three dollars for each case.

When we courted we did not do as the young people do of today. The boys would come on Sundays, never during the week. We would usually sit in the room with the family and court. The boys came about one or two o'clock and left before the sun went down.

When anyone married we would have a big dinner at the girl's home the first day, a big dance that night, and the next day we would have a big dinner at the boy's home.

3. Social customs.

We had quilting parties for the ladies and log rollings for the men. We had corn shuckings for the men also, here we had big dinners. We always let the men eat

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MAY 26, 1936

COVINGTON COUNTY
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"DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. KATE MCKIEVER, Age 87. (Cont.)

first at these gatherings. After dinner we would work until about 4 o'clock then we would start dancing. The men would drink whiskey (never got drunk) and dance all night. People would come from eight and ten miles to these gatherings. They would come in ox wagons and on horse back.

4. Table Customs.

The ladies would put all the food on the table and the man at the head of the table always served the plates. The ladies never passed anything at the table but cof fee.

5. Customs of Dress.

We wore hand made dresses. We made the cloth and made our dresses long with a train. We would put ten yards in one dress . We wore corsets very tight to make us small in the waist line, but tried to see who could be the largest around the hips. We wore four and five underskirts at one time, all starched very stiff with wide lace on them. We also wore hoop skirts.

6. Religious Customs.

We would have meetings, which would run eight to ten days with sermons and dinner on the ground every day. We would having schools for two weeks at a time. Each pupil had to pay $1.50 if they went to the sing. We used the Old Sacred Harp Songs, without pianos and organs as we have today.

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ASSIGNMENT # 6 — COVINGTON COUNTY
Viola Flynt &
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MAY 26, 1936 — "DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. KATE MCKIEVER (Cont.)

7. Miscellaneous Customs.

We would hire a man who kept a big Hotel to furnish meals and place to take care of horses, here we would have a big dinner and dance. Each man paid $2.50 for the priviledge to dance all night. People would come five and twenty miles to these gatherings. When I was a girl, we never visted only on Sundays, as we worked all the week. On Sunday we would go visiting, carrying all the family. We would cook, eat drink and talk all day, just having a good time. The men would pitch horse shoes and play ball, while the women prepared the meals. Some Sundays we would meet at different homes and have Fish Fries. We did this on Sunday as we worked the other days in the week.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LAURA TUGGLE, Age 68.

1. Customs connected with particular days.

Back when I was a child we did not know much about Christmas, as the children of today. We never hung up our stockings, but we always had a little fruit and molasses candy. We would also have a little more to eat at Christmas day and Fourth of July. We would have biscuit, cake and pie. We never had biscuits only on Sunday morning for breakfast unless we had company, so we were always glad for children company to come.

2. Customs relating to human life.

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ASSIGNMENT # 6 — COVINGTON COUNTY
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MAY 26, 1936 — "DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LAURA TUGGLE, age 68 (Cont.)

When a woman had a baby she would get an "old granny Woman" to come to come and stay a few weeks before and after the baby came.

We always talked to the boys sitting around the fire with the family. They came once a week and that was on Sunday afternoon. They would come early and leave early. Sometimes the boys would go along with us to Church, but my father or brother was always along with us. We each rode a horse and we would race with the boys having a big time. If the boy gave us any fruit or candy we would take it and throw it away as we were afraid of it.

When any one married we would have a big dinner, and we would cook for a week getting ready for the day. In the afternoon and night we would have a big dance, dancing all night and all going home to work in the morning. The men worked in the fields, while the women would spin and weave. The cakes and pies we cooked would always be white. We never used paint and powder when we went places as the girls of today, but sometimes we would powder our faces with flour.

3.--- Social Customs.

We had log rollings, rail splittings and corn shuckings for the men and for the women we had quilting.

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Covington COUNTY
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" DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LAURA TUGGLE, Age 68 (Cont.)

We would gather at one place stay all day and work, then staying all night to dance. People would come fifteen to twenty miles to these dances and workings. If any one lost their home by fire or tornado, the people would go split logs and make it back. If there was a death in the neighberhood the people would all gather to morn and help. The girls and women would all wear their bonnets to the funeral. If a woman wore a hat she was considered dressed up. After the funeral we would go back to the home clean up the house, wash the clothes, sweep the yards etc.

4. Table Customs.

We never had big eats like people do today.

5. Customs of Dress.

We wore mother Hubbard dresses and would put 10 yards in one dress under which we usually wore five or six petticoats. Our dresses were very long with long trains. When we walked in the yard in damp days the men would hold up our skirts and trains. We made the cloth for the dresses, which was done mostly at night. We made our shoes out of cow hide and we never wore a slipper. We wore high top shoes and stockings made of woolen thread. Garters were made of strings. We also wore strings on our hair as we could not get ribbon. The girls all wore long hair, platted in two platts. We wore big bonnets with paste board slats in them. When we washed the bonnets we took out the slats, then we put them back

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ASSIGNMENT # 6
May 26. 1936

COVINGTON COUNTY
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" DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS (Cont.) "

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. LAURA TUGGLE, Age 68 (Cont.)

after we had pressed the bonnet. We also wore fascinators when the weather was cold and when we went out at night.

6 Religious Customs.

We would have meetings for a week or more at the time with dinner on the ground every day and two sermons. Sometimes we would have preaching at night. When we went to these meetings we had to go in the house, for if we failed for any reason to come in our parents would come out after us and carry us in.

7 Miscellaneaous Customs.

Today we not not visit as we did when I was a child. We would always visit on Sunday, carrying all the family and dog and staying alll day. We would go in an ox wagon. After we arrived at the place, the children would go off in woods to play, playing with slide board and making leaf hats and dresses. The women would cook dinner talk , having a good time, while the men would play ball, pitch horse shoes and sometimes dollars if they had any.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MAGGIE MANGUM.

1. Customs connected with particular days.

We always had picnics and fish fries on the Fourth of July, also a square dance on a platform with someone to play the fiddle.

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ASSIGNMENT #6 — COVINGTON COUNTY
MAY 26, 1936 — Viola Flynt & Dona Broom-Canvassers

" DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MAGGIE MANGUM (Cont.)

2. Customs relating to human life.

Birth in my day was attended by midwives mostly, as Doctors were not so plentiful and to they were so far off. I have known some women to have large families and never have a Doctor with her at a single Birth.

During courtship in my days, the ladies always entertained in her home unless a crowd went for a horse back ride. We never had any hugging and kissing in my days. When we went in the buggy, the boy used both hands to guide the horse and never attemped to place on around the girl. He always left before dark. Most all the girls married at home and invited her and his people, also their friends. They would have a fine supper after the wedding with a dance that night. Next day we all ent to the Groom's home and had what wass called "Infair", another huge dinner with both families and both friends.

When we had sickness and death in our family, it was the neighbors who helped out in both. They bathed and dressed the dead, waiting on the sick and giving medicine. We never knew what it was to have nurses and undertakers in those days. We never had lots of flowers then like we do now and the neighbors would bring the flowers from their yards. The friends of the family always cleaned the house and sunned the beds while the family were gone to the funeral.

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" DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MAGGIE MANGUM (Cont.)

3. Social Customs.

When a woman had a quilt to make, she invited all her neighbors in and they helped her quilt and the next and the next, until everyone would have all his quilts made. When a man had a house to build, the men were invited and gave a days work. The women came with the men and helped with the dinner.

4. Table Customs.

The male member of the house did the serving at the table . He carved the meat, broke the bread, and helped the plates. They only had one thing on the plate at a time. If they had beans, potatoes, meat and pie, they would first eat beans, then potatoes, meat and pie.

5. Customs of dress.

We all wore slat bonnets. The head piece was stiched about two inches apart and card board was cut to fit that and when the bonnet was washed, the card boards were removed and then replace when the bonnet was ironed. We girls also wore fasciantors when we went out at night. The fasciantors were made of wool thread. Mothers hubbards were worn then for maternity dresses. They had a square

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"DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MAGGIE MANGUM (Cont.)

yoke and the skirt part was gathered full. It took ten yards to make a dress and all the girls wore from five to six petticoats under these dresses. They also wore corsets, which were drawn small in the waist. They had big hips, [illegible] and high button shoes with blck cotton hose. We didn't know what silk hose were.

6. Religious customs.

I have been to camp meetings, which would last for ten days. Everyone for forty miles would come, bring their beds and do their cooking out doors. We would stay until the meeting broke up.

Sometimes the Church Members would have some member up in Church for wrong doings. They would turn these members out, but if they were sorry they would take them back in the Church in good faith.

We also had Singing Schools in my days. We went to Singing School carrying our dinner just like we did in regular school. Sometimes these schools would last from six weeks or more at a time.

DIVISION OF FOLK TALES

3. Witch and ghost tales.

I know of one haunted house, which is up on Bouie River. A young girl died just a few days before she was to get married

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"DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS"(Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MAGGIE MANGUM (Cont.)

and on dark nights you can see a young girl walking over the yard and house. The girl who is dressed in white will disappear when you speak to her. This place is known as the old McCullum Place.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER, Collins, Miss.

1 Customs connected with particular days.

We had big out door dinners and square dances on the 4th of July and all the candidates would speak, especially the state politicians We didn't know what Hollowe'en was in those days. On Christmas we had Christmas trees, but they were not as great as they are today. The children hung stockings, but never had toys like they do today. At the Christmas tree someone with a lot of wit would give away the present. The person was not dressed as Santa Clause as they are today. After the Christmas Tree we would have a square dance somewhere in the neighborhood.

2. Customs relating to human life.

At birth some of the wealthy people would have doctors and the poor class would have midwives.

In our courtship day we entertained our boy friends in our homes mostly. We rode horse back but one couple never went alone. Always three or four couples went together and our boy friends left before dark.

We always married at home. We would invite our friends to the weddings, then we had a wedding supper at the brides home.

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" DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER, Collins, Miss.

The next day we were invited to the groom's home and had the Infair. The table would be pilled with eats of all kinds. We never had but one ring and that was a plain gold ring which the groom gave the bride when they became engaged.

Our neighbors always came and took care of the dead, bathing and dressing them, sometimes sitting up at night before they were buried.

3. Social Customs.

The men all over the neighborhood would have log rollings. One would have his logs rolled this week and so on until all the farmers had the logs removed from the fields and put in piles. The house wife would have two negro women to come and prepare dinner and the farmer's wives would come along and help quilt during these log rollings. When one of our neighbor was building a house every neighbor would give him one days work to help with the heavy work.

4 Table Customs. The men of the house all did the carving and would serve the plates, passing them on until everyone was served. The kept the bread by their plates, which was broken instead of cut.

5. Customs of dress.

Slat bonnets were worn then instead of sun hats We would have slats of card board about 2 inches wide , which were placed in the quilted part of the bonnet. The slats served in place of starch.

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" DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. NANCY COULTER, Collins, Miss.

The mother hubbard dress was mostly used as a maternity dress. It had a square yoke and the skirt was gathered full and sewed on. It took 10 yds to make a dress. We all wore high top button shoes and black cotton hose.

6. Religious Customs.

Some Churches, not ours, would have their members up for not paying their dues and wrong doing, such as dancing. But if they said they were sorry they stayed in the Church with good faith.

People came for miles around to attend Camp Meetings. They would sleep and cook on the camp ground. These meeting usually lasted from ten to fourteen days.

At Sunrise Worship, everyone would meet at the Church, read the bible and have prayer.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. FLANAGAN.

1.Customs connected with particular days.

We had picnics and barcecues on the fourth of July. All the neighbors would gather at one place, spread dinner together by fixing up planks to serve as a table . Sometimes we spread the dinner on the ground. We never celebrated Hollowe'en in my day.

2. Customs relating to Human life.

At birth some had Doctors and midwives to care for mother and baby. We never heard of nurses then.

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" DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS" (Cont.)

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. FLANAGAN.

One couple never went alone. Always two or three couples went together and the girl entertained her boy friends in her home. We had no pictures shows and ball games to attend, but we sometimes walked for three or four miles and went to dances. The boy always left by 9:30 P. M., as we were not allowed to keep late dates. We only had one ring, a plain gold band ring for the engagement ring. The groom gave it to the bride when they became engaged. The girls always married at home. Some had supper and a dance afterwards and the next day the gorrm's parents had the Infair Dinners. The newly weds, the bride's family and all friends came to these. The couple then settled down to house keeping and work. Honeymoons were unknown in those times.

In sickness and death our neighbors helped each other. They would help in caring for the sick, sitting up at night, giving medicine, and preparing the body for burial. They washed, dressed and laid the body on the cooling board until the man could get a casket. They carried the body in a wagon to the cemetary where they had the funeral. It was the neighbors who filled up the grave after the body was placed int The flowers that were used were some carried from home, as we never had hot house flowers then.

3. Social Customs.

The ladies would help each other quilt until all in the neighborhood had their quilts made. Sometimes as man as eight

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"DIVISIONS OF FOLD CUSTOMS"

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. FLANAGAN. Cont'd

3. Social Customs. - Cont'd.

women would gather around one quilt. If a man was building a house all the men gave a days work until his house was completed, likewise in plowing and hoeing his crop. If he had sickness all the farmers would go and help him up with his work. Every body seamed to be happy when they were helping others.

4. The man of the house sat at the head of the table. He carved the meat, helped the plates and passed them around the table until every one was helped. All waited until very plate was helped before they started to eat. They only had one kind of food at the time on their plates.

5. Our dresses were mostly made of calico, and it took ten yards to the dress, which was made to touch the floor. The neck had a high standing collar. We were button, high top shoes and black cotton hose. It was a disgrace if a girl wore less than five petticoats at one time. They were made long and trimmed in tucks and lace and fastened at the waist.

6. We had a few camp meetings but I never attended one. Out singing school was like our regular school. Most all the young folks went. They would stay all day and carry dinner with them. The sings lasted two weeks.

7. We always celebrated Christmas with a Christmas tree with candy and apples on the tree as presents. We had a nice dinner with turkey andall the trimmings. Some people danced.

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DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS-#7 Miscellaneous Customs Cont'd

Thanksgiving was celebrated by having a nice dinner with turkey and pumpkin. We always had relatives in for the day.

Log rollings were held, the women went with the men and helped to prepare dinner. In rolling the logs the men had poles, which they would place under the logs and one man was at each end of the pole. It would take ten to twelve men to carry one log. They would put them in piles until they were all piled up. Next week they would help another neighbor until all the farmers had their land ready for the plow.

The housewife, at meal time always passed milk, coffee, or water. We all were slat bonnets. The head piece was sewed in strips and card board was cut to fit the slits and they could be taken out and washed then the cardboard would be placed back. Fascinators were worn in cold weather by young and old. They were knit of wool and were three cornered. Mother hubbards was a big loose dress made with a square yoke and the skirt gathered full and it came to the floor. The young people would gather at one place where they had an organ and have a community sing for pass time. The songs were all religious songs.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. F. E. EUBANKS:

1. Customs connected with particular days:

Christmas we children got a little candy, parhaps an orange or two and Christmas Morning everybody had an egg nog.

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. F. E. Eubanks #1 - Cont'd.

We never had toys of any kind and the children seamed to be more content then they do these days. Christmas night we would have a dance.

Easter we would dye our eggs by sewing colored calico around them. We never knew anything about Halloween and Thanksgiving.

2. Customs relating to human life.

It was so far to a doctor I had midwives with me when my children were born and the roads were bad and doctors had no way of coming except on horseback. The midwives would stay and take care of mother and the baby for nine days.

Our courtship days were not like they are now. If a young man was going with a girl and her mother objected to him from coming regardless of how old the girl was. The girl always entertained in her home unless they went to a party or sing some place, then the mother sat up until the boy left which was about ten. They never shut the doors or pulled the shades down like they do now. When I married, I married in the morning and then went to church, had a nice dinner at home and invited some of our special friends. We had two boys and two girls, which we called bride and groom. One couple stood on the left and one on the right of the bride and groom. Next day we went to the grooms parents home and had the Infair and a dance that night and the next day we moved to ourselves and started house keeping. We didn't know anything about a honey moon in my day.

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. F. E. Eubanks - #2 Cont'd.

In sickness and deaths we depended on our neighbors for help. They would come and help, wash, iron and wait on the sick. When one died the neighbor men would make the coffin, cover it on the outside with black velvet and inside with black satin and then have silver looking handles on the outside of the coffin. The neighbors washed and prepared the dead. They also dug the grave. The corpse was then carried to the cemetary, lowered in the grave and it was his life long friends who covered them up. After they had the funeral our neighbors would invite all her friends to help her quilt. All would go in the afternoon and help her and perhaps this would go on for a month. No one ever refused to help out in such affairs and everyone seamed to be happy to be doing something for others.

3. Social customs:

The men would help with house raising and also log rolling. A few women would be invited to go and help cook dinner then the next neighbor would have a log rolling until every body would have their fields cleared and ready to farm. They always had plenty to eat and had nice dinners because it was raised on the farm. The men would help each other with corn shucking. The good corn was put in a seperate place and the nubbins were put in another, the shucks were put in another place. After the corn shucking all the young people would get up and have a dance with a violin, or fiddle, as we called it, for music. That was all we had to dance by.

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. F. E. Eubanks - Con'td

4. Table customs:

The lady of the house did the carving before placing meat on the table, then the man of the house broke bread and passed everything around and let every body help themselves. We only had one thing on our plate at the time. When everybody was served we all started eating at one time.

5. Customs of dress.

We had as nice dresses then as we do now only it took ten yards to make us a dress and the skirt had to touch the floor because men must not see a lady's ankle. We wore basque and overskirts, the neck of which was cut high and came up under our chin. We didn't know what short sleaves were. The ladies never were less than three petticoats and they had to be trimmed and tucked and also starched real stiff. Our Sunday shoes were cloth gaters.

6. Religious Custom:

Our camp meetings would last two weeks. People from miles around would bring their beds and cook on the camp fires. They would stay the entire two weeks. Some of the people would shout during the revival. Our singing schools would last from two to three weeks. Most all the young people would go and carry their dinner just as at regular school. We young people would gather at each others house and practice singing. Sometime we would go to the church or school house and sing.

7. Miscellaneous Customs:

Our 'Black Mammy' taught us ghost stories, which caused

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Dena Broom - Canvasser

May 26, 1936. "DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS"

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. F. E. Eubanks - Cont'd #7.

Our split bonnets had a top which came down to our ears, then it was quilted as wide as you wanted it. The cardboard was cut to fit and this would be used in the bonnet then instead of starch. When you washed the bonnet all you had to do was to remove the cardboard. Our mother hubbard dresses were used as everyday dresses and especially for maternity as we had no patterns in those days and a mother hubbard was the simplest to cut and make. I had a hoop skirt and bustle, bit I never liked to wear the bustle. However, the hoop skirt looked nice.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. J. B. RAWLS; Age 60.

1. We always celebrated Fourth of July and Christmas Day by having all the relatives come to our home. It was a joy for my mother to decorate the house with autumn leaves, holly trees, etc., for Christmas. We always had plenty of turkeys, and we would kill four and five every christmas and every bit of it would be eaten. We would make molasses candy and have candy pullings. My mother would always make us a doll out of rags for Christmas, we thought was a pretty thing.

2. We did not have very much sickness in my childhood days. If anyone got sick we would send for the black manny, or an old "granny woman". She would come make different kind of tea and give to us. When our mothers gave birth to a child she used the granny woman also. We never had a doctor in our house when one of the children were born. Doctors lived so far away it would take so long a time to get them here.

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May 26, 1936. "DIVISIONS OF FOLK CUSTOMS"

INTERVIEW WITH Mrs. J. B. Rawls - Cont'd. #2

The people were very good to visit and help out when anyone was sick. They would go carry food, do the washing, cleaning of yards, wank in the field, keep everything to its place, but today when we visit the sick we go sit down, hold our hands when we get there. When there were deaths we were more sympathetic than we are today.

When anyone married we would have big infair dinners at the girls home the day of the wedding. That night would dance all ni night, be ready to go to the boys home the next day to another big dinner. Most everybody would marry during the winter months, while didn't have to work so hard and we could go have a good time.

The boys would usually come every Sunday morning and spend the day with us if we didn't go to church some place. They came early and left early. We would always sit in the room with the family while entertaining our boy friends at home. Sometime, if we were deep in love they would spend the night at our home, "not often".

3. We often gathered together, had quiltings, log rollings, house coverings. The ladies would cook for two and three days getting ready for the big day. We would work and have a good time all day, have big dinners, the most good things to eat, and drink too. That night we would dance all night. People would come for miles and miles away to these big days, some ride horse back, others came in ox wagons.

4. We always put all the eats on the table. The man at the head of table would serve the plates, serve the men first. We always put the big coffee pot at one end of the table and serve the coffee as did the other eats.

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. J. B. Rawls - Cont'd.

5. I will tell of the men first. After a man married he would let his mustach grow. They were the home made pants and shirts. The ladies were mother hubbards, madevery loose, some had eight and ten yards in them. The waist part was very tight, the skirt would sweep the ground. We were the back and hoop skirts. Were long corsets, so stiff you had to sit like you had a board to your back. You had to be very careful when you sit down or your dress would fly up. We were the boots, winter and summer and long home made stockings. We didn't know what a silk stocking was. The young girls would wear hats with many flowers on them to church. The older women were silt bonnets. They were very large with long tails which came over the shoulders. In cool weather we were the wool fascinators and capes.

6. We would have the all day sings and big meetings. Carry dinner, stay all day, have the best time. At the dinner hour the girks would go to the spring with their umbrellas and catch a beau. We always went in the house during the preaching hours. We would have eight and ten days of service every summer at our church. People from all the communities near by would attend these meetings. We did not have services at night very often.

7. The time has made a great change since we were small children, in dress as well as everything else. In my childhood days those who did not have a big dug well to get the water from, had to run down a steep hill to a spring and get water. We always carried

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INTERVIEW WITH MRS. J. B. Rawls - Contd. #7

two buckets at a time for the water, one on our head and the other in our hand, and climb the steep hill. We would be out of breath when we reached the top. We never knew what a bath tub was, or a commode. If we studied any at night it would be by the fire light, or a little brass lamp light. Today we can press a button, have good lights, plenty of water. In my young days we had to work day and night for a living. If the girks today had to make their cloths as we did I am afraid they would not wear as many as some do. You hear people say'the good old days of long ago' I don't call it that for we had a hard time.

INTERVIEW WITH MISS MATTIE JOHNSON, Age 67 an Old Maid.

1 Customs connected with particular days.

We never pay much attention to Hollowe'en in my days. We usually celebrated Christmas with a big turkey dinner, having all the connection to gather at our home, talk, eat drink and have a good time. We never received gifts as we do today. Our mother would make us a rag doll and father would make us bar pins. We got home made stockings, a little fruit , and home made molasses candy. We thought we had a happy Christmas.

2. Customs relating to human life.

When anyone got sick at my home, my father always had the Doctor as we do today. He would have to ride fFrom ninety-five to twenty miles to get a Doctor. When a child was born, they always

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"DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS"

INTERVIEW WITH MISS MATTIE JOHNSON, Age 67 an Old Maid.(Cont.)

had the Granny Woman to come for a month before hand and stay about long afterwards. She would assist the Doctor.

When anyone died everyone far and near would quit their work and go to this home. They would help in anyway they could around the place. If anyone had a long spell of sickness the people of the community would go carry their work on in the field and around the place just as if it were their own. The people were more sympathetic than we are today.

I courted in my young days although I never married. My parents would not let us go places like some people did. If we talked to a boy it was in the presence of our parents. If we went places, they would go along with us. You know we did not want them to hear everything we had to say. The boys would come early in the day and leave as the sun went down. They never came during the week as we had to work. Didn't have much time for a good time. If anyone married, they would marry at the girl's home. We never had Church Weddings. We always had big dinners, have all our friends to come. We usually had a big dance or party that night and had a big dinner at the boy's home the next day.

3. Social Customs: We would have a big dinners, and quiltings. The ladies would meet and quilt two or three quilts in one day. The men would roll logs. That night we would have a dance and the next morning about 4 O'clock all would go home to work again.

On Sundays we would have all day gatherings, have horse shoe throwing.

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" DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS "

INTERVIEW WITH MISS MATTIE JOHNSON, Age 67, an Old Maid.

rooster fighting and fish fries. A crowd would gather at someone's home and have all day gatherings. We had plenty to drink as well as plenty to eat. Some would get drunk. We always had dancing along with our other good times. We never danced as they do today. We had the old fashion square dance.

4. Custom of Dress.

We were dressed very pretty, had to make our dresses, as we could not buy them as we do today. We were hoop skirts and would have ten yards in a dress, which made them drag the ground. We also had high neck dresses with long sleeves. We wore slat bonnets and high top shoes. We wore our hair all puffed on each side with rats in it and had it balled in the back. The more big hair pins we used the more stylish we were. We wore five and six underskirts, starched so they would rattle like paper when we walked . We also were two under waist and our clothes would fit very pretty. We would wear the long riding skirts. When we got to the place we were going we always pulled them off. At the Church and each home we had a block for the purpose of getting on and off the horse. If we didn't have a horse for all to ride, the mother would take three or four children up on the horse with her and father would walk. We we went to Church sometimes we would ride along with our sweeties with the old mare whickering far her little colt to come on.

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"DIVISION OF FOLK CUSTOMS"

DIVISION OF FOLK TALES.

1. Animal Tales- None
2. Local Legends - None
3. Witch and ghost Tales - none

SUPPLEMENTARY SUGGESTIONS.

1. Indian Legends.

Legend Concerning the Falls of Seminary.

During the earliest days of Covington County History, when the County was inhabited by Indian tribes, there was an Indian Maiden of one tribe in love with an Indian warrior of another tribe. Religious and tribal customs forbide their marriage and rather than be parted during life the two lovers hand in hand went at Evening Tide to the Falls over looking Okotoma River and leapt to instant death in the waters below.

Mary Gladys Watkins

#1

BAPTIST

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
1912	Cold Springs	2 Mi. S.Collins	J.E.Cranford	Second Sun.	172
1990	Collins	Collins	W.L. Day	Full time	306
192 3	Calhoun		Carl Sullivan	1st & 3rd	117
1903	Lebanon	6 mi. East of	Sem. J. E. Crawford	1st Sun.	75
1828	Leaf River		R.R. Brigance	Third	174
1900	Mt. Olive	Mt. Olive	W.L. Holcomb	Fulltime	321
1895	Mt. Horeb	6 mi.W.of Collins	T.A.Sumrall	Second	139
1833	New Hope		T.A.Sumrall	Fourth	384
1895	Rock Hill	SW of Mt. Olive	W.L. Holcomp	1st & 4th	141
1904	Sanford	Sanford	Bruce Hilbun	Fourth	140
1874	Salem	3 mi.E,of Collins	Reece Rogers	First	378
1886	Seminary	Seminary	A,L. Talkington	1st & 3rd	205
1889	Union, Jr.		Carl Sullivan	First	128
1908	Untion Sr.		Gaston Mooney	2nd & 4th	189
1826	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	B.E.Padgett	2nd & 4th	135
1907	Willow Grove	5 mi.SE.Collins	J.E.Cranford	First	230

Maggie Pittman

Interviewed: W.L. Williamsonn
"Minutes" Covington County Baptist Association.

STATISTICS I

METHODIST

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
1902	Collins	Collins	J. L. Nobblin	Fulltime	194
1901	Mt.Olive	Mt.Olive	E.W. Unlmer	" "	205
1902	Seminary	Seminary	Rev. Coleman	1st & 3rd	27
----	Eminence	5 mi.E.Sem	Rev. Coleman	1 Sun a Month	60
1888	Williamsburg	Williams-	Rev. Leggett	1 Sun.a "	142
----	Sanford	Sanford	Rev. Coleman	1 " " "	90

PRESBYTERIAN

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
1903	Collins	Collins		Twice Monthly	75
1904	Mt. Olive	Mt. Olive	W. Harvell	" "	105
----	Seminary	Moved to Collins.			
1852	Slago	Lone Star		One Sun. a Mo.	70
1905	Chapel	3 mi.E.Collins		" " " "	50
----	Olinet	Movet to Mt. Olive			

Interviewed: Rev. Nobblin (1)
E.L. Calhoun (2)
Alex Newton (3)
Miss Maggie Calhoun (4)

Maggie Pittman

3

V. NEGRO CHURCHES

BAPTIST

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
1900	Massedonia	Collins	R.G.Gray	2nd & 4th	2 50
1867	Hopewell	Negro Ridge	R.G.Gray	4th Sun.	350
1901	St. Paul	Mt. Olive	D.B. Barnes	1st and 3rd	200
1900	" "	Seminary	R.b. Thigpen	1 Sun. a mo.	180
1890	Mt. Beulah	Williamsburg	Rev. Barnes	" " "	158
----	Rocky Valley	9mi.N.Collins	" Booth	" " "	---
1903	Mt. Zion	Ora	" Thigpen	" " "	81
----	Friendship	8mi. W.Collins	" Warren	" " "	---
1890	Providnece	4mi. SE C:	" Barnes	" " "	175
----	Shady Oak	7mi.E.Collins	D.B.Barnes	" " "	---
----	Lily Rose	3mile from Hopewell	R.G.Gray	" " "	---

METHODIST

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership
1905	Leeches Chapel	Collins	E. D.Barksdale	2nd &4th	62
1870	Mt.Pleasant	9mi.W.Collins	" "	1st Sun.	268
----	Browns Chapel	Mt. Olive	Rev. Franklin	3rd "	68
----	China Mission	11Mi.from Collins	" C. Thompson	1st "	14

(Interviewed)
(1) Tom Magee
(2) Cora Lee Owens
(3) E.D. Barksdale

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Covington County

Assignment #26

Maggie Pittman

May 13, 1938

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. PIONEER CHURCHES

Mt. Olive M.E. Church, South, Mount Olive Charge, Hattiesburg District, Mississippi Confe ence. Located at Mount Olive, Covington C ounty, Mississippi.

Before the Civil War the Methodist Protestant Church had an organization and a building in what is now in the west part of the corporate limits of the town of Mt. Olive. About the year 1871 this Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South united in this community. In this union the Methodist Episcopal Church South took over the property and the name of the church and the name of the church was Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal South and since that time there has b en an organization of this church in the Community A bout the year 1866 Daniel Calhoun and his family moved intothe community from Clark County, A labama. He has a large family consistingof his wife and several sons and daughters who belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the time of the above union they placed their membership in the church and helped complete a building which had been started by the MethodistsProtestants. In the year 1882 on A pril 22nd this church building was destroyed by fire. Another building w s shortly thereafter erected at a place near the old location. All this happened before the building of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The community w as, before the building of this road, about forty miles from any railway. On January 20, 1901, by ord r of the Church Conference, the name of the Church was

Interviewed

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. PIONEER CHURCH CON'T

chan gedfrom Pleasant Grove to Mount Olive. This was while Rev. L.E. A lford was the preacher in Charge.

The maames of the preachers in charge of the old Pleasa nt Grove Church from its organization in 1871 were as follows as best as can be learned but very likely not given in regular orderof service. D.Merchant, Joseph Napier, _____Winneck, G,W.Brown, _____Givens, M.C. Ca laway, M.A.. Bell, R.H. Barr, J.T. Nicholson, R.A . Sibly, M.J. Miller, G.R. Ellis, N.B. Young, Paul M. Jones, R.A.C. Burt, E.L. Rawls, W,J.Dawson and _____Webb.

The names of the preachers in charge after the namewas changed from Pleasant Grove to Mount Olive which occured as above mentioned in the year 1901 were as follows, given in order of servdce: L.E. A lford, B.S. Rayner, W. M. Williams, J.A. Moore, L.F. Alford, J.L. Decell, W. G. Forsyth, W.J. Ferguson, T.B. Cottrell, J.L. Greenway, J. H.Forman, J.L. Carter S.F. Harkey, M.M. Black, J.H. Jolly, J.E. S ells and E.W. Ulmer.

The Present church building was erected in the year 1901 while Rev. L.E. A lford was Pastor. Several Sunday School rooms have been added since that time. This building is about one-half mile from w here the old was and the lot on which it was erected was donated by Mr. John G. Calhoun. The auditorium has a seating capacityof some two or three hundred which may be added to by opening up-partition doors.

Interviewed

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. PIONEER CHURCH CON'T

There is a nice convenient parsonage. The first parsonage here was purchased in the year 1903 which was destroyed bt fire in the year 1928. A nother, being the present one, was built the latter part of the year 1928. (I)

WILLIAMSBURG METHODIST CHURCH was one of the early churches of the county. The exact date is not known. Services were held in the Masonic Hall and other public buildings long beforethe present church was built in 1888. As early as 1892 there was a union Sunday School of Methodist and Baptist. A.K. Worthy was first Sunday School superintendent. He was succeeded by D.A. McIntosh. Mrs D.A. McIntosh organized missionary society in 1894 and was leader until she moved to collins in 1900.

Rev. Jack Evans was an early preacher. He superannuated there and lived in the community the remainder of his life.

Rev. Webb, Gibson, Bert, Ellis, and Jordon were other early ministers.

Interviewed

(I) E.L.Calhoun

(2) Mrs D.A. McIntosh

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. PIO NEER CHURCHES? PRESBYTERIAN

Long before the Civil War in the year 1798, a number of Presbyterian settled on the banks of Bouie Creek in South West part of Covington County. They erected a little building of hewn logs. This was the first Presbyterian church in C oving ton county that we have any record of. There is nothing left to mark the cite of this church but two huge live oaks that stood at the entrance and the stone of Gov. McRae's Mother can still be found in the old cemetary. This marker bears the date of 1830. It is said that Gen. Jackson attended church here on his way notth from the Battle of New Orleans in 1815.

In 1842 this church was moved to Zion Seminary. In 1860 at the beginning of the war Rev. A.R. Graves returned North. This closed the church and it was not reopened until after the close of the war. Finally in 1936 it was disolved and placed with Collins Church. The old records run from 1842 to 1858, when war came on.

Slago or Dry Creek is another Pioneer Presbyterian Church of A nte Bellum days, It dates back as far as 1852. Neil Mathes on erected the building, a sturdy frame building with a balcony, or gallery as it was called in those days, for the negro slaves, so that they could attend church if they cared to, as there were no negro churches in those days. The same church building is still used and in good condition.

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Interviewed (I) Alexander Newton
(I) F.M.Mathis

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. Pioneer Churches. Presbyterian Con't.

The balcony has been torn away. Joseph GeBert, E. J. Currie, and J. W. Mosely were early ministers of this church.

The present Elders are F. M. Mathis, Frank Williams, Mack Kelly, Joe McRaney, and Ed Magee.

Williamsburg: There was an early Presbyteriam Church at Williamsburg, the exact date is not available. After the railroad came through part of the members went to Collins and part to Mt. Olive. Evans Hall was the mainstay in this church.

Olvette: West of Mt. Olive was an early Presbyterian Church. When the railroad came through the county, most all of the members went to Mt. Olive. Mt. Olive church organized by Reb. W. D. Spurlin.

Other Presbyterian ministers of the county have been Z. Buttler Graves, Wiley Burgess, C. R. Dudley, and E. W. Larkin.

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Interviewed: (1) Alexander Newton
(2) F. M. Mathis

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May 6, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

CHURCH HISTORY

II. Pioneer Churches:

Leaf River

I am giv ing the history of Leaf River Church in Norvell Robertson's own words. In the year 1823 I received a call to preachat John Coulters in whose neighborhood the said branch was recently founded. In compliance with the request of some of the settlers at that place I left an appointment to preach a t a school house where Jesse N. Roberts was living. Finding that the few Baptists in the settlements and also the citizens generally were desirous of having the gospel preached among them I was induced to set up a regular stated meeting in a vacant house and they built a large place for worship and furnished with a pulpit and seats and appropriated it to the use of the Baptists and Methodists jointly. The church also established a branch here by granting to the few Baptist members that belonged to it the ppivilege of receiving candidates when I was present with them. We had wo days meeting in each month but with little success. By this time the population was increased considerably but the coldness and indifference and indifference to the things that accompany salvation also increased gradullyuntil at length the meeting house was almost deserted except by the few members of the church. And so discouraging was the prospect that in the autumn of 1827 I formed the resolution to abandon my labor at that place at the expiration of that year and bestow them here there was a better prospect of being useful. But at the November meeting encouraging symptons appeared. The congregation was larger bth days and an unusual sense of seriousness and attention t the word of God was manifested. This brought me to

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CHURCH HISTORY

II. Pioneer Churches Con't.

a state of hesitation but I oncluded that the next meeting which was the last in the year would enable me to decide as to the ppopriety of withdrawing. Accordingly the next meeting afforded abundant proof that the Lord had begun to pour out his spirit upon the inhabitants of the vicinity and at each succeeding meeting the interest increased throughout the winter. As yet no fruit appeared nor did there appear any until April meeting 6 when five persons were eceived and baptized. Thenceforward for two years with very few exceptions more or less were received at every meeting. Al length it was judged expedient to organize the church and the members obtained letters of dismission for that purpose. In compliance with the unanimous call of the church I consented to take the name of the Pastor and ontinued in that capacity till I was rendered incapable of ministering b the church by reasons of affliction. The church received the name of Leaf Riv er an d for seven years grew and prospered and increased in numbers until it becam e at one time the largest church in the L eaf River Association.

Leaf River was one of the first Pion er Churches to organize a Lady's Aid Soci ety. This was organized in 1882 under the leadership of Becky Rogers and Lou Robertson. The exact date the Sunday School was organized is not given but it was one of the earliest in the county.

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Interviewed (I) N.L.Robins on
(2) Mrs Geo. Hemiter

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

II. PIONEER CHURCHES CON'T.

S alem and Williamsburg Church

The Salem Church which is located about two miles East of Collins was organized in 1874 at Rogers school house as an "Arm"of the Williamsburg Church. Williamsburg Church being located about four miles W est of Collins off the Prentiss Highwa y. Williamsburg was orga nized a bout 1828 with Mr. Norvelle Robertson as organizer. After S alem was orga nized the Willia msburg Church disolved and all of the members went to Salem to church. A few of them would gather at the courthouse a t Williamsburg for church services. Later, about 1880, Williamsburg reorganized and Rev. J.L. Finley was the Pastor.

Interv iewed. Mr Jessie Robertson

Maggie Pittman

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. MODERN CHURCHES

Colling Methodist Church organized in 1901 and held its first services in public buildings in the town. The first church, a modern building was built in 1902. In 1924 the building was partly demolished by a cyclone and was immediately rebuilt under the direction of Rev. Thompson.

There is a lovely modern Pastor's home near the church.

The organizations are outstanding, not in their number but, in the quality of their work. The Sunday school has been graded for seventeen years. A Mr Cross was first Superintendent, then D.A. McIntosh served as superintendent for twenty-five years. Mrs D.A. McIntosh taught Young Peoples Class for twenty-five years. The Womens Missionary society was organized in St. Charles Hotel in 1901 by Mrs McIntosh and Mrs Chas. Myres. It has steadily grown in strength and service. Present membership is thirty. This society helped build Bell Bennett Memorial.

The Epworth League is doing good work in all the departments. The chuch takes great interest in young people.

Phil Grice has gone out as a Minister. Mrs Lillian Williams Beauland went from this church to Africa as a life time Missionary. Myrtle Bryant DeGossirie has spent several years in China as a Missionsy She is still in that work.

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Interviewed
Mrs D.A. McIntosh

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. MODERN CHURCHES

Collins Baptist Church was organized in 1901 with J.L. Finley as first Pastor. When first organized services were held in the planner mill shed. The next year a large frame church house was built. This building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1924. Tha t same year a lovely brick building was erected to replace the one destroyed. The Pastors Home , is a beautiful bungalow near the church.

The Sunday School is graded and steadily growing. Great interest is taken by the Pastor and leaders in the Young Peoples Organizations. Especially the B.Y.P.U. The Womems Missionary society has been doing active work for thirty five years.

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Interviewed
W.M? Williamson

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. MODERN CHURCHES

Mt.Olive Baptist Church was organized in 1900 and has grown steadily ever since. It Boasts of a modern bricks building valued at fifty thousand dollars. This builsing was made possible by the untiring efforts of Dr. J.E. Byrd, who served this church as pastor for many years. There is also a modern comfortable Pastors Home near the church.

The Sunday School, one of the best for its size in the state, is graded in all the departments. The Missionary society has grown up with the church and is doing splendid work, also the B.Y.P.U. organization is up to standard.

Rev. J.E. Byrd the most outstanding Minister has been written up in this chapter. Juanita Byrd, daughter of J.E. Byrd, is a Missionary of special note. She is Stachin in the University of Shanghai, at Shanghai, China, as a Missionary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. This is her seventh year there.

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Interviewed
(1) Mrs Byrd
(2) Minutes, Covington County Baptist Association

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May 9, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III MODERN CHURCHES, PRESBYTERIAN

MT. Olive Persbyterian church was organized early in 1900. It is a Modest building of modern type.

2. Pastors home or manse located near church.

3. Organizations are Sunday School and PrayerMeeting; Womens Auxilliary, Young People's League, Intermediate and Junior Societies and men's group.

4. Ministers who have gone out from this church are; Robert Miller Clinton Martain (deceased) Haver Currie and E. L. Story Jr.

I. Collins Presbyterian Church organized in 1903. The building is one of the lovest buildings to be found in the entire county. It is built of concrete and brick in a plain mission style. The World war vetrans(This church has a record of sending 39 vetrans) on their return from over seas said this church reminded them of the Englishe churches.

2. The Pastors home is a modest frame building mear the church

3. The organizations are Sunday School and Womens Auxilliary This society grew up with the church and has been very out standing in its service and contribution to the welfare of the church in general.

Interviewed (1) miss maggie Calhoun
(2) mrs nan coulter

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C ovington County
Maggie Pittman

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. MODERN CHURCHES C'ont.

4. S ome of the Ministers who have served this church are, Rev. Chas. Oversmidt, M.S. S mith. W.J. Allen, Gus Hall, Warren, amdFred L. McFadden.

From this church three Ministers have gone out to service in other places.

Earnest Hollaway to Monroe L ouisana

Ralph McRaney is also in Monroe Louisana

Gwen Monger is serving in Forrest.

Miss Bessie Allen daughter of a former Minister J.W. Allen, is now serving as a life time Missionary in Brazile.

Prominent among yhe church workers has been Mrs. W.R. Hollaway. Mrs. C .H. Ramsay, Mrs,C.A. Leggett and Mrs. Coulter. Mr. W.A . Ma theson has been church clerk for twenty-five years.

McDonald Chapel is a small church located some five miles from collins. This little church was organized by Col.W.C. Wood in what was as the Saw Mill Quaters of Collins. Col. Wood had this little church built for the convenience of his mill hands that they might have a church in their midst. Later when the mills had closed and the mill hands moved away the building was dtorn down and moved to the McDonald community and its name change to McDonald Chapel.

Interviewed by Mrs Nan Coulter
by W A Matheson

Maggie Pittman

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Covington County
Maggie Pittman

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. Noted Ministers, Baptist

Dr. J. E. Byrd: Perhaps no man has done more faithful service in this County than Dr. J. E. Byrd. For 34 years Dr. Byrd was active in Baptist work, no only in Covington County but the entire state. He was especially well known for his work along temperance lines.

Dr. Byrd was a native of Rockhill near Mt. Olive. He was educated in Jasper County, Completing his high school work in three years. After attending the old Iuka Normal Institute he took work at the Draughon Business College in Nashvelle, Tennessee.

In 1907 Dr. Byrd represented the Mississippi Baptist at the World Sunday SchoolConvention. Three years later he attended the International Sunday School convention at San Francisco as a representative of the state convention. He served twice as president of the Baptish State Convention, once in Columbus in 1916 and at Brookhaven in 1917.As a messenger to the Worlds Baptist alliance meeting in Stockholm Sweden, in 1923, Dr. Byrd was not only able to attend the conference, but made a tour of Scotland, England, Germanty, France, Switzerland, Italy and Palestin e.

Affiliated with Mississippi Woman's College for 25 years, Dr. Byrd labored untiringly for the development of the institutuon. Four of his daughters we e graduated fom this college, They occupied a room in Rose Hall which was designated as the "Byrd's Nest."

His first puplic office was as a member of hte state legislature in 1900 serving one trm befor being elected Sunday School secretary of the Mississippi Baptish State Convention Board in 1903. It was said

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. Noted Ministers, Con't.

that Dr. Byrd had taken part in services in nearly ev ry Baptist church in Mississippi during his career. He was pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church at the time of his death. It was largely through his efforts that Mt. Olive has one of the finest church building of any small town in the country.

Dr. Byrd who was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death has been described as a man with the qualities of a stateman, churchman, schoolman and temperance leader. (I).

Rev. T.D.Dale , No man can claim greater or more faithful service to the Baptist church of this county than Rev. Tom Dale. For thirty-six years he labored among the churches of covington county, preaching from practically every Baptist pulpit in the county. He was at various times pastor of Collins, Leaf River, Salem, Mt.Horeb, Cols Springs, Williamsburg and other churches. It was perhaps at Salem that he served longest.

Rev. Dale was reared at New Hebron in the Crooked Creek community. In this little Crooked Creek church he attended services as a boy. He was converted in this church and baptised in Crooked Creek. Later he was called to preach, ordained, licened and preached his first sermon in this same church.

Interviewed (1) The News Commercial
Collins Cov co miss. Oct 29, 1937

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May 11, 1938

Covington C ounty
Ma ggie Pittman

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

III. Noted Ministers Cont.

In may of 1936 his funeral was preac hed in this church and h was buried in the nearby cemertary. He was sixty-seven years old when he died.

He came to collins when the town was new, early in 1900. There he lived the restof his life except a short time spent in the W est for his health. When he came back to take uphis work again he remarked that he had rather "wear out than to rust out". He was an active citizen out sid of the church. Farming was his hobby. He also served one term as Mayor of Collins.

Interviewed mr Luther Thompson

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May 5, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

NORVELL ROBERTSON? SR. was probably of Scotch ancestry and descended from one of five brothers who came from Great Britain and landed at Jamestown in the early settling of Virginia. He was born May 22, 1765 in Buckingham County in that State and raised in Cumberland County. He served in the Virginia militia under Washington in his seventeenth year. I have heard that he had but one brother who died without heirs and in his autobiography he mentions no sisters. When he attained majority he emigrated to Burke County, Georgia. There he rendered some military service against hostile Indians.

In Georgia he was converted under the preaching of Elder Silas Mercer and baptised by Elder Thomas Mercer in a stream called Rocky Comfort in March 1791 and became a member of a Baptist Church called Providence. In Georgia he was married to Sarah Powell, a daughter of Martha Powell (a widow) and sister to the father of Osceola the noted Seminole Indian Chief. About 1804 he entered the Baptist Ministry and became the pastor of a new church called Fellowship by which John P. Martin was licensed to preach. In that pastorate he remained till he was dismissed to move to Mississippi in October 1817. About the last days of that year he and several of the Granberry family stopped their wagons where the Chappell residence now is about three miles above Hattiesburg on the East side of Leaf River. He bought land in the fork of Bouie and Oakatomie

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

Norvell Robertson, Sr. Con't.

Creeks in Covington County and settle there. In the year 1818 he gathered the Granberrys and probably William Albritton, all of whom were fom Georgia, with him and others and organized Providence church. Elder Robertson accepted the care of the new church and retained it till 1840 when in his seventy-sixth year he was prostrated by a very painful and often fatal disease called new ralgia by the doctors in those days. Such was the strength of his constitution produced by the equal strength of all his vital organs that after a long struggle with the help of a skilful physician he threw the disease off and recovered strength enough to visit a few churches. But soon he got a fall and dislocated his left hip joint and was never able to walk again without crutches. In his stronger days he had organized Tallahala, Leaf River and I blieve New Hope churches. In 1843 his beloved wife, Sarah Powell, lift him and want to the Glory Land. But he lingered on, his task not quite done, for about twelve years. Finally after preaching his last sermon at Leaf River, in August 1855, on the sixteenth of September he was not, for God took him. If I remember right, so quiet ws his departure that no one knew whem his spirit departed to his mansion above. His age was ninety years, three months and twenty-five days.

Considering all we know of Norvell Robertson, Sr. so far as we can judge he was a Scotchman by ancestry, a Virginian by birth, a Georgian by adoption and a Mississippian by long residence and an

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

Norvell Robertson, Sr. Con't.

American by military service at Yorktown. He was a firmer, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a cabinet maker, a miller, a ginner, a merchant and a school teacher by practice. A child of God by regeneration and adoption and a second birth, made able minister of the Gospel by the dalling of God and the ordination of the Church of Christ. He was a Baptist without fads, fills, furbelows disguises or appendices. Sound in doctrine, correct in practive and scriptural in discipline without prejudice or favoritism. I will gve one other anecdote of him because it illustrates his character. While he was running a grist mill near Station Creek in Covington Co., Miss., there came a year when crops were almost a btal failure and many poor people were threatened with starvation. Grist mills in those days were few and far between and peoples appetites craved as much when crn ws scarce as when it was plenty and it must be ground for bread. Therefore if anybody had corn the miller gt his share of it so he had crn to spare. A man in the neighborheed went to him to buy corn and had the money to pay for it. He replied to the man thus: "You have the money and can get crn wherever it is for sale. Areound here are many poor people who have neigher corn nor money. They must starve if somebody don't have pity on them. I must save my crn for them". And he would not sell that man any crn, but let the poor people have it without money. The man went away much offended. But I think whem he cooled off he must have admired the unselfishness of the action.

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Interviewed 1. Biographical Sketch by- N. L. Robertson.

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RELIGION AND CHURCH HISTORY

IV. Indian Churches: (None)

V. Negro Churches: Old Hopewell Baptish Church (colored).

1. Ogganized in 1867 with 20 members, Organized by White and Colored ministers and deacons in a brush harbor. Continued for 6 years after that a log cabin. The church was financed by free will offerings. Grew to straight frame building, Building remodeled in 1885--Remodeled again in 1919 under the leadership of Rev. R. G. Bray of Newton, Miss. a. All day services were every fourth Sunday. d. Grave yard working Worded and cleaned onwe each year. e. Church discipline: Standard of the New Testament. Roll called every 4th Saturday.

5. Church organizations: S. S.; B.Y.P.U.; Home Missions; Shephard Boy League; Y.W.A.. Pastors Home Newton, Miss. Noted Ministers 9; missionares 0; Outstanding Christian workers-200. Present membership-350. Old Citizens living-10. Name and number of churches sprang from old Hopewell- 7. Shady Oak, Jones chapel, New Hopewell, Lillie Valley, Rockey Valley, Oak Grove, Providence.

Mt. Plesant Methodist Church. Organized by Rev. Wilson Minor soon after the war with only a few members, it has grown to be the largest and strongest Methodist Church in the County. It is the mother of all the other churches in that community. It's present membership is 268. First Sunday meetings. Sunday School; Missionary Society; and Epworth League; Four ministers have gone out from this church.

Maggie Pittman

Interviewed: (1) Coralee Owens
(2) Rev. E. B. Barksdale

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Covington County

Maggie Pittman

2-25-39

Chapter XIV

Education

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Introductory
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Schools of Today- County Superintendents
How financed- Types of Schools
Adult Education
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Covington County

Chapter XIV

EDUCATION

In January 1912, the Legislature of the State placed on the statute books a law authorizing country communities to issue bonds on the ppoperty of the community for building and equiping school houses and to levy taxes to support the community school under certain limitations.

At that time the prevailing type of country school in Covington County, as well as through out the State, was a one-teacher institution whose teritory covered approximately nine square miles and was domiciled in an unpainted, box-shaped house costing $150 to $200, seeming lost to all human interest and care. Dingy walls, without pictures, broken windows , dusty stoves, and rough home-made benches made up the usual interior scene, while the chool yard and surrounding often presented a most dreary and desolate prospect. These institutions represented the only chance for the education of a large majority of the children of the country districts. For lack of time on the part of the one-teacher to hear so many lessons, because of unattractive physical surroundings and social poverty resulting from small classes most of the pupils lost out from the fifth and sixth grades and turned out into life to meet its responsibilities without the proper training of hand, head or heart.

At that time all the school property in the rural districts of thee county, building, furniture, and grounds, was not worth more than ten thousand dollars. The teacher in the main were doing the

very best they could under the circumstances, but they did not have time to teach anything but the dry text-book and did not have time to do that well. (I).

SCHOOLS OF Y STERDAY

Among the many schools of Covington which proceeded the public school system were: Salem, Williamsburg, Bethel, Black Jack, Mt. Carmel, Magee, Mid Way, Leaf River, Okahay, Flynt, Enter Prize, Mt. Olive, and Station Creek Schools, also Mt. Carmel Academy, and Zion Seminary.

SALEM SCHOOL situated two miles north of Collins was an important factor in the educational light of the county for many years before the comming of the rail road. The school was located on what is known as Rogers Creek today, but at that time it went by the name of Bever Pond. The school was organized by the first settlers and named Salem after Salem, North Carolina, from which place the first settlers came. Realizing the need of education for their children, these early settlers met on the creek bank one day and made plans for the building of the first little log school house. It conisted of one room, no windows, not even a chimney, the cracks between the logs giving light enough for the pupils to read by.

Among the promient men, who were instrumental in organizing this school were: D.C. Rogers, James Williamson, T.H. Jordan, G.W, Rogers J.F.Thames, C.E. Thames, W.M. Rogers and B.I. Leggett. (2).

When the school was first organized any one in the community, who read and write taught school. Turns were taken at teaching for instance, one person taught one month, another one month, and so on. In this way the first children learned to read, write and spell.

(I). Collins Commerical files
(2). Information from Dan Rogers

The old blue back speller and a first grade reader were the principal text books. A few years after the first school was built it was torn down and moved to Navel Rogers place, this being near the center of the community. This was also a log house, with a large stick and dirt chimney. The school term was increased from two to four months. However, at first the school term lasted only two months in the summer, due to the fact that they had no heat in winter. Some of the teachers in the second school were William Sheppard, Jim Hill, and Henry Edmi-nson. These teachers at this time had college training. Some of the pupils in this second school were Dan, George, Marion, Schack and Luther Rogers, Francis Welch, Jim Welch, and Fredd Spell. The shcool remained here until a church was built where old Salem stands today. It was at this time that they built a frame school building where it remained for a number of years, until it was made into a high school and moved to its present location, which is about two and one-half miles east, on Highway #35

The outstanding people who recieved their education in this school were, W.L. Williamson, ex-county supt. of education: Tom Rogers, now deceased, one of Covingtons most sucessful farmers; Charlie Leggett, retired merchant: George Williamson, President of Bank of Vicksburg : Tom R. Thames, former supt. of education, Prof. Marian Rogers, teacher at Mississippi College.

WILLIAMSBURGSCHOOL , located five miles west of Collins, came into existance prepr to the Civil War, sometime during the year1836. Williamsburg at that was the county seat and the first school ever held in the community was held in the old Masonic Hall. This old building is 110 years old and is a two story frame structure, made of logs and planks, hewn by hand, the timbers being fastened togather

WITH wooden pegs. The lower floor was used for the school room. The seats were home made and long enough to seat six or eitht pupils on the bench. The black boards were made into the walls and are still intact.

In the early days of Williamsburg school the children began work at eight in the morning, some of them walking four or five miles. This ment that they were required to leave home at day light, Between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning they were allowed a short recess and at noon they were turned out for the dinner hour. In those days the children brought their lunches in tin pails and the lunche consist mainly of baked sweet potatoes, biscuits and molasses. At four o'clock in the afternoon school was dismissed for the day and thus the children started their long walk home, some of them arriving at dark. The method of punishing in those days was with the "old hickory stick" and sometimes the truant was punished by placing a dunce cap on his head and sitting him on a stool in the corner. Children attending this school ranged from 4 to 25 years in age, and they all sat in the same room and recited. In those days there was no such a thing as seperate class rooms.

The course of study included reading, writing, and spelling. As the years went on arithmetic , georgaphy and grammer were added, with the old blue back speller still the principal text book. Prizes were often offered for proficiency in reciting the ABC's backward and forward as well as correct reciting of the multiplication tables.

In 1895 the old Masonic Hall was discarded and a frame building erected on the present site. Music was now added to the circula and Mrs. D.A. McIntosh was its first teacher. Some of her pupils were Mrs. James Pope, Miss Amelia Blount, Mrs Dr. W.. Blount, Mrs. Fanny McRaney and Miss Maud Gipson.

Among the outstanding people who attended school at old Williamsburg were Dr. F.L. Riley, Mississippi Author, H.C,Yawn, State Senator from Covington and Bob Hall, United State Congressman for twelve years.

FLYNT SCHOOL, one of the earliestrschools of Covington was located in the northern part of the county in th Flynt Community. It was organized in 1884. Feeling the need of an education for his sixteen children, John Flynt donated the little one room log shcool house. When completed the roomseated fifty pupils, the seats being made of split logs with pegs in the four corners for legs. The cracks in the walls were so large, that the wind, rain and snow blew in great quantities. The children walked from one to four and five milws, leaving home by day light and returning at dusk. The school term consisted of four months in winter and two in summer, the parents paying any amount they were able for the children's tutition.

The studies consisted of arithmatic, reading and the old blue back speller. Pencils and tablets were unheard of and the slate was used exclusively.

Some of the early teachers were: Mr. Jessie Calhoun, Mrs. Will Mayfield, Mrs.Loretta Thames, Mr. Ledrew Baubem Miss Allie Baino, Edman Clahoun and John Flynt. Among the pupils were W.M. King, Rev. Ernest Flynt, Rev. Tom Clark, Bruce Givens, and Bill Keys. The teacher were paid $25.00 salary and boarded at the home of John T. Flynt, paying $5.00 each month for board. The school was moved from this place in 1900 to the present site of Shiloh Church, this being near the center of the county. Flynt school at this time goes under the name of Smith Consolidated School. (2).

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(1). Kate McKlaver Collins, Mississippi
(2). A.G. Flynt Mt. Olive, Mississippi

STATION CREEK SCHOOL, located near Station Creek, in the Eastern part of the county was one of the old subscription type of school, the patrons paying so much foreach child's tutition. School was held two or three months in the winter and usually one month in summer. The building was made of hewed logs with a fireplace in one end with a large stick and mud chimney. The benches were also made of hewed logs with pegsstuck in for legs. One hewed log remained at the back of the school room and was used for the writing desk, a few of the pupils writing at a time.

The studies consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and the blue back speller. Some of the teachers were: Mr. John Rainwater, and Miss Anne McNail. Among the pupils were Bill Thompson, Ed, Bill, John, Mike, and Martha Biglane, George, Tom, John, and Alex Quick and Ella Keys. This school was later consolidated with Salem consolidated school.

MT. CARMEL SCHOOL, was organized and taught by John W. Watson, and was located at Mt. Carmel in the western part of the county. The school building was constructed of hewed logs and the work consisted of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammer and geography. This was a subscription school and was discontinued after the state provided sufficient funds to build and carry out the regular school term.

MT. CARMEL ACADEMY, was located at Mt. Carmel and was founded in 1837 by John Ryan, Esquire. (Chapter I Formation). The pupiles paid on an average of four dollars a month for tution and Mr. Ryan got subscripti on funds in the North to help finance the school work, This was the first boarding school in the county. (2).

(I). Mrs. Nan Coulter Collins, Mississippi
(2). Mr. W.A. Mathison, Collins, Mississippi

Outstanding people who recieved their first education here were: Dr. C.H. Ramsay, physician of Covington, and a member of our State Legislature for eight years. John Mathison, sheriff of the county for four years and chancery clerk, four years, Lewis McInnis, Presbyterian misister, served in Jackson, Miss. Nashville Tenn. and now has one of thelargest churches in Boston, Mass.

MAGEE SCHOOL, located 10 miles west of Collins, was organized in 1880. It consisted of a small frame building with Mr. J.A. McLeod as teacher, Dr. C.H. Ramsay, and Professor Dixon were also teachers in this school. Some of the students were Roy Magee, Luther Magee, J.T. Mathison, W.D. McRaney, Dan McLaurin and Bob Holloway. The studies included reading, writing, srithmetic, spelling, grammer and geography.(I).

MIDWAY SCHOOL, located seven miles north of Collins was organized and continued operation until 1905 when it was obsorbed by Salem and Smith. The first building was a little frame structure very uncomfortable in summer and winter. Some of theearly teachers were: Miss Allie Baine, Wilmer Rogers, W.R. Flanagan, and Miss Ida Rogers. Famili s sendng children to this school were the Flynts, Yawns, Clarks, Stubbs, Mayfields and Keys.(2).

LEAF RIVER SCHOOL, located 10 miles east of Collins was named for the river which name it bears. This being one of theearliest subscription schools, each child, if he were able paid $1.50 each month as tutition. If unable to pay anything he was allowed to attend school free. The teacher boarded around in the community remaining a month at each home, in this way they recieved free board. School was taught three months in summer and two monthsiin winter. All the books were purchased at Williamsburg which at that time was the county seat.

(I). Roy Magee, Collins, Mississippi
(2). Mr. W.A. Mathison Collins, Mississippi

Tablets and pencils were almost unknown then, the children used instead slates and pencils and sometimes the blackboard. Among the teachers were: Ab. Gissith and John Dale. Some of the early pupits were: Betty, Fannie, Laura, and Susie Welch, Tom Powers, Joe Duckworth, the Knights, Pickerings and Robinsons. (I).

CALHOUN SCHOOL, located in the Hot Coffee community was organized and built by the early settlers for the educatidn of their children. It was a small one room building make of split logs with hard uncomfortable benches, one small window with wooden shutter and one door gave the needed light and ventilation. The walls were full of large cracks, while those in floor were fully four inches wide. This was the old type subscription school where the patrons paid a small fee for each child's tution. Years later with the aid of part time school funds the patrons were able to erect a new fraome building with several glass windows and comfortable benches.

The children were first taught their ABC's and then passed to the first reader. The text books included blue back speller, McGuffey's Reader and Barnes History. The slate and pencil was used exclusively as there were no tablets and pencils in those days. Spelling matches were held every Friday afternoon and in this the children took great delight. Numerous games were played in which the whole school usually took part. Dog and Deer, Bull Pen, and Rollee-Hollie. As there were no fences arcund the school campus, during the noon hour it was not uncommon forthe old "sow" to invite herself to partake of the childrens lunches and it sometime required three or four boys to keep her off while the children ate.

About twenty six years ago this old building burned and the county built a new school which was consolidated , being first of its kind in the county. Some of the early teachers were R.H. Hester, A.E. Miller, and Miss Statford. The pupils were: Willie Barnes, Mattie Barnes, John Reddock, Henry Bridgen, Jim Wilson, Fannie and Susie Huff. (I).

(I). A.G. Flynt Collins, Mississippi .

Schools Of Today

The Covington County school records were destroyed by fire early in 1900. There is very little to be learned about the public school system in the county prior to that time. However we find that there were schools in the county as early as 1875. E.W. Larkin is remembered by some of our oldest citizens as the first Superintendent of Education of Covington County. The first school buildings in most cases, were crude one room log structures, poorlyyequipped and only one teacher. They were far apart and often children would have to walk four and five miles to school. In some cases there was no means of heating the building and school was taught a few months in summer instead of the winter months. The first schools were only four months long and usually two months were taught in winter and the other two in summer.

E.W. LARKIN-1875-1880

DR. GIBERT-1878-1880

A.H. HALL- 1880-1884

J.N. WALKER-1884-1888

DR. T.A. GIBSON-1888-1890

N.B. HOLCOMB-1890-1894 - First elected under constitution

W.L. WILLIAMSON-1896-1900 - At this time there were 60 to 75 little schools in the county, or one about every three or four miles.

TOM R. THAMES-1900-1915- Mr. Calhoun started consolidation in this county. In 1912 four schools, Calhoun, Williamsburg, Salem nd Smith were consolidated. Larger and better buildings were built. Three or four of the little schools were brought togetherqin each of these schools. Wagons and buggies were used for transportation. Mr. Calhoun resigned in 1915.

(I). Mr. W.J. Barnes Collins, Mississippi

BURA HILBURN-1915-1917 - Mr. Hilburn came in by special election in 1915. He was elected again in 1916; resigned first of 1917. A. E. Miller was appointed by the Governor to serve until a special election was held in the Spring of 1917.

W. L. WILLIAMSON-1917- Served four months. Mr. Williamson was election by special election to finish Mr. Hilburns term. Heresigned after serving four months. Mr. D. D. Cameron was appointed by the Governor to serve until another special election could be held.

ALEX NEWYON-1917-1928- Mr. Newton was elected to finish Mr. Hilburn's unexpired term and was then elected for tw o more terms. Serving longer than any other Superintendent, he has done more toward improv ing the public school system than any one person. Little was accomplished from the time of Calhoun until Newton came in because no one held the office long enough to do any constructive work. To quote Mr. Newton himself,"I wasn't a 'crank' on consolidation, but left it to the will of the people". He did much to improve the schools already consolidated. The buildings were improved, enlarged and some new ones built.He consolidated Sanford, Collins, and Seminary. Seminary was later unconsolidated and then several years later consolidated again. H. J. Craft was instrumental in building up a nd making this a standard school. In most instances trucks replaced the wagons for transportations

O.J.COLE-1928- 1932- Seminary was permanately consolidated during

this term and part of Covington County carried to sumerall. All wagons were raplaced by trucks.

EDD THAMES-1932-1936

GEORGE A. NEWTON-1936

How County Schools Financed

Covington County schools are financed from several sources: From the Sixteen Section Fund, $1000 per year (approximately); County and State taxes, 10 mills;county tax levy $20000,Per Capita $15000; Eq ulization Fund $35000; Poal tax $35000.

There are two Seperate District schools in the county. Mt. Olive consolidated and Linewood (Col.) Vocational school. These schools are financed by a special levy, Mt. Olive 16 mills, and Linwood 15 mills. They also get equalization fun ds according to their average.

Types OfSchools In County

In Covington County there are sev seven consolidated schools. Collins, Seminary, Sandford, Salem, Williamsburg, Lone Star, Smith, and one seperate District school, Mt. Olive.

Calhoun was one of the first consolidated, but it is unconsolidated now and the high school pupils of that community are transferred to Jones County Junior College.

The other schools of the county are common schools. Names and number of teachers: Calhoun-four,Bethel-two, Emience,three,Mt. Tabor-three,Clark-two, Graham-one, Shelby-one.For lack of funds, cooley Springs and Rock Hill(one teachers school) transfer to Mt. Olive and Johnston to Lone Star.

Adult Education

Adult Education was started in Covington County in 1933.Mrs. A.F.

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Byrd was first supervisor and she served until 1935, when Mrs. Marie Straham was appointed to take her place.

This was in a measure poineer work for this county as well as for all of Mississippi. It was a cooperative program between the Emergency Relief Administration and the State Department of Education. The two-fold object of the program was work relief and education. Th us the aim is to give employment for needy persons q ualified to teach and to provide education for adults.

In 1935 the program ran for four and one half months. Ten teachers w ere employed in this county.

The present program is a year round program,including literacy classes, vocational classes and general education classes. It is estimated that at least seventy five people have been taught to read and write since this program started.

The 1935-36 program included classes in First Aid. About 125 cerfificates have been awarded Mrs. Straham.

China painting, cooking classes,and parent education classes have been taught as vocational studies.

The adults study the subjects they are most interested in. Subjects relating to thier everyday problems. First aid is considered by some as very vital in the home. One teacher has a singing class that interest the entire community.

Consolidated Schools

In 1910 the Mississippi Legislature passed a law per mitting consolidated schools districts to be formed. This meant one school instead of two or more as had been before. This idea however wa s very unpopular at first and required much tact as well as time and it was

in the spring of 1912 that the State's first consolidated school was organized. The Williamsburg school at old historic Williamsburg in Covington County was consolidated by bringing Pine Ridge,Enterprize, Cleveland, and Spring Hill,allone teacher schools, into the Williams burg school.Therewere four routes which were served by covered wagons with a seating capacity of Twenty five or thirty children. The wagons were drawn by mules or horses and were very uncomfortable and in some cases drivers were obliged to leavehome at 5:30 or 6:00 O'clock A.M.especially if their route was six or seven miles long. The first building was offrame structure, two stories high. Prior to the consolidation of this school, boys and girls fr om the above mentional schools had to go to boarding schools after completing the eight grade. The board and tution both were highand too the student was as a rule, very poorly prepared and consequently many dropped out of school nevering finishing high school. It was not until 1914 that Mississippi first consolidated school held graduating exercises. The course was completed in two years and all who went to college recieved credit for their work and entered the freshman class. As a result of this first two years work people began to realize what a wonderful opportunity consolidated schools offered. Not only did the students recieve the literary course but had the opportuntity of taking music, somestic science and manual training. After the student had taken these cousese they not only knew how to make better homes and farms, but were better prepared for positions as teachers, clerks or whatever work was offered them. Consolidated schools are growing popular and more popular every year. There is not a single one teacher type of school in Covington County and very few of the two and three teacher type. All interest in the communities have grown and been strengthened as a result of the fine developments through consolidation

In 1928 the Legislature passed a law permitting the formation of special consolidated districts which means the consolidation of two or more districts already consolidated.

The schools of Covington County are equipped with the very lates and best busses for transportation. The drivers are all sober, upright, careful drivers, who have the children under excellent control and are well respected by the teachers, pupils and parents. Their buses are in goos condition, being very comfortable with their strong bodies, padded seats and tight fitting windows, which offer good ventilation. As a rule most all the roads are kept in good condition and Covington County can boast of very few accidents due to the fact that only careful, cool headed drivers are tolerated.

Agricultural High Schools

This county has two agruculture high schools for white students, Smith Hughes School at Seminary and Smith Hughes School at Collins also, one colored Vocational School at Linwood. These schools teach farm shop, terracing, animal husbandry, farm crops, orcharding and year-round gardening. The departments give organized instructions to day students and also to evening class farmers. The types of instruction are: all-day, day-unit part time and evening school. In day school groups the boys carry farm projects envolving 100 acres of cotton and approximately 25 acres of other crops. In addition the boys carry out to this about 160 supplementary practices each year.

The evening classes, farmers are taught to improve their farms. The principle practices are winter Legumes, terracing and farm manag ment. Though organized institutions the department keeps all farmers wise on new agricultural problems and issues. The department also cooperates with all agencies which tend to show or help improve

(I). Alex Newton Seminary, Mississippi

the county. An organization for agricultural students known as "The New Farmers of Miss." is maintained by the department.

The following write up was printed in a Jackson Pappr concerning the Seminary Vocational School and its Master Teacher:- A.L. Andrews, vocational agriculture teacher at Seminary for the past four years, has been named Mississippi Master Teacher for the past year, on the basis of his achievement in four types of vocational agruculture teaching, A.P. Fatherree, state supervisor of vocational agriculture announces.

Mr. Andrews taught at Lexie for three years before going to Seminary He has taught all-day classes for high school boys, day-unit classes for boys 14 years and older, but below the high school level, part-time class for out-school farm youth, and evening classes for adult farmers. He had 44 boys in the part-time classes, and two of them have bought their own farms. Over three hundred men were enrolled in the night classes.

Among his outstanding achievements were soil conservation work, livestock and pasture improvements and FFA chapter work. David Thames a member of his chapter, was named Master Future Farmer during the past year, while the Seminary club won $350 in FFA contests and exhibits.

Mr. Andrews with recieve the award of a gold watch from the educational bureau of the Chilean Nitrate company in recognition of his achievement.

At the county fair in November was a fine demonstration of the development of county school through agricultural school movements. The county schools have made wonderful development through the Home Ecomomics Department. Some 23 years ago the Collins High School now known as Collins Consolidated High School added this to their course of study and was Covington County's first Home Economics Department. When Williamsburg school consolidated they added Home Economics, making the county's second class in this work. These two schools have discontinued this

work on account of funds. There are several schools in the county where it has been added and is attracting students from other schools. Seminary (white) Hopewell (colored) and Linwood (colored) have this work. The units of work are as follows: All day high school class (8th-11th). 1. Food, 2, Clothing and related art, 3. Health,4. Home Economics. 5.Home improvement, 6. Home agriculture and poultry, 7, Child Care. Home practice and Home projects are carried along with each unit under teachers supervision. All day 7th-8the grade classes- 1. Foods, 2. Clothing, 3.Health 4. Home care of sick, 5. Child Care, 6. Certain care of the house, 7. Laundering, Home practice activities and home projects are carried along with each unit under teachers supervison. Day unit classes; 1. Foods, 2. Clothing, 3. Health, 4. Applied design, 5. Character development. Evening class (adults). Home improvement being taught and done this year but any Home Ec. work may be taught.

A fine demonstration was shown at the county fair in Oct. and Nov. from both white and colored Vocational schools and it would be clearly seen that great development in school work had been made through Home Ec. as well as through agriculture work. As a consequence parents are taking more interest as it means so much to them not only form a health standpoint, but a financial standpoint as well. Whenever these valuable arts are taught is to be found the highest rated schools. Boys and girls are learning to appreciate the Home and Farm more than they ever have.

Names and Location of Schools:

Covington County is fortunate in having modern and up to date school buildings. There remains only a few such as Enterprise, Mt. Taber and Clarke where buildings are not up to the standard. The schools having brick buildings are: Mt. Olive, Collins,Seminary and Sanford. The school having buildings of frame structure are: Smith, Salem, Williamsburg, Calhoun and Lone Star. These buildings are built at an average cost of approximately $30,000 each.

For the past twenty five or thirty years the schools have been carefully graded. The following schools give the full course in high school with fifteen units of work: Mt. Olive, Collins, Salem, Seminary and Sanford, (Smith, Lone Star and Williamsburg give less than fifteen units and are on probation), Mt. Tabor, Eminence, Clarke and Calhoun teach through the eight grade.

The following schools offer specials courses and are showing up splendidly not only in rating but in the eye of the public. Their pupils show fine training both mentally and physically.

Mt. Olive offers music, expression and commerical work, Collins offers music, commerical work, manual training and home economics,Seminary offers, music, commerical work, manual training and home economics, Salem and Williamsburg offer music and commerical work.

Mt. Olive Seperate District school is located in the town of Mt. Olive and is about 10 miles north of the county site of Collins, and is in beat4.

Salem Consolidated school is about 4 miles northeast of Collins in beat 3.

Collins Consolidated school is in the town of Collins which is almost in the center of the county in beat 3.

Seminary Consolidated School is 8 miles south east of Collins in beat 1.

Sanford Consolidated School is in the extreme southern part of the county about 20 miles south east of Collins in beat 2.

Williamsburg Consolidated school is 4 miles west of Collins in beat2

Lone Star Consolidated school is 12 miles west of Collins near the county line of Jeff Davis in beat 4.

Calhoun Consolidated school is east of Collins in beat 5.

Eminence Rural School is 7 miles east of Collins in beat 5.

Mt. Taboe is 20 miles east of Collins in beat 5.

Clarke School is about 18 miles south west of Collins.

All the classified schools have very attractive school grounds and indulge in play ground activities of some kind. They have their ball courts , tennis courts, se-saws, shooty shoots, swings and seats. The following school maintain coaches who are: W.C. Vinson, Seminary, H.W. Stubbs Salem, Cha. Strait, Done Star, R.C. Shows, Mt.Olive, W.Dennis, Sanford, W.S.Smith Williamsburg, Homer McMahan, Collins.

Related Activities:

Parent Teachers Association, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y club-see chapter 22 XXII. Organizations, [illegible]

Teachers of today are in most cases very much changed from yesterday. First will take them from and educational standpoint. Mr. Mortonone one of our best known matematicians tell us that just a few years ago if a teacher could master fractions he was considered a mathematician. It made no difference about his other subject just so he was good at "ciper-ing" and could obtain a teachers license which was obtained by taking a n examination at the County Supt. office twice a year, one in spring and one autumn. It was a rare thing then to find a teacher who had a college education. From a moral standpoint usually their characeters were unque-stionable, they obstained from tobacco and strong drink almost totally. From a religious standpoint, they took an active part in church work and were truthful and did not dare use profane language or swear in company.

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PLAY GROUND ACTIVITIES:

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RELATED ACTIVITIES:

Parents Teachers Association, Girl Reserves, Hi-Y Club (see chapter XXII. Organizations).

TEACHERS OF TODAY

The teacher of today is much changed from the one of yesterday. A college degree is required of all teachers in the standard high school. Some college work and special Normal training is required of all county teachers. Not only must the teacher have the required amount of educatid training, but must have the proper background of moral and social standing that will fit them to take the place of leaders in the social and religie-ous life of the community. Living conditions are made as plesant as poss-ible for the teachers. The high schools furnish teachers home, which are modern inevery way, for the married teachers. In many cases the single teachers board in the teachers home, others find comfortable places in private homes. (I).

(I). George A. Newton Collins, Mississippi

Colored Schools

There are in all seventeen colored schools in the county, two of these being Smith Hughes Consolidated schools. One is located at Hopewell and the oth r at Linwood. There are in the county 1889 educable children between the ages of five and twenty-one. With the exception of Hopwell and Linwood we have schools located at Collins, Friendship, Jones Chapel, Lilly Rose, Lux Line, New Prospects, New Hopewell, Sanford, Seminary, Shady Grove, Watts # 2, Windham and Williamsburg. The latter offers courses of study throught the eight grade with no extra curricula activities. Hopewell and Linwood, two consolidated Smith Hughes Schools are complete through High School with music, commerical and manual training. According to Mr. George A. Newton, Supt. of Education, the county now has a district and county supervisor of Negro Education, thus supplying a long felt need in the county. Mr. Newton also states, that the two Smith Hughes School in the county with the exception of the White schools at Seminary and Collins. The negro schools as a whole have an average attendance of 75 per cent, a much better record than the white school. Linwood Vocational school teaches throughthe tleventh grade while Hopewell Vocational school teaches through the twelfth grade. These schools offer as special courses music, manual training and home economie Other colored schools teach to the Ninth grade. There are two colored adult education teachers in the county and these teachers are doing a great work among their people. The adult colored people are very eager to learn and as a rule take especial interest in the classes being offered by the Adult Education Program. (I).

(I). George A. Newton County Supt. of Education Collins, Mississippi

References

Barnes, W.J.	Collins, Mississippi
Coulter, Mrs. Nan	Collins, Mississippi
Flynt, A.G.	Mt. Olive, Mississippi
Magee, Roy	Collins, Mississippi
Mathison, W.A.	Collins, Mississippi
McKinney, Kate	Collins, Mississippi
Newton, Alex	Seminary, Mississippi
Newton, George A.	Collins, Mississippi
Rogers, Dan	Collins, Mississippi
Strahan, Mrs, Marie	Collins, Mississippi
Collins Commerical files	Collins, Mississippi
Covington County School Records	Collins, Mississippi

Supplement 2nd Copy Covington County 1
Maggie Pittman 1-10-39

AGRUCULTURE

CHAPTER XV

Early History in Agriculture

The early settlers in Covington County, as in other parts of southern Mississippi, settled along the larger streams and cultivated parts of the first bottoms and adjacent bench lands. Nearly all the first bottom land along Bouie and Terrible Creeks were under cultivation before the Civil War. Since the war this has never been in cultivation, and most of it is covered at present with forrest. The principal crops grown were cotton, corn, sugar, cane, sweet petatoes, and tobacco, all of which were produced almost exclusively for home use. Hogs, cattle and sheep were raised extensively on the open range and constituded the phincipal source of income. Stock was sold to dovers who went through the country or it was driven by the farmers to market at Mobile; No fertilizers were used on the bottom lands, but the uplands were often enriched by "Cowpenning". The pen was usually changed about three times during the season. The first pen was plowed during the early winter and putinto winter gardens. The second oen was used for spring garden, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and early corn. The third pen was used for corn and cotton.

Among the wealthier farmers slaves were used in the cotton fields and as personal servants;. The negro was especially well adapted to he cotton fields and for this reason they were very valuable property. Old records show that such families as Magee, McLaurin, Burkhalter, McRaney, Campbell, McNair, Duckworth and many others were owners of numbers of slaves. There is also evidence of these facts in the names of the Negro still living in the county.

The slaves in most cases adopted the family name of the owners.

CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

In 1879 there was 10,682 acres planted in corn with an approximate yield of 115,088 bushels. Corn until very recently has been almost entirely a subsistence crop, being used largely to feed work animals and for making meal, hominy and grits for home use. It constitutes an important part of the food of almost every family. It is fed to hogs and cattle to some extent. During the last few years the acreage of corn has materially increased, owing in part to the campaign carried on by eduvational institutions, newspapers, agricultural papers and other agencies for diversified farming and the growing of food supplies at home. This movement has also been greatly stimulated by damage to cotton be the boll weevil.

There is an abundance of both cultivated and wild grasses, which afford good grazing. Lespedeza, bermuda grass, crab grass, carpet grass, and sedge grass grow wild in nearly all sections. Bur clover, white clover, and Johnson grass grow throughout the country. Lespedeza is deeded by many farmers, both for pasture and as a hay crop. Most of this hay is used for home comsumption. Bermuda grass makes excellent summer pasture and produces as much grazing to the acre as any other grass, if not more. Some of the progressive farmers have pastures planted in Bermuda grass, lespdeeza white clover, and hop clover.

The tendency of agriculture in Covington County seems to be toward a more deversified system in which the greater part of the food products are grown at home and live stock, dairy products, cotton and a few other crops are depended on principally for income.

(1). E. Malcolm Jones- Mississippi Geological Survey.
(2). B. Duckworth Collins Mississippi

COTTOM

Cottom was first cultivated by slave labor in Covington County. The first variety was the Black-seed, which clung very closely to the burr and was very hard to pick. Seventy fivelbs. was considered a god days picking for a slave. Pure Sea Island was even more difficu to pick. After the pure Mexican Cotton was introduced 150 to 300 lbs. per day could be picked. The early method of planting was to lay the ground off by running one furrow, droping the seed by hand and covering with a board. When it was about four weeks old it was thinned, plowed and made with little or no fertilizer. Ginning was sow there being small gins which were turned by steer or horses. One and two bales of cotton ginned in one day was considered good. About the year 1895 the power hin was introduced in the county. Cotton picking was begun in October and lasted till late January.

Since the appearence of the boll weevil in Covington County about the year 1807, agriculturists have been studying the methods of growing cotton. They at last arrived at the conclusion to plant cotton in early April instead of May as was practiced prior to that and using high grade fertilizer was he only way and this has been well demonstrated and is now practiced. Today the cotton lands are well broken and stalks cut up and turned under in the fall to insure moisture for the next years crop, destroy places of hibernation for the boll weevil and enrich the soil. In March the ground is well bedded and some cotton planted then, however April is cotton planting time. The cotton is planted with a cotton planter, when the cotton is up to a good stand which takes about four weeks, ti is thinned by some planters. The best method however seems to be that of leaving it in bunches of some five or six stalkes then plowed by putting dirt

up to it and until about July 15th. when it is laid by. In August the harvesting which is all done by hand is bugun, hauled to power gins where it is ginned. By October practically all the cotton is harvested, hauled to a near by town where a market is always to be sodd. The resent gins gin on an average of about one bale every 30 minutes. There is an approximate annual yield of about 15000 bales in the county. (I).

LIVE STOCK

The last few years had shown a vast improvment in the dairy stock in the county. There is yet far too many of the scrub stock but since the advent of the county agent the farmers are working up to the fact that they need better blooded stock on their farms. There are in the county 3,150 cows. These cows produced approximately 891,500 gallons of milk in 1936.

In 1936 the County Agent had six pure bred males brought into the county. Herfords, short horns and devaru. In addition to these were twelve grade herfords. Thet were scattered over the county with in reach of any farmer that wished to improve the blood of his stock. The net live weight of beefand veal produced from the year was 565, 200 lbs.

In 1938 the merchants of Collins had four pure bredherfords males brought into the county. These were given away at intervals of six to eight weeks to he holder of the lucky number on trades day The only requirment was that the winner could not take the males out of the county. Thus step by step the county is weeding out the scrubs and giving place to better blooded stock.

The most important work animal is the mule, though they are not raised extensively in this county, being shipped here from

(I). Mr. Z.M. Rogers Collins, Mississippi

Texan and Missouri. On account of inadequete grazing lands it is not found profitable to raise mules here. Some farmers do raise their own stock. There is a total of 3207 mules, horses and colts in the county.

Sheep and lanbs thirty one.

PEST CONTROL

While there is no county wide program to control pest and insects a great deal is being done by the individual farm r to protect his particular crops. The county agent and Home Demonstration Agent instruct the farmers about sprays and poisons and how to use them. They have also, for distribution government bulletins giving complete instructions on pest control. They visit homes on request and show the individual exactly the proper method of mixing and applying these poisons.

The agents are prepared to vaccinate cows, hogs and other animals, and do so at the first sign of epidemic. The Home Demonstration Agent visits any farm on request and vaccinates chickens against chicken-pox, cholera and other contagious diseases.

MARKETS

Aside from cotton, which is sold through the co-operation cotton association the mafority of the countys crops are consumed at home. Any surplus, especially truck crops, are handled by the County Agent for the farmers. Thseare sold usually by contract, through co-operating market associations.

The 1934 census shows that of the 177,465 acres in crops and pastures that corn ranks first. Total acres corn harvested 33,508; cottom 19,771; hay 4,674; sweet potatoes 1,539; sugar cane 947; oats 740; irish potatoes 326.

(I). E.D. Martindale, County Agent, Collins Mississippi

2nd copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 20, 1938 — Covington County

Assignment #32 — Maggie Pitman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Corn and tomato clubs in Covington County were the forerunners of what is now the thriving organization known as 4-H clubs. Promotion for the organization came through the county superintendent of schools, and the teachers in the county schools. (1)

Corn clubs for boys were started first in 1912 by J. T. Calhoun, superintendent of schools, and shortly afterwards tomato clubs for girls were organized through the agency of the school teachers. The following spring the county board of supervisors made an appropriation of $75.00 for the salary of a county agent for the summer months. The United States department of agriculture matched the sum with an equal amount, and Miss Mary Frances Welch was employed as the first county agent. She had taught in the county schools and was a former member of the board of examiners for the county school teachers. (2)

Nearly 300 girls had been enrolled by the teahcers in the tomato clubs, but only 50 girls made reports at the close of the season. Members had promised to cultivate one tenth of an acre of land in tomatoes, and to can themfor home use or sell them. Miss Welch assumed the responsibility of teaching ghem now to cultivate the plots for the tomatoes, and how to can the vegetables. Local clubs were organized in many places throughout the county and canning demonstrations were heldin every club, with the club leaders making the appointement for the demonstrations. The first public canning demonstration in the county was held in the courthouse in Collins, the county seat, by Miss Susie V. Powell. At that time the majority present had never seen anything canned except peaches, apples, and berries. "I did not know anything about canning," said Miss Welch," but I received instructions from Miss

(1) Mary Frances Welch, Raleigh, N. C.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 20, 1938 — Covington County

Assignment #32 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Tomato Clubs Con't.

Powell, the department of agriculture, and other sources, and was soon quite proficient". The local school houses were used as headquarters for the demonstration through the county. The canning was donw in tin cans, and that first year of the tomato clubs 50 canneries were sold to the club girls. Frequently they canned in tin tubs with a club furnace. (1)

At that time the road of the county were in a very deplorable condition. and since the only automobiles in the county were owned by the doctors and the county superintendents of schools, Miss Welch drove "Old Bill", thehorse, on her errands about the county. She was contacting the girls by letter for engagement for canning responsible for for giving instructions in planting and canning, and for the collection of the prize money. Seh also planted the first flower garden on school property in Covington County. In the first year of the tomato clubs existence, prizes were offered for the greatedst number of canned goods, and the winner was Ethel Cook, who had 14 varieties of canned goods, including maypops.

Beginning her second year as county agent, or ratherhome demonstration agent, as she was called by this time, Miss Welch offered prizes to club members for the quality of the canning rather than the quantity. The teahhers were urged to enroal only girls who were really interested and who promised to carry out their pledge. Approximately 175 girls enrolled under these terms. The grand prize, for quality canning, was won by Eleanor Speed, who received a trip to the State Fair, domated by Mr. George McCormick of Collins Hardware Company. A wariety of othe prizes

(2)

(1) Mary Frances Welch, Raleigh, N. C.

(2) " " " " " "

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 20, 1938 — Covington County

Assignment # 32 — Maggie Pittman

PEONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Con't.

were offered by the local merchants in Collins. Mr. O'Donnell of the Sanford Lumber Company made the largest single contribution, and encourgged the county department by his untireing efforts to carry on the work. Swain Shows, a carneval showing at the State Fair, and other places in the State, gave congributions for prizes. Mrs. Walter Upton (Carmen Welch) of Collins was one of the banner club members, and the business men of Sandor, Collins, and Mt. Olive were very helpful in supporting and encourgging the work. P. A. Johns. of Collins ordered the tin cans and canneries used in the demonstrations from the American Tin Company.

The best of the work done by local groups in canning groups in canning was exhibited in the fall at the county fair, sponsered annually by the School Improvement Association prrior to the opening of the county schools, Various press notices on the progress of the home demonstration work were given in the Collins Commercial, weekly county newspaper.

After two years as home agent, Miss Welch resigned to study home economics at Battle Creek Sanitarium. It was while going from school to school", she says," that I decided it was not the hook worm, for which county authorities were examining the children, that was causing that pllid look, but instead one look into their dinner baskets convinced me that it was the food they ate." It was the first time I had been interested in food from a health standpoint, and wanted to study to be a dietitian in a hospital, a job which very few people had even heard of at that time." (1)

(1) Mary Frances Welch, Raleigh, North Caralina

HISRORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 22, 1938
Assignment #32

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK

The Following girls were inrolled in 4-H Clubs in Feburary,1914. Maude Anderson, Gertrude Blackman, Manda Blackman, Oplelia Bullock, Mollie Craft, Nora Carter, Malinda Crawford, Lillie Cook, Mrs. A. J. Chance, Ida Corley, Lowly Clark, Liecie Clark, Hattie Duckworth, Mary Ellis, Pearl Farichild, Lilly Faler, Leona Flynt, Letha Flynt, Jewel Flynt, Alma Graves, Edna Graves, Bessie Guice, Dora Guice, Virgei Grahmm, Helene Gunn, Katie Gunn, Mattie Graves, Mattie Garner, Eunice Glover, Jesse Glover, Jewell Gibbons, Bessie Lee Hart, Lessie Hutchinson, Eva Holcomv, Maude Holcomb, Iva Holcomb, Myrtle Holcomb, Gertrude Hood, Lela Harvey, Lena Harvey, Ester Herrin, Delia Herrington, Carrie Ingram, Annie Jordan, Irma Kemp, Fannie Knight, Alma Lee, Ada Lee, Lillian Langford, Eunice Lott, Tressie Lott, Callie Lott, Myrtle Lott, Velma Lott, Eliza Lowry, Nettie Lott, Mamie McLeod Ruth McGilvery, Carrie McGilvery, Annette Mayfield, Ophelia Miller, Ora McQueen, Miss Caudia Mason, Hattie Lou Mason, Oscie McQueen, Norman Mayfield, Eunice Mayfield Allie McLeod, Leona McLeod, Lonelia McLeod, Ethel McLeod, Lena Mayfield, Dora Moulds, Ethel Myers Minnie Mooney, Lillian Morris, Pellie Mooney, Zula Miller, Annie Jane McDonald, Bertha Nicholson, Ida Nicholson, Susie Newton, Mrs. C. A. Leggett, Evell O'Donnell, Winnie Powers, Texa Rogers, Tama Rogers, Levata Rogers, Goldie Roberson, Bessie Roberson, Mary Sellers, Elina Sandord, Carrie Smith, Willie May Smith, Delia Sanford, Grace Showmaker, Ida Shoemaker, Jessie Pearl Shoemaker, Myrtle Shoemaker, Rosie Shoemaker, Lola Tiddale, Johnie Thompson, Carmine Welch, Annie Werren, Mary Westbrook, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Edna Westbrook and Clara Yates, (1)

(1). The Collins Commercial, February 19, 1914

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 22, 1938
Assignment #32

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK

In 1912 Covington County secured the services of Miss Fannie Welch to travel over the County and direct the Tomato Club work under the instructions of the Government. Subscriptions were solicited throught thecounty paper to raise the $100 to pay her salary during the summer months.

In May no., 1912 issue of Collins Commercial we find the article :

Last week Miss Susie V. Powell was in our county for three days inspecting the work of the Tomato Club girls. Seh visited several patches and expressed herself as being well pleased with the prospects. She found the girls full of enthusiasm. More than twenty canners have been ordered by Miss Welch and Supt. Calhoun for the girls. In about a month Miss Welch and others will instruct the girls in the process of canning not only tomatoes but many other things on the farm, which have hitherto been permitted to waste. (1)

Club Girl Tells Her Mistakes: Dear Club Members: I was asked by our county director Miss Welch to write the other club members why I failed to make a profit off my tomatomx patch this year and last.

The first of last season I had my plot prepared as directed. My tomatoes grew nicely until they began to bear and then began to wilt, when I went to my instructions for a remedy and found none I was very much disappointed, but began canning what few I had left. I put up 375 cans from these. I sold then all and had calls for more in the fall. There were no light weights among then and only two or three cans spoiled. This was all I got from one tenth of an acre as I did not (2)

(1) Collins Commercial, 1912
(2) Bessie Grice, The Collins Commerdial, Aug, 7, 1914

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 22, 1938 — Covington County

Assignment #32 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK

Con't.

plant anything in their place. This year I selected another plot and had it well prepared and fertilized and would have made a fine lot of tomatoes if I had not make a mistake of planting my seed. I used the same seed bed as it was rich and well prepared and did not realize the desease was still in the soil. This of course was a mistake and these plants took the same disease and began to wilt soon as they began to bear. I will not have many tomatoes this year, but am going to plant bunch beans in their place and expect to make a good many of theses

Miss Powell, our state agent told the girls present at the demonstration held by her at Seminary July 3rd, that the girls in other counties were placing either sweet potatoes, irish potatoes or beans on plots where tomatoes failed. I hope the girls who have failed this year will try theis plan and be successful and have still better success next year.

Bessie Guice
President, 4-H Club-
August 7, 1914 (1)

(1) Bessie Guice, The Collins Commercial, Aug,7, 1914

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 22, 1938 — Covington County

Assignment #32 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK

In 1913 Mr. J. T. Calhoun writes to the Piople of Covington County:

For two years Miss Fannie Welch has labored faithfully in the canning club work in this county and the result is evident in many homes in the county. During the same tome she has taught school and has done excellently, but I dare say that as a worker in Canning and Poultry Club interest the effect will in the years to come, be far more beneficial than as a teacher for the same time. This enterprize is made possible by the U. S. Government, which gave to us $75 on condition that we give the same amount. It has been with considerable difficulty that the amount has been raised this year and for this reason I am writing to the public for next year we are promised $100 by the Government if we raise $100. I am not willing to turn out as a beggar again unless this letter brings me some kind of assistance that the people of the county are sufficiently interested to contribute liberally and freely to our part of the expence.

To the Tomato Club Girls, I make this request: If you desire some one this year to take charge of the Canning at once & if you are willing to contribute one dozen cans of tomatoes as your part of the $100 mentioned above. Do this at once so that I may mention this fact in the news papers and thereby encourage others to contribute also.

J. T. Calhoun, County Superintendent (1)

(1) J. T. Calhoun, The Collins Commercial, October 2, 1913

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington County

June 22, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Tomato Club prizes at County Fair in 1913 were as follows:

Best exhibit- First Osma Newton, Seminary

Second best, Texa Rogers, Collins Rt 6

Best can of tomatoes- First, Carmen Welch, Collins Rt.3

Second best Verdie Lott, Seminary

Best booklet containing crop history- First Eleanor Speed, Collins Route 3. Second best, Verdie Lott, Seminary

Best report sent by club girl, First, Texa Rogers, Collins Rt 6

Second Carminm Welch, Collins Rt 3 (I).

Tomato Club prizes of 1914;

First prize; Trip to State Fair and $5.00, Carmen Welch.

Second, Trip to State Fair Maud Anderson

Third, $5.00 Corrine MaGee

Best 12 jars of fruit and vegetables, Carmen Welch

Best 12 jars tomato products, Malinda Cranford

Best basket of fresh tomatoes, Maude Anderson

Best keep Memorandum book, Millie Lott. (2).

(I). Collins Commerical,1913, Collins Mississippi.

(2). Collins Commerical, 1914. Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington County

June 25, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

In 1914 Miss Welch was succeeded in the tomato club work by Miss Ester Rogers, Miss Rogers very abely carried on this work, increasing not only the membership but the number of clubs. By this time too the activities had broadened out to include canning of most all vegetables grown on the farm. Miss Rogers kept in close touch with the club members through the county paper and her monthly club meetings. In 1915 during the county Normal she gave a short course of instruction to the girls. This course included booklet making, sewing and embroidery for Caps and aprons, English for booklets, athletics, songs and yells, fancy packs for fruits and vegetables and use of household conveniences.

In January of 1916 Miss Rogers had forty pins to award. She said she had hoped to be able to give one hundred, but glad that forty were "faithful in the little things".

The Club members were able to sell their canned products through a cooperative market. It is needles to say that the money earned in this way was a great help to the girls, who for the most part had never been able to earn meney for themselves. They were able to help pay their high school expences. It helped some to enter college. One girl, Texa Rogers helped to pay her board at Womans College, Hattiesburg Miss., with her canned products. Miss Rogers was succeeded by Miss Beulah Sides. (I).

(I). Texa (Rogers) Young, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

June 22,1938
Assingment #32

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK

Boys Corn Club: Last Saturday/was a busy day in the history of Cov- Nov. 13, 1908
ington County. The organization of the "Boys' Corn Club" was perfected. The club is to have the encouragement and help of the Farmers Union andthe Teachers Association.

Prizes are to be given to the members who excel. McIntosh Bros., of our city, have offered a prize of $25 to the boy who leads in the Corn Club contest. Other prizes will be offered.

Prof. Lloyd of the A. & M. College, was present at the meeting Saturday and made a magnificent address.

The following mibers joined theCorn Club: Freddie Mazar, Hamilton Calhoun, Willie Campbell, Adonis Carter. Avery Carter, Johnnie Collins, E. W. Conner, Ross Conner, Thomas M. Connner, Caesar Coulter, Dewey Coulter, E. R. Featherson, J. C. Featherstone, Alex Flynt, Griffin Flynt, Robert Gandy, Vester Gandy, Kennith Gatewood, Carilie Geiger, Bruce Gibbons, Lee Green, Lonnie Green, Elbert Harrison, Ben Hemeter, Ben Herrington, Clyde Holcombe, Alvin Hudson, Calvin Hudson, Willie Leggett, Carl Leightsey, Clarence Lott, Levi Lowry, Virgil Magee, Ewart Mayfield, Charley McCarty, Orange McCarty, Hugh McNeil, Ellie McRaney, Johnnie Morrow, Sam Page, Lonze Parker, Enos Ponder, Sam Ponder and Burr Rogers (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, November, 19, 1908

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington County
June 22, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-HCLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

The Laurel Ledger spoke of the Covington County Fair r cently held and the Boys Corn Club as follows:

Not the most interesting but the most vital and life giving feature of the fair was the showing of the Boys Corn Clubs of the county. Covington is a South Mississippi county, and here is something which the South Mississippi newspaper can seize upon and work to a final.

The prizes for the best yield per acre went to eitht boys. It is a pity that the name of every boy who contested was not given the benefit of publication. Their effort was worth that much consideratio even if they did not win a prize. The endeavors of those who lost were as worthy of praise as those who won, and a little commendation would have been a fine thing to encourgge them as well as others to be at the next fair with their prize corn/

The first prize went to Burr Rogers, for 50 1-2 bushels; the second to Louis Wilson, 48 7-8,to Leff Rutland, 48 1-2. These were for the county. The best prizes were awarded as follows: Beat 1 McKeven Craft, 36 1-2; Beat 2, Charlie Geiger, 40; Beat 3, Listen Speed, 46 2-7; Beat 4, Enos Ponder, 38 1-7; Beat 5,Earnest Flynt, 38 19-28;

Here it will be seen is an average for Covington county of 44 bushels of corn peracre raised by school boys.

The Covington county Corn Club boys did well at the State Fair. Three prizeswinners is something no other county in the state equeled. We are proud of you boys. Keep at it, and perhaps in time we can tach our fathers that we can raise just as good and just as much corn to the acre as any other county or state in the Union. (I).

(I)* Collins Commerical, November 5, 1909, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington County

June22, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

In the Exhibit at the State Fair the Corn Club boys of covington county won the following prizes: Second best count exhibit$ 30.00. Third best ten ears ofcorn by an individual $10.00/ Supr me Court District prizes: First in second district $20.00. Ability to judge corn, Jim Decker of Covington County, third, $10.00 Winston Calhoun, forth, $5.00.

This certainly speaks well for the Corn Club boys and we fell sure that they will be able to do much better next year, as this is their second year. (I).

The winners of Boys Corn Club for 1911 were as follows: Lee Ponder raised 137 bushal and 24 pound of corn on one acre for which he recieved $ 80.00. Jewell Mayfield came second with a crop of 93 bushel and 38 pound to one acre, for which she recieved $17.50. Ernest Speed won third prize of 88 bushel to an acre and recieved $11.25.

It will be seen that the prizes are much larger this year. This is the very liberal donation of the lumbermem of the county who are to be commended for the interest manifested in this very important contest.

The boys are very enthusiastic over plans for next years work and they hope for even better results in 1912.

The Pig contest was rum in connection with the corn club and was won by Ras Mayfield. His pig was 218 days old and weighed 186 pounds. The prize was a registered Poland China pig. (2).

(I). Collins Commerical November 3, 1910.

(2). Collins Commerical October 26, 1911.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington County

June 22, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

The following boys are winners for 1912:

Best Yield- Elson Rutland, 115 bushel, $5.00 by County Fair, trip to Columbia, South Carolina in January to the greatest Corn show in the world.

S Second best yield- Jewel Mayfield, 78.55 bushel $5.00

n Third best yield- Hugh Parish 74 bushel and 29 pounds, $ 2.50

Fourth best yield- Dewey Jordon 60 bushel, 1.25

Best ten ears- John S. Welch Jr. $5.00 by Lumbermen and $5.00 by County Fair.

Second best tem ears- Herman Idom, $2.50

Third best tem ears- Vestil Welch Jr. $1.25

Best single ear- Hugh Parish, $2.50

Second best single ear- Galloway Calhoun, $150

Third best single ear- Dewey Jordan, $1.00

Best stalk- Dewey Jordon $1.00

Second best stalk- Fitzhugh Dickson, $1.50

Third best stalk - John Henry Reynolds, $1.00

At our corn juding contest held at the Court House October 12, three boys, Fitzhugh Dickson, Galloway Calhoun and Memphis Wade, won a free trip to the state Fair, but Memphis Wade did not accept his trip and Dewey Walker went instead.

Three boys entered the judging contest at the State Fair and Fitzhug Dickson won fifth prize. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical October 31, 1912.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 32 — Covington C ounty

June 22 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

This has been a week of unusual opportunities for the schools of Covington County.

Proffessor C.A. Cobb came Tuesday morni g and went with Supt. J.T. Calhoun to visit three schools in the interest of Club work.

Wednesday they were joined by Proffessor W.H. Smith, Dr. Bourland and Miss Fannie Welch. The Williamsburg school was visited , but on account of excessive rains Tuesday night the other two appointments could not be met.

Thursday and Friday Proffessor Cobb spent with Supt. Calhoun in visiting schools and talking Club work.

Proffessor Cobb is a man in the right place. After hearing him talk so enthusiastically about farm life, one is filled with a desire for a piece of soil and an opportunity to cultivate it. Such doctrine as he preaches will make a prosperous , happy citizenship. (I).

Prize winners for 1913 are as following:

Best yield, First, Vestil Welch, 106.5 bushel.

Second best yield, Robert Nicholson 103.40 bushel.

Best ten ears- First, Fitzhugh Dickson

Second, Fenton Calhoun

Best single ear-First, George Dickson

Second, Martain McRaney. (2).

Corn Club winners of 1914.

Highest yield-

First, Gale Walker 186 bushel. (Second in State).

Howard Leggett 108 bushels

Best ten ears- First, Homer Andrrson

(I). Collins Commerical, December 5, 1913, Covington County.
(2). Collins Commerical, 1913, Covington County
(3). Collins Commerical, 1914, Covington County

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 22, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-HCLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

¢ON'T)

Second, George Dickson

Best Single ear

First Homer Anderson

Second, J.B. Rogers. (I).

In 1914 twelve boys were sent to A.&M. College as representaives of Covington County. Vivian Campbell was one and he stated that that number was treble the number from any other county in the state, and in the various contest we had winners in every one of thmm. Outof the twenty dollars Proffessor Cobb gave as prizes, we succeeded in getting five dollars and tem cents or over a fourth of the whole amount. In the election of officers Covington County won the two most important ones, that of president and secretary, Vivian Campbell being president and Galloway Calhoun secretary. (2).

In March of 1915 there were 228 corn clubs members, under the supervision of Bura Hilbun.

Messers C.C Cobband P.P. Garner spent thre days in Covington County on spraking tour. Instructing and encouraging boys and farmers in June 1915. (3).

(I). Collins Commerical, 1914, Covington County.
(2). Collins Commerical, September 10, 1914, Covington County
(3). Collins Commerical , Collins Mississippi.

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June 21, 1938 — Covington County

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PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Covington County Boys' Corn Club: I am glad to make the report of the Boys's Corn Club of this County for the year 1914 and 1915 that has just closed.

At eh County Fair more corn was shown than ever before, there being 85 ten ear exhibits. This means that the boys are very much interested in the work and were determined to make Covington County the leading county in the state. After the County Fari the corn was sent to Jackson to compete for prizes with the other 79 counties of the state.

I had th privilege of being at the Fari at Jackson for several days, and talking with many people from different parts of the state, see the other county superintendents bring in their reports of the boys and learned to love Covington County and her people more than ever. We have a great county and as it now stands at the head of the procession of the counties of Mississippi, we should join hands to keep her in the lead. A county is no more or no less than the peole make of it.

When the blue ribbons were pinned on the winners, Covington County received first prize,,"The Automobile", Homer Anderson first prize for the best ear of corn in the state and Earnest Carr third prize for best ear.

I am deeply grageful to the teachers and boys of the county who stood by the work to the end and showed by their work that they were truly interested in their county.

To the 126 boys that reported I shall always feel grateful for making it possible for this county to win the handsome prize as above indicated. When you are in town come around and we will take a ride in the new FORD. I accept this prize (1)

(1) Bura Hilbun, County Superintendent
The Collins Commercial, November 4, 1915 p. 1

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PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

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and, with a heart full of gratitude for all concerned, shall use it in promoting the i interest of the county.

If the energy, time and enthusiasm of a young man can, I hope to be able to reciprocate for the above honor conferred upon me by the boys of the C orn Club of Covington County. At any time that I can be of any assistance to you, command me.

Below is a list of prizes and winners at the County Fair:

Best Yield: 1st prize, J. P. Spell, $20; 2nd prize, Carlie Lott, $10; 3rd, Palmer Lott, $8.00; 4th, Curtis Knight $5.00; 6th, A. B. Knight, $5.00; 7th, Howard Leggett, $5.00, 8th, Scott Kelley, $5.00, 9th, Harvey Speed, $5.00; 10th, John Drennan, $5.

Best Ten Ears: 1st. prize, Homer Pond, $5; 2nd, Barnes Bradley, $4; 3rd J. B. Rogers, $3; 4th, Mack Kelly $2.00; 5th, Talmage Bradley $2.00; 6th, Hugh Parrish,$2; 7th, Homer Anderson, $2.00 8th, Harvey Speed, $2; 9th, J. P. Spell; 10th, Tom Yates,$2

Best Single Ear: 1st, Homer Anderson, $3.00; 2nd Homer Pond, $2.00 3rd, Earnest Carr, $100; 4th J. B. Rogers, $1.00; 5th Melvis Mauldin, $1.00; 6th, Alex Watts,$1.00 7th, Robert Calhoun, $1.00 8th J. P. Spell, $1000; 9th, Ewell Calhoun, $1,00.

Trip to Jackson--Galloway Calhound andBarney Thames. (1)

(1) Bura Hilbun, County Superintendent
The Collins Commercial, November 4, 1915, p. 1

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June 22, 1938 Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Baby Beef Club.

In 1914 Bura Hilbun offered the boys of Covington county the Baby Beef Club. Rules as follows .

Each member to purchase calf if it has'nt already one and agree to feed it not less than 120 days before time to show, and that calves not to be more than 9 months old at time of exhibit. As soon as you have gotten calf, begin to keep books. Charge the calf with all foods it eats in way of corn, chops, cotton meal etc. Try feedaks best calf you can with as little feed as possible.

Mr. Hugh McIntosh offered to pay $25.00 for winning calf if owner wished to sell it. Winners of Baby Beef Club for 1914:

Best Purebred calf, H.B. McIntosh $5.00

Second best, Joe Speed, $3.00

Best grade calf, Elizabeth McIntosh, $ 4.00

Second best, G. Yawn, $3.00

Best scrub, L. Upton, $3.00

Second best, H. Idom, $2.00

Best bull,beef type, Covington County raissd, H. M. McIntosh. 2.00 E.B. Stovall 1.00 H.M. Mc Intosh.

Bust bull, dairy type, Covington county raised, H.M. McIntosh, 2.50, E.B. Stovall, 1.00 J.R. Duckworth.

Best Covington county raised calt V.T. Dees "250 pair of 1.50 gloves by G.J. Pope, K. Thames.

Best jack Covington county raided , raincoat given by Rubenstein Co. B. Pickering. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical , 1914 , Collins Mississippi.

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PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Baby Beef Club Show and Sale: Last Saturday was a great day for Covington County and the boys and girls of the Bab Beef and Pig Clubs. This day was set apart some time ago for the show and all arrangements were made for the care of the calves and pigs, and early on Friday the boys and girls began to come in with their entry, whether a pig or a calf, and some both. It was simply a great sight to see them as they came in, oftimes as many as a dozen together and the fun they were having together spoke very complimentary of the clubs, not to say anything of the material value to be derived therefrom.

Saturday early the entire court square was filled with the finest calves, pigs, horses and as fine a crowd of boys and girls as was ever seen together. This being the day for county teachers to contract for the winter term, brought more people to the "Capital City" than has been seen here in some time, and all seemed to catch the spirit of the work and will attempt to carry it to their rewpective shhools and pupils.

About 62 calves were placed on exhibition in competion for prizes and other were on to be sold, they not being eligible for prizes. Fifty or more pigs were also on exhibition for prizes, making the greatest display of livestock that has ever been on kisplay in the county. Much interest was shown by the spectators all the time and more than 2000 people witnessed the show.

About noon of Saturday the calves were arranged in a semicircle and a panoramic exposure taken of them, there being more than 50 in the picture. After that the calves (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, October 7, 1915

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were carried into the court square where Messers. H. M. McIntosh and W. L. Williamson wwaited as Special Auctioneer and Clerk. The calves were sold, giving each club member the right to reject if the price was not sufficient. About $500 was paid for those bought, Mr. O. W. Conner handling the entire number sold.

Next the pigs were auctioned, most of them being bought by local dealers. Prof. Coleman, of Jackson, bought two and shipped then to the Capital City.

Below are the prize winners of the Baby Beef and Pig Club:

Baby Beef Club: Purebreds--1st Ada Thames; 2nd, Ford Duckworth; 3rd Fenton Speed. Grades:-- 1st, Tama Rogers; 2nd Inez Rogers; 3rd Ruby Watkins. Natives--1st Ernest Carr; 2nd Thomposn Mayfield; 3rd, Levada Rogers.

Pig Club: Best Boar--1st, Homer Pond; 2nd, Maude Lee Gillie; 3rd Houston Pond; 4th, Lester Stubbs; 5th Edward Thames. Best Barrow--1st Clydon Gunter; 3rd, Ora Watkins; 4th Rass Mayfield; 5h, Denzel Gunter. Best Gilt-1st Mary Maude Cranford; 2nd, Erma Lee Thames, 3rd Chila Thames; 4th Lavelle Stubbs; 5th, Allie Yawn.

The judges in the above contest were Messrs Farley, Jordan, Meddleton and Sanders. The above named judges and Messrs. Coleman, Wilson, Cobb and Garner were from Jackson to see the show and voted it an entire success. Those who saw the show six months ago said that theone just given was at least 75 per cent improvement on the one last Spring, Mr. J. J. Taylor, of the C. & S. I. R. R., was present and said many very complimentary things about the club and Covington County. (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, October 7, 1915

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PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

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Prof. Coleman, county superintendent-elect, and special representative of the Jackson Board of Trade, was present and spoke to the teachers and patrons at their meeting in the forenoon. Mr. Coleman said among other hice things that Covington County was leading in the State and that he was sent here to learn something of the work that was being done in the county. Prof. Coleman's address was well received and we believe that Hinds county did not make a mistake in selecting this man as their superintendent, and we are looking for the future to be good for the county and for Mr. Colemen.

The clubs will be reorganized as soon as the schools can be gotten into working shape and we are sur that another year will show even a greater increase in the work above outlined as in the past. Next Spring will be another Baby Beef and Pig Club show and already the people of Collins are talking of building a pavilion for the show and sale and make it a great event in the county each year. (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, October, 7th, 1915

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June, 25, 1938 Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

In January 1916 Bura Hilbun wrote andencouraging letter to Club members. He states that 1915 with its success and failures is a thing if history. 113 boys in the corn club stood by the colors anddcaused the old county to take its place at the head of the profession in the state. Now books with pleasure at the mames sent in by teachers as he recognizes those who fought and won in the old year. The number of members will be greatly increased in this year of 1916.

The Baby Beef and Pig Club are doing some real good work. You may see on any farm a nice calfor pog that had been especially cared for by some club boy or girl. He looks to boys and girls of county to solve the nutty problem that confrouts the farmers of the county by demonstrating that we need more brain work, more winter cover crops, more live stock and deeper breaking of the soil for the farms of the south to claim their own.

Mr. Bending, the County demonstratrator will be on the job and ready to help when needed. He states that we have the largest inrollment of any county in the state, and have largest number of registered pigs owned by club members of any county in the state as stated by the State Agent and Pig Club. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi.

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June 21, 1938 Covington County

Assignment # Maggie Pittman

PIONEER 4-H CLUB WORK IN COVINGTON COUNTY

Red Letter Day For Covington County and Club Members: Friday and Saturday last, Octobert 20th and 21st, were set apart for the boys and girls of the club acctivities of the County and the farmers who wished to contrbute an an exhibition from their farm.

The grounds were prepared under the planer shed of Okatoma Saw Mill Company and a more ideal place could never have been had anywhere.

Early Friday morning the members began bringing in the pigs, calves, colts and corn--more than 50 boys brought in reports of the years work in corn club work. Notwithstanding the bad crop conditions in this county the boys proved thenselves to be real farmers and not to be discouraged by the bad crop year. The highest yeild reported to the CountySuperintendent was 62 1 2 bushels. This was made by Ernest Carr of the Salem exhibit.

The Pig Club members made the greatest show that has ever been given by any county in the State. About 300 Duroc Jerseys were exhibited and some of the best hogs were shown by the boys and girls lf the club that has ever been shown in Mississippi. This was a great demonstration to all who visited the show, and during the two days more then 2000 citizens of the county were in attendance.

All are of the opinion that this is a great live-stock county and can produce a quality of live-stock unexcelled by any section of the State. More than 50 calves were exhibited in the Baby Beef Club, and some as fine as can be seen anywhere. Of the number shown at least 75 percent of then were purebred. Before the organization of the Baby Beef Club in 1914 the county could not boast of having a half dozen purebred cows in it. Now almost every community has a purebred (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, October 1916

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bull and several herds of purebred cows can be found. Those deserving special mention are H. M. McIntosh, with his purebred herd of 30 Herefords, Joe Speed with his pure bred Red Polls, and J. C. Thames with his herd of half-dozen Herefords. Several registered bulls have been bought and many grades are being raised.

Mr. J. W. Anderson had the best farm exhibit that was brought to the fair. The exhibit demonstrated the fact that the C ovington County farmers can live at home, he having anything that can be grown in this climate. It would be well for farmers to profit by his example. Mr. Anderson's exhibit won first prize.

Mr. J. J. Taylor of the G. & S. I. R. R., who participated in the distribution of the pigs shipped to this county less than 10 months ago, was present at the show and expressed his great surporise at the marvelous progress made in the cluv work in the county and said that no other county in the State could boast of having as many purebred hogs raised and especially Duroc Jerseys.

Prof. Jackson of the Normal College, who has judged livestock from the Canadian line to Florida, and who recently judged at the Tri-State Fair at Meridian, said that Covington County 's hog show excelled the one at this great fair. He paid the county and th promoters of cluv activities a very splendid compliment.

Superintendent Bura Hilbun and County Agent Henry Bending seem to be very happy over the results of the work done in behalf of the club work of the county. They are determined that this county must continue to lead in this great work in the State. Of course they are wearing their best smiles. (1)

(1) The Collins Commercial, October 1916

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H I S T O R I C A L R E S E A R C H

COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

DATE Jan. 14, 1937 AGRICULTURE--HORTICULTURE

ASSIGNMENT # 17

1. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY

Covington county is primarily a farming county. It is the one important industry in the county the soil being suitable for a variety of crops. Thesethe farmers are well able to raise their living at home. Not all farmers in the county do this however, but since the government controlled cotton acreage for a time the farmers are begining to see the wisdon of the " Live at Home" program.

There being no there imprtant industry in the county there are at least 90 per cent of the men in the county employed in farming.

There are approximately 65,791 acres of farm land in actual cultivation. Since the advent of the County Agent there has been a greater interest in soil building on the farms. The raising of leguminus plants has been encouraged, crop rotation has been stressed. Terracing is perhaps the most important means of soil building Ther County Agent has been a great help to the farmer in this. Those who did not know how to terrace were taught to do so by the agent, the county furnished the necessary equipment.

Soil Conservation as engaged in by the local C. C. C. is carried out by two methods, Vegetative and Mechnical By vegetative is meant the planting of soil building crops such as cow peas, clover, ect; by mechanical is menat terracing and dam construction. These dams are made of wire brush, anddirt.

There are three types of slopes with which the foresters deal, first an A slope, which is flat, B which is from one to three per cent. On a B slope soil is conserved and erosion controlled by means of terracing and strip cropping. By strip cropping is meant the plantinf of cow peas or other leguminous crop between terraces which serve as a break for flowing water. Concentrated water is thefarmers worst enemy, flowing on slop-

Mary Gladys Walters L. Interviewed E. D. Martindale 2. C. C. C Forester, Mr Chamblis

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DATE Jan. 14, 1937 AGRICULTURE--HORTICULTURE

ASSIGNMENT # 17

1. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY (Con't)

ing land, if not properly terraced quickly removes the precious top soil c carring it away into gulies and streams.

The pasture land is conserved by the planting of colver, vetch, and lesp- edeza Often times land which has a slope that prevents its use for cul- tivation of a crop it is turned into pasture land and thus the farmer is benifited by good pasture on land other wise ungit for cultivation.

In gullied land the foresters use brush, log, wire and mud dams to con- serve the moisture.

The wood lands are treated by vegetative control. All under brush and undesirable growth is cut out and forest replanted in Locust, Slash, and Long Leaf Pines. Forty years ago Covington county was a veritable forest of short and long leaf timber, while today it is practicaly striped of its trees Thus we see that in the next forty years if soil conservation is not practiced that the county will be barron of forest. As most of the far- mers are defficient inpost timber, patches of black locus trees are planted on land unfit for cultivation which after a period of seven years provides ample post timber for the farmer.

Forest land is also conserved by practicing fire control and prevention. The C. C. C. boys are allowed to fight fire any where with in a radius of 20 miles from camp. By means of flaps and fire extinguishers, unless the fire has reached tremendious proportions the boys are able to combat it com- pletely.

The W. F. King farm located about five miles east of Collins has been transformed in a model farm by the local C. C. C, thus making the only model farm in the county.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1 C. C. C. Forestry, Mr.Chamblis

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DATE Jan. 14, 1937 AGRICULTURE--HORTICULTURE

ASSIGNMENT # 17

1. IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY (Con't)

The best crops for the soil of Covington county are; cotton, corn, peanuts, potatoes, peas, soy beans, water melons, cucumbers. Most all vegetables do well in this soil.

11. EARLY HISTOY OF AGRICULTURE

The early Indians who lived in Covington county didi very little farming. Their chief crops were; tobacco, corn, and potatoes The farm lands con- sisted of small patches of fresh soft ground which was never broken with a plow for they knew nothigg of plows. They either used a sharp stick to punch holes in the soft earth or used a hoe made from stone. The seeds were deopped andcovered by hand. Later they secured steel implements from the white men. The Indians women did most of the farming, while the men loafed, hunted and fished. When their food became scarce they traded to the white settlers for food.

The Choctaws, who were the best of all Indian tribes were fairly thrigty and as a rule made corn, potatoes, tobacco and pumpkins enough for them and much of the time has surplus

When the county was formed most of the business was connected with rais- ing of cotton Howeve not all were ingaged in just cot ton growing alone as some few raised as abundant crop of corn and very little cotton, but at least 85 per cent devoted their time to growing cotton This was indeed a very poor polisy for one to practice. During years when the crop was short there was not sufficent money to buy corn, bacon, rice and other necessities. Potatoes, sugar cane, peas, melons, and in fact many varities of vegetables were grown. Cotton was first and corn was second. The methods ofgrowing

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Rileys Miss. History
2. Waters Agriculture

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11. EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE (Con't)

these crops were very poor and slow. There were no plows, discs, cultivators, planters or even middle bursters until about 1895 Half shovels scooters and little turn plows with grass hopper plow-stocks were the only plow tools. One man in the county Mr. Billy Rutland was a noted blacksmith who went about from place to place making and supervising the making of plows and plow stocks. The land was fresh at first but of course began to wear out by constant use The farmer knew nothig of building up hill land. The cotton and corn stalks were burned and cotton seeds were even burned or thrown.away.

111. COTTON

Cotton was introduced in the county about the year 1800, according to Riley's Miss. History. Tradition teaches that it was brought to Miss. Territoty by one of the Governors who made a visit to Mexico to see the plant growing. He was unable to buy seeds and purchased some Mexican dolls stuffed with the seeds and brought them to the Territory where they were given to the best farmers who planted them in gardens and saved the sedds from year to year.

Cotton was first cultivated by slave labor in Covington county The first variety was the black-seed, which clung very closely to the bur and was very hard to pick. Seventy fiwe lbs. was considered a good days picking for a slave. Pure Sea Island was even more difficult to pick. After the pure Mexican Cotton was introduced 150 to 300 lbs per day could be picked. The early method of planting was to lay the ground off by running one furrow, dropping the seed by hand and covering with a board. When it was about four weeks old it was thinned, plowed and made with little or no

Mary Gladys Weathers Interviewedl. Rileys Miss. History
2. Waters Agriculture

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COTTON (Con't)

fertilizer Ginning was slow, there being very small gins which were turned by steer of horses One and two bales of cotton ginned in one day was considered good. About the year 1895 the power gin was introduced in the county. Cotton picking was begun in October and lasted till late Jan.

Since the apperance of the boll weevil in Covington county about the year 1907, agriculturists have been studying the methods of growing cotton. They at last arrived at the conclusion to plant cotton in early April instead of May as was practiced prior to that and using high grade fertilizer was the only way and this has been well demonstrated and is now practiced. Today the cotton lands are well broken and stalks cut up and turned under in the fall to insure moisture for thenext crop, destroy places of hibernation for the boll weevil and entich the soil In March the ground is well bedded and some cottom planted then, however April is cotton planting time. The cotton is planted with a cotton planter, when the cotton is up to a good stand, which takes about four weeks, it is thinned by some planters. The best method however seems to be that of leaving it in bunghes of some five or six stalks then plowed by putting dirt up to it and until about July 15th. when it is laid by. In August the harvesting which is all done by hand is begun, hauled to power gins where it is ginned. By October practically all the cotton is harvested, hauled to a near by town where a market is always to be found and sold The present gins gin on an average og about one bale every 30 minutes There is an approximate annual yield of about 15,000 bales in the county.

IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS

Forage crops in the county in the past were considered very little and

Mary Gladys Weathers Interviewed 1. Riley's Miss. Hist. Rileys Miss History 2 Waters agriculture

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ASSIGNMENT # 17

IV. CORN AND FORAGE CROPS(Con't)

therefore had no importance Legume cropa such as wow peas however have been grown almost as long as corn. Today farmers are paying more and more attention to forage crops as they have been taught by the County Agent and progressive farmers the value of such crops The principle crop is sorghum however millet and seagrain are both grown but not so extensively as sorghum. Sorghun is used to make table syrup and is an excellent feed for both stock and poultry. There is no supplus grown however and all is used at home.

The Indians were grosing corn when the first settlers camd to this county from North ans South Carolina. They raised barley enough for thier own use but the white settlwer knew the importance of bread and seed. Many grew just enough for their own use and planted most of the ground in cotton and for many, many years a great majority raised cotton to buy corn and meat with,but they have been better educated and today the greater number pay as much attention to corn as to cotton. The approximately yield in corn this year for Covington county was 35,00 acres which averaged about 16 bu. in all Most farmers keep their corn for home consumption however, some have a surplus which nearly always finds a sale on the home market after it is husked and shelled There were 24,000 acres in legumes this year.

V. Truck Farming

Truck farming is proving very helpful to farmers as a spring cash crop. Cucumbers, snap beans and watermelons are the most improtant.crops. There were 600 acres of cucumbers grown and sold to local plants among which was the Standard Brands Inc., Wiggins, Miss. 150 acres of snap beans were grown and soldoto the plant known as the Mayhon plant, Laurel, Miss. 200 acres

Mary Gladys Watkins 1. Interviewed Rileys Miss. Hisrory 2. E. D. Martindale

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Mrs. Jewel Boyd
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ASSIGNMENT # 17

V. TRUCK FARMING (Con(t)

in watermelons were sold to Smith County Watermelon Association and shipped to Miss. Delta and other markets. A good number of acres in tomatoes were grown and sold.

More and more stress each year is laid on the importance of garden products as people are becoming better acquainted with the fact that vegetables mean so very much to their health. They know the importance of iron found in most of them as well as their value as a regulator. The most important are tomatoes, beans, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, beets, carrots, peas and onions. Through the County Dem. Agent house wives have learned to conserve all vegetables Relishes pickles and many kinds are dried and put away for home use besides soup mixtures and the amount saved in cans for table dishes.

VI. POULTRY

Poultry raising in Covington county is a great help to the farmers in the county as a means of providing food for the family use. On almost every farm yard in the county will be found a nice flock of chickens of some standard breed. On Jan. of 1936 the County Agent reoprt shows the number of chickens in the county over three months old to be 950,00. Eggs produced in 1936, 300,00 doz. Chickens raised 150,00, turkeys, 500, ducks, 300, geese, 500.

The majority of this poultyr is used at home. Only a small per cent being sold to local markets.

There is no cooperative poultyr market in the county As has already been said most of the poultry raised in the county is consumed at home. Enough is sold to furnish the local markets with eggs and friars. Some is sold to poultry buyers that go through the county in trucks at certain time

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. E. D. Martindale

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VI. POULTRY (Con't)

of the year. The majority of turkeys are sold this way. Being rather scarce in this part of the state the tyrkey usually brings a very good price.

LIVE STOCK

The last few years had shown a vast improbement in the daity stock in the county. There is yet far too many of the scrub stock but since the advent of the County Agent the farmers are wakking up to the fact that they need better blooded stockon their farms. There are in the county 3,150 cows. These cows produced approximately 891,500 gallons of milk in 1936.

In 1936 the County Agent had six pure bread males brought into the county. Herfords, short horns and devaru. In addition to these were twelve grade herfords. They were scattered over the county with in reach of any farmer that wished to improve the blood of his stock. The net live weight of beef and veal produced from the year was 565,200 lbs.

VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS

There is a vast improvement in the rural home of Covington county today and that of 25 years ago. Education and organized clubs are eaggrly responsible for this. It is true there are far too many homes in the county that are lacking in modern impeovement, but as a whold the farmers andes-pecially the farm women are realizing the importance of this and are mooving foward in home improvement. The Home Dem. Agent of this county is doing much to help the wmen and girls to be efficient in their work.

Twenty five years ago screens were almost unknown in the rural homes. To-day 95 per cent of the farm owners houses are acreeded under the directions of the County Agent, sanitary toilets are being built on a number of farms.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. E. D. Martindale

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VII. RURAL HOMES IMPROVEMENTS(Con't)

In the mahority of homes you will find a well equipped kitchen with either built in or home made cabinets. Some have sinks and running water. There are in the county 65 wind mills that pump water. In many homes you will find a complete canning outfit. The farmer himself in most instances has all the work tools needed to carry on his farming. He is in easy touch with the outside workd as the Rural Mail Routes reach every corner of the county. The rural telephone, party ine, it is called has done much to bring the rural people closer together. There are many of these lines in the county and there are few comunities that are not at least in reach of the telephone.

Perhaps the roads have made the greatest improvement in the past few years and done more toward improving the living conditions and pleasures of the farmers. Twenty five years ago there were many communities practically cut off from town in winter and unable to do their hauling on account of bad reads. Today, while some of the county roads are not all good, however they can be travled at ay time of the year. The roads especially the mail routes and school routes are well kept up by the county.

The farmer has either a truck or a wagon to do his hauling and in most cases an automobile for family use. Radios are not incommon in the country home today.

VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURE AGENCIES

Covington county has for several years had the benifit of a County Agricultural Agent. The county is well organized at this time under the efficient management of E. D. Martindale. The agent is the farmers advisor and teacher and is every ready to help him work out his prlblems. They are taught better and moreefficient methods of farming, how to improve the soil and to

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. E. D. Martindale

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VIII. MOBERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES (Con't)

their live stock. The agent helps the farmer to sell his priduce, arranges shipments for vegetables ect.

The two things being stressed most at present are the Soil Conservation program, and the Live at Home program. Here are some of the things being done toward these programs. There is a active farmers organization There are 12 Community Clubs, a Soil Conservation Association with 19 committee men. A Soil Erosion Control Association, a County Cooperative Association. Three Cariety Cotton Assocations, eight active 4-H Clubs for boys. It is now theplan of the cunty extension organization to set up in the county an Executive County Extension Council consisting og the three county committee men and the president of thedifferent committee organizations. It is recommended that this program be continued on al larger scale another yeat.

There has only been a full timd Home Dem. Agent in this county since May 1936 Some few months before that Miss Virgina Miller was serving as a part time agent. She has done a great deal in the short time she has been in the county to organise the girls 4-H Club and the Womans Home Dem. 4-H Day and the County Fair. The Home Agent cooperates with the Resettlemnt Adminstration by asking home supervisors to attend meetings and by making plans to fit in with her program for the betterment of rural homes.

The 4-H clibs, though new in the ouujty have done a graat deal to help the boys andgirls of the county. There has been a part time leader in addition to the County Agent. In the 4-H club work the interest created and the economec asset it has been to the girls and boys are the two main results. With the cooperation of the County Superintendant of Education and the Board of Supervisors it was possible to put over a very successful program.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. E. D. Martindale
2. Virgina Miller

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VIII. MODERN AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES (Con't)

On April 4th. of 1936 the 600 members stayed on all day rally in Collins. A grand parade through town led by a leader in the forenoon, a picnic lunch, at the school house, and many interesting and instructive sppeches in the afternoon. There are nine girl clubs and eight boy clubs in the county under the guidance of Miss virgina Miller and Mr. Buchanan. The boys and girls are being drilled in the fundamental principles of good citizensip.

The camp for the 4-H boys and girls proved to be a good incentive to do better work as only girls and boys with a passing grade were allowed to go. These outings are a source of fun and good fellow ship for the boys and girls. Then too they were given an opportunity to study craft. The girls were encamped at Lake Wankaway near Stafford Springs The boys at Bolixi.

The girls were instructed in canning, sewing, home improcement, ect. The boys had various farm crops for their porject, aslo puultry, beef, pigs and market gardens. 117 girls completed their work as shown on the achievement started.

The 4-H club has not accomplished all the things planned because of lack of time and trained leaders. The club work before 1936 had been don in a very unorganized manner. Then the county had to made "Club Concious",

There are three agricultural schools in Covington county. Seminary, Smith Hughes High School has thaught this vocation for about 5 years. Hopewell Vocational High School (Colored) for 6 years, and Linwood Vocationsal High School (Colored) has taught this subject for 20 years. These schools offer opportunities fo tranning along the following lines, famm shop, farm carpentr terracing, animal husbandry, home gardens amd farm products. These schools have a demonatrated farm of cotton, corn and truck crops that are worked under

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewedl. E. D. Martindale 2. Virgina Miller

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the supervision of the instructors. The colored schools have organized night schools in wich the farm mej are taught soil improvement and better methods to be carried on their respective farms. It is very noticable that the colored people are taking much more active interest in this educationsl work than the white people as they are making great progress in their work.

The Covington cunty fair for 1936 was a means of strengthening extension work in this county of developing higher standards for farm home products and developing a spirit of friendly competition among communities. It was the first time of this county history to have a fair with a printed catalogue and sponsored by the homw and farm aagents, who were instrumental in forming a Covington county air association The home and farm agentw were responsible for the publication of the catalogue. The fair and 4-H achievement Day were both successful and well attanded. There were 48 entries in the womens and 4-H division of the fair. The exhibition that was put on by the farm agent and 4-H boys was very good. There were three community booths at the fair, Salem, Smith, and Mt. Olive In another year it is the plan to have more community booths and for them to be agricultural and educational.

The other organizations having booths were Seminary Smith Hughes High School Vocational Department, the WPA sewing rooms, the Historical Research, Recreational Workers and the Soil Conservation. The Soil Conservation booth was most educational, well arranged and attracted much attention as the house modleded was oneof Covington county homes. In the Home Ecomomic booth from Seminary there was displayed a home made sink, a home made clothes and medicine closet. The sink and drain was made by the agricultural boys and has resulted in many being placed in ru ral homes.

Mary Heady Watkins Interviewed 1. E. D. Martindale 2. Virgina Miller

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A. None

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. An ice palnt was started in Covi ngton county about the year 1905. The plant has changed owners several times during this period, but with only a few exceptions it has furnished the entire county with ice.

The present palnt, The Collins Ice Co., is owned and operated by Viggil and Howard Strahan. It is equipped with modern machinery and has a daily capacity of six tons. This ice is sold wholesale to the other towns in the county and retailed from there. The plant operates day and night and employes three men besidds the owners.

2. In the earlydays the saw mills were the county's most important industry. They have brought more money in th the county than any other industry. However today there are only a few small mills in operation in the county. These mills use both the pine and hardwood timber. The logs are hauled to the mills by trucks, and they get the scattering trees and small stuff left by the larger mills.

The Wilson saw mill located at Seminary is owned and operated by T.S. Wilson. Has a daily capacity of 30,000 ft. and employes about 20 men. The lumber is mostly sold to local markets. Some is shipped to coast markets. The monthly pay roll is approximately $1,000.

The Willett mill located at Mt. Olive is owned and operated by Chas. Willett, and is operated by steam. It has a daily capacity of 35,000 ft. and employes some 20 men. The monthly pay roll amounts to approximately $ 600.00 per month and they operate on an average of 20 days per month. Lumber is shipped to Gulfport and a good bit consumed by local trade.

Mary Heady Watkins Interviewed 1. Howard Strahan
2. Alex Newton, Carr Deese, Bem Speed, Robbie Aultman, L.D. Langford, and W.William

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The Williamson mill located at Collins is a portable mill owned and operated by W.W. Williamson and sons. They employ about fifteen men and have a daily capacity of 2,000 ft. The monthly par roll is approximately $400.00. A great deal of the lumber is sold to local markets. Some is carried to planing mills at Hattiesburg and from there is sold to other markets. The Davis mill is located on Bowie Creek (Seminary Rt. 2). This is a small portable mill with a capacity of 1,000 ft. Employs about 6 men. Monthly pay roll about $180.00. This mill is owned and operated by Robert Davis. The lumber consumed by local markets.

The saw mill at Sanford is owned by Mr. Carr and has a capacity of approximately 5000 ft. daily. They employ 6 men at present but as soon a the dry kiln is installed an extra number of men will be employed, which will mean 15 men on the pay roll instead of 6. Both pine and hardwood of every kind will be sawed. At present the local demand consumes the output. The monthly pay roll amounts to about $300.00.

George H. Barber owns and operates a tractor sawmill which is located about 5 miles S.E. Of Mt. Olive. This mill has a planer also. Both pine and hardwood timbers are wawed. Six men are employed giving a monthly payroll of some $225.00. Mr. Barber states that the local demand uses all his lumber and that he is not always able to supply it. These mills also give employment to home men and too they offer cash to the owners for the surplus timber. It is also very convenient as it saves long hauls.

Mary Heady Watkins — 1. Interviewed Alex Newton, Carr Deese, Ben Speed Mrs. Robbie Pultman, L. D. Langford

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PUBERC INDUSTRIES:

1. Covington county is among the few counties where the county seat retains its old power plant. Collins still holds to hers and gives a two-fold reason for doing so. First she realizes a profit from the subscribers and second, she believes it best to be separate from a corporation as rates could be raised beyond reach of the citizens. The water is from a deep well and is pumped by a powerful force-pump. This pump was first installed. Oil is used for the full.

The town of Mt. Olive, located in the Northern part of the county operated its own independent plant until about seven years ago when she sold her rights to the Miss. Power Co. for $45,000. Her water is from a deep well and is pumped into a high tank some 50 or 60 ft. high.

2. There were telephones in Covington county as early as 1900. At that time it was just a local line. This sine connected Collins and Williamsburg. Williamsburg was county cite at that time. These phones at first were just used to connect the business houses of the two towns. Later they were put in residences and regular switch board installed. This local telephone plant was owned by W.L. Magee. In 1904 Mr. Magee sold out to the southern Bell Telephone Co. Since that time the number of telephones have steadily increased until today the conty is not only connected with the out side world by long distance phones, but the towns and rural communities are in direct communication at all times by the city and rural telephones.

There are exchanges at Collins, Mt. Olive, and Seminary. Collins, the largest office has about 100 city phones and 12 rural or "party" lines. This office employes four operations. Mt. Olive, the next

Mary Heady Watkins — Interviewed 1. Mrs. B. Smith

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PUBLIC INDUSTRIES 2. (Con't)

in dize also imployes four operators. Seminary the smallest has three operators.

It is impossible to estimate the benefit of this industry at the county. It is of great value to the business people of the county. It is often the quickest most ecconomical way of transacting business. It is also a great social asset. keeps friends and relatives in touch with each other. Perhaps the greatest social benifit is to the rural communities. The rural communities that have these "party" lines (and nearly all of the have) are no longer cut off from the out side world. The telephone has been one of the greatest aids in moderinzing the rrural homes of the county.

There is no seperate telegraph office in the county.

3. The time required to put a thing into successful operation, sometimes suggests the im mensity of the propesition. It is a hisdrical fact that many of the originators of the most stupenduous enterprises American genius has contrived have never lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors, or even; in some cases, to behold the prospertity there of. The time tjat is has takes since the conception of the idea of a deep water harbor at Gulfport and the building of the G.& S.I.R.R. to develop the abundant natural resources of south Mississippi, therefore suggests the grandeur and sublimity of the enterprose, as well as its usefulness for centuries to come.

"Eversince the question of a deep port in the bounds of Mississippi has

Mary Gladys Watkins

Interviewedl. Mrs. B. Smith
2. Clipping form Mt. Olive Tribune
written in 1901.

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PUBLIC INDUSTRY 3. (Con't)

been agitated," says the Steens Creek Times, "we must confess a certain degree of incredulity as to the final successfrl outcome of the project. The building of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad was a well worn topic when men, who are now grandfathers, were little boys and the subject had become so thread-bare and tiresome that men would naturally shun it and discuss something more feasible and more certain."

But the road is now complete from Gulfport to Jackson and during the two years of its existence had done probably the greatest freight business of any railroad of its extent ever run in the state. The Times in commenting furter on the work of dredging the channel and harbor at Gulfport says:

"In company with Mr. F.H. South and Captain P.H. Berry, it was our plaeasure to visit Gulfport last week and see for our selves how the work was progressing. As we have stated before, we felt a great interest in the work as a Mississippian. Our state hs always pid tribute to New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis for accomidations that sould have been met at home-within our own borders.

Through the courtesy of Captain J.T. Jones, president of the railroad and Captain J.B.Hatch, chief engineer of the wor, we were furnished a tug which conveyed us out to where the dredge was at work.

The work is subject to the National Dredging Company which is paid so much a bubit yard. The dredge boat is a commodious affair and the machinery that controls the immene shovels is of ponderous strength and dimensions. An Immense shovel-we call it that for want of a better name-dips down to a depth of twenty feet and comes up with a load of from three to six cubic yard of

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Clipping from Mt. Olive Tribune
written in 1901

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PUBLIC INDUSTRY # 3. (Con't)

silt at every tip. A cubic yard of silt represents about one and one-half tons which makes about six tons an average at each take-up. This silt is loaded on a scow nearby the side of the boat and when filled is towed away to some part of the sound where it will not interfere with navigation, the bottom, by some peculiar contrivance, is removed and the load is dropped into the sea. When one scow is towed away another is put in its place and the work of dredging is not interfered with. The bottom of the gulf at that phce is not stand as it was feared it would be, but a tough, stiff mud that will not cave and will it is though, resist the action of the waves. The work was begun about the first of June and the derdging has moved two and on-half miles since that time at a width of 80 feettand a depth of 20 feet. The work begun at deep water 4 miles from the pier at Gulfport- and there is consequently only one and one-half miles to be dredged befor they reach the pier. Captain Hatch, the engineer, informed us that he expected to reach thepier by the first of next month. The boat then begins to widen the channel as the contract calls for a width of 300 feet and a depth of 19 feet, but the work is going beyond the depth called for and is making it twenty f feet. The work on the dredge boat is under the inspection of Captain J.M. Rulifson and C.F. Kennedy to both of whom we feel under obligation for courtesies shown us.

There are towns along the course of this road now less than two years old doing business that would astonish the most imaginative. These places are backed by the development of the finest belt of timber in the country into lumber, charcoal, turpentine and rosin, and fertile cotton and sugar cane plantations.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewedl Clipping from Mt. Olive Tribune written in 1901

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PUBLIC INDUSTRY 3 (Con't)

Railroads and Bus Lines

Covington county has only one R.R. which was first built in 1900 and was first known as the Gulf and Ship Island. It runs from Jackson to Gulfport and enters the county at the Northern boundary running almost due north and south. The first man from this county to hold a position with the R.R. was James D. Buchannan, who is now President and Manager of Mississippi,s finest hotel, the Edwards House in Jackson. This R.R. has done more to make Covington county what it is today than any other one thing. Prior to the building of this R.R. farmers as well as business men were compelled to haul their produce and freight to Wesson, some 60 miles away or to Hattiesburg and Ellisville both being a distance of 30 or 35 miles away. The R.R. has not only helped in this way but it has given employment to many people and has paid the county many, many thousnads of dollars in taxes.

In 1925 the Illonis Central system bought the G.&S.I. which was owned and controlled by Captain J.T. Jones, who was the only individual who ever owned a R.R. shops. This county does not have any R.R. shops. The I.C. shops are in jackson and Gulfport.

The first bus line in the county was from Collins to Laurel and was owned by an individual known as Anse Tisdale. This was about the year 1923. It was a Ford T model witha seating capacity of about 12 people. Freight was hauled on the bus along with the passengers. It was a very uncomfortable vehicle with awning like curtains and the seats were not padded. It was a very cold place in cold weather. The Greyhound Bus Line from Gulfport to Jackson has about 4 years. The busses are quite

Mary Gladys Watkins Interivewed 1. C.C.Warren, O.B.Boyd, and Covington County News

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PUBLIC INDUSTRY RAILROADS AND BUS LINES (Con't)

different to the old T model bus operated. They are very comfortable in every way and greatly shorten trips due to the fact that no long waits between trains have to be practeced now. During the month of January a New Bus Line was granted a franchise by the State. Railroad commission for the operation of two bus lines which will operate through the county seat of Collins as well as through the county. Collins will be the terminal for one of the routes to located at Collins. One franchise grants the right to operate between Prentiss and Waynesboro over highways 84 and 15 and an unnumbered route via Collins, Laurel and Clara.

The second franchise covers a route from Collins to Caiden over highway 35 via Taylorsville, Raliegh, Forrest, Carthage and Kosciusko.

The operation of two bus lines will give Covin ton county a through network of transportation with the Tri State Transit Company, operating as 8 bus schedule daily, North and sSouth.

In 1899 the Gulf and Ship Island R.R. completed its route through Covington county. In 1900 this road was completed from Jackson to Gulfport. It runs through the center of the countu and all the towns of any size are located on it. The road is now owned by the Illinois Central Co. There are four regular stations and a number of flag stops stations. About ten people are employed regularly including the section crew. With a annual pay roll of approximately $10,000. Each station is also a telegraph office. The station agent is required to be the telegraph operator.

There is no seperate ~~tele~~gegraph industry in the county. It is connected with the R.R. Industry.

There are no railroad shops in the county.

Mary Gladys Weathers Interviewed 1. C.C. Warren, O.B. Boyd,

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D. Mount Olive Lions Reveive Charter

More than seventy persons joined in an evening of entertainment marking a highly successful event of Mt. Olive Lions Club at charter night exercises held in the Mount Olive High School auditoriun thursday night, January 28th. 1937. Prominent members from the Magee, Hattiesburg and Jackson Lions Club were present, the Jackson Club sponsoring the event. They begn arriving early for the program which soon engrossed all present. During the formal opening, Wilson S. Brown, of Jackson extendsdn representative, conducted the exercises; the Rev. W.H. Jackson gave the incovation, followed by an address of welcome from Supt. C.G. Bush, who introduced Dr. A.S. Calhoun, president of the local club. The principal address was given by R.L. Stanton, president of the Jackson Club During the banquet, served by the Mount Olive P.T.A. presentation of the Club Charter was made by district governon Lester Clark, of Hattiesburg, Dr. W.L. Holcomb, pastor of the Baptist church, accepted the charter in behalf o the club, while Judge Garland G. Lyell, of Jackson, past district governon, ably served as toastmaster for the occasion.

A pleasing program was carried on throughout the evening wth Miss Mary Lee Adams, attractive pianist, rendering several piano selections; following this number, Miss mary John Holloway, charming soldist, was warmly applauded for several selections; Maurice Beard and Lee Dixson entertained with song skits and tap numbers, while a hilarious combination ballet and girl chorus act composed of Marie Lewis, Gladys Lewis, Leola Pàld and Filda Cole Little with a duet by Adola Pàlk and Gladys Lewis, which concluded the stunt program and broke up the dinner party. This part of the protram brought roars from the crowd and was conceded to climax the entire evenings entertainment.

Mary Gladys Weathers Intertiewed Covington County News

Compliation

Maggie Pittman

Covington County

1-16-39

Chapter XVII

TRANSPORTATION

One of the first concerns of Mississippi territorial authorities was to open up overland routes of travel to the older settled regions in the United States in the East and to New Orleans on the South. This policy was regarded as an urgent military necessity in those troublous times, as well as a commercial and economic good and an important means of attracting new settlers. As there were no navigable streams in this territory the settlers came to this county overland. Thus it can be seen how important these early traces or roads were to the settlement of Covington County, though the earlist and most historic ones did not pass through the area now constituting this county. Pioneers from the North and East traveled these roads and in searching for homes they were attracted by the fertiles lands, good grazing for their cattle, and the promise of abundant fish and game.

Historic Road

The earliest and the most famous of the public highways which traversed the present state of Mississippi was theaso called Natchez Trace. This trace crossed the Tennessee River a few miles below the Mussel Shoals, at"Colbert's Ferry," and thence persued a southwesterly course through the country of the Chickasaw's and Choctaw's to Natchez. Undoubtedly this was an old Indiam trail leading southwest to the Mississippi River. Down it passed a steady stream of travelers, often men of wealth, journeying to the South in search of land and and other profitable investment. They traveled a-foot and on horseback. For some time the Natchez Trace was only a trail or path. (I).

(I). Dunbar, Rowland Mississippi Vol. II p.566

THE THREE CHOPPED WAY, was possibly the most important road in the settleing of this county as it first bridged the eastern and western part of the country, and his tory has told us that nearly all of our settlers came from eastern states. It led from Fort Stoddard to Natchez. The name was given it because three blazes were made on the trees which marked the trail. (I).

There is a tradition that one of these Indians roads orginally crossed the Northwestern corner of the county and passed near the town of Mt. Olive. The old settlers still refer to this community road as the old Indian road. This could easily have been the Three Chopped Way as we are told it passed Monticello and the next town was Winchester on the Chickasawhay River.

THE OLD MILITARY ROAD. In 1817 the United States built another road through the Mississippi region. In the year of 1812, American troops often had been delayed because there were no roads. The highway the government decided to build was known as the Jackson Military Highway or Road. It was built under the direction of General Andrew Jackson. This road ran paralled to the Natchez Trace, and east of it. It was built to connect the Tennessee region with New Orleans, sohthat in case of war United States troops could be mowvd rapidly in this direction. (2). This road was made a hundred feet wide in order to accommodate an army of soldiers. Even though the highway was built for Military purposes. Naturally it was of great advantage to settlers in the state. Many new settlers came to Mississippi over the Jackson Military Road. Entering Covington County & the extreme south western corner, it crosses Bouie River near New Hope Church, goes one mile east of the present town of Seminary then leads on by the Fedd Spell place and leaves the county east of the Scott Minter place. While building

(I). Sydnor Bennett, Mississippi (History) p. 119
(2).

the road through this county a camp was stationed on a little creek that has ever since been known by the name of Station Creek. Many tales are told of the exploits of these men while they were encapmed in the county. They attended church at the little log Presbyteriam Church on Bouie River, which was probably the first church built in the county. Tales have been told about these soldiers visits to Speedtown and how they were served drinks from the crude log building that served as the first county courthouse. The road is not used now except as a community road. (I).

Early Means Of Travel

The building of adequate roads is essential to the development of any region. There being no navigable rivers in this county made the building of roads doubly important. The early settlers came to this country overland. They came mostly from Georgia and the Carolinas. They followed forest trails that had probably been used by the Indians for years. Sometimes there were no trails and pioneers going through the forest for the first time left blazed trails. Much later some of the trails were made into wagon roads. Parties coming into this territory with wagon trains were compelled to cut their own roads. Very little travel was done except by foot and on horseback. Women and children rode horseback as did the men, and no home or church was without its "Hop-block to aid woman to mount and dismount.

In later years as roads began to be cut through the woodsthey followed the higher places or ridges and always they were forced to seek a shallow place to ford the creeks, as bridges were almost unknown at that time. Settlers did not have machinery and materials to build brigges, and for that reason settlements were made near "fording places". Naturally these roads were very crooked, rough and hard to travel over. The teams and vehickles of the present time would not be able to make much headway over them, but wagons in those days were well built of strong sturdy gichory and were

(I). Alex Newton, Seminary Mississippi

drawn by ox teams. Gradually the settlers began to build crude bridges of hewn logs or poles. These could not be fastened securly and often floated away during high water.

Across Leaf River, the largest river going through the county, there were three ferrys. Crosby's and Cranfords Ferry were in what is now Jones County but Reddocks Ferry was in Covington County and was on the old Monroe road that led from Williamsburg via Negro Ridge and Hot Coffee to Ellisville These ferrys were important as Covington Countians were able to reach Ellisville, Mobile and other eastern markets by way of them. Some of these ferrys were operated as late as 1900.

One of the oldest and most important roads through the county was a road leading from Columbia via Williamsburg to Raleigh. The first telegraph line in Covington County followed this road from Columbia to Williamsburg, at which place the first telegraph office was located.

The main traveled road of the county was known as the Watts Road. This led from Mt. Carmel to Williamsburg, Richmond and on to Hattiesburg

Possibly the most widly known road was the Seventh and High Township Road, which led from Mt. Carmel to Williamsburg, Moscus, and Reddocks Ferry on to Ellisville.

Another important road leds from Williamsburg via Janesville, Raleigh on to Brandon.

The old Monticello Road led from Williamsburg to Mt. Carmel, Which Sand, Silver Creek, on to Monticello.

In the late ninetys there was a pretty good net work of roads leading to and from Williamsburg, the county seat. The condition of these roads however were for from being satisfactory. They were farily good in dry weather, but in rainy seasons the low swampy places were impossible. Somestimes a bridge of poles were laid across the swampy pl ces. This made a very bumpy road and the poles were not sufficient to keep heavily loaded wagons from boggingg down in the mud. The people had to plan to do their heavy hauling before the rainy seasons started in winter. There

(I). Elbert Lott, Collins Mississippi

was five star mail routes leading from Williamsburg, the mail being carried entirely by horseback because the conditions of the roads made carriage service too uncertain. In 1900 there was an old hack drawn by horses in use between Williamsburg and Ellisville. (I).

Secondary Roads

No very great imporvemtnts were made in road building until 1910 at chich time Col. W.C. Wood built the first gravel wrad ever built in the county just as an experiment. The road proved to be a sucess. Soon after this the Board of Supervisors began to grade the more important roads and work them more systematically. They began to build wider roads and gradually to gravel them. Sand beds which were such a menance to travel especially to motoring were replaced with clay and gravel. The old time bridges were replaced with stronger modern bridges built above high water level except at a few large streams. The machinery used was far from b ing the kind used in the present day. The grades were pulled by oxen; horses and mules were used to pull the scrapers and drags. By 1912 there was good gravel roads leading North and South, and east and west across the county. Since that time the roads have been greatly improved. The county is divided into five beats andda supervisor is elected from each beat to supervise road building and up keep. In each beat there is from 150 to 200 miles of roads to keep up. They are worked over with graders about every three weeks; with ditching machines twice a year. The supervisors report that the majority of these secondary roads are in fairly good condition. (2).

Principal Road And Highways

There are two U.S. Highways going through Covington County, Highway 49 runs north and south, parallel with the railroad, through the county Highway 84 runs esst and west through the county. Highway 49 is not only paved through the county but fron Jackson to Gulfport making travel

(I). D.A. McIntosh, Collins Mississippi
(2). Bill Herrin, Member of Board of Supervisors, Collims Mississippi

by that road very satisfactorly. Highway 84 is under construction and very soon Covington expects to have this east and west road paved across the county. This is a pretty road and going west it is often referred to as the Sun Set Road.

State Highway 35 goes from Collins via Hot Coffee to Taylorsville. Anotjer highway leads from Mt. Olive via Hot Coffee to Reddochs Ferry, there it joind Highway 84 and goes into Laurel. There is a highway going from Seminary to Ellisville. Thus Covington has a very good road system.

Automobiles first came to this county in 1907. Mr. Oliver McRaney was owner of the first one in this county. This little red ford is still in the garageof the McRaney home, a prized relic. Automobiles were not used to any great extent until the roads began to be improved. N ow they are very numerous. (I).

Bus Lines

At present there is one bus line operating through the county. This is the Tri State from Jackson to Gulfport. There are four busses north and four south daily. This line has been operating through the county for about four and one half years. There is a proppsed busline to operate from Prentiss to Laurel via Collins by the Gulf Tramsport.

Railroads

, The Gulf and Ship Island railroad was the first rail road to operate in the county. This road was charted by the states in 1882 and completed through this county in 1900/ It had been contemplated for thirty years before it was built. The right of way was even cut through this county long before the Civil War. The company operates under a perpental charter granted before the present state constitution was adopted. The road is now owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

It was during the early nineties that Captain Joseph E. Jones

(I). W.R. Flannagin , Collins Mississippi

a captalist of Bradford Pa., concieved the idea of laying a railroad from Jackson t Gulfport from north to south. The road was named Gulf and Ship Island Railroad ad follows the Okatoma Creek all the way through the county. At first the track was poorly constructed and for the first 20 years was never safe from high water. The road was completed in 1900. The first trains had very few accomodations. Theyswats unscreened, no fans coal oil lamps were used forlighting. The seats were very uncomfortable and there were no conveniences , neither was the somkestack screened and many times sparks fired woods and buildings which had to be paid for by the company and was indeed a great expense. Three cents per mile was charged adults on the passenger trains. The company made money each year and after the death of Capain Jones his daughter, Miss Grace Jones became the owner of the road and in 1925 she sold out to the Illinois Central system after many improvements had been made by the Jones.

When the Illinois Central System purchased the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in July 1925, the property was in a generally run down condition. The Illinois Central entered upon and extensive improvement program to bring the property up to Illinois Central standing and to put it in conditions to safely and efficiently accommodate the heaviest locomotives and trains op rated by the company. This program involved the expenduture of millions of dollars. At many points the railroad was practically rebuilt The improvement in both freight and passenger service was marked. As a result, Covington County is now vastly better equipped with railroad facilities than ever before. (I).

(I). newspaper files, Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi

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ASSIGNMENT # 16

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists- None of note

2. Historians- None of note

3. Poets- None of note

4. Drama- None of note

5. Miscellaneous- Mrs. Onolia Williamson McRaney, who was born in Collins, Mississippi, in Covington County, on September 18, 1896, is the eldest child of William L. and Mary Stewart Williamson, who came from two of Covington's most prominent families which furnished the foundation for her splendid career.

At the very early age of five years she entered the Collins school where she was a regular attendant until she finished High School in May 1913 with an enviable record both in attendance and intellectual attainments. She only missed one day from the time she started until graduation. The highest honors were bestowed on her on the day of her graduation from High School. On this day she won three gold medals, one in music, one for the best essay given by the Interstate Bank in New Orleans and she also won the scholarship record.

At the age of seven years she began taking piano lessons and rapidly advanced showing all signs of becoming an artist. She was also interested in speech arts and began this study when about eight years of age and won the gold medal given by her county when but ten years of age.

Interviewed

Mary Gladys Watkins 1. W. L Williamson

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Miscellaneous- Mrs. Onolia Williamson McRaney (Con't)

She was always a delight to her audience both with her piano numbers and readings because of her ease, freedom, and gracefulness.

After this unusual record in elementary and High School work her parents who realized her rare gifts decided to send her to M. S. C. W. (I.I. and C. then) where she finished the literary course in 1917. Her record in this was splendid. In 1918 she received her degree in music from this great Insttution. Every year she won a scholarship.

In 1918 the World War was raging and she went to Moss Point, Miss. to take Civil Service Examination where she again scored highest being. Shewwas immediately given an appointment in Government work in Washington D. C. Where she stayed for a year, resigning to enter Bowling Green Business College in Kentucky, where she took a complete Commerical Course. After finishing she become secretary to the President of A. and M. College, (now Miss. State College). As her services were always in demand she was offered a splendid position with the Income Tax Division of Miss. where she remained for three years, coming back to Collins to become secretary for the Williamson and Davis Insurance Co. where she very efficiently filled the place.

In 1925 whe was married to Earl Barwick McRaney, prospecous business man of Collins. They have one very talented young son eleven years of age who has inherited his mothers talent for music and is already appearring in progams.

Mrs. McRaney has a most charming personality, a love for every one and delights in helping entertain in anyway. She is blessed with a smoothness of disposition, a perfect flow of English which adapts her to the

Mary Gladys Watkins 1. Interviewed W. L. Williamson

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Miscellaneous- Mrs. Onélia Williamson McRaney (Con't) profession of teaching which she has been following for the past year.

Mrs. McRaney is also a gifted writer of both prase and poetry. Among her best productions are the following; Dream Town,-A Play, Big Top- A play.

Mrs. McRaney composed all the songs in both plays while Miss Marguerie Burnham composed the music.

B. Music-

a. Piano- Mrs. Alton Pierce, formally Elizabeth Thames, who at present is head of the Music Department at Trinith College, Texas, is Covington Counties outstanding musician. A sketch of her life and her musical compisitions will follow in a supliment as so far we have been unable to get a complete history.

b. Violin- None of note

c. Organ- None of note

d. Other instruments- None of note

e. Voice- None of note

f. Composers;- None of note

g. Indian music- None of note

h. Negro Fold Songs- None of note

2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

Covington county has one Federated Club located at Mt. Olive. The club is composed of the musical talent of the town, every member having secialized in some form of music. Their meetings are held twice a month in the homes of the members, at which time the program

Mary Gladys Wathen L. Interviewed W. L. Williamson 2.Supv. Project

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Bands, orchestras, other musical organization as choirs, etc. (Con't) consist of musical numbers and papers of musicans given by the members. This club has been a valuable asset to the town and to Covington county, as they are ready to aid other organizations for special programs as well as being an index to the cultural life of the county.

3. Public school music

Bands, orchestras, choruses- For the past few years Covington county has began to realize the importance of Public school music. Tuition is charged for piano lessons only. Williamsburg, Smith, Salem and Mt. Olive Consolidated schools are making splendid progress in the work. As the fundamentals and scales are taught as well as singing by note. Rythm bands have been organized in order to teach the value of rythm. Quartettes, trios, duetts and solos as well as Glee Clubs are rendering some good singing. In some of the schools some interesting operettas are staged during the session and are verry important as they give trainning in both music and speaking. Music is so important and is the life of all public entertainments and for this reason it should be given an important place. By teaching Public school music free in the schools children both, poor and wealthy have an opportunity to learn this art. Tap dancing and folk dancing are taught also. This art is valuable as it teaches the awkward child to be graceful as well as the graceful child to be more graceful. It also gives good exercise. Programs rendered in these schools are very interesting now and are in line with the city schools. The timid

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Public school music

Bands, orchestras, chomuses(Con't)

child forgets his timidity and becomes a delight to parents, school and community.

Schools where music is taught- Williamsburg, Smith, Salem and Mt. Olive.

C. PAINTING

1. List Artist

Give character of work; short biographical sketch.-Nancy Ann McFadden deserves mintion as an outstnading artist of Natural ability. Covington county did not produce Nancy, but is ready to claim her as she is making her home here at present. Unlike many artist she was not especially unterested in art as a child. However when she entered College at Belhaven she to k it up rather seriously, for she found that she possed a great deal of Natural talent. Here she studied two years under Bessie Lemley.

From Belhaven she went to Texas State College for women. Here she majored in art. Studying etching under Miss Mardale head of art dept. Teo years of drawing painting and sedigning under Corrine Sellman. Costume designing under Marie Delance, modeling and clay work under Miss Lacy. One summer of painting under Alexander Hogue.

In 1936 she was Art Editor of Manual, for this she made thirty full pages of original engraving.

Nancy's specialty's are portrait painting and costume designing. The latter she expects to take up professionally.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1.Supt. Education 2. Nancy McFadden

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Painting (Con't)

She made a map of the products of Texas for the Centenial in Dallas. She also helped make up a group of paintings, pictures, costumes jewlery etc. to be sent on exhibit from the College she attended in Texas to the schools of that state.

Nancy is the daughter of Fred T. Mc Fadden, Presbyterian Minister.

Eunice Welch Huffine

Eunice Welch Huffine was born March 19, 1895 in Covington county, Miss. Her parents Joseph Ransom and Cely Belle Copeland Welch are among Covington county's oldest families.

Eunice may well be mentionhd as this counties most outstanding artist. During her early school daus she showed a decided gift for drawing. Unforunately at that time the schools of her home town afforded little or no opportunity for developing that art. Consequently Eunice made very little headway in this work until she entered Miss. Womans College in 1912 Here she soom set to work studying under some of the best art teachers of the south, developing a rare gift for portraying her ideas with brushes. She recieved her art diploma from this college in 1916 and A.B. degree in 1917.

The next four years were spent in teaching in the Collins school. Then for eleven years (1921-1932) she was art Supervisor of Kingsport City Schools, Kingsport, Tenn. Here she developed as excellent public school art sustem in grades and High school for which she received well merited praise.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Nahcy McFadden 2. Eunice Huffine

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Paintings (Con't)

Eunice has done excellent work in oils, water colors and chinapainting. She painted many pictures which were deemed worthy of parise by well known critics.

"The Old Mill", in oils and her comception of Rossetti's poem, "The Blessed Damsoel", in water colors are considered among her best originals. She has done good work in still life and animals in borh mediums. Her craft work is also well worth mention.

In 1932 she married Robert M. Huffine.

Marie Magge Strahan

Marie Magee Strahan should be mentioned in connection with Covington county art. Marie is the only child of Walter L and Dona Thames Magee. as a child she evinced such conditions as the town afforded when quite young.

At the age of sixteen she entered Woman's College and soon set to studying under Glenna Mosley. In 1925 Glenna Mosley exhibited her pupils work in Jackson, and Marie won first prise water color sketch of Zinnias.

Two years later she was elected art editor of College Annual and this called for several full pages of oricinal drawings. This same year she was elected art editor of the College Paper.

Marie continued her study of art and designing at the University of Virginia. Since leaving school most of her time has been spent teaching art and social science.

She has also been successful at china painting and has taught that in connection with adult education in this county.

Mary Hardy Walker Interviewed 1. Eunice Huffine 2. Marie Magee

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Paintings (Con't)

Maude Holcomb Mayo.

The only artest of note from Covington county. The only artest to hold a one man show in her home town, one of 38000, as population. (Monroe, La.)

She only started her art career about ten years age, but as a child she showed much talent in fer drawing. She has studed under several of Americas most noted art instructors. Maude is the daughter of Sam A. Holcomb who was one of the early settlers in Covington county. The grandaughter of Judge Levy Holcomb, who was County Judge during the war of 1860

On her maternal side she was the daughter of the Beautiful Minnie M. Burkhalter Holcomg, and grandaughter of Hon. John B. Burkhalter who was noted as one of Miss. richest slave owners.

Maude has won recoginition and prizes on her work ober a wide section of the U. S. A. She is one of three brothers and six sisters, and the mother of one son, Henry Clay Mayo.

Hollman Holcomb grandson of Mr. Sam A. Holcomb is the first and only by from Covington county to make the Foot Ball team at Yale University.

A copy taken from a Monroe paper is given below.

" Paintings by Mrs. Maude Mayo, were hung in the corridor of the courthouse There wereeighteen of these and they were as follows :

"On the Half Shell", "A Summer Day," "Zinias," loandedtthrough courtesy of Mrs. E. S. Mize; "Tiger Lilies," "Cozy Cottage," View from Indian Mound "Still Life," "Horseshoe Lake," "Lilies", and "Trees".

Charles Thames, Commerical Artist.

Charles Jackson Thames deserves mention as a Commerical artist of this

Mary Hardy Walker Interviewed 1. Maude Mayo 2. Jack Thames

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Painting, Charles Thames (Con't)

county. Charley is the eldest son of James Wiley and Nan Porch Thames. At a very early age he showed signs of unusal talent in drawing. Since t this he was directed by his mother who had some ability in that line.

As a small boy he began to earn his spending money by sign painting. Charley does not do exhibiting work and cares nothig for praise, but it is predicted that he will go far in his work as his ability is entirely natural. He is at present as understudy for a leading commerical advertising firm in Jackson.

2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

A. In homes of county

Covington county bossts of only a few portraits, although in numerous other homes we find a splendid collection of prints. In the home of W. L Kelly, Mt. Olive we find good prints of ther famous pictures;

Age of Innosence- Reynolds
Song of the Lark- Bretorn
The Boy and the Rabbit
Angelus- Millet

In the home of Fred L. McFadden there is a splendid collection of pictures. Good reprints of many of the rare paintings, among them we find.

Mona Lisa- Vinci
Our Lady of the Conception- Murillo
The Fishermans Hut- Corrot
My Great Grandmother- Archer
The Good Samaritan- Van Dyke

Mary Geralyn Watkins Interviewed 1. Jack Thames 2. Willett Kelly 3. Nancy McFadden

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Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

In homes of county (Con't)

By far the best pictures in the collection is an oil copy of Madonna Della Seggrola, by Samzio. This picture is treasured very highly by Miss Nancy McFadden, the artist of the family, as it was sent to her by a friend direct from a museum in Europe.

Practically all the better homes of the county have these reprints, but are too mumerous to mention all of them.

b. In public buildings-

Practically every school in the county posses one or several of the better reprints, among them are, The Boy and the Rabbit, The Blue Boy, The Age of Innonence, The Last Supper, and The Angelus.

3. Art in Public Schools and Colleges -No Colleges in the county.

b. Art is not taught in any of the schools of the county.

D. SCULPTURE

1. Outstanding Soulprots- None in the county

2. None in the county.

11. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT

1. Wood carving- Scattered over the county are several indiwudals who are adept in wood carving. This is engaged in only for their personally benifit, and is not carried on in a commerical way.

2. Handicraft in school

Handicraft is taught in Seminary Voc. High School at Seminary in Covington county. Mr. Andrews is instructor and is a very capable

Mary Geralyn Watkins Interviewed 1. Nancy McFadden 2. Mr. Andrews

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Handicraft in school (Con't)

man. The class is taught to make many useful things from wood such as furniture and farm implements.

At the County Fair is a splendid display was viewed by many spectators. Among the exhibits was a sink made from good pine lumber and lined with tin or zinc which would probe a delight to any farm woman as well as to the city woman. Farm implements such as plow stocks, handles for hoes, rakes and axes are made.

3. Basketry- Covington county cannot boast of factories where baskets are made, neither can she mention any individual who has become famous in this line but in many homes there are baskets found, made perhaps by some illiterate who is very skillful in the art.

We will take the split baskets made from split white oak. The tall, straight white oak is found in the swamp. Cut down a tree free from knots and usually you can get one six foot cut from a good sized tree. The splits are cut from one half to one inch wide and six feetlong. It requires a good deal of skill in splitting and dressing the splits which should be worked up at once due to the fact that a certain stage it is inclined to be brittle but afterwords it is very substantial. Cotton baskets, feed baskets, lunch baskets, laundry baskets, bassinets and other kinds are woven from the splits. A skilled basket maker can weave from two to three average sized baskets per day. Some baskets are finished with several coats of paint or shellac which helps preserve them while other are dressed with a knife before woven and left in that state.

At one time these baskets were very cheap but now as this one particular kind of timber is scarce the price has increased as average sized

Mary Gladys Watkins 1. Interviewed Mr. Andrews 2. Mrs. Young

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Basketry (Con't)

feed baskets which holds one half bushel will bring from seventy five cents to one dollar while the cotton baskets which holds seventy five pounds of cotton to one barrel of corn brings two dollars or more. This same weaving is used in chair bottoming and lasts very indefinitely as the baskets do.

Irvin Davis of this county is very skillful in this line as well as Willie and Doyle Yates. Their skill was acquired by watching old basket makers weave and by practice.

4. Weaving- Pine Needle Baskets-

Pine needle baskets making is a very fascinating work which is very artistic. Covington County is noted for its long leaf pines which supply needles from 10 to 15 inches long. In making baskets it is first necessary to get straws which are well matured, which when woven make a rich brown basket. You may also secure green needles and cure them by pouring boiling water over them to sun for a week. The raffia used im weaving and sewing the needles is grown in South America and may be dyed any colot desired or used in its natural color which is an ecru. It is necessary to keep the raffia wet while weaving. Round oatmeal cans or pasteboard are ideal for making flower baskets while differentshaped jars make beautiful flower vases. A tin tobacco can covered with the straws which have been woven makes the most artistic wall baskets yet for flowers. Sewing baskets, hot plates mats, sandwhich trays and collection baskets are made by sewing the needles together. In making any of the articles mentioned it is necessary to sort straws in small bundles of nine

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. Young

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Weaving (Con't)

before weaving or wewing. Very tiny burs from short leaf pine make very novel trimmings for the baskets. The most attractive finish for this work is a double coat of colorless shellac. Some prefer different colors in finishing but more attractive baskets are natural. This art of weaving is a late thing and was introduced in this country about twenty-five years ago by Miss Julia Garner who resided near Prentiss, then a part of Covington county. Miss Garner is still living and received her colleg training at Blue Mountain College and Tulane University where she specialized in teaching primary work and basketry. She was a teacher of this art in Williamsburg Consolidated School a number of years as well as a teacher of the same in Salem Consolidated School. She also taught the art of taking honeysuckle vines in the place of reed and making rare floor baskets simply by weaving them together. This pine needle work is highly prized and especially in states where pines do not grow and brings a real fancy price. Many people have become skillful in this art.

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Ornamental Buildings

a. Public buildings- The Covington County Court House, located at Collins is by far the county's most ornamental building. The Court House was erected early in 1900. Perfectly porportioned in its two and one half stories, built of brick and stone, its location crowing a hill, makes it very imposing . Its lines are simple and regular and is that lies its beauty.

The lower front portals are of rounded brick arches set upon stone

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. Young 2. Jeff Norwood

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ARCHITECTURE

a. Public buildings (Con't)

pillars. Supporting the second story front are immense pillars.

The entire lower floor is converted into spacious offices for the county officers. The second floor is the great auditorum or court room in addidition to witness rooms, grand jury rooms, etc. In the rear of the court room there is a huge balcony that greatly increases the seating capacity. W. S. Hull- Architect.

The Presbyterian Church of Collins is the loveliest building of its kind to be found in Covington County.

Designed by an Architect of Hattiesburg and built of concreteand brick It is of no particular style of architecture, the exterior resembling mission moet than any other style.

It is not a grand or expensive building, but the simple and efective use of artistic plans, and the refinment of all details, impart a dignity aand grace that is very pleasing.

2. Outstnading Architects- None

C. LANDSCAPING

1. Parks - None in the county

2. Grounds of Public Buildings

a. Schools- The school campus of the Williamsburg Consolidated School is indddd a very artistic piece of work and is very attractive especially to those who have known the grounds a very long time. The up to date building which replaces the old two story building which served Miss. first consolidated school sets where the first one set when built in 1912. The old campus was just the old thrown away public Square where

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Jeff Norwood 2. Nancy McFadden3. A. E. Miller

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Grounds of Public Grounds

Covington County's first court house was built. Deep gulleys were here and there with just a few spots of grass. Bura Hilbun and A. A. Strahan who were the first Suptl and Asst. Supt. were very much interested in building a beautiful campus and with the help of the school boys and the mules which drew the transportation wagons to and from school did some good work filling in ditches, leveling grounds and setting trees. They built a school garden and built a fence around it for protection fro from stock. There was never any money available to assist these men and boys. Finally through the efforts of the present set of trustees, who are Jim Duckworth, Lucian Faler, W. S. Strahan, V. O. Campbell and Joab Odum and the school Supt. A. E. Miller and County Supt. George A. Newton, money was obtained through the W.P.A. to have the campus and teacherage lawn landscaped. The cost being approximately $3,000. The landscaping was done by Mr. Boston, a well known artist who represents the Pickford Nurseries at Lumberton, Miss. The grounds are all well leveled, sod with grass and culverts put in wherever needed. The shrubbery is banked against the school building on every side. Two concrete walks from the north side of the campus lead to the school house which sets east and west and faces north. These rwo walks are connected st the building by another concrete walk behind which is a long flower bed extending from one wing og the building to the other. This flower bed has a back ground of shrubbery banked against the building. On the front of this connecting walk is an ornamental fence about 2 ft. high and the length of the connecting walk. Between the fence and walk is another bed of small flowers. New shade trees have been planted as the beautiful water oaks

Mary Marilyn Walters Interviewed 1. A. E. Miller

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Grounds of Public Buildings (Con't)

which were planted at least 55 years ago by C. B. Yawn. One hundred dollars worth of shubbery was bought last year, from Pigford Nurseries at Lumberton foo the grounds and paid for by programs given by the school and also by District School money. The south side of the campus has been fixed for playgrounds and is furnished with see-saws, swings and shooty shoots. Teh well house and the water tank are on this side too, although they are a little to the east. Under the large water oaks on the northeast side are hand made chairs and seats painted whitw which makes a quite an addition to the grounds.

Collins, Mt. Olive and Seminary school grounds although not landscaped by a professional have been carefully laid out and attended by local help, and present an attractive apperance to thr visitor.

b. Colleges- None

c. Courthouse- A few years ago under the sponsorship of the local Womans Federated Club the courthouse lawn was landscaped by Mr. John Stemme of Hattiesburg. Today the grounds present an attractive arrangement of shrubes and evergreens, adding to the diginity of the building.

5. Home Gardens

a. One of the most artistic home gardens in Covington county is that of Mrs. Hugh McIntosh located on Main St. Collins. The landscaping of this yard was supervised by Mr. John Stemme of Hattiesburg.

The house has an eastern front exposure extending all across the rear is a 4 ft. hedge forming a splendid background. The south side of the house is flanked by shrubs, next to that is a rose garden containing a

Mary Marilyn Walters Interviewed 1. A. E. Miller 2. Mrsl Hugh McIntosh

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Oct. 16, 1936

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COVINGTON COUNTY
Mrs. Nathan Rogers &
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

Home Gardens (Con't)

great variety of the finest roses in the south. Tho the left of this is a lovely latticed summer house, near this is a bird bath. In front of the bird bath is a artistic chair shaped privet. Running all across the south side is a hedge of Legustrums, Abelias and other shrubs. Trailing among them is yellow Jasamine. A walk leads to a side intrance to the house, at the end of this walk are two large arborvitae.

Flanking the south front corner is a hedge of legustrums and abelias. In front of the high hedge are baby breath, bridal wreath, in front of these all kinds of bulb plants, lilies, crocus, narcissus etc. Around this is a periwinkle border in Spring alternated with pansies in winter. At each side of the front walk near the entrance are two large arborvitae. The remainig space is covered with grass. The north side front is treated much the samw way. Arborvitae, Abelias, Clematis and Legustrum banked near the house. Toward the rear is a rose arbor covered with climbing roses that makes a lovely picture in summer. Back of this seperated from the rest of the garden by hedge is another and largerrose garden. That contains a large variety of roses mostly radiance. This garden is well kept and presents a very lovely picture in spring and summer.

Mrs. E. L. Dent's flower garden in Collins is a very attractive garden and deserves careful attention as she made the plans herself and rooted and planted the seeds for most all of her 36 varities of both flowers and shrubbery.

The main entrance to the garden is from the south door of the living room, the entrance being in the center of the north side of the garden which is almost rectangular shaped. The back ground of this north side

Interviewed 1. Mrs. Hugh McIntosh 2. Mrs. E. L. Dent

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Mrs. Nathan Rogers &
Mrs. Jewel Boyd
Canvassers

Home Gardens (Con't)

is made up of Arborvitaes, Nandena and Sanqua while the border is made up of flowere such as lilies, daises, pinks and in fact flowers that bloom until killed by frost. On the east side ias a very fine privet hedge which is interseted by a rose trellised gate. At the end of this hedge there is the intrance into the rose garden where some two dozen or more fine bushes of 8 or 9 varities are found. Much care was taken in placing each bush and just the proper distance given wach bush. On the south side of the garden the same border as was used on the north side is found and the side walk of the street forms the west wide. In all the borders will be found all kinds of pansies and violets. Carpet grass covers all the grounds and the oly walk to be found is one of concrete and leads from, the main entrance to the rose trellised gate. Chairs and benches painted in gay colors add just the charm needed to complete this artistic garden.

Mrs Tom Cunningham's gardem in the lottle village of Ora is an attractive garden situated on the east side of the residence. You enter this garden from the south side and find it to be almost in an L shape. The west border has a backgound of nandena and lagnstum while in the border from the south side many small flowers which bloom in the spring, summer fall and winter minths. On the north side is found practically the same shrubbery and flowers while on the east side rosed, lilies, pinks, and some of the small shrubbery is planted. The side walk by the street form the south borders. A very artistic latticed fence about 6 ft. in height encloses the garden on the east and north side and is entersected on the north side by an attractive arch shaped lattice gate. The grass which sods the garden is bermuda. Almost in the center of the garden is a

Mary Blalock Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. E. L. Dent 2. Mrs. Cunningham

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Home Gardens (Con't)

beautiful young pecan tree which will soon furnish ample shade on hot days

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed Mrs. Cunningham

SUPPLEMENTARY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ASSIGNMENT 16

SUPPLIMENTARY

B. Music

Mary Elizabeth Thames, daughter of Mary Barwick and Joseph Wiley Thames was born December 1, 1910, at Collins, Mississippi. In Collins, she had the usual public school education and the entered the Mississippi State College for Women, where she completed the four year course in three just as she had previously done in high school. She was awarded the B. A degree in 1932, but in the previous year, she had received the Diploma in Music.

At a very early age she had begun the study of piano under her mothen When she was eleven, she was placed with Miss Sophronia Hyde of Poplarville, who taught a private class in Hattiesburg, Miss. The following year she won first place in the Juvenile Contest sponoored annually by the Miss. State Federation of Music Clubs. She continued her study with Miss Hyde until she was seventeen. At College her teacher was Miss Mattie Montcastle of Okolona, Miss., to whom she attributes much of her success in securing, during her Junior year, the scholarship awarded by the State Federation of Music Clubs to the winner of the Young Artist Contest. She Chhose, among seceral scholarships available, that offered bu the American Conservatoru of Chicago, which gave her the opportunity to study during the summer of 1931 whith Silio Scionti, concert pianist. At this time. as well as during both her junior and senior ywars at college, Miss Thames was given scholarship aid by the Kiwanis Club of Columbus, Miss.

Immediately upon her gradiation in 1932, she was offered a fellowship by the Louisiana State Univerasity, at Baton Rouge, Louisians, which enabled her to do graduate work in the School of Music. In March 1933, she won the contest sponsored by the Louisiana State Fedration of Music

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. Mary Thames

SUPPLIMENTARY

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SUPPLIMENTARY

B. Music, Elizabeth Thames (Con't)

Clubs, and was unopposed for the Southern District award which included five states, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Alabama. In June 1934, she received the Degree Bachelor of Music from the Louisiana State University, and returned the following year as assistant in the theory department wo work toward the Master of Music Degree.

In the meantime she had married Mr. Alton Clay Pierce, of Alexandria, Louisiana, on March 7, 1934 himself a candidate in the Louisiana State University School of Music for the Bachelor of Music Degree, which he received in June 1935. That summer, they both studied at the Chicago Musical College where both were successful in winning scholarships under artist teachers, Mr. Pierce under Graham Ree, Mrs. Pierce again under Silvie Scionti. During the academic year of 1935-36, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce taught at Dodd College, Shreceport, Louisiana, and were very active in church and musical circles. Mrs. Pierce became Chairman of the Shreveport Unit of the National Piano-Playing Tournament, a member of the Shreceport Symphony Orchestra Executive Board, Organist at the First Baptist Church for a time. She also succeeded in bringing Silvie Scionti, Master Teacher of the Chicago Musical College, to Shreveport once a month to hold master classes.

In August, 1936, Mrs. Pierce received the degree Master of Music from the Louisiana State University. She and Mr. Pierce are now located in Wamahachie, Texas, where Mr. Pierce is Head of the Music Department of Trinity University, and Mrs. Pierce is Assistant Professor of Piano and Organ. Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. Mary Thames

SUPPLIMENTARY

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SUPPLIMENTARY

4. Drama

Lalla McIntosh Scott, first daughter of D. A. and Iuvenia Tarver McIntosh was born 1890. At a very early age she showed signs of dramatic ability. She studied expression through out high school. Her first recoginition was the winning of county oratorical contest held at Seminary. At the age of sixteen she graduated from high school as Valedictorian of the class.

After High School Lalla McIntosh went to Belhaven College in Jackson, continuing her education in the Curry School of Expression and Posse-Nissen School of Physical Education finishing at both schools. She has also studied and was in the Senior Class at Teachers College of Columbia University and Summer School at the University of Calfornis.

She taught in carious Summer Normals in Miss. N. C. and New Mexico. She directed plays for the Beck Entertainment Bureau of New York, putting on Local Talent plays in Nova Scotia, and on Long Island, also in Miss. and Pennsylvania.

She was Social Service worker of the Y. W. C A. Meridian, Miss. where she originated and directed a Patennt "The Call of America," in which more than 700 people representing 19 churches, 8 service Clubs and the Colleges of that city took part.

After marrying A. H. Scott of Nevada she has tracked the desert with him looking for mines and minerals in the most highly mineralized sectin of the U. S. She has continued to read and study at present giving most of her time to Research Work among the Piute Indians who live in Nevada.

She deserves special mention also as an interpreter of Negro Folk Song.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Lalla Scott

SUPPLIMENTARY

HISTORUCAL RESEARCH

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FINE ARTS: PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

COVINGTON COUNTY
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Mrs. Jewel Boyd
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SUPPLIMENTARY

B. Music, Elizabeth Thames, (Con't)

During her career as a musician, Elizabeth Thames Pierce has made many appearances as piano soloist in Chicago and through our the South.

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Mrs. Mary Thames

COVINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER 18 Assignment 16

SUPPLIMENTARY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Music, Elizabeth Thames Pierce

Mary Elizabeth Thames, daughter of Mary Barwick and Joseph Wiley Thames was born December 1, 1910, at Collins, Mississippi. In Collins, she had the usual public school education and then entered the Miss. State College for Women, where she completed the four year course in three years just as she had priviously done in high school. She was awarded the B. A. degree in 1932, but previous year, she had received the Diploma in Music.

At a very early age she had begun the study of piano under her mother. When she was eleven, she placed with Miss Sophrinua Hyde of Poplarville, who taught a private class in Hattiesburg, Miss. The following year she won first place in the Juvenile contest sponsored annually by the Mississippi State Federation of Music Clubs. She continued her study with Miss Hyde until she was seventeen. At college her teacher was Miss Mattie Montcastle of Oklona, Mississippi, who she attributes much of her success in securing, during her Junior year, the scholarship awarded by the State Federation of Music Clubs to the winner of the Young Artist Contest. She chose, among several scholarships available, that offered by the American Conservatory of Chicago, which gave her the opportunity to study during the summer of 1931 with Silio Scionti, concert pianist. At that time, as well as during both her junior and senior years at college, Miss Thames was given scholarship aid by the Kiwanis Club of Columbus, Miss.

Immediately upon her graduation in 1932, she was offered a fellowship by the Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge,

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #27
June 1, 1938

Covington County
Maggie Pittman

THE BAR

Dan Anderson McIntosh, one of covingtonsoldest surviving members of the bar was born at Carthage Mississippi May 3, 1862, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cato) McIntosh. He was educated at Walnut Grove High School, and Mational Normal University Lebanon Ohio,recieving his B.S. degree from the latter in 1886. In 1892 Mr McIntosh was a representative to the Mississippi Legislature. He was a member of Mississippi Statesenate from Covington County 1897-1898. Mr McIntosh has well been called the founder of Collins in 1900. Throughout his long career he has handled many important legal transactions. He has been Attorney for First National Bank at Hattiesburg Mississippi and Holloway and McInnis Inc. Collins Mississippi. During the World War he served as food administrator and chairman of the legal advisory board and three minute men of COvington County. He is a Democrat and a Methodist, having served as Sunday school supertintendent for twenty-five years. In 1887 he married Miss Luvenia Tarver. Of this union there were five children, Lalla, Ruth, Dan Jr,Tarver,and Katheleen.

Tarver McIntosh, son of D.A. McIntosh was born in Collins Covington County in 1902. He recieved his education at Collins High school, Millsapss and University of Mississippi. He began the practice of law in Collins taking up the work of his father as he grew too old to do much active work. Mr McIntosh was state senator for four years. At pre sent he is working in the Justice Department at Jackson.

Maggie Pittman

MRS D.A. MCINTOSH, Collins, Miss

Louisiana, which enabled her to do graduate work in the School of Music. In March 1933, she won the contest sponsored by the Louisiana State Federation of Music Clubs, and was unopposed for the Southern District award which included five states, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansaw, Alabima. In June 1934 she received the Degree Bachelor of Music from the Louisiana State University, and returned the following year as assistant in the theory department to work toward the Master of Music Degree.

In the mean time she had married Mr. Alton Clay Pierce, of Alexandria, Louisiana, on March 7, 1934 himself a candidate in the Louisiana State University School of Music for the Bachelor of Music Degree, which he received in June 1935. That summer they both studied at the Chicago Musical College where both were successful in winning scholarships under Silvio Scionti. During the academic year of 1935-36, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce taught at Dodd College, Shreveport, Louisiana, and were very active in church and musical circles. Mrs. Pierce became Chairman of the Shreveport Symphony Orchestra Executive Board, Organist at the First Baptist Church for a time. She also succeeded in bringing Silvio Scionti, Master Teacher of the Chicago Musical College, to Shreveport once a month to hold master classes.

In August 1936 Mrs. Pierce received the degree Master of Music from the Louisiana State University. She and Mr. Pierce are now located in Waxahachie, Texas, where Mr. Pierce is head of the Music Department of Trinity University and Mrs. Pierce is assistant Professor of Piano and Organ.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 27 Covington County

June 1, 1938 Maggie Pittman

THE BAR

Green Huddleston Merrell, is numbered among the most capable attorny of Collins and Covington county. He was born in Rose Hill Jasper county Mississippi November 20, 1883, and traces his linaage to English Ancestry. He established his home in Collins in 1905 and the court records bear proof of his power as an attorney, indicating that he has been connected with much important litigation. During the World War he acted as attorney for the local board and also served as county chairman of the Near East Relief Committee, He has served one term as Mayor of Collins.

Dunbar Rowland, Mis issippi, The Heart of the South (Chicago-Jackson: S.J. Clark Publishing Co., 1925) Vol.III Pp.569

Edward L. Dent, a successful attorney, has been a resident of Collins since 1906. He was born in Westville, Simpson county, Mississippi in 187[illegible] After completing his education Mr Dent entered the law practice in Williamsburg, Covington county and in 1906 moved to Collins, which in that year was made the county seat. His professional service is much in demand and he has served many times as special judge. He acted as legal adviser to the board of supervisors for fifteen years and during the World War, served the local board in that capacity. In 1908 Mr Dent married Miss May Pickering, daughter of Dr. W.H. and Kate M. Pickering, prominent resident of Collins. He is a Baptist and a Democrat. His opinion carries considerable weight in its councils and he has several times been a delegate to the state convention, as well as a member of the county executive committee

Maggie Puttman

Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi The Heart of the South Chicago-Jackson: S.J. Clark Publishing Co, 1925) Vol. IV pp683

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 27 Covington County

June 2, 1938 Maggie Pittman

THE BAR

Hon. J.J. Stubbs one of the early settlers of Covington county passed away Aug. 1923. Mr Stubbs was a prominent practioneer at the bar throughout South Mississippi for thirty years. He was born in Smith county in1870 and in early life obtained the fundamental principle of law, opened his first law office at Raleigh, Smith county. He moved to Collins in 1908 and at once became a prominent figure in the legal and political life of the city and county. He was regarded as an authority on many points of Civil and Criminal law and had many clients. He regarded civic duty as a sacred trust, bringing to its discharge his best thought and ability, on public issues he was out spoken, he acted for the best interest of his county as he understood it

COLLINS COMMERICAL August 24, 1923

H.M. McIntosh, was born February 15, 1876 at Cauthridge in Leake County, Mississippi. Attended and graduated at Law School in the University of the State of Mississippi in 1899. Was at once admitted to the bar, located and practiced at Williamsburg, and when the town of Collins was established and the County cite was moved from Williamsburg to Collins, moved to Collins and then practiced law at Collins up until the present time.

Maggie Puttman

H. M. McINTOSH Collins Mississip

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 27 — Covington County

June 2, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

THE BAR

Edwin L. Calhoun, Lawyer, was born at Mt.Olive Mississippi June 26 1872, a son of John G. and Susan (Thompson) Calhoun. He was educated at Mt. Olive public school, Millsaps College and University of Mississippi receiving an L.L.B. degreefrom University of Mississippi in 1899. He taught school summers in between his college years and began the practice of law in 1899 at Mt. Olive. Mr. Calhoun has served one term as Mayor 1915- 1919. He has been vice president Mt. Olive Bank, and secretary of Mt.Olive Compress. He is a Methodist and has been an active worker in the Church throughout his career. He married Miss Bebe Williams.

WHO'S WHO IN THE South
1927, The Mayflower Publishing Co.
Washington D.C.

H.L. Dent. Died April 1935- Mr. Dent, a resident of this county, and a former member of its legal bar, was one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in this state. He was fifty-nine years of age at his death.

He was born in Rankin county, and after growing up took up the study of law. He practiced first at Edwards in Hinds county, later moving to Williamsburg and Collins. Twenty years ago he made his residence in Vicksburg, where he become one of the city's leading citizens.

Maggie Pittman — COVINGTON COUNTY NEWS Collins, Miss.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 27 — Covington County

June 2, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

THE BAR

William Urbin Corley, of Collins Covington county, is a native of Mississippi and one of the representative members of its bar in his county He was born and reared in Rankin county. Mr.Corley studied law at Millsap College in Jackson Mississippi, and graduated with the class of 1898, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he began the practive of law locating at Williamsburg Covington county and in 1900 he removed to Collins where he built up an excellent practive and gained recognition as a well equipped attorney and Counselor, and is one of the leading representatives of his profession in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Orderof Odd Fellows and of Masons. In 1900 he married Miss Nonie Price, daughter of Wilson B. and Janie (Byrd) Price of Rankin county.

Dunbar Rowland Mississippi, Atlanta, Southern Historical Publishing Co. Vol. III.

Robert Calhoun, promising young attorney of Covington county was born in Mt. Olive Mississippi, a son of D.G. Calhoun. After completing high school in his home town Robert attended College in Cumberland Tenn. Millsaps at Jackson Mississippi and Duke University Durhan North Carolina recieving his M.A. degree. He began the practive of law in Collins in 1934.

Maggie Pittman — ROBERT CALHOUN

Sheet # 1

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 24 Health COVINGTON COUNTY

1. Miss. first Board of healthe was organized in 1877 and was composed of fifteen doctors. The best in their time. Drs. A.H Gage, Canton, A.G. Smythe, Baldwyn, P.J.McCormick. Yazoo City, J.M. Taylor, Cornith, F.W. Dancy, Holly Spring, C.A. Rice, Brandon, T.D. Isom, Oxford, Robert Wells, Jackson, W.M. Compton, E.W. Hughes, Grenada, D.L. Phares, Woodville, Wirt Johnston, Jackson, P.F. Whitehead, Vicksburg, John Wright, Sardis, R.G. Wharton, Port Gibson, S.V.D. Hill, Macon. There was not a member from this county.

2. There has not been a Secretary from this county since the board was organised.

3. There is not a present a member from this county.

11. Yellow Fever in 1887. Thousands of peo;e died from this scourge. Many thousands mor would have died if they had not escaped from the disease by going into districts that had not become infected.

Smallpox ravaged the State in the winter of 1900-1901. In five months 600 deaths were reported.

Influenza in the winter of 1918-1919. This disease spread like wild fire among the citizens of the State, and thousands died from its ravages.

In 1887 occured the worst Yellow fever epedemic ever known in the country. Not knowing thecause of its transmission, people were utterly helpless before an epedemic of this disease. It first appeared in Grenada where it has been stated that the death rate was so large and so few who were'nt ill with it that many bodies had to remain unburied and it was no unusual sight for Vultures to be seen perched and even roosting on house-tops. There were only a few cases ever known in this county and no record of any deaths. When frost came to destroy the Stegomyia (then unknown as the cause of the malady) of course the fever was subdued.

Mary Gealys Watkins

Interviewed 1.Health Nurse
2. Health Syllabus

6

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 27 Covington County

June 4, 1938 Maggie Pittman

THE BA R

Judge William Leroy Cranford , prominent figure in Legal circles in the county was born in Covington county, a member of an old and honored family. At the time of his death in 1936 he was 66 years old. In his lifetime he held many legal and religious offices of note. He was a former Circuit judge of the thirteenth Judicial district, served two terms in the state legislature, was a former district attorney and at the tme of his death was a legal representative of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans. In addition he was president of the State Bank and Trust Company of Collins, a deacon in the Seminary Baptist Church and a Shriner.

Covington County News, Collins Miss

Hugh McIntosh Jr., son of H.M.McIntosh is one of Covingtons promising young attorneys having entered the law office of his father.

William (Bill) Dent, son of E.L. Dent is another comming young lawyer that has takennup the practice of law in Collins. He has entered the law office of his father.

Maggie Pittman.

Assignement 24 HISTORICAL RESEARCH Healths COVINGTON COUNTY

11. (Con't)

The Small pox epedemic was very alarming in this county and spread at a rapid rate. Health authorities quarantined all places in town and in the country. Very few deaths were caused by it. Where families were afflicted with it the only thing known to do after death or recovery was to burn beds and houses furnishings which made double trouble for all who had it. This was the most severe type ever known in Covington county and the nearest place to get trained nurses was our of New Orleans.

The influenza epedemic of 1918-19 was the worst thing in the way of disease to ever strike this county. The first cases broke out in the Soldier's camps and soon spread to the homes. About the year 1890 there was the first Influenza epedmic in the county; however there were very few deaths then caused by it as it was a nilder type. Doctors who treated it then and then again 1918-19 were agreed that there was a difference in the epedemic of 1918-19 and of the one prior to that. Health authorities all over the State asked that all public places be closed such as churches, schools, theatres and all public meetings and that no one go into a case of it unless it be absolute necessity. All trained and hired by the Red Cross to help persons. All were asked not to attend funerals only of their own kin and loved ones. The following homes were the most pathetic scenes occured: The Ben Dwennman home near Seminary were five grown boys and girls died and were buried in less than ten days. The Jim Runnels family in the Dry Creek community was practically wiped out with it. The Johnson Eaton family of the Mt.Horeb community lost several children. The parents were attending the funeral of on child and returned home to find that two more had died shile they were gone. When spring came the disease began to die out. One reason for so many deaths, there was a great shortage of doctors and nurses on account of the World War and too, they did not know the best method of treating it. It has never before nor since been known to be as bad or of the exact type

Mary Gladys Watkins 1. Miss Green

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 24 Health COVINGTON COUNTY

11. (Con't)

as in 1918-19. Influenza spread in epdemic form about once in a generation throughout the earth along the rontes of travel and is carried from place to place by man. It was named Influenza in Italy ober two hundred years ago because it was supposed to be due to the influence of the stars. The French name for it is La grippe; while the term Spanish Influenza meand that it broke out in epedemic from first in Spain in 1918.

2. Elimination of Yellow fever. In 1900 Surgeon Geril, Sternberg, appointed Major Walter Teed and Drs. Carroll, Arstides Afgomonte and Jesse W. Lazear as a dommission to study sanitary conditions in Cuba. They gawe special attention to yellow fever then precalent there. There was evidence of connection the mosquito known as the Aedes Calopus or Stefomyia with the scourge of the tropics The mosquitoes were allowed tosuck blood from Yellow Fever patients and then placed on susceptible persons. Carroll was the first to succumb to the infectio He recovered but died seven years later from the effects if it. Dr. Lazear also died from it on Sept. 25, 1900. These factw were established by their efforts; (1) Yellow fever is acquired only through the bite of the female Stegomyia; (2) the mosquito to become infected must bite a yellow fever patient during the firs 3 to 5 days of the disease; (3) It takes at least twelve days from the time the person is bitten before it can infect another person. A healthe officer was employed after this.

In 1796 and Englishman named Jenner discovered a vaccination aganist Smallpox. As the result of this vaccination and sanitation this dreadful disease has become extinct almost in every part of this country. Our State Board of Health furnished vaccine against it and the county furnished health doctors and nurses who go about from community to community vaccinating and lecturing.

Biography of old family physicians and nurses.

Dr. T. A. Gibson was born in old Westville in Simpson county in 1852 and was a

Mary Gladys Watkins Interviewed 1. Miss Green

2. Mrs. Boyd

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 24 Health COVINGTON COUNTY

Biography of old family physicians and nurses. (Con't)

graduate of the University of Mississippi where he received two degrees, the B.A. and M.D. in the year of 1879. He practived at Williamsburg from that year until 1920 the year he died. He knew five different languages and bears the distinction of being the most highly educated doctor to ever live in the county and among the highest in the State. It is said that he did more charity work than any other doctor who ever lived in the county. Among the oldest were Doctors Hall, Porter, Sumrall, Wheeler and Terrell. Dr. Terrell had a college degree and practiced many years and was known to always minister medical treatment. Miss Elsye Magee is among the first if not the first R. N. in the county. Stella Tannehill of Hackson is also among the first. They both took training in a New Orleans hospital and finished about the year ~~1920.~~ 1918

III. The county cooperates with the State Board of Health as best it can in control of Malaria by fighting mosquetoes and flies. The county agents and 4H club leaders have created quite an interest in rural homes being screened. A very small percnet of rural homes are now not screened. These agencies have also helped the rural people to build sanitary toilets.

b. Covington county has part time health department. Dr. A. S. Calhoune is the present County Health Doctor. Dr. Bom Cranford served for 20 years before Dr. Calhoune was appointed. Miss Nyrtis Green has served as county healthe nurse, for three years.

In this counth operating under the direction of part time health program are 56 Mid-Wives, one Health Nurse and 6 Physicians. A great deal of work had been done in maternal hygiene by Miss Green the county health nurse. She has served this county for three years. She teached healthe classes to the young expectant mothers. She also instructs the mid-wives and sees that they are competent. Cleanliness is stressed most of all. Mothers and mid-wives are

Mary Gladys Watkins

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 24 Health COVINGTON COUNTY

furnished pamplets and other literature of instruction and the health nurse visits the homes and sees that the mother knows just how to care for herself and baby. The death rate of mothers is very low and is decreasing. One physician stated that he had practiced in county for ten years and had lost one mother. Another has been in the county twelve years and lomst one. The death of infants is higher than that of mothers but owing to the instruction that is being given by the county health officers it is fradually decreasing. No mother or child in county has to suffer through ignorance.

VI. Covington county has five patients in Sanitorium.

VIII. A very great deal of work is being done to prevent and control communicable by vaccination and issolation.

IX.

X. Drs. in county: G.T. Cranford, Tullos, A. S. Calhoun, W.W.Allred, D.T. Allred, Tisdale and Wilson.

b. Miss Myrtis Green county Health Nurse.

XI. Dr. Chas. H. Ramsey has been mentioned as most outstanding family Physician of county.

Mary Gladys Watkins

Interviewed. Dr.W.W. Allred
Miss Green
State Health Syllabus

2nd copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ASsignment # 29 Covington County

June 20, 1938 Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

I.

The Masons have the distinction of being the oldest organization in the county. The Olive Branch Masonic Lodge Number 34 was organized at Williamsburg one hundred years ago. The record of Minutes date back to 1838, but the Lodge was organized two years earlier. Jones Burkhalter, one of the charter members gave the land grant to the Lodge to erect a Lodge building. The members met and erected the first lodge building. This building is still standing and has been written up elsewhere in this history. This Lodge is still one of the strongest in the county and has the distinction of having sent out two Grand Master Masonic, Henry Clay Yawn and Walter Holliway.

Some of the present officers are: Sam Pierce, Daly Coulter, Ab Carter John Chance, Burk Carter and Clyde Holcomb.

The Collins Lodge organized when the town was new early in 1900 and was a strong active lodge until the depression came and so many members failed to pay dues that the charter was lost, but in 1937 they were granted a new Charter by the Grand Lodge in Vicksburg, The new Lodge is Okatoma # 34. Some of the present officers are L.E. Stubbs, W.M.& H.H. Strahan, J.T. Thames. M.H. Thomas, E.D. Martaindale, C.G. MaGee, B.D. Bryant, W.C. Mangum.

The Mt. Olive Lodge # 264 is the secondoldest lodge in the county. It is a strong acive lodge and still has its original charter. Officers are Carl McNair, H.E. Sullivan, D.A. McLeod, E.W. McLeod,C,C. Calhoun.

Seminary Lodge # 461 ;Officers are : W.B. Blackwell, W.H. Meeks, Alma Graham, L.J. Rawls, George Ross.

Sanford has Rawls Springs Lodge #443 with R.M. Mooney, V.H. Kelly,(1

(I). Clyde Holcomb, Williamsburg Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 20, 1938 Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

I. Con't,

G.W. Sanford, O.B. Brewer officers

Welch Lodge # 462 has Dixson Rogers, Estus Knight, Marion Blackwell, Jaspph Wilson and Johm Welch as officers. (I).

The Okatoma Camp # 385 Woodman Of The World is another lodge that was organized in the county early in 1900. While not as large in number now as during the "boom days" it is still active ans has about twenty members. Officers are: W.H. Merrell, T.J. Thames, and K. Lindsey. (I).

The Order of the Eastern Star organization has followed closely that of the Masonic order. The Corinthian Chapter # 98 of Collins is a strong active lodge. Officers are Mrs. Kate Vaughn W.M., Mrs. C.A. Davis, Mrs. W.C. Mangum, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. V.E, Strahan and Mrs. R.F. Bass.

Seminary Eastern Star Officers: Mrs. T.W. Cranford, Mrs, Alex Newton Mrs, Eva Burgess, Mrs. A.E. Aultman.

Mt. Olive Eastern Star officers: Miss Maggie Calhoun, Mrs. Annie Kelly, Mrs. Lula Currie, Mrs. Sallie Dickson, Miss Allie McLeod. (2).

(I). T.J. Thames, Collins Mississippi.

(2). Mrs. Johm Wood, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 16, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

2. SOCIAL, CULTURAL,

The Woman's Club of Collins was organized on March 29, 1929, at the studio of Mrs. E.B. McRaney in the Collins Public School building by Mesdames Crymes, McLaughlin, Smith and Mosley from the Utopian Club of Hattiesburg. The ladies who entered into the organization of this club were Mesdames Bryan Able, E.E. Allen, John Beech, L.M. Blount, Pearl Edwards, E.C. Fleming, E.B. McRaney, McGarth Sartin, Clyde Smith and R.W. Watkins.

As the club year ends in May, only two or three meetings were held before the summer vacation. However, in this time plans were completed for another year and the beginning of a successful and useful club.

In September of 1929 the first meeting of the club year was held with great enthusiasm. All members had high hopes of a worthwhile and profitable year of study as offered by the University of North Caralina. With this course as a basis, programs were gimen on the drama, art, Literature, music and science.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. E.B. McRaney, the year of 1929-30 saw the beginning of projects of civic benefit which, it is hoped will be continued and developed so as to bring much good not only to our commun ity but the whole county as well. Chief of these interests is"Baby Day", held annually on the first day of May, when babies may be examined by competent physicians and parents may be advised as to the care of their children.

During this year the club was insturmental in planting of shrubbery on the grounds ofthe County Court House. The beautifying of the groun ds has brought pleasur to all whose pride extends to our public buildings and county as a whole.

Mrs. L.M. Blount, Collins Mississippi.

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June 16, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

2. SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CON'T

The following year that of 1930-31, began under very auspicious circumstances with promises of expansion and probability of doing great good. However, misfortune came with financial troubles in the closingof the bank of Collins where the funds of the club were on deposit. Inasmuch as the bank failure affected all club members individually, it brought on many difficulties. However, all plans were carried out in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune and the year closed withthe maximum enrollment of twenty-four, the number to which club membership is limited

In 1931 the presidency passed from Mrs. L.M.Blount to Mrs. W.W. Allred who became head of a club firmly established, one which had conquered troubles and onercome revenses. During this year financial obligations incurred the previous year were repaid and all club business was carried on fully. The outstanding thing done, something apart from the standard club activities, was the giving of Christmas gifts to unfortunate children in the community and sending of a box to the inmates of the Old Ladies Home. Donations to these worthy causes have become annual customs.

Among the outstanding things of 1932,was the planting of Covington County's "Bi-centennial Tree", commemoratingthe two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. This tree was planted on the capitol grounds of Jackson, according to the plan suggested by the Hon. Walker Wood, Secertary of State. Under this plan each county in the state was permitted to plant one tree. The Collins Club was given charge of this project for Covington County.

With the cooperation of merchants and business people, play ground equipment was secured. This equipment consisting of several slides, swings,

Mrs. L.M. Blount, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ORGANIZATIONS

2. SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CONT.

se-saws was donated to the public school and placed on the school ground.

These things were accomplished under the very capable leadership of Mrs. R.H. Tucker and Mrs. W.W. Bynum.

At the beginning of year 193[illegible]-34, the presidency passed from them to Mrs .Bob Graham, under whose splendid leadership the club has become one of the strongest ans most active in the state.

At Mrs. Grahams suggestion, the club sponcered the Christman pageant given at the school auditorium. This pageant in its beauty added much to the spirit of Chrisrman and the holiday season. (I).

Covington county has one Federated music Club located at Mt. Olive. The club is composed of the musical talent of the town, every member having specialized in some form of music. Their meetings are held twice a month in the homes of the members, at which time the program consists of misic al numbers and papers of musicans given by the members. This club has been a valuable asset to the town and to Covington County, as they are ready to aid other organizations for special programs as well as being an index to the cultural life of the county. (2).

(I). Mrs. L.M. Blount, Collins Mississippi.

(2). Mary Gladys Watkins, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 29 — Covington County

June 15, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

2. SOCIAL, CULRURAL, ETC:

At a meeting of the boys of the Collins School Wednesday afternoon the Hi-Y Club was organized for the coming year with the following offices Ralph McRan y, president; Edmond Catchings, vice-president; Clyde Hilbun, Secretary; and Barnie Pittman, reporter. Mr. B.F. Bass was elected Advisor of the Club.

A call meeting will be held in the near future to recieve applications for membership and to take up other matters relative to forfecting organizations.

Walter A. Smith, Field Secretary for the state Y.M.C.A. for southern Mississippi was present at the organization meeting and spoke to the boys with reference to the purposes of the Hi-Y Club and told about some of the things being done over the state among other Hi-Y Clubs. Mr. Smith also called attention to the Older Boys' Conference for this district which is to be held in Gulfport October 22, 23, and 24. It was the unanimous opinion of the boys present that the Collins City School and Hi-Y Club would be represented at the conference by a good strong delegation. Mr, Smith spoke very encouragingly about the prospects for the Club here, saying that there ought to be pne of the very best clubs in the State.

The Collins Hi-Y Club gave their first banquet at the school auditorim in honor of the fathers and mothers. The progran was short and to the point and the banquet was a real feast. Hon. W.U. Corley, Messes .Bura Hilbun and Joe Wood said they thought it was a country protracted meeting with dinner on the ground. Sone ofthe other gentlemen present were uneasy for these fellows, but with the exception of Corley we believe the others have been able to keep out of bed.

(I). Collins Commerical, October 1919.

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June 15, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

2. SOCIAL, CULTURAL CON'T.

The Hi-Y Club is meaning so much to our boys, and parents should encourage their boys to enlist and support the Club.

Kenneth Davis, Byrd Bynum, and Ray Mayfield have been seclected to attend the State Hi-Y Convention to be held at Clinton on Friday and Saturday. (I).

The Hi-Y Club os the Collins School meets at Chapel perdods. First they have the roll call then they have the devotional and the prayer. Then the progran is rendered by the members of the club. The programs are gotten up by a program committee that is appointed by the president. They have disscusions on current problems, and go over the different points of the Hi-Y. The Hi-Y boys take upon themselves to see that the younger boys are not abused by the older ones in school.

Girls Reserve Club

Number enrolled 30

Sponcered By Miss Willett Kelly

Purpose of the club to find and give the best, the Girl Reserve club is a Junior organization of the Y.M.C.A. object of the G.R.

Gracious in Manner

Impartial in Judg ment

Ready for service

Loyal to friends

Reaching toward the best

Seeing the beautiful

Eager for knowledge

Reverent to God

Victorious over self

Sincere at all times (I) Miss Willett Kelley.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 20, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

SOCIAL, CULTURAL,

Girl Reserves, (Con't).

The Girl Reserves have monthly meetings and cooperate with boys Hi-Y organizationsin their various activities. They have inspiring programs at each meeting and at intervals they give programs in chapel Among the many worth while things the Girl Reserves does is to sponsor some orphan girl at Christman and send her a box of Christman delights(I)

The American Red Cross was organized in Covington county in 1917 to help meet the great task of taking care of the American soldiers. The organization was very active in helping the boys in France. A detailed account of their activities are given in the chapter on wars. Throughout the years since that time the Red Cross has stood ready to meet any disaster or emergency when called upon. There is at present about one hundred and thirty members. Below is an account of a recent business meeting.

Ellis McInnis, Cashier of State Bank of Collins, was named chairman of the Covington county chapter of the American Red Cross at a county meeting held April 26, 1938. Mr. McInnis succeeds Miss Allie McLeod of Mt. Olive, who was elected executive secretary of the chapter.

Mrs. Mollie Hodges, general representative of Red Cross, attended the meeting and led the discussion which terminated in the county chapter being favorable to the inauguration of an active program of work in Covington County.

J.D. Terrell was named chairman of the drive to establish First Aid stations on the main highways of the county. Application has already been made for a station at Collins (2).

(I). Miss Willett Kelly, Mt Olive Mississippi.

(2). Collins Commerical, May 1938.Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ORGANIZATIONS

Red Cross (Con't).

Mrs. Howard Strahan, authorized First Aid instructor of the Red Cross will instruct classes at Seminary, Mt. Olive and Collins, and the rural communities in the First Aid Campaign. (Mrs. Strahanhas already awarded over one hundred and fifty First Aid certificates in Covington county).

George A. Newton, Supt. of Education, waselected chairman of the Farm Safety program which will seek to educate members of the rural household in the matter of prevention of accidentd in the home. (I).

The Parents Teachers Association has stood by to help the schools in every way possible since it was organized in the various high schools of the county in 1920 and 1921.

In 1920 the P.T.A. was organized at Collins High School with the following officers: Mrs. W.M. Higly, president, Mrs. H.M. McIntosh vice president, Mrs. W.N. Yates Secretary, Miss A.J. Browing, Treasurer.

Women who have been active in P:T.A. work in Mt.Olive are Mrs. Jesse Mc Alexander, Mrs. Fitzhugh Dixson, Mrs. W.L. Kelly and Mrs. Archie Byrd.

A cordial invitation to be present at the monthly meetings was extended to every parent who was interested in the welfare of the school and the children of the county, in fact they were urged to join the associations, For the information of those who did not know the purpose of the association they were informed through the county papers and other mediums. The purpose is to promote the health, mental and moral development in and out of the school of Covington county schools . The(2)

(I). Collins Commerical, May 1938. Collins Mississippi.
(2). Mrs. E.W. McInnis, Collins Mississippi.
(2). Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ORGANIZATIONS

P.T.A. (Con't).

association seeks to improve conditions their children. This can be brought about in a large measure by the hearty co-operation of the parents with the teachers. A Parent Teachers Association is a means by which the parent can associate with the teachers and a mutual understanding be arrived at for the management of the school.

The Collins P.T.A. under the presidency of Mrs. Ellis McInnis has just finished a successful year. All state dues have been paid and books amounting to fifty dollars have been placed in all the grades A temmis court has been completed, a new piano has been purchased for the club room and all grades given a thorough dental examination. The Mt. Olive P:T.A. with Mrs. Fitzhugh Dixson as presidenn has put a lovely new curtain in the school auditorum and furnished the city club room. All grades have had dental examinations and new books in all departments. (I).

(I). Mrs. E.W. McInnis, Collins Mississippi.
(I). Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 16, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

3. CIVIC

Mt. Olive Lions Recieve Charter.

More than seventy persons joined in an evening of entertainment marking a highly successful event of Mt. Olive Lion Club at charter might exercises held in the Mt. Olive High School auditorium Thursday night, January 28th, 1937. Prominent members from the Magee, Hattiesburg and Jackson Lion Club were present, the Jackson Club sponsoring the event. They began arriving early for the program which soon engrossed all present. During the formal openigs, Wilson S. Brown of Jackson extension representative, conducted the exercises; the Rev W.H. Jackson gave the invocation, followedby the address of welcome from Supt. C.G. Bush, who introduced Dr.A.S. Calhoun president of the Localen Club. The principal address was given by R.L. Stam Stanton, president of the Jackson Club. During the banquet, served by the Mt. Olive P.T.A. presentation of the Club Charter was made by district governor Lester Clark, of Hattiesburg, Dr. W.L. Holcomb, pastor of the Baptist church, addepted the charter in behalf of the club, while Judge Garland G. Lyell, of Jackson, past district governor, ably served as toast-master for the occasion.

A pleasing program was carried on throughout the evining with Miss Mary Lee Adams, attractive pianist, rendering several piano selections; following this number, Miss Mary John Holloway, charming soloist, was warmly applauda for several selections; Maurice Beard and Lee Dixson entertained with song skits and tap dance numbers, while a hilarious combination ballet and girl chours act composed of Marie Lewis, Gladys Lewis, Leola Polk and Hilda Cole Little with a duet by Leola Polk and Gladys Lewis, which concluded the stunt program and broke up the dinner party. This part of the program brought roars from the crowd and was concaded to climax the entire evenings (1).

(1). Covington County News, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 17, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

3. CIVIC

Mt. Olive Lions Recieve Charter,(Contt)

entertaniment.

Club officers are; Dr. A.S. Calhoun president; W.M. Campbell, first vice president; W.M. King, second vice presidnent; W.C. Knight, third vice president; F.L. Dickson, secretary; H.L. Pittman, treasurer; P.H. Dickson, tail twister; Lee Chain, Lion tamer; Board of Directors; J.C. Calhoun,H.W. McLeod, R.E. Bynum, J. H. Willette; Charter Members; J.M. Adam C.G.Bush, R.E. Bynum , Dr. A.S. Calhoun, D.G. Calhoun, J.C. Calhoun, W.M. Campbell, Lee Chain, F.L. Dickson, P.H. Dickson, F.E. Fairley, G.B. Hall,Jr S.O. Herringtonm Rev. W.L. Holcomb, Rev. W.H. Jackson, H.T. Jones, W.M. King, W.B. Knoght, E.D. Martaindale, H.W. McLeod, Carl McNair, H.L. Pittman Dr. W.M. Turner, L.H. Webb and J.H. Willette. (1).

With twenty-five members the Collins Rotary Club perfected a permanent organization lwith the election of James Arrington president, John Alred, vice president, Bill Thomas, Secretary-treasure Marlton McLaurin, sergeant-at-arms, and Clyde Reynolds, song leader.

The local club will hold weekly meetings each Thursday night. Charter members listed are: John Allred, Dr. D.T. Allred, Bill Thomas, H.D. Gillis, Clyde Reynolds,Douglas Terrell, Thedie Brunt, E.D.Martaindale, Marlton McLaurin, James Arrington, Hough Barnes McIntosh, D.C. McRaney, Dr. W.W. Allred, Virgil Strahan, Homer Craft, O.L. Turman, J. L. Bishop, Lawerence Blount, Rev. Bill Day, Rev. F.L. McFadden, Rev. J.D. Slay. (2).

(1). Covington County News, Collins Mississippi.

(2). Covington County News, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 17, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

4. PATRIOTIC:

A chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Collins, September 24, 1910 with a membership of 26 to begin with, The meeting was called to order by Mrs. D.H. Holmes of Hattiesburg, State Secretary of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the following were elected as officers: Mrs. W.H. Whittle, President; Mrs. D.A. McIntosh Vice president; Mrs H.M. McIntosh, Secretary; Mrs. N.H. McRaney, Treasury, Mrs. F.L. Crump, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Hattie Magee, Historian.

The first Tuesday in each month was selected as the date for the busin meetingand the second Saturday in each month as the date for the historical and social meetings.

The purpose of the U.D.C. is to study historical literaturew and especially southern history, so that the present generation as well as the generation, may more thoroughly understand Southern History and w hat the South has done in both history and literature. Also to gather data of the Confederacy and compile it so that the coming generation can get a true history of the Confederacy.

The U.D.C. established the first sewing room in the county during the World War, and also took care of a French orphan, whose father was killed in battle. Every month a sum of money was sent for her support. (I).

The John T. Fairley Chapter of the U.D.C. at Mt.Olive was organized soon after the Collins Chapter and the Clubs have worked togather to keep history alive in Covington County. The following is a copy of a meeting of the two Chapters in 1933.

(I). Mrs. F. L. Crump, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ORGANIZATIONS

U.D.C.(Con't)

On Friday afternoon at 4 oclock the John T. Fairley Chapter of the U.D.C. met in the home of Mrs. H.T. Jones, at Arbo, the chapter being hostess to the Collins chapter on this ocasion. Sue to the inclement weather the attendance from either chapter was not as large as was anticipated, tho' each chapter having fair representation. The neeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Z.A. Rogers. The Lords Prayer being repeated in unsion. The Credential committee appointed for the year being Mrs. Jonm C. Calhoun, Mrs. G.W. Dossett and Miss Sarah Low Rawls. Report of the Lookout committee appointed for July was Miss Sarah Lou Rawls and Mrs. J.H. Rogers. Head Stone committee, Mrs . J.M. Strahan After the business session the meeting was turned over to the entertainment committee, Masdames John C. Calhoun, D.G. Calhoun and John P. Pentecost in charge. An hour wasspent in much fum and enjoyment. After captains were appointed, who chose sides and matched for partners by names of trees and flowers, the guest were served delicious sandwiches and iced punch. Mrs. Dan McIntosh in her gracious manner in behalf of the C ollins Chapter thanked the John T. Fairley Chapter for the previlege of meeting with them on this assasion and extended an invitation to the local chapter to meet with the Collins Chapter at some later date. The August meeting will be held in the home of Mrs A.F. Byrd, with Miss Mary Olivet Byrd as co-hostess. Seventeen members were present, the Collins Chapter was represented by Mrs. Dan Mc Intosh, Mrs. F.C. Leggett, Mrs. Bob Holloway Mrs. E.C. Owens, Miss Lorena Mayfield, Mrs. Homer N. McRaney, Miss Nell Thames, Mrs. F. L. Crump, Mrs. Chellie Edmonson and Tom Blunt other out of town visitors were Mrs. Lon Welch, of Philadelphia and Miss Sadie Thigpen, of Bay Springs. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical 1933.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 20, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

4.PATRIOTIC:

Early in 1912 The American Boy Scouts of Collins was organized under the leadership of T.J. Harper. Some of the charter members were John F. McCormick, App Knight, Granville Ramsay, Verville Miller, Elijah Covington Carr Dees, Jason Burkett, George McDonald, and Julius Worthington.

This organization has not been permanent in Covington County. Some years for lack of a leader or for some other reason they failed to receive a charter. Some of the most outstanding leaders have been Rev. Chambers, Methodist Minister; Jack Canifield and W.L. Hershall.

In the spring of 1938 the Boy Scouts reorganized under the leadership of Coach Homer McMahon. The organization is growing fast under his efficient leadership. On Charter night thirty two boys were awarded pins and bagges. The organization is sponsored by the Collins Rotary Club. (I).

(I). Homer McMahom, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 17, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATION

4. PATRIOTIC:

Bob Lowery Camp: Persuant to a call for that purpose a sufficient number of confederate veterans met in Mt. Olive and re-organized the Bob Lowery Camp U.D.C. and elected officers and delegated to he reunion in Memphis which takes place June 8, 9, and 10. The meeting was not as large as it should have been but enthusiastic, and the roll was left open for any others who wish to join. In order to keep alive the good feeling and enthusiasm that prevailediti was determimed to meet monthy with the next meeting to be held at the court house in Collins. Some business will be transacted and them all will join in the very pleasant rehersal of what we did when we were younger than we are now.

Members and Officers;

Roster.

Jas. G. Cherry, Capt. and Commander, Mt. Olive,,Mississippi

Alexander Fairley, First Lieutenant Commander, Mt. Olive Mississippi

G.C. Buchanan second Lieutenant Commander, Mt. Olive Mi sissippi.

J.G. Calhoun third Lieutanant Commander,Collins Mississippi

J.H. Riley, Adjutant and Treasure, Collins Mississippi.

J.C. Holloway, Concissary Surgeon, Mt. Olive Mississippi

Jas. G. Cherry, Adjutant Surgeon, Mt. Olive Mississippi.

W.B. Biglane, Chaplin, Mt. Olive Mississippi.

J.M. Dent Sergerent Mayor, Collins Mississippi.

E.M. Calhoun, Officer of the day, Mt Olive Mississippi.

A.T. Leonard, Color Sergeant, Mt. Olive Mississippi.

A.M. Coulter, Vicdette, Mt. Olive Mississippi. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical, March 1909

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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ORGANIZATIONS

Bob Lowery Camp (Con't).

J. L. Gray, Chief color Guard, Mt. Olive Mississippi

W.A. Colinson, second color Guard Mt. Olive Mississippi.

W.T. Day Private Mt. Olive Mississippi

Archie Fairley, Private, Mt. Olive Mississippi.

W.P. Smith, Private, Mt. Olive Mississippi/

R.Norwood, Private,Collins Mississippi

J.D. Shores, J.C. Isabell, A.E. Blackman, D.C. McRaney, W.T. Johns, T.C. Blount, S.M. McIntosh, T.D. Day Sr., James Williamson, E.W. Parker, Rev. Jack Evans- Privates. (I).

On Monday night November 14, 1920, several exservice men met at the court house and organized the John B. McDermit Post No. 75 of the American Legion. Mr. B.L. Jacobs, Department Adjustant, of Jackson was present and assisted in the organizing.

It was decided to endeavor to get every exservice man in the county to become a member of this Post, and to this end it is requested that every former soilder send his name and address to the Post Adjutant, so that he may be notified of the nixt meeting. The regular meeting will be held the second Monday night of each month.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Post Commander, C.J. Biglane , Vice Commander, Knox Coulter, Post Adjutant and Finance Officer, Earl McRaney; Sergeant-at-arms, C.C. Rogers; Historian Ray Price; Employment Officer, Jack Johns; Chaplain, Fred Lowery.

The Pest has been named in honor of the first Covington County boy to give his life in the World War-John B. McDermitt Post No. 75. (2).

(I). Collins Commerical mar 1909
(2). Records, Legion Minutes.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 17, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

4. PATRIOTIC:

The American Legion celebrated its 18th birthday , Wednesday night March 17, with the Auxillary entertaining. The meeting opened with Commander Johnny Sanford presiding, giving a welcome to every one present, Chaplin Paul Thompson led the audience in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" followed with prayer by Chaplim Thompson.

Mayor J.D. Arrington gave a very interesting talk on what he thought the American Legion meant to , or should mean to the outside world as well as to the Legio n.

Auxillary President, Mrs. Kate Vaughhq, in behalf of the Auxillary presented Commander Sanford with the bitthday cake, topped with its 18 candles following the presentation of the birthday cake the meeting was turned into a hilarous fun party with mirth provcking games being enjoyed by the 75 Legions Auxilliary and friends present. (I).

The Covington County Auxilliary Unit #48, Collins, Mississippi, was organized in December 1933. The Chartwr was asked for at that time, and was granted January 12, 1934. The Charter Officers were:

Mrs. Alma Rogers, President,

Mrs. Dorothy Westbrook, Vice-president,

Mrs. Virgie Lane, Secretary

Mrs. Kate Vaughn, Treasurer,

Mrs. Myrtle Runyan, Historian,

Mrs Belle Fears, Chaplain,

Mrs Eddys Jordon, Parliamentarian, (2).

(I). News Commerical March 19, 1938
(2). Mrs. C.C. Rogers, Historian Auxilliary.

2nd copy

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #31

Covington County

May 17, 1938

Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

DR. ALEXANDER FAIRLY

Dr. Fairley was a peoneer physician of Mt. Olive, Covington County. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of this section of the commonwealth and was prominent in public and social affairs. He was born in Green County, Mississippi on December 7, 1843. Dr. Fairly completed a course of study in the Salem High School in Green County and was about 19 years of age at the out break of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company 1, Seventh Mississippi Infantry, which was assigned to th Army in Tennessee and saw much hard service. Dr. Fairly took part in the memorable battles of Shiloh, Chickamaga, Missionary Ridge, Murfreesboro and others of importance and near Franklin, Tennessee he was so severely wounded as to incapacitate him for further active service, and he was accordingly given an honorable discharge, having been Corporal of this Company. After the war, he engaged in teaching school and also tooklup the study of medicine, finally entering the medical department of University of Louisiana New Orleans (now Tuland University) where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877. A short whild afterward he located in the embryonic villange of Mt. Olive, being thefirst physician of the town. He was known to all classes throughout this section and his kindly and able ministrations gained for him the affectionate regard of the people among whom he labored so long and faithfully,. In 1900 Dr. Fairly opened a finely equipped drug store in Mt. Olive, In 1888 he was elected to represent the seventh district in the State Senate. On May 17, 1877 Dr. Fairly was united in marriage to Miss Nora Holloway of Covington County, Mississippi. (1)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, P.258

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Covington County

June 17, 1938

Maggie Pittman

ORGANIZATIONS

4. PATRIOTIC:

Auxilliary (Con't).

At the time of this organization, the American Legion had no place of holding their meetings except in the City Hall, in Collins. The Auxilliary also held its meeting in the same place, This Unit went right to work, The various committees were appointed, and with theaid of the State President and local Legion commander, went forward withtheir work. They usedtheirusualopening and closing ceremonies at their regular meetings, and did not take in a new member that they did nt initiate, There were 400 poppies sold on the first Poppy Day in the county. The first Christmas after being organized they remembered 30 needy children, and 8 families. These are just a few of the many things that was done that year. The only ex-service man's daughterwho is a charter member is Kathryn Belle Rogers, father Capp C. Rogers, Deceased.

This organization had grown in number and in strength. In 1934 the American Legion and the Auxilliary of this Post had erected a hut for their use. In this hut the monthly meetings are held and here also is the scene of the social activities.

These two organizations each year sponcered a carnival to be held in Collins during the County Fair week. These carnivals are a great source of entertainment to the crowds visiting the fair. (I).

(I). Mrs. C.C. Rogers, Historian Auxilliary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #31 — Covington County

May 17, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

Dr. Thaddeus A. Gibson was born in Westville, Simpson County, Mississippi, January 17, 1852. He was afforded excellent educational advantages in a preliminary way and secured a liberal academic training, while in 1877 he was graduated in the medical department of the University of Mississippi of Oxford, where he amply fitted himsilf for the responsible duties of his chosen profession. He established himself in practive in Williamsburg, then the offical center of the county, in 1879, and his ability and his personal character is best exemplified in the larage and reprenentative practive which he controlled, his clientile being largely among the leading families of the county; while he ever stood ready to heed the call of distress and suffering from whatever source, so that in the long years of his practice, he had gained the affectionate regard of all classes of citizens. Dr. Gibson was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and while he never sought office he served two terms of two years each as Superintendent of Education of the schools of Covington County, giving a most progressive administration and doing much to systemize and solidify the work of the public schools in his jurisdiction. On November 23rd, 1882 Dr. Gibson was united in marrigge to Miss Nancy Catherine Speed of Covington County, Mississippi. (1)

Rev. A. R. Graves built up Zion Seminary about 1850. It was eight mile Southeast of Williamsburg and on the bank ease of Oakatoma Creek, in a rather thinly settled and poor part of the country. It was probably an unfortunate location, not giving eithe/the finicial support or patronage locally that some other (2)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, p.297

(2) Colonel R. H. Henry, Mirrors of Mississippi, p.

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PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Rev. A. R. Graves, Con't.

neighborhoods would have given. The great benefit of the school was for the families who moved there for the time being to educate their children and largely for boarders who came from other parts of the county and from other countries, for the school was largely patronized for many years. Mr. Graves traveled for and wide collecting thousands of dollars to build the school. It was a great undertaking for that early day and the conditions, but the enterprize succeeded and hundreds of boys and girls were fairly educated there; many going into prominent professional life, without going to any other school. The school had its troubles as bad boys were sent there that could not be controlled at home and gave some trouble there. There does not seem to me that the same law and other conditions prevailed then as now. Mr. Graves had the reputation for energy and administrative ability and accomplished more probably than any other man would have done under the circumstances. Zion Seminary consisted of about eight teachers and two hundred pupils. It had grown to be quite a town composed of families who had moved there on account of the school. The young men who were in school left for war and the families who were here for the benefit of the school returned to their homes. At the close of the war the school was only a name, the buildings have been burned. Seminary, today, is just a small village, the home of Former Governor Senett Conner. (1)

(1). Colonel R. H. Henry, Mirrors of Mississippi, p.

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PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Dr. John J. Bethea was one of the leading representatives of the medical professionlin Covington County. Dr. Bethea was born in Westville, Simpson County, Mississippi in 1863. He was of French desent, his paternal ancestors were in the Revolutionary War and therWar of 1812. Dr. Bethea graduated from Tulane in 1889 receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the little town of Richmond, Covington County he set up his first practice of medicine. Holding a very high standamt in connection with his duties as physician and surgeon he continued to study and took post graduate work at Tuland University, and in the New Orleans Polyclinic, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and trroat. In 1900 the Dortor moved to Seminary where he built up a fine practice and was held in high esteem as a physician and as a citizen.

Later on he moved to Hattiesburg where he and his son Earnest established a fine practice. Dr. Bethea was a Democrat, Mason, Odd Fellows and Woodman of the World, while in a professional way he was identified with the medical societies of his county, and state. In 1890 he was married to Miss Mollie Watts, daughter of Frances M. and Martha Watts of Covington County, Mississippi. Dr. Betha died at his home in Hattiesburg in 1937. (1)

Dr. William Needham Blount was among the native sons of Covington County to win success in the Medical profession. He was born in Covington County October 23, 1872, and his parents, Thomas Cuba and Amelia (Barnes) Blount were also natives of Mississippi. His father is recalled as one of the peoneers of South Mississippi, founding the old town of Blountville, now known as Prentiss. (2)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vo. III, p.56
(2) The News Commercial, Collins, Miss.

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PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Dr. Blount practiced Medicine first at his home town, Williamsburg. Later he located at Collins and practiced there for twenty five years. It was threr that he volenteered for service with the medical Corps of the United States Army, when the United States entered th World War. After Armistic he received honorable discharge and returned to his home. Soon after he returned from the World War Dr. Blount moved to Laurel. There he acquired the Laurel General Hospital, which under his direction became the largest and best equipped institution ofits kind in the South Mississippi. In 1919 he was appointed chief surgeon for the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. In 1900 Dr. Blount married Miss Olive Calhoun of Mt. Olive, Mississippi. He was a member of th Methodist Church, a Mason, a Woodman of the World, Odd Fellows and the Improved Order and Red Men. He was an able representative of his professsion, a good citizen and a man of high character. Dr. Blount died at his home in Laurel in 1937. (1)

Dr. Roland Huston Cranford comes of a family of professional man and was born at Station Creek, Covington County, Mississippi, February 29, 1880, of English lineage. His parents were Tandy Walker and Rachel Ann (Speed) Cranford. In the requirement of an education Rowland attended the public schools of Salem and Seminary in Covington County and Millsays College in Meredian, Mississippi. He completed a course in the Memphis Medical Hospital College in 1906 and and added to his knowledge of medical science by taking post graduate courses at Rochester, Chicago and Tulane in New Orleans. Dr. Cranford has gone high in his chosen profession. Although his work has been in Jones County, Covington County claims him as one of her native sons. (2)

(1) The News Commercial, Collins, Mississippi
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Vol. IV, p.

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PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Dr. A. S. Calhoun, present County Health Officer has served the countyy side for twenty six years. His work has been pleasant as he aided the sick in the community of his birth and cheered then to recovery with the consoling word of a father. Dr. Calhoun graduated from Tulane Medical school in 1911. (1)

Dr. G. T. Cranford one of Covington County's most widely known and beloved citizens died in a Hattiesburg Hospital October 1, 1937. Dr. Cranford was born in Seminary and lived there all his life. After attending Millsaps College at Jackson, he entered the medical school of the University of Tennessee from which he graduated in 1898.

Returning to Seminary Dr. Cranford immediately began the practice of medicine and rapidly gained a prominent place in the civic fraternal and medical circles of the section. For twenty four years he was Covington County health officer. He was a 32nd degree Mason and a steward in the Seminary Methodist Church.

Dr. Cranford married Miss Mamie Terrill, daughter of Dr. and Mrs./Mt. Carmel Terrell Covington County. Mrs. Cranford died five years ago. Their one living child, Tom Cranford, Jr. is a resident of Seminary. (2)

Dr. DeWitt T. Allred, prominent physician of Collins, has been awarded a commonwealth Fund Fwllowship to study at Tulane Medical School at New Orleans. Dr. Allred is one of eight doctors of Mississippi selected for scholarship. The scholarship calls for three months of study. (3)

(1) The News Commercial, Collins, Mississippi
(2) The News Commercial, Collins, Mississippi, Oct. 8th, 1938
(3) The News Commercial, Collins, Mississippi, Dec. 24th, 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #31 — Covington County

May 19, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Dr. Charles H. Ramsey, a physician of borad experience and pronounced ability practiced in Collins for nearly a quarter of a century. Charles Ramsey completed high school at Mt. Carmel, this county, continueing his studies in the University of Mississippi and next entered Tulane University from which he graduated with the class of 1886, winning the M.D. Degree. In the same year he opened an office in Jaynesville, Simpson, County, where he spent fourteen years and in 1900 he moved to Collins where he practiced Medicine until he died in 1928.

On September 6, 1894 Dr. Ramsey was married to Miss Lela Hubbard, a daughter of W. J. Hubbard of Jaynesville. Throughout the period of his residence in Collins Dr. Ramsey manifested that keen interest in progressive movements and that eagerness to advance civic development which are embodied in the truest and highest ideals of public service. He was Mayor of Collins from 1908 until 1920 and his administration met with widespread approval, being characterized by a great deal of constructive work and directed at all times by a loyal and sincere regard for the peoples interest. He was elected state Senator from the fourth district in 1923. During the World War he served as Medical examiner of the local board and was chairman of the fuelsaving committee of Covington County. Dr. Ramsey was deeply interested in religious matters and was a charter member of the Presbyterian church in Collins. (1)

William H. Pickering, M. D., was born in Covington County in 1861, was a scorn of an old and honored family of the County, since here were born both of his parents John and Mahala (Speed) Pickering. John Pickering served in the Confederate rank during the Civil War as a member of the Twenty eihth Mississippi (2)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Vol. III. p.
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, P. 647

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

,Assignment #31 Covington County

May 23, 1938 Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

William H. Pickering, M. D., Con't.

Infantry. In 1899 Dr. Pickering was graduated from the Medical department of the University of Alabama. He began the practice of his profession in Pickering, Covington County, which town was named in honor of his family, and there he remained until 1904, when he established his home in Collins, where he continued his practice until ill health forced him to retire in 1934. In 1883, Dr. Pickering was married to Miss Kate Wilkinson, daugher of Col. John C. and Mary (Spaulding) Wilkinson of Mt. Olive, Covington County, Mississippi. (1)

Dr. John Allen Thames was born in Covington County, April 12, 1882, son of John F. and Martha (Kelly) Thames peoneer family of this county. Allen Thames received his elementary education at Salem and other rural shcools of his community, continueing his education at Popularville High School. Graduating from there he entered Tuland Medical School at New Orleans, from which he received an M. D. Degree. Dr. Thames first set up the practice of his profession at Pineville, later moving to Kentwood, Louisiana. At this place he was physician for Amos Kent Lumber and Brick Company. From this place he moved to Hammond Louisana, where he was physician for Natalbany Lumber Company. In 1909 he married Miss Leota Baily of West Virginia. Dr. Thames died September 1935. He left three sons, Deloach, Louis and James Allem. The oldest son, Deloach has succeeded his father in his profession. (2)

Dr. W. W. Davis, Veteran physician, who for quite a number of years practiced his profession at Ora and Collins, died October 1929. Dr. Davis dearly belobed by an extensive clientele as well as with every one with whom he came in contact, was one of the best known Mississippi physicians. Dr. Davis had been practicing Medicine for 30 years principally at Collins and Pelahatchie, and while at Collins was elected Mayor t
th
there. (3)

(1) Dunvar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, p. 647
(2) Mrs. W. L. Magee, Collins, Mississippi
(3) The Collins Commercial, Collins, Miss. Oct. 1929

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assigmment #31

May 27, 1938

Covington County

Maggie Pitman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Lampton and Rawls Company, oldest and one of largest mercantile concerns of the County. Business organized in 1901 and during these many years has enjoyed the full confidence of the public, it is more of an institution than a business, as any number of people have patronized this business for the past generation.

Jabus B. Rawls, deceased, founder of the Lampton stores, opened his first business in South Mississippi sixty years ago, and from a small beginning built one on the largest retail conce ns in the Southern part of the State. This concern now operates four stores, and the one at Mt. Olive is by no means the least important.

Col. Fred C. Yates, manager, is well known to the people of Covington County and he takes a very active interest in Civic and business progress in this section. He was appointed a member of Governor Conner's staff, and his appointment to this honorary position was a popular one. (1)

B. C. Blount conducts one of the leading mercantile concerns of this section. Mr. Blount has conducted this business here since 1900 and is one of the pioneer business concerns of the County. (2)

Mack Graham, a picturesque character, was born in Covington County, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Graham of Seminary. In early manhood he engaged in the mercantile business in his home town. He serve as deputy sheriff six years prior to his election as sheriff and tax collector. mr. Graham has pecan trees lput out on the Court lawn and dedicated them to the childrem. (3)

Duncan Campbell McRaney was one of Co vington County's best known business men and influential citizens, being a member of the firm of Holloway and McRaney general merchants, while to him is the distinction of having been a valiant soldier (4)

(1)(2)(3) News Commercial, Collins, Miss.
(4) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, p.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #31 — Covington County

May 23, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Duncan Campbell McRaney, Con't.

of the Confederancy during theCivil War. Mr. McRaney was a member of an old prominent family of Covington County, where he was born January 28, 1842, a son of John and Eliza (Graves) McRaney. Although barely twenty years of age at the out break of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Confederacy without reservation and in 1861 he became third lieutenant in a company of which J. T. Fairly was captain. Mr. McRaney was an active participant in the engagements at Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesbors Ridge, besides many minor conflicts, he was promoted tofirst lieutenant of company "A", Ninth Mississippi Infantry, commanded by Col. W. C. Richards and with this comman surrendered in May, 1865, at High Point, North Caralina. After the close of the war Mr. McRaney made ready to adjust himself to the new conditions, and in 1866 he became associated with John F. Holloway in the general merchandise business at Moutn Carmel, under thefirm name of Holloway and McRaney. This partnership continued for more than fscore of years, until the death of the senior member of the firm. Mr. McRaney continued alone untill1892, when he admitted to partnership William R. Holloway, son of his deceased partner. In 1900 the frim opened its first store at Collins. The firm had a large welllequipped store and controlled a large and prosperous business, while Mr. McRaney's long and honorable indentification with the business and social affairs of the county did not fail to gain for him a hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people. In 1868 he married Miss Demaris A. Griffith of Lawrence County and they had three children, Neil Homer, Mary Augusta and Oliver Clifton. (1)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III p. 564

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May 23, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Samuel H. Hemphill may properly be designated as one of the founders of Collins, of which he served as Mayor and was one of the most prominent and influentian business men in the County. In 1899 before the town was platted, he came to Collins and erected a sawmell at the head of the railroad and began the manufactor of lumber for the railroad company and for the upbuilding of the town. He was a loyal citizen and when in 1904 he was elected Mayor he directed municipal affairs in a broad for sighted way that distinguised his personal business policy. (1)

John T. Matheson was born in Covington County Mississippi, March 5, 1864 and was a life time resident of Williamsburg. He served the county as sheriff and as Chancery Clerk and few men were better known or held in higher esteem. Aside from his political endeavors he was a carpenter by trade and also indulged in farming. Mr. Matheson married Miss Minnie Reid, daughter of Jess. B. and Julia (Holcomb) Reid of Covington County, Mississippi. (2)

William Robert Holloway, merchant, was born at Mt. Carmel, Covington County, Mississippi in 1870. He was one of the most prominent and influential business men of his native County. He was not only a leading merchant but also president ofthe bank of Collins. He was the son of John F. and Josephine (Magee) Holloway, both of whom were reared in this county. John Holloway was one of the founders ofthe firm of Holloway and McRaney in 1866, which built up a large and prosperous general merchandise business with head quarters at Mt. Carmel. In 1900 this firm erected a store the first business building in the town. In 1901 the Bank of Collins was organized with Mr. Holloway as president. In 1891 he was married to Miss Mamie McRaney, daughter of Duncan McRaney. (3)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. III, p.383
(2) " " " " " p.493
(3) " " " " " p.392

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment #31 — Covington County

May 24, 1938 — Maggie Pitman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Hon. Martain Sennett Conner, Political leader, is a man of superior intellectual attainment who has amply justified the promise of his student days, displaying exceptional ability in legislative affairs and in the legal profession. He is the son of O. W. Conner a successful lumberman and merchant of Seminary. Sennett or "Mike" as he prefers to be called is an honor graduate of both the University of Mississippi and Yale University and is a successful attorney at law.

For eitht years he served as Sperker of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature, being at the time of his election its youngest speaker and achieving the distinction of never having one of his rulings reversed by the House. Mr. Conner served as Governor of Mississippi from amid the stress and strain of the greatest depression in history. Governor Conner in less than two years cut down the debt of the State, balanced the budget, restored Mississippi'S credit, placed its revenues upon a solid basis by procuring the passage of the general sales tax, proved thesoundness of this new source of revenue, aroused nation wide interest in sales tax idea and made Mississippi a center of study for thoseinterested in finacial and economic reform. He set in motion reforms that are sure to result in giving Mississippi a more economical, efficient and modern form of local, County, Mumicipal and state government. In 1921 he was united in marriage to Miss Alma Lucille Graham, member of a prominent Covington County, family.(1)

Hon. B. L. Coulter, the present efficent superintendent of the Mississippi Industrial and Training School at Columbia, was born in Covington County, Mississippi, and in this county he received his elementary and high school education. He entered University of Mississippi and received a B. S. Degree from Millsaps and an M. A. Degree from Peabody College. Later he did special work at University of Chicago (2)

(1) Pearl V. Guyton, The History of Mississippi, p. 334
(2) The Collins, Commercial, Collins, Miss. 1933

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Assignment #31 — Covington County

May 27, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Hon. B. L. Coulter, Con't.

and at University of Ohio. He has served successfully as superintendent of cit y schools for fifteen years. Every time he has left a school it has been in the form of a promotion. He has served such schools as Collins, New Albany, Coffeeville, Akerman, and Philadelphia anf for the past ten years he has been superintendent of Mississippi Industrial and Training School at Columbia. He knows Mississippi school problems from top to bottom having begun his teaching carrer in a one teacher school during the summer mohths while he was a student at University of Mississippi.

Mr. Coulter has been a member of the Mississippi Textbook Commission and in many other capacities has rendered valuable and lasting service to the cause of education. He is a Rotarian, a Shriner and a Veteran of the World War, having served two years as lieutenant in the Aviation Corps. (1)

Alexander Newton for many years was one of the strong individual forces in the spread of the Presbyterian faith is now doing work of equal importance and value along educational lines. He was born in Pike County in 1859, and comes of Scotch lineage in the paternal line, and his maternal ancerstors were of the Celtic race. Mr. Newton graduated from Yale College with the class of 1884. The next three years were spent in Union Theological Seminary of New York City. Early in 1910 he came to Covington County as a missionary. Later he turned his attention to teaching and spent many years teaching in the public schools of the county. His work was so outstanding that in 1917 he was elected County Superintendent of Education. He was so popular with the people that he was reelected in 1923. His deep insight into school affairs enable him readily to understand the needs of the pupils. In his work he is actuated by a (2)

(1) The Collins Commercial, Collins, Miss. 1933
(2) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Vol. III. p.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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May 19, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Alexander Newton, Con't.

spirti of progress and under his able management notable limprovements have been made in the curriculum and teaching methods in the county. In 1894 he married Miss Alice Mackie and they have become the parents of eight children. One ona George Alexander is the present superintendent of Covington County.

Mr. Newton is a member of the Mississippi Educational Association and supports the democratic party. He has retired from active school work now and spends his time in agricultural persuits on his farm near Seminary. Mr. Newton is a man of scholarly attainments, who has dedicated his powers and talents to the service of others, and his labors have been productive of great good. (1)

Eugene Echols Robertson, pioneer citizen of Collins, was born at Williamsburg. He was the son of George Franklin and Louiza Graham Robertson, and was the grandson of Norville Robertson, founder of Providence and Leaf River Churches..

Receiving his education at Williamsburg and Old Hebron, Mr. Robertsson entered the teaching profession and taught school at Williamsburg and taught school at Salem and was hailed as one of thebest educators in the County.

He named the town of Collins and in 1900 built the first residence here. He was the first postmaster of the new town, using a room of his home for a post office for some tim e. Robertson was a federal employee for thirty years, having served sereral terms as post master and being employed by the internal revenue department when he was stricken withill health in 1925. (2)

(1) Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, The Heart of the South, Vol. III p.
(2) The News Commercial, Collins, Miss. July 1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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May 20, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Eugene Echols Robertson, Con't.

Always prominently identified with his religious and civic life of his community, he was a member of the Collins Baptist church and was active in interest and support of his Church until his death.

He was a member of the Mosonic Organization and a post master of the Collins Lodge; a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. (1)

(1) The News Commercial, Collins, Miss. July,1937

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 31 Covington County

June 10, 1938 Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

A reunion of the descendants of Daniel Calhoun was held at Mt. Olive August 5, 1920. It was in the nature of a picnic in a beautiful grove. This is a remarkable family. Daniel Calhoun was married twice. From these marriag he had fifteen children, fourteen of whom are still living. The youngest is forty-one years of age and the oldest is eighty. There were fourteen of these children present and with them were one hundred and forty two descendants of this ancestor, Daniel Calhoun. There has not been a death of any of these brothers and sisters for sixty six years. The one who died then was only about seven years of age.

Daniel Calhoun was born in North Caralina in 1816, married MissChristin Graham and moved to Clark county, Alabama, in 1840. His first wife died a bout 1858 and he married Miss Martha Ford of that state. The family moved to Covington county, Miss. in 1866. She died in 1899 at the age of eighty-five. There were about one hundred of the descendants absent on that day.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by D.B. Calhoun,after which the address of we lcome was delivered by E.L. Calhoun and this was followered by an asress by J.T. Calhoun, who gave something of the family history since coming to Americaa from Scotland in 1791.

Most of the Callings, trades and professions are represented by this fa mily. (I).

(I). Collins Commerical , Collins Mississippi,August 1920.

HISTORICAL RESEA RCH

Assignment # 31 Covington County

June 10, 1938 Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

J.T. Calhoun , is one of Covingtons Countys foremost school men. He is a native of Covington, being a member of one of the oldest families in the county. His first work was in the rural schools but as early as 1901 he was superintendent of Mt.Olive School which place he filled for six years During this time and largely due to his efforts the Mt. Olive Seperate District was formed.

Mr. Calhoun might well be called the Father of consolidation in Covington county. In the summer of 1907 he assisted the Gilmer Community in forming the first rural consolidated in that county nd one of the first in the state, In 1908 he was elected County Superintendent of Education. He held this position until September 1914, when he resigned to take a state office. During his term of office four schools were consolidated, Smith, Williamsburg, Salem and Calhoun. Not only were the districts formed but larger and better school houses were erected and transportation of pupils at public expense wasfurnished for the first time in that county.

Mr. Calhoun also deserves memtion in regard to the Boys Corn Club of Covington county/. It was through his untiring efforts, working in connection with the state leaders that organized the boys and girls of the county into progressive clubs that was to mean so much to them in yea rs to come. (I).

(I). Records, County Superintendents Office, Covington County.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 31 — Covington County

June 10, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Robert Norwood was born in Covington county and lived his entire life in the county. He entered the Confederate Army when a boy and served three and one half years. He served eight years as tax Assessor, then four years as Chancery clerk, was out four years and elected again. Un cle Bob as he was so well known was a friend to his fellowman. To him it seemed more blessed to serve than to be served. The world may never know the extent of the lib rality of his soul in contributing to suffering humanity, which he delighted to relieve. Mr. Norwood died in June 1914. (I).

W.L. Sthahan, was born January 26, 1830 in Hancock county, died Feb. 16, 1908. He lived conuinuously in Covington county since before the War. He held many places of honor and trust, and filled them all with credit to himself and to the satisfaction oa his people, He was Justice of the Peace three years, Treasurer of the county four years, Sheriff eight years and Representative two years. He was a director in the Bank of Collins at the time of his death. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church and a Royal Arch Mason. (2).

Cicero Watts, Surveyer, was a native of Covington county and truly a self made man his parents both passing away early in his childhood, Mr. Watts was well known to the people of Coviggton county as he served the county as surveyor for twenty years and assessor four years. He began as deputy surveyor under surveyor Lee and after gaining experience he was elected to fill the office. Cicero Watts died in the summer of 1921. (3).

(I). Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi, June 1914.
(2). Collins Commerical, Collins Mississippi February 1918.
(3). Ja p Thames, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 31 — Covington County

June 10, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Z.M. Rogers- Master farmer, born in Covington county, a sudcessful farmer and business man. He is a scientific farmer, well versed in the principles of economy. Starting in life without enough money to buy and equip a small farm by dint of hard work, thrift, economy and executive ability, he has managed to aquire one of the finest farms in the county, under which his capable management returnes a comfortable revenue each year.

Mr. Rogers was the first county Demonstration Agent in Covington co. He was instrumental in organizing the Farmers Clubs and was untiring in his work of helping and instructing the Boys Corn Club in the first years of their work. (I).

J.M. Kelly, Merchant who passed away at his home in Seminary December 19, 1924, was a native of Covington county and one of the countys pioneer Merchants. His father John D. Kelly, came to this county when a young man from North Caralina,.When a young man Jim Kelly was baptised into the fellow ship of Liberty church, later he transfered his membership to Seminary. He married Miss Rosetta Napier in 1890 and they raised a large family. He was one of the oldest Merchants in the county, having opened business at old Moscos in 1890. Later he disposed of his merchantile business and for a while engaged in saw milling. At the comming of the railroad he moved his store to Seminary where he opereated it until his death. (2).

(I). E.D. Martaindale, Collins Mississippi.
(2). Jap Thames, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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June 10, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Colonel W.C. Wood, one of the most noted citizens of Covington county was born in Bourbon county, Kentuckey and came to covington county in 1900. There are few public buildings in the County that did not have a large donation from him. He built Cold Springs School building, also McDonald Chapel Church. Mr. Wood always Manifested aa great interest in educational matters, especially in industrial education and in 1913 he conveyed to the trustees of Collins School, D.A. McIntosh, J.F. Rutledge, Geo. D. McCormick W.U. Corley and W.R. Holloway, four thousand and one hundred acres of land in trust for the benefit of the Collins Graded School. He made this liberal donation to these gentlemen to sell rent or lease, the funds derived there from to be used as an endowment fund for all time to come from which the accumulations of rents and interest are to be used in the interest of Collins High School. It is needless to say the people of Collins appreciate this leberal gift from their fellow townsman. Words are now and will always be inadequate to express their appreciations for this gift so generously bestowed by Col. Wood. This gift on his part means honor in the years to come, and long after his life's work has ended, and he has gone to his rewa rd, that children will recall his deeds with love and thankfullness. Aside from this he has educated quite a few boys and girls of Covington county. Col.Wood now resides with his only son, J.T. Wood of Mendenhall, Mississippi, his wife having died just after the World War (I).

(I). John W ood, Collins Mississippi.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Assignment # 31 — Covington County

June 10, 1938 — Maggie Pittman

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Mrs. D.A. McIntosh, was born at Walnut Grove Mississippi, March 20, 1867, she was the daughter of B.F. Tarver and Mrs. Martha Barnett Tarver. She attended the E.M.F. College, graduated from Miss. Central College School June 12th 1884. She joined the M.E. Church and was converted when ten years of age. Was teacher of Good Fellowship Class for 25 years in Collins, and Counselour for Epworth League sever years. Was organizer and president of Collins Methodist Womens Missionary Society seven years. Ill health caused her to resign in the year of 1935, she was chairman of Covington Co. A.R.C. during the World War. She was president of Collins of Girl Reserve District 4 for three years, and was president of Collins W.D.C. for four years. She was married to D.A. McIntosh July 3rd 1887--Eight children, four have passed away. Those living are, Lalla, Mes. Scott of Lovelocn, Nevada. Ruth, Mrs. Ellis McInnis of San Saba Texas. Tarver of Jackson Mississippi,,and Dan Jr. of Mendenhall. Five Grandchildren Jean Claire Hellums Walker, Ellis McInnis Jr. June McInnis baby Ruth McInnis. Two Great Grandchildren Kathleen and Oliver Walker of San Saba Texas. (I).

(I). Mrs. D.A . McIntosh, Collins Mississippi.

2nd copy

1877

COVINGTON COUNTY

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.L. Strahan, sheriff and ex-officio assessor; J.M.Applewhite, trreaurer; Jno N. McInnis, surveyor; J.M.Hooks, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

B.P.Coulter, 1st; Jno C.Napier,,2nd; J.S.Bosman,3rd; Joseph McInnis, 4th; J.O.Reddoch,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

G.E.Hudson, G.F.Robertson,1st; W.L.Moore,J.J.Yates, 2nd; S.B.Foles, A.S.Harper,3rd; J.E.Holloway, D.J.McInnis, 4th; W.T.Spells, W.W.Stubbs,5th.

CONSTABLES

A .M.Drennan,1st; Ed Bassett,2nd; W.F.Caraway, 3rd; F.J.Boleward, 4th; F.M.Blackwell.

1878 - 1879

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.L.Strahan, sheriffxxxx and assessor; Evans Hall, circuit and chancery clerk; J.M.Applewhite, treasurer; J.N.McInnis, surveyor; D.C.Buchanan, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

B.P.Coulter,1st; Jesse Bryant,2nd; J.R.McNeace,3rd; John E.Holloway, 4th; D.D.Spridger,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

C.M.Edmonson,1st; J.A.Graham,J.W.Watson, 2nd; F.B.Blackburn, S.B. Boles, 3rd; H.T.Griffith, J.J.Vanzandt, 4th; G.H.Pond, Zohn H.Worthy,5th.

CONSTABLES

A.M.Drennan,1st; T.J.Lott, 2nd; Frank Turnage,3rd; A.F.Holloway 4th; A.M.Drennan,5th.

1880 - 1881

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.L.Strahan, sheriff; V.T.Deese, treasurer; sheriff, ex-officio assessor; J.N.McInnis, surveyor; D.C.Buchanan, coroner and ranger.

SUPERVISORS

P/M Edmonson, 1st; Jesse Bryant, 2nd; J.R.McNease, 3rd; J.E. Holloway, 4th; A. McDonald,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J.R.Webster, A.M.Drenan,1st; W.S.C.Lee, F.P. Short, 2nd; Wm. Ramsey, Isaac Bond, 3rd; H.T.Griffith, J.J.VanZandt, 4th;JWH.Pond,W.W.Stubbs,5th

---------- CONSTABLES

Wm. Stewart, 1st; G.W.Kelly, 2nd; John W.Watson, 3rd; J.T.Nelson,4th; H.S.Lee,5th.

1882 - 1883

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.R.Webster, sheriff; Evans Hall,chancery clerk; Evans Hall, circuit clerk; S.Barnes, treasurer; J.R.Webster, assessor; W.L.Barnes, surveyor;

SUPERVISORS

J.W.Speed, soroner and ranger; B.P.Coulter, 1st; W.G.Watts,2nd; J.R.McNease, 3rd; J.E.Holloway, 4th; D.D.Bridgen,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

T.A.Gibson, A.J.Carter,1st; D.L.Bryant, J.A.Graham,2nd; F.B.Blackburn, S.B.Foles,3rd; Thos Pope, T.H.Stubbs,4th; John McLeod, G.H.Pond,5th.

CONSTABLES

Joel Stewart,1st; George Kelly,2nd; W.Yates, 3rd; George F.Hartzog,4th; Travis Rogers,5th.

1884 - 1885

COUNTY OFFICERS

R.J.Ma-gee, representative; J.R.Webster, sheriff; S.Barnes, treasurer; J.R.Webster, assessor; W.A.Lee, surveyor; S.A.Holcomb,coroner & ranger.

SUPERVISORS

A.K.Worthy,1st; D.L.Bryant, 2nd; J.R.McNease,3rd; L.R.Magee,4th; D.B.Pridgen,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

N.B.Holcomb, J.R.Stewart,1st; W.C.Martin,J.A.Graham,2nd; W.E.E.Pippen, W.Ramsey,3rd; Thos Pope, T.H.Stubbs, 4th; Jno McLeod, Henry Knight, 5th.

CONSTABLES

J.A.Robertson, 1st; W.F.Rayborn, 2nd; S.H.P.Carter,3rd; W.C.McRaney, 4th; H.A.McDonald,5th.

1888 - 1889

COUNTY OFFICERS

W.S.Coulter, sheriff; J.A.Robertson, treasurer; B.B.Napier, assessor; W.A.Lee, surveyor; P.N.Calhoun, coroner and ranger; N.B.Holcomb, supt. of Education .

SUPERVISORS.

A.K.Worthy,1st; J.M.Graham, 2nd; J.O.Bass,3rd; J.C.Evans, 4th; J.M.Welch,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

L.McCallum, J.R.Stewart,1st; W.L.Moore, W.T.Norris,2nd; J.M.Broom, R.E.Holloway,3rd; Thos Pope, D .B.Johnson,4th; A.T.Abernrombie,L. Davis, 5th.

CONSTABLES

W.M.Sellars,1st; A .E.Aultman,2nd; J.B.Bass,3rd; J.J.Holloway,4th; L.P.Hester,5th.

1890 - 1891

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.M.Edmonson, chancery clerk;J.M.Edmonson, circuit clerk; W.S.Coulter, sheriff;J.A .Robertson, treasurer; Robt. Norwood, assessor; W.A.Lee, surveyor; M.L.Hmmeter, coroner and ranger; N.B.Holcomb, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

A . K.Worthey, 1st; J.M.Graham, 2nd; J.O.Bass, 3rd; Henry McNair,4th; J.L.Warren, 5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

J.E.Odum, V.T.Deese,1st; W.L.Moore, 2nd; Thomas Polk, D.B.Johnson,4th; J.W.Rutland, T.B.McNeal,5th.

CONSTABLES

W.W.Glover,1st; _____,2nd; ____,3rd; George L. Evans, 4th; J.W. Keyes,Jr., 5th.

1894 - 1895

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.M.Edmonson, chancery clerk; V.T.Deese, circuit clerk; W.D.McRaney, sheriff; Robert McRaine, treasurer; Robert Norwood, assessor; C.R. Watts, surveyor; W.L.Williamson, supt. of education; W.J.Arrington, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

D.N.McLean,1st; W.J.Hamilton, 2nd; J.Q.Bass, 3rd; I.M.Williams, 4th; J.L.Warren,5th.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

B.F.Lott, N.W.Tannehill,1st; Sim Herrin, W.T.Norris, 2nd; J.M. Whitehead, W.W. Ramsey,3rd; Thos. Pope, Paul Jones, T.B.McNeil, W.V.Reddock, 5th

CONSTABLES

Thomas Carr, 1st; Felix Leggett, 2nd; F.M.Davis, 3rd; W.W.Easterling, 4th; W.A.Abacrombie, 5th.

1896 - 1897

COUNTY OFFICERS

J.M.Edmonson, chancery clerk; V.T.Deese, circuit clerk;W.D.McRaney, sheriff; Robt. McRanie; treasurer; Robt. Norwood, assessor; W.L. Williamson, supt. of education

SUPERVISORS

1st, D.N.McLean; 2nd, W.J.Hamilton; 3rd, J.Q.Bass; 4th, I.M.Williams; 5th, J.L.Warren.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, B.F.Lott, N.W.Tannehill; 2nd, Sim Herrin, W.T.Norris, John W. Watson; 3rd, J.M.Whitehead, W.W.Ramsey; 4th, Thos Pope, Paul Jones; 5th, T.B.McNeid, W.V.Reddock.

CONSTABLES

1st, Thomas Carr; 2nd, C.A.Pridgen; 3rd, F.M.Davis; 4th, W.W. Easterling; 5th, J.C.Tannehill, J.O.Chain.

1898 - 1899

COUNTY OFFICERS

U.T.Deese, circuit clerk; Robert Norwood, chancery clerk;J.T. Mathison, sheriff; John Hood, coroner; Presley Watts, treasurer; A.I. Walker, assessor;C.R.W atts, surveyor; T.R.Thames, supt. of education.

SUPERVISORS

1st, D.N.McLean; 2nd, Owen Watts; 3rd, T.W.Carraway; 4th, I.M.Williams; 5th, J.S.Welch.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, B.F.Lott, W.S.Blackledge; 2nd, Felix Leggett, W.T.Norris; 3rd, John Fagan, A.G.Dyess; 4th, Thos Pope, T.S.Johnson; 5th, W.F.Spell, T.B.McNeill.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.F.Speed; 2nd, J.L.Lott; 3rd, Ras. Speights; 4th, J.P.Ponder; 5th, J.M.Sullivan.

1899 - 1901

COUNTY OFFICERS

SAME AS 1898 - 1899

SUPERVISORS

SAME AS BOOK 1898 - 1899

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, B. F. Lott, W. S. Blackledge; 2nd, Felix Leggett,W. T. Morris; 3rd, John Fagan, A. G. Dyess; 5th, W. F. Spell, T.B.McNeill.

CONSTABLES

1st, J. F. Speed; 2nd, J. L. Lott; 3rd, Ras Speights; 4th, W.A. Brinson; 5th, C. L. Mitchell.

1901 - 1903

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.R. Thames, supt. of education; V. T. Dees, circuit clerk; J. T. Mathison, chancery clerk;J. A. Robertson, sheriff; J. W. Hood, coroner; D. B. Calhoun, treasurer; S. Barnes, assessor; C.R.Watts, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J. E. Odom; 2nd, W. O. Watts; 3rd, T.W.Caraway; 4th, Henry McNair; 5th, J. S.Welch.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

LST DISTRICT? B.F.Lott, J.A.Chance; 2nd, D.P.McInnis, Jesse Hatton; 3rd, John Fagan, J. M. Whitehead; 4th, W M. Mathis; 5th, T.B.McNeill, John McLeod.

CONSTABLES

1st, E.A.Lott; 2nd, L.A.Graham; 4th, J.P.Ponder; 5th, J.D.Flynt.

1903 - 1905

COUNTY OFFICERS

T.R.Thames, supt of Education; V.T.Deese, circuit clerk; J.T.Mathison, chancery clerk; J.A.Robertson, sheriff; J.W.Hood, coroner; D.B. Calhoun, treasurer; S. Barnes, assessor; C.R.Watts, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.E. Odom; 2nd, W.O.W atts; 3rd, T.W.Caraway; 4th, Henry McNair; 5th, J. S. Welch

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

1905 - 1907

COUNTY OFFICERS

J. T. Calhoun, supt. of education; Presly Watts, circuit clerk; R. Norwood, chancery clerk; B.F.Lott, sheriff; Melvin Purvis, treasurer , S. Barnes, assessor; C.R.Watts, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.E. Odum; 2nd, W.O.Watts; 3rd, J.C.Thames; 4th, Henry McNair; 5h, Sam Williamson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, D.P.McInnis, Willie Hodge; 2nd, John Ingram, J.C.Lott; 3rd, J.F. Williamson, C.G.Guice; 4th, Archy Fairly, F.M.Mathis; 5th, J.N.Mayfield, E. C.Pridgen.

CONSTABLES

1st, G. W. Ellzy; 2nd, J.L.Lott; 3rd, G.A.Jones; 4th, R.A.Leonard; 5th, R.W.Robertson.

1907 - 1909

COUNTY OFFICERS

J. T. Calhoun, Supt. of Education; Prestly Watts, circuit clerk; R. Norwood, chancery clerk; B. F. Lott, sheriff; Melvin Purvis,treasurer; S. Barnes, assessor; C. R. Watts, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, J.E. Odum; 2nd, W. O. Watts; 3rd, J. C. Thames; 4th, Henry McNair; 5th, Sam Williamson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

~~xxx~~ (NOT GIVEN)

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

1909 - 1911

COUNTY OFFICERS

J. T. Calhoun, supt. of education; D. H. Williamson, circuit clerk; R. Norwood, chancery clerk; J. L. Warren, sheriff; J. W. Kelley, treasurer; C. R. Watts, assessor; J. F. Speed, surveyor;

~~SURVEYOR~~ SUPERVISORS

1st, John C. McGowan; 2nd, J. W. Gandy; 3rd, D.D.MaGee; 4th, W. S. Calhoun; 5th, Sam Williamson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, F.W.Leggett, J.W.Hodge; 2nd, Jno Ingram, Bruce Williams; 3rd, J. A. Riley, Thos Pope ; 4th, A. Fairley, D.M.Campbell; 5th, O.T. Rogers, Archie Robertson.

CONSTABLES

1st, L.B.McGrew; 2nd, J.C.Dossett; 3rd, Jasper Jones , Effie Magee; 4th, J.C.Ponder; 5th, R. B.Knight.

1911 - 1913

COUNTY OFFICERS

(SAME AS 1909 - 1911)

SUPERVISORS

~~xxxxxx~~ 1st, Jno C. McGowan; 2nd, J.W.Gandy; 3rd, D.D.Magee; 4th, W. S. Calhoun; 5th, Sam Williamson.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(NOT GIVEN

CONSTABLES

(NOT GIVEN)

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1913 - 1915

COUNTY OFFICERS

(TORN OUT)

SUPERVISORS

1st, D. W. Cranford; 2nd, John L. Lott; 3rd, J. F. Speed; 4th, A.K.Worthy; 5th, J. C. Walker.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, A. G. Knight, J.P.Deen; 2nd, Sam Mooney, Will Martin; 3rd, J.H. Riley, T.C.Campbell; 4th, Archy Faviley, F.M.Mathis; 5th, T.J.Clark, Clarence Speed.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.S.Bullock; 2nd, J.C.Dossett; 3rd, W.M.Upton~~xxxxxx~~, Asa Campbell; 4th, J.C.Ponder, J.A.Hudson; 5th, J.W.Hankins.

1917 - 1921

COUNTY OFFICERS

Alex Newton, supt. of education; Estus Magee, circuit clerk; W.A. Mathison, chancery clerk; Mack Graham, sheriff; W.W.Bynum, treasurer; C.H.Welch, assessor; I.L.Stone, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, D.W.Cranford; 2nd, J.W.Gandy; 3rd, Tom Pickering; 4th, A.M. Griffith; 5th, J.C.Walker.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, George Eaton, Pink Deen; 2nd, W.F.Watkins, G.C.Bullock; 3rd, Melvin Purvis, M.C.Wells; 4th, C.M.Millings, F.M.Math s; 5th, E.C. Pridgens, Tom Taylor.

CONSTABLES

1st, G.N.Wallace, J.L.Bullock; 2nd, W.D.Graham, J.W.Culpepper; 3rd, G.A.Jones,; 4th, Madison McRaney, Ed McLeod; 5th, Henry Harvey.

1921 - 1923

COUNTY OFFICERS

Alex Newton, supt of education; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; W.A.Mathison, chancery clerk; W.J.Barnes, sheriff; C.H.Welch, assessor; J.L.Lee, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.H.Sanford; 2nd, G.C.Watts; 3rd, J.W.Keys; 4th, W.D.McRaney; 5th, J.C.Walker.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.F.Eaton, J.P.Deen; 2nd, Mike Napier, S.L.Dossett; 3rd, T.N. Quick, T.C.Campbell; 4th, W.V.McRaney, C.W.Milling; 5th, E.C. Pridgen, Otis Cook.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.S.Bullock; 2nd, L.C.Windham; 3rd, T.R.Brunt; 4th, C.H.Hudson; 5th, J.C.Rawls.

1923 - 1925

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Alex Newton, supt. of education; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; W.A.Mathison, chancery clerk; W.J.Barnes, sheriff; Eva Yelverton, treasurer; C.H.Welch, assessor; J.L.Lee, surveyor;

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.H.Sanford; 2nd, G.C.Watts; 3rd, J.W.Keys; 4th, W.D.McRaney; 5th, J.C.Walker.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.F.Eaton, J.P.Deen; 2nd, Mike Napier, S.L.Dossett; 3rd, T.N.Quick, T.C.Campbell; 4th, W.V.McRaney, C.W.Milling; 5th, E.C.Pridgen, Otis Cook.

CONSTABLES

1st, J.S.Bullock; 2nd, L.C.Windham; 3rd, T.R.Brunt; 4th, J.C.Ponder, C.H.Hudson; 5th, J.C.Rawles, Joe Reddock, M.M.Adcock.

#30

1925 - 1927

COUNTY OFFICERS

O. J. Cole, supt. of education; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; Bob Graham, chancery clerk; Estus Magee, sheriff; A.A.Strahan, assessor; T.H.Jordan, surveyor; ,,...

SUPERVISORS

1st, A.E.Aultman; 2nd, J.W.Gandy; 3rd, M.B.Carter; 4th, W.D.McRaney; 5th, J.C.Rodgers.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.F.Eaton, W.F.Watkins; 2nd, S.L.Dossett, Ander Aultman; 3rd, Dave Nall, T.C.Campbell; 4th, F.M.Mathas, C.A.Smith; 5th, E.C.Pridgen, Otis Cook.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.F.L.Sullivan; 2nd, L.A.Graham; 3rd, Henry Harvey; 4th, J.W.White, J.W.White, Mt. Olive.

1927 - 1929

COUNTY OFFICERS

O. J. Cole, supt. of education; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; Bob Graham, chancery clerk; W.J.Warren, sheriff; A.A.Strahan, assessor; T.H. Jordan, surveyor.

SUPERVISORS

1st, A.E.Aultman; 2nd, J.W.Gandy; 3rd, J.M.B.Carter; 4th, W.D.McRaney; 5th, J.C.Rodgers.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, G.F.Eaton, W.F.Watkins; 2nd, S.L.Dossett, S.B.Williams; 3rd, Dave Noll, F.C.Campbell, Robet H. Watkins; 4th, F.M.Mathas, C.A.Smith; 5th, W.B.Ainsworth, Otis Cook.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.F.L.Sullivan; 2nd, L.A.Graham, Walter Lott; 3rd, Henry Harvey; 4th, J.W.White, Mt. Olive.

1929 - 1931

COUNTY OFFICERS.

W. J. Barnes, sheriff; Bob Graham, chancery clerk; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; Edd E. Thames, supt. of education; Albert A. Strahan, assessor; Homer Currie, county attorney; J.Lacy Lee, surveyor; J.C.Possett, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W.H.Sanford; 2nd, Ben F. Aultman; 3rd, Carr V. Dees; 4th, Henry T. Jones; 5th, J. Dixon Rogers.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.P.Dean, W.F.L. Sullivan; 2nd, Charlie Lowry, G.W. Windham; 3rd, T.C.Campbell, C.C.Myers; 4th, J.C.Ponder, R.R.McRaney; 5th, W.B.Ainsworth, S.F.Mitchell.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.P.Lott,; 2nd, E.W.Herrin; 3rd, W.C.Mangum; 4th, Joe Walker; 5th, J.T.Duckworth.

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1931 - 1933

COUNTY OFFICERS

W. J. Warren, sheriff; Bob Graham, chancery clerk; W.W.Bynum, circuit clerk; Edd E. Thames, supt. of education; A.A.Strahan, assessor; Homer Curry, attorney; J. Lacy Lee, surveyor; J.C.Dossett, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, W. H. Sanford; 2nd, Ben F. Aultman; 3rd, Carr V. Dees; 4th, Henry T. Jones; 5th, J. Dixon Rogers.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J. P. Dean; W.F.L.Sullivan; 2nd, Charlie Lowry, G.W.Windham; 3rd, T.C.Campbell, C.C.Myers; 4th, J.C.Ponder, Frank O. Smith, R.R. McRaney; 5th, W.B.Ainsworth, S.F.Mitchell.

CONSTABLES

1st, W.P.Lott; 2nd, E.W.Herrin; 3rd, W.C.Mangum, Wiley E. Jordan; 4th, Joe Walker; 5th, J.T.Duckworth.

1933 - 1935

COUNTY OFFICERS

George A. Newton, supy. of education; Ernest L. Stewart, circuit clerk; J. B. Norwood, chancery clerk; Ennis Crawford, sheriff; Ledrew Windham, assessor; Horace Sumrall, surveyor; Laurin McDonald, coroner.

SUPERVISORS

1st, Frank Moore; 2nd, Otho Graham; 3rd, W. H. Herrin; 4th, Willie Campbell; 5th, W.W.Speed.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

1st, J.P.Deen, Sr., Wiley Lott; 2nd, George Windham; 3rd, R.J.Norris, George Windham; 3rd, C.C.Myer, E.A.Lott; 4th, F.O.Smith, Robert Magee; 5th, S.F.Mitchell, George Sullivan.

CONSTABLES

1st, Carley Leggett; 2nd, T.J.Lott; 3rd, Johnnie Sanford; 4th, Martin McQueen; 5th, C.L.Mitchell.