DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

R. A. McLEMORE
DIRECTOR

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Richard A. McLemore

RICHARD A. McLEMORE, Director
Mississippi Department of Archives
and History
Jackson, Mississippi

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
P. O. BOX 571
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39205

R. A. McLEMORE, PH.D., LIT.D.
DIRECTOR

Because of the diversity of sources and of the fallibility of human memory, it is suggested that documentary material be consulted in verifying data in this volume, as much of the information was obtained through personal interviews.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
Mississippi History

Preliminary Manuscript

George County

Volume XX

Compiled by
STATE-WIDE HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT
Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor

K.
file

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FOR MISSISSIPPI
TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON

WAYNE ALLISTON
ADMINISTRATOR

(3)

Assignment I

Onia Knight, Canvasser
George County

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1. SOURCES OF MATERIAL.

1. Court House--records
2. Town Clerk Records
3. School Library
4. Records in the Chancery and Circuit Clerk's office
5. Tax Assessor
6. Pioneers in the County

2. Outstanding points of interest to tourists:

(a) None--except that found in drilling for oil

(b) There are no Indian Mounds or caves of note

(c) Swimming Pool in Lucedale, and swimmmng holes in the rivers and creeks and good picnic places on the banks

(d) Fishing and Hunting--especially interesting

(e) Scenic beautiespp Pear Orchards when in bloom, Dogwood patches in bloom, Drive through Pascagoula swamp

(f) Fair each year--no special local color

(g) Some homes of interest--one made of hand-made brick, others are interest especially to George Countians

(h) The first doctor in the county and others who were instrumental in erecting the county

(i) Merrill could be used for setting for novel fiction

Onia Knight, Supervisor

Historical Research in George County

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only file

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FOR MISSISSIPPI
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Historical Research in George County

Mountain [illegible] is the highest hill in the county,and White Creek hill [illegible] district 3.There is a slightly rugged section west [illegible] which is in district 1.

There [illegible] three bluffs in George county.Plum bluff and Fairley bluff [illegible] located in district 3.McReas bluff in district 4.

(b) [illegible] origin and meaning

George [illegible] named in honor of United States Senator James [illegible] soldier and statesman.

Lucedale [illegible] for Gregory M.Luce pioneer business man, philanthropist [illegible] father of George county.

Agricola [illegible] village is so named because it is the center of a farming [illegible] and is an outstanding farming section.

Merrill [illegible] only a small village on Pascagoula river,but in 1912 it [illegible] large as Lucedale.It was named for Colonel E.[illegible] president of the Mobile Jackson and Kansas city rail-road [illegible] This road came as far as Merrill in 1899 when the [illegible] at this place was a camp for hunters.

Hurley [illegible] village was named for a family by that name.

Rockey [illegible] progressive farming community was named for Rockey Creek [illegible] through this section.

The [illegible] name from the large quantity of small rocks found [illegible]

Basin [illegible] the oldest communities in George County,and at one [illegible] important trading center in south Mississippi, due to the [illegible] of timber in that section,was so named because [illegible] sloping toward the Pascagoula river,and [illegible]

The [illegible] was made by a Mr Rayford in 1894.He

owned and operated a saw mill and turpentine industry,he gave this place the name of "Brushy" from a creek by that name which flowed th through that section.In 1906 the name was changed to Shipman in honor of W.A.Shipman,president and general manager of Shipman lumber company.

Ward community was named for Carnelius Ferdinand Ward who was one of the first settlers in this section.There are a number of descendants from this family still living in this community.

Howell was named for Thomas Howell,who was one among the first settlers in this community,he settled here about 1862.

Central is so named because it is located near the center of the county.It is also a farming community.

Davis school is named after Davis,who first settled in this section in the early part of the 19th century. There are still a number of descendants from this family residing in this community.

We have been unable to find out why Salem was so named.

Benndale was ~~ŝê~~ named for a Mr Benn an Englishman,who settled at this place,some time between 1890 and 1900,and purchased several hundred acres of Virgin pine timber land.

Broom was named for W.W.Broom,an early settler of that community.

We have been unable to find out why Daisy Vestry was so named.

This assignment is unfinished.

Final Copy

GEORGE COUNTY

Chapter 1

FORMATION

George County's history is made up relatively of small incidents, as her records reveal no accounts of great battles fought upon its soil, nor do they show any events of world-wide importance occuring within the borders of the county.

The struggles of its pioneer citizens in their combat with isolation, through lack of transportation and communication facilities, form the high points of its history; their story is told in the battle with illiteracy and the ultimate establishment of schools, churches, towns and homes.

Probably the first white settlement near the section (which is now George County) was established on the Back Bay of Biloxi, by Iberville in 1699. Iberville was sent by the French Government to possess this section in the name of France, and to open and establish, barter and exchange with the Indians.

In 1701, he decided to remove the location of the seat of the colony from Biloxi to a point on the Mobile River. Ten years later, the Fort was moved further down on Mobile Bay, the present site of the city of Mobile. Biloxi was maintained as a lesser post until 1719, when the capital of the province was moved from Mobile back to Biloxi, and later to New Orleans.

In 1763 this territory was transferred to British rule and organized as West Florida, with Pensacola as the capital, and thus

it remained until 1781, when it functioned under Spanish Rule until the Mississippi Territory was set up as a part of the American Government domain in 1798; the State was admitted into the Union in1817, from which she seceded January 9, 1861, and was readmitted February 24,1870. Thus, it will be seen, that the section of what is now George County has been governed, more or less by France, England and Spain, in the order named, followed by the Mississippi Territory R Regime; and then, as the State of Mississippi.

FORMATION

George County was carved from the northern portion of Jackson and southern portion of Greene Counties.

An Act of the Legislature, duly signed by Gov. Noel, March 16, 1910, authorized the establishement of the new County.

The Commissioners of Greene County ordered, on April 14, 1910, an election to determine the wishes of the people in regard to the creation of George County. Ths result, as reported to the Secretary of State, Joseph W. Power, and duly certified to by the Election Commissioners, was: 156 for George County and 16 against; so Luther Manship, Acting Governor of Mississippi, declared the strip of terri territory in Greene to be annexed to George County. The part transferred from Greene forms the four northern ranges of George. The County has area of 475 square miles, or 304,000 acres. In accordance with the same Act, as related above, the Commissioners of Jackson County ordered an election; the results were sent to the Secretary of State and certified to by the Election Commissioners, showing that the majority of the qualified electors were in favor of transferring the twelve-mile strip in the northern part of Jackson County, to George.

FIRST OFFICALS

Following are those who served as George County's first officers: Chancery Clerk, L. G. Sellers; Circuit Clerk, A. E. Dean, Sheriff, C. P. Eubanks; Treasurer, M. M. Griffin; Tax Assessor, W. S. Cowart; Surveyor, W. E. Steede.

Our first representative to the Mississippi Legislature was J. C. Rogers; D. C. Eubanks, of Beat 1, was President of the Board of Supervisors; C. F. Ward served from Beat 2; J. B. Goff from Beat 3; C. G. Steede from Beat 4, and F. G. McQuag from Beat 5.

BOUNDARIES

The northern and southern lines of George County are parallel, and the western line is perpendicular to these lines, except for a 6 X 3-mile projection in the northwestern corner, but the line on the eastern side between the States of Mississippi and Alabama, is slanting toward the southeast. The eastern slant, and the rectangular block out of the northwestern corner keep the County from having a rectangular shape.

The boundaries of the County are the same as when the County was created.

Beginning at the N. W. corner of Sec. 6 T.1 South, R. 8W, and from thence running south along the lines dividing Green and Perry Counties to a point dividing township 1 south and township 2 south; thence running east along said township line to the Mississippi and Alabama State line; thence running north along said state line to a point dividing township 1 south and township 1 north; thence running west along said township line back to the point of beginning.

And that part of Jackson County contiguous to the above des-

cribed territory is bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the N. W. corner of Sec. 3 T.2 south, R. 9 W, and runs south along the line dividing Jackson and Harrison Counties, to a point dividing T. 3 south, and T4 south, and from thence run east along the line dividing T.3 south, and T. 4 south, to the Mississippi and Alabama State line; thence run north along said State line to a point dividing T.1 south, and T. 2 south; thence run west along said township line back to the place of beginning.

On the north of George, are Greene and Perry Counties; on the west, Stone and Perry; on the south, Jackson County; and, on the east, the State of Alabama.

NAME

The County was named in honor of James Z. George, the Great Commoner of Mississippi.

COUNTY SEAT

The original and present (1936) County Seat is Lucedale, an incorporated town of 834 people, and named for G. M. Luce, who was instrumental not only in the building of the town, but also, in the development of the County.

Lucedale is a fair-sized town today, with a splendid Courthouse and modern conveniences, including hard-surfaced streets, water works, lights, phones, ice plant, accredited high school, churches, lodges, a theater and, best of all,law-abiding citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Early settlements in George County were along the banks of the

Pascagoula River, the channel of early transporation.

BASIN: The largest trading center of the section once was Basin, then in Jackson County, but later a part of George; the largest country store was moved and operated by R. C. Luce and his son, Gregory M. Luce. This concern did a tremendous logging, naval stores and mercantile business, and maintained its own railroad and steamboats. Upon the death of Ransom Luce in 1902, the firm-name was changed to G. M. Luce, and several years later was closed.

Several locally famous persons were connected with Luce enterprises at Basin; among them were: Captain John O'Connel, J. A. Grippin, Marcus Helveston, Billy Watson, S. E. McEachern and Jimmie Ryan. Dr. Warren D. Ratliff was the community physician until he moved to Lucedale. He died in 1918. His life was one of service and patriotism, and his memory is cherished by practically the whole citizenship of George County. With James Helveston, (1896 to 1902) he had the first turpentine business at Basin.

CROSS ROADS was another village of trade and interest. John and Joe Grisham had the first turpentine still in what is now George County, at this place; in 1891 the still was moved to OLD DENNY, which is about one mile south of Lucedale, where they also operated the first steam saw-mill, in connection with their turpentine still.

SCRANTON: Prior to the formation of George County, Scranton, now part of Pascagoula, was the County Seat of Jackson County; the people living in the Southern part of George were governed (at that time) from Pascagoula, and those living in the northern part transacted business at Leakesville, in Greene County.

The actual development of this section did not really start until the new County was formed and provisions made for schools and

roads.

The M. J. & K. C. Railroad Company had built its line through Lucedale and Merrill; the name of the railroad was changed to Gulf, Mobile & Northern and is now giving excellent service, and its connections cover a large portion of the central-southern States.

AGRICOLA is an outstanding farming section in the southern part of George County, which owes its beginning to a turpentine industry owned by Haynes, Traxler & Crosby; the main saw-mill was owned and operated by A. E. Dean and O. N. Ward. The storm of 1906 ruined the timber and sawmill business, after which the Agricola section was changed into a farming district. Pioneer settlers were the Rogers, Vises, Tullys, Deans, Walters, Wards, Roberts and Hamiltons.

BRUSHY-SHIPMAN: The location of this hamlet was made by a Mr. Rayford in 1894, who owned and operated a saw-mill and turpentine industry; the mill was later turned into a twin-mill with a planer. From 1894 to 1906, Brushy, the former name of Shipman grew to a flourshing village with a population of about one thousand.

In 1906 the post office was moved to the railroad from the Robert Moffet Home, which was about two miles from the present site. The name was then changed to Shipman. On September 26, 1906, Shipman was visited by a disastrous storm which ruined the timber and saw-milling industry, so it went into a gradual decline.

ROCKEY CREEK: The Havards, Eubanks, Malletts and Roberts were the first families to settle in this community. On coming to this county they cut logs and built small log houses, without windows, and the fireplaces were made of mud. The dirt served for a floor, and the family lived, ate and slept in the same room. These conditions

lasted only long enough for the men to hew out logs with which they built floors, and additions to their homes.

For a long time the people of this community depended upon raising stock for a livelihood. Joe Havard owned a slaughter house and was in the market business thirty-eight years. In the early twenties, the settlers began to clean land and farm.

The K. C. Lumber Company log-line ran through this community. It provided work for some people and the hands cutting the timber boarded with Mrs. Joe Havard. She fed as many as twenty-five men at one time, and got all her supplies from Mobile, Ala., except meat, which her husband's market furnished, and vegetables she grew at home. Mr. Havard assisted in building the first store in George County. The Rockey Creek community is now one of the most progressive in George County. Among the most prominent people of this community is the Eubanks family; Charles Posey Eubanks served one term in the State Legislature, and M. A. Eubanks is the present County Superintendent of Education.

MERRILL: The M. J. and K. C. Railroad came as far as Merrill in 1899. Until then, what is now Merrill, was a hunting ground, and the only building was a camp owned by Charlie Wood and Ben Pickett, of Moss Point. This place was named for Col. Merrill, who was president of the M. J. and K. C. Railroad.

About this time, J. I. Dixon and J. C. Helms came to this community and began operating the first saw mill and commissary. They also operated a shingle mill on the west side of Pascagoula River, one-half mile from Merrill, near where the Leaf and Chickasawhay River meet, and form the Pascagoula River.

J. C. Dorsett, H. Doughdrill and W. W. Thomas were among the first merchants. Later R. M. McKay became a partner with W. W. Thomas.

Rose Lumber Company came here about 1899, and operated the largest saw mill in that section. Col. Merrill bought this company out, after which it has been known as the Merrill Lumber Company.

Mrs. Ann Breeland and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lovelace had the first hotel.

About 1902, John Taylor operated a cotton gin and grist mill.

Among the earliest settlerss were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Taylor, Dan and Murdie McInnis, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Givens, A. F. Murray, J. C. Byrd, Cal Joiner, Jr., M. Rabey, J. O'Neal, E. Walters and Mrs. Harriett Goff. Some of these are still living in Merrill.

About 1904, Merrill was on a boom, and people were coming here, it seemed, from everywhere. The citizens soon found it necessary to have a bank, as the people did all their banking in Leakesville. So, for their convenience, the Leakesville Bank extended a branch to Merrill inn 1906, which was called the Bank of Merrill, J. C. Dorsett was vice-president, and Ben McLeod was cashier.

Dr. Ely was the first physician, and Tom Moody was the first dentist to practice in Merrill.

About this time, a Mr. Yearger published the only newspaper, that was printed in this town.

Merrill continued a steady growth for the next six year, and then it was at its height, it had a population of 1000 or more. By 1912, most of the timber in reach of Merrill was cut, and it settled into a gradual decline, until now (1936) the population is only about

two hundred.

Up until 1927 there was a ferry crossing the river. In that year an up-to-date bridge was built; and operated as a toll bridge until 1933.

The pinneer settlers of Shipman vicinity were: the Cowarts, Moodys, Moffetts and Wards. Descendants of most of the above mentioned are still living their old homes.

Ref: County Maps and Records

VALUABLES BURIED

A. G. Cowart, director of the Bank of Lucedale, is a life-long resident of this part of Mississippi. He tells some interesting facts about the hardships and good times of the pioneer settlers of George County. Mrs. Cowart related an interesting story about her family during the War between the States in 1861:

Her father, William Carter, lived near the Salem Camp Grounds, on the border of George and Jackson County line; during the War Between the States he feared the Yankees would destroy their home, so he took all his money, papers and other valuables and put them in a leather-covered, brass-bound trunk, and, with his eldest daughter, carried it to the middle of the swamp, near their home, and buried it until the war was over.

Mr. Cowart states that their family has lived in this section for over 200 years. His grandfather, Ezekiel Cowart, lived to be 106 years of age. 1

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i Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Cowart

SPANISH LAND GRANTS

Many of the older settlers were given Spanish land grants in what is now George County, ranging from approximately 200 to 800 acres, in Townships 2 and 3.

Following are a few of those receiving grants: -

Edward Smith, Morer Collins, John Ward, Patrick Ward, J. J. Abner, Walter Denny, J. J. Pierce, Isaac Ryan, Benjamin Goodwin and wife, Thomas Bilbo, Lewis Parker, Robert Smith, Thomas Lanthrop, Joseph I. Puree, Hubbard Parker, Banjamin Youngblood, Phillip Howell, Gabriel Burries, Saint Davis, Walter Davis, Isham Colevin, Lofton Fairchild, Simon Davis, Henry Wells, Robert Smith, James Garnett, William Howell, Bryant Terrell, William Flurry, Abraham Byrd.

The northeast and west boundaries of township #3 were surveyed by Charles M. Lawson, Deputy Surveyor, in 1821; the south boundary by Edward R. Downing deputy surveyor, in 1821 and 22, and the sectional lines and private claims by Thomas Bilbo, deputy surveyor, in 1826 and 27.

References

Cowart, Mr and Mrs. A G.
Dorsett , J.M.
Goff, Mrs. Harriett
Helverton, Dr. R.F.
Howard, Joe
Killcrease, Mrs.S.
Malone, Mrs. M.L.
McEarchern, S.E.
Nyman, John
Ratliffe, Dr. R.F.
Ratliffe, S.E.
Taylor, Mrs.E.B.
Thomas, W.W.

Shipman, Miss
Lucedale, Miss

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George County Supplement to assignment # 3

3

TOPIC: Early Settlers.

Rocky Creek,Merrill,Basin,Agricola and what is known as the east side of the Pascagoula river,are the oldest settlements in George County.

This story of how these rural sections grew from a land covered with timber to a very prosperous farming section was told by the old settlers who live here now.

Four hundred years ago this section was inhabited by the red men forestry and wild beast.The Indians came to this County because of this being a good hunting section.They settled in tribes,lived here along the Pascagoula river and hunted for livelihood until I764.The white man on coming to this County found Indians here. The Indians lived about as you would live,if you were suddenly lost in a Primeval Country,with no implements and no way to buy anything.They could endure exposure and hardships,and they were almost as alert as the animals themselves,in avoiding danger and in decoying and killing animals for food.

To the white people upon arriving here,The Country began to reveal its mysteries and powers of nature,to lend themselves to helpfulness in the life of man.They settled about in different parts of the County in small log huts constructed from the timber of the forest.

The white people upon finding the Indians here were puzzled. They wondered among themselves if they should make friends or not. Only a short time they found that only a portion of the Indians would be friendly,while others engaged in battles with them,and captured many of them.

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

When a white man was captured by the Indians he was killed.The Indians that became friendly traded with the whites.The furs and other pelts which the Indians had,and knew how to obtain were very valuable.They traded these things to the white for guns and liquors.

The log huts the whites built on settling this County were built without windows and had fire-places made of mud.They depended solely upon raising stock for a living.

There was no transportation except with an ox wagon.Two trips were made each year to Mobile,Ala.for supplies.On these trips they had to get enough provision to last six months.This continued over aperiod of thirty years,but some progress was made.In the early twenties people began to clear land,and farm,and to tear away their old houses and build new ones.

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The K.C.Lumber Company,log line ran thruogh this community,It gave some people work,and the hands cutting the timber boarded with Mrs Joe Havard.She kept as many as twenty five men at one time. She got all her supplies from Mobile,Ala.except meat from her husbands market,and what she grew at home.Mr Havard help build the first store in George County.

The Rocky Creek community is now one of the most progressive communities in George County.One among the most prominent families of this community is the Eubanks family,This family has been prominently identified with the County since its beginning.Mr Charles Posey Eubanks served one term in the State Legislature.Mr M.A. Eubanks is our present County Superintendent of Education.

George County Supplement to Assignment # 3

Early Settlers of Merrill

The M.J.and K.C.Rail Road came as far as Merrill in I899,untill this time what is now Merrill,was a hunting ground,and the only building was a camp owned by Charlie Wood and Ben Pickett of Moss Point Mississippi.This place was named for Col.Merrill who was president of the M.J.and K.C.Rail Road.

About this time J.I.Dixon and J.C.Helms came here and they operated the first saw mill and commissary,they also operated a shingle mill on the west side of Pascagoula river,one half (½) mile from Merrill,near where the Leaf and Chickasawhays rivers meet ,and form the Pascagoula river.

J.C.Dorsett,H.Daughdrill and W.W.Thomas were among the first merchants.Later R.M.McKay became a partner with W.W.Thomas.

Rose Lumber company came here late in I899 or early I900 and operated the largest saw mill.Col.Merrill bought this company out, and it was then known as the Merrill Lumber Company.

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About I904 Merrill was on a boom,and people were coming here from every where,and they soon found it necessary to have a bank,as the people did all their banking in Leakesville.So for the convenience of the people,the Leakesville Bank extended a branch to Merrill in I906,and this was called the Bank of Merrill.J.C.Dorsett was vice

George County Supplement to Assignment # 3

president,and Ben McLeod was cashier.

Doctor Ely was the first Doctor,and Doctor Tom Moody was the first Dentist.

About this time a Mr Yearger printed the only News Paper,that was printed in Merrill.

Merrill continued a steady growth for the next six years,and when it was at its height,it had a population of one thousand (1000) or over .After 1912,most of the timber in reach of Merrill was cut ,and it settled into a gradual decline until now the population is only about two hundred (200).

Up until 1927 there was a ferry crossing the river,in 1927 an up to date bridge was built,It was operated as a toll bridge until 1933,when it became a free bridge.

Source of Information.

W.W. Thomas

J.M. Dorsett

Mrs. Harriett Goff

Mrs. E.B. Taylor

Mr. Joe Havard

Mrs . M.L.Malone

History of Mississippi by Mabel B.Fant and John C.Fant

Published by the Mississippi Publishing Company.

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Topic. THE COUNTY BETWEEN THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE AND WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

In I8I7,when Mississippi became a state,men traveled on horse back or by stage coach over dirt roads,and sent their goods to market by ox wagon.Practically all the roads were dirt roads, and very little care was given them,in a few places,especially where the roads passed through the swamps,small logs were laid close together across the way,making what was known as a corduroy road. while coaches and wagons bounced and rattled on such a road,their drivers,though unconfortable,were cheered by the thought that they would not sink in the mud.

From the canoe of the Indians to the steamboats of later times, the rivers of Mississippi have been used to transport men and their possessions.These river steamboats were planned especially to meet conditions on the river,.They were so built that they could float over bars and snags that would have wrecked boats planned for ocean travel.

I. Our section of the country was not effected much with the prosperity that flourished in the state in the time of slavery as our county afforded only small slave owners.The owners did not have a hired overseer.The owner himself directed the work of the slaves, and generally worked in the fields them selves.

Usually the negroes were well cared for,given enough food and clothing,and not required to do more than a reasonable amount of work.When a negro was ill,or in years when crops were poor,he still received good care,and as he grew old,his labors were lightened.

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There was friendships with other slaves,fishing now and then in the near by streams,religious meetings and occasional merry making,all of which helped to make the life of the slave more pleasant.

2. The second state constitution (I832-69) Under the constitution of I832 all officers except United States senators were to be chosen by direct vote of the people,and the property qualification for voting and holding office were removed.

All officers were elected for a term of two years except the judges,United States senators,and the attorney-general.The governor could succeed himself,but could not serve for more than four years out of six.The office of lieutenant-governor was abolished, and if the governor resigned or died he was succeeded by the president of the senate.Supreme-court judges were elected for a term of six years from the three judicial districts of the state.A Superior Court of Chancery was established,and the chancellor was elected for a period of six years.Circuit court were established, and judges chosen for four years in judicial districts.Until I846 representatives were elected from the state at large.By I850,the state had five representatives in Congress.

In I865 the constitution had to be revised as a result of the War between the States,but the constitution had no chance of being put into effect because of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

3. Now that the negroes were free most of the plantations were deserted.The planter who before the war had put all his money in slaves and land now had a home and land but no laborers.For ten years after the war the heavy taxes levied on land could not be paid ,since there were no crops to bring in money.Gradually the

planters,now too poor to pay their taxes,gave up their lands to the state.Some few were fortunate enough to save a piece of ground with a house on it,while others moved into town and managed to get jobs that would pay enough to keep their families from starving.Some left the state and went west.

By I877,after two years of hard work by the Democrats,Governor Stone was able to send this message to the people,Taxes for state purposes have been reduced from fourte n mills on the dollar in I874 to five mills in I877.By this means some of the people could buy back their lands,this made times a little better,although they were still bad enough.

The negroes were not really rebellious,but only ignorant,and the carpet-baggers used them as tools to get all the money they could.When these scoundrels were run out of the state,most of the negroes went back to their old masters and asked for work.

4. We had no large plantations in what is now George County,but a few slave owners did have small plantations,and this is the way they arranged their dwellings,There was a considerable area of land to be ut under cultivation in such a way as to sustain the lives of all the people upon it.At some suitable location in the midst of it was placed the home of the owner.This was usually a very simple dwelling house built of heavy timbers that were prepared from the forest trees on the land.Generally it was a squarely built four to six room house,to which later additions would be made by merely building new rooms close by.At some distance from the big house,as the home for the master was called,however large or small it might be,was a series of cabin homes for the slaves.These were called the quarters,and often there were two sections of them.There was a simple home for each family of negroes.The master or mistress

saw that each family or each individual was provided with blanke ets and other nscessary articles for housekeeping.

There were certain clearly defined traites of character which the slave owners of the south possessed,they held their women in high esteem and showed them a respect that was genuine.They had no patience with the idea of bringing women into the public life,but believed that her proper place was in the home.They were generous to a fault and seldom turned a traveler away from their doors.Unfortunately they had an exaggerated sense of personal pride and courage,which could offend only at the risk of a duel or fisticuff.

5. Immediately after the election of Lincon the legislature of South Carolina which was in session about the same time General Pettus called an extra session of the legislature of Mississippi to meet at Jackson on November 26,I860.In accordance with the advice of the representatives of Mississippi.In both houses recommended that it call a convention for the porpose of seceding from the Union without awaiting the action of the other states.

In response to the message from the governor the legislature called a convention to meet at Jackson January 7,I86I and adopted a resolution declaring"that secession by the aggrieved states,for their grievances, is the remedy.Governor Pettus was authorized,to appoint commissioners to visit the other southern states to inform them of the action of Mississippi,and to secure their aid in the establishment of an independent nation.After providing for a new coat of arms for the state and adopting a joint resolution justifying its actions,the special session of the legislature adjourned.

The history body met in the hall of the house of representatives of the state on the 7th.of January I86I,and organized by electing William S.Barry of Lownds County president.It was composed of two

classes of delegates the "unconditional"secessionists",who were determined on secession at any cost,and the cooperationists,who were in favor of secession,"only upon condition that the border states between the two sections would cooperate in the movement,The latter class constituted only about one third of the convention.On January 9th.Mr Lamar reported for a committee of fifteen,that had been appointed in accordance with a resolution offered by him two days before, "an ordinance to dissolve the union between the state of Mississippi, and the other states united with her under the compact entitled 'The constitution of the United States of America.

On the after noon of the same day the question of the final passage of the ordance was voted on.A large throng of spectators had assembled to view the solem precedings.The yeas and nays having been in order,the secretary called the roll slowly,the first name being James L.Alcorn,as he had been an ardent "Cooperationist", all who were present awaited his vote with much interest.He arose and responded with much feeling."Mr President the die is cast,the Rubicon is crossed;I follow the army that goes to Rome;I vote for the ordinance. When the roll call had proceeded untill it had become manifest that the ordinance would be adopted,tears came into the eyes of the spectators and the delegates.Of the ninety-nine votes cast eighty-four were for the ordinance and fifteen against it.Then came profound silence,which was finally broken by the earnest tones of the Rev.Whitfield Harrington,who invoked the Divine blessings on the step just taken.

Immediately after the conclusion of the prayer,Mr C.R.Dickson entered the hall,bearing a beautiful silk flag with a single white star in the center,made that morning,which he handed to President

Berry,who,after a brief pause,waved it,and with a tear in his eye and a tremor in his voice,remarked that it was the first flag unfurled in the young republic.Illuminations and artillery salutes in Jackson and elsewhere through out the State expressed the popular approval of this drama in the history of the State."*

IMformation for this assignment came from the following sources,

Mr Monro Howell

Mississippi History by Charles S.Sydnor and Claude Bennett

School History of Mississippi by Franklin L.Riley.

(c) War between the States

Jefferson Davis,president of the Confederate States.

When the Confederate government was organised,it was necessary to choose a president.The outstanding southern leader was the Mississippian Jefferson Davis.In addition to his military service Davis had represented his state in both houses of the Congress of the United States.There,after the death of John C.Calhoun,he had been the leader of the southern congressmen.The rights of the states had always found a strong defender in Davis.He was asked,therefore,to become the leader of the Confederacy.

During the years of the war there was little time to think of anything except fighting.In addition to the actual fighting,however, there was much to be done.

Home conditions during the war.

The people who stayed at home at first lived much as in the years before the war. Fields had to be plowed and harvests gathered;cooking and sewing Had to be done;the little childern and those who were old and feeble had to be cared for.But the war brought many extra tasks, for,as the men left to fight,their work had to be done by those who stayed at home.There were uniforms and bandages to be made and the wounded to be nursed.There were many more things to be done than there were hands to do them.Fields began to grow up in weeds,and food ran short.Instead of making new clothes,the people patched their old clothes.Sugar and salt,coffee and tea,and many other necessities could scarcely be bought.Added to all these troubles,the people at home were always anxious about those in the army.No one knew when the news would come that a brother or father or husband had been killed or wounded in battle.The days of the war were indeed anxious and dark for the home folks.

Canvassers
Mrs. J. F. Valentine
Mrs. J. W. Passon

George Co.

Supplement to

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Assignment 4

Copy

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I. Water Sheds

a. There are four rivers running through George County. They are the Leaf, Chickasawhay, Pascagoula, and Escatawpa. There are twenty-two creeks and branches running in and through George County. They are as follows: Brushy, Rocky, Big Cedar, Indian, White, Big Creek, Black, Red, Whisky Creek, Branches: Tennessee, Little Cedar, Tappley Sweet Water, Flat Branch, Tiger Branch, Mill, Green, Little Sweet Water, Reedy Flat, Lightwood, Beaver Dam, and Depot Creek. The four rivers were named by Indians. The Chickasawhay river was named by a tribe of Chickasaw Indians. The Pascagoula river, often spoken of as the singing river,was also named by a tribe of Pascagoula Indians. The Leaf river was named by a tribe of Indians also, and the Escatawpa river which means dog in the Indian language, was also named by an Indian tribe. The Creeks were named according to their surroundings or description. Brushy Creek was named Brushy because of the brush and shubbery that grows on its banks. Rocky Creek was named rocky because it is somewhat hilly and winds about. Big Cedar Creek is noted for its clear water and is said to be one of the prettiest streams in Mississippi. Indian Creek was named for no known reason. White Creek was named white because the water is very clear and even where it is deep in most places the bottom can be seen. It is a fisherman's paradise and is noted for it's

Mrs. S. E. McEachern - Supervisor

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large trout. Big Creek was named big for no known reason. It has been a popular place to go swimming for years. Black Creek was named black because the water is dark. The Red Creek was named red because the water has a brownish cast. Whisky Creek resembles Whisky in color, hence it's name. The branches were named most anything such as the Tennessee. Little Cedar is a branch of Big Cedar and is also very clear. Tappley branch was named thus for no obvious reason, also Sweet Water. Flat Branch was named flat because it is flat and shallow. Tiger Branch was named thus for no obvious reason. Mill Branch was named Mill because there was once a lumber mill near it . Green Branch was named green because of the beautiful wild shubbery near it.Little Sweet water is a branch of the Big Sweet Water. Reedy Flat was thus named because of the reed breaks in it. Lightwood Branch was thus named because much fire wood has been found near it's banks. Beaver Dam Creek was named thus because the beavers years ago dammed it up. Depot Creek was thus named because the G. M. & N. depot was built close by years ago.

b. Directions of flow.

Leaf River flows South east.

Chickasawhay river flows South West.

These rivers meet in the Northwestern part of George County and form Pascagoula River which flows in these directions, South East and South West.

The Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers flow South into the Mississippi Sound.

c. Effect on county, health, soil.

The rivers being close to the Gulf give us a coast like breeze that is helpful to the general health of the people.

The lakes and dead rivers cause Malaria because of the great number of mosquitoes they breed.

The overflowing of the Pascagoula and the Escatawpa rivers enrich the pasture area, but no farming section is reached, but the timber growth is helped.

II. Elevation.

a. Highest Points.

Area from Lucedale to Rocky Creek lying in the Central part of George County.

b. Lowest Point.

Goff Basin area lying in the Southern part of George County is the lowest point.

c. Bottom Lands.

The Pascagoula and Escatawpa river swamps are bottom lands.

d. Prairie Lands.

There are no Prairie Lands in George County, but a large area of flat wood borders the swamp.

e. Rugged Regions.

There are no large hills in George County, but a slightly rugged section exists in the Western Part around a small discarded saw mill town. This town was once known as Isabella.

III. Lakes Of George County.

1. Bilbo
2. Rimes
3. Luther
4. Davis
5. Bone Yard
6. Young Blood
7. Horse Shoe

8. Merril Eddy
9. Wells
10. Goff Basin a body of water connecting Black Branch and Pascagoula River.
11. Hudson
12. Plum Bluff a body of water connecting Whites Creek and Pascagoula River.
13. Bailey
14. Dupree
15. McManus
16. Pierce
17. Littles
18. Lothlog
19. Richerson
20. Daces
21. Spring
22. Big Eddy
23. Harrison
24. Peterson

IV. Springs, Wells, And Mineral Waters.

a. Springs.

The water supply for the town of Lucedale is supplied from a spring and is the only spring of any note in The County. Several small springs are found in the Swamps, but are of no importance.

b. Wells

1. Ordinarly the people of George County use mainly the pump system for water supply.

2. There are three artesian wells in George County two on the

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East side near the Pascagoula River , and one on the West side near the Vancleave Road, but they are small and unnamed.

c. Mineral Waters.

No mineral waters have been found of any importance up to the present date in George County.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT OBTAINED BY CONTACTING THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE.

Mr. Rich Coff

Mr. E. B. Ward

C. S. Helveston

O. R. Massey

Other Information for this assignment came from the following History and map:

Lowery and McCardle, History of Miss.

Map of George County.

Written Copy

CANVASSER* Mrs.J.W.Passon and Mrs. J.F.Valentine,. ASSIGNMENT # 7

GEORGE COUNTY

TOPICE SOILS.

(1) George County lies entirely with-in the coastal region and in a locality where the materials,from which the soils has been made consisted. and the material immediately beneath the soilstill consist of alternating beds of sands,sandy clay and clay,all or them free from carbonate of lime in any appriciable quanity.

The principal soils forming materials in George County are marl in the river swamps,sand,silt and sand clay soils.

(2) The soils surface in George County was formed by sedimentation which makes the soils very ununiform. The surface features are very sandy,silty and loamy.The drainage south and southwest due to the course of the Pascagoula River,and also the Escatawpa River.There is a ridge between these two rivers which is composed of sand,clayy subsoilwith silth and loam surface. Agricola a thriving farming community is partly on this ridge.

(3)

Series of soils in George County.

Greenville loamy sand,Orangeburg sandy loam.Ruston sand to sandy loam , Norfolk sand to sandy loam.Caddo fine sandyloam. Susquehanna fine sandy loam and clay.Hoffman gravelly sandy loam. Plummer fine sand also silt loam,Lakewood sand.Cahaba fine loamy sand. Kalmia sandy to fine sandy loam.Myatt very fine sandy loam,Leaf silt loam;

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(5)

Generally George County is blanketed area that is,very little sub-structural formation is protruding through the soil surface. In wooded areas there exist an almost continous covering of shrubbery and grass, thec covering soil being fairley uniform within a limited range of types.

Occasionally in every few miles there is formed a surface deposit of relatively low grade building sandstone which carries red iron oxide as a coloring compound, these stones ranges from a light dull red to quite dark red in color. This stone is found very desirable for building for foundations, chimneys and garden walls. It is of a medium tensil and compressed strength but with proper selection can be used very advantageously for many purposes meeting many local building needs. These rock shafts on exposure occupy areas from a few square yards to as many as several hundred square yards.

There exist very few gravel deposits in the county only one of cinsiderable consequence which is owned by the county and located about nine miles southwest of lucedale,It is a very large deposit, but not continous, occuring in pockets quite deep. It is mostly a sand gravel deposit having a very small quanity of clay substance mixed with the gravel.

(6)

Very little petrified rock has been found in George County.

Myatt very fine sandy loam, has a stand of small scattered pine and cypress.

Leaf silt loam, grasses and small flowering plants constitute most of the vegetation.

Okanee silt loam cannot be used for crops without artificial drainage.

Ochlockonee fine sandy loam, cuban pine,sweet gum, ironwood magnolia and yellow jasemine are the principal plants.

Ochlockonee clay is the dominant type in the bottomsof the Pascagoula River. Nearly all of this tract is densely forrested,munch valuable timber remains. Cinsisting of sweet gum, white,red and water oak, magnolia,soft maple,hickory,ash popular, swamp pine, cypress and tupelo gum are common on lake margins.

Bibb fine sandy loam, when protected from overflows are adapted to lespedeza, bermuda and other grasses of high value.

Swamps are denselt wooded with openings on the higher banks which affords camp sites for fishermen and hunters.

The soils of greatest agricultural importance are the red lands which include several types of the Greenville,Orangeburg and Ruston series.

GEORGE COUNTY

Ochlockonee fine sandy loam to silty clay loam and clay.Bibb very fine sandy loam and swamp.

(4) ADAPTATION OF SOILS

Greenville sandy loam, is adapted to trucks crops and cotton also potatoes.

Orangeburg sandy loam highly valued for farming trucks crops and trees.

Ruston sands are tillable but of low agricultural value.

Ruston loamy sands is adapted to cotton, corn potatoes and velvet beans,but requires liberal fertilization.

Norfolk sand is good for peaches,pecans,dewberries and vegetables heavy fertilization is necessary, Norfolk sandy loam,is well adapted to satsuma oranges,corn,oats and potatoes.

Caddos fine sandy loam requires drainage,under present conditions would not prove profitable for cultivation.

Susquehanna sandy loam, could be profitable utilized by reforesting with pine.

Susquehanna clay, is good for pasture and forestry.

Hoffman gravelly sand loam, is suitable for woodlots.

Plummer fine sand loam, not suitable for cultivation.

Lakewood sand, vegetation consist mainly of scrubby oaks.

Celeba loamy sand produces good yields of corn, cotton, velvet beans and some truck crops.

Kalmia sandy loam has a low agricultural value,can be used best for timber production.

ASSIGNMENT # 7

GEORGE COUNTY

CHAPTER (2)

(1) Minerals;

No metallic minerals of any kind have been found in George County.

(2) There are no non metallic minerals in George County.For the past six years munch money has been spent in George County by major oil companies, for geological surveys, but the extent of findings by these companies have never been known at the present time. The United Gas Company hold the oil and mineral rights on a large acreage in George County

ASSIGNMENT; # 7

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Information for this article was obtained from the following source;-

Soil Survey of George County, by W.E.Thorpe and E.P.Lowe.

A.G.Holder, Civil Engineer,

J.F.Calhoun;- Civil Engineer.

Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine and Mrs J.W.Passon Page I

George County Assignment # 8

I. FOREST RESERVES

a. George County is located in the South East corner of Miss. The southern boundary is about 25 Miles from the Gulf Coast, and Lucedale the County Seat is 42 miles from Pascagoula, The land Area is 475 square miles, or 304,000 Acres. The County lies entirely with in the long leaf pine region of the State, With the exception of the lands under cultivation, And a few square miles of pine timber in the south western township, The up lands and seconds bottoms are cut over lands. The great tracks were formely covered with long leaf pine, but practially all the merchantable timber has been removed. Much of it was destroyed by storms in 1906 and 1916, Throughout most of the uplands the remaining slash and the blackened stumps are more or less concealed by scrubby Oaks which have sprung up since the removal of the pine. In places where the lands are more open scattering stands of seedling pines are growing up. Almost every where there is an undergrowth of Sedge and Wire grasses. There is only a small portion of George County under the National Forest Reserve, approximately 1000 acres are owned by the Leaf river Unit or Desota National Forest, and it is kept up by the United State Forest service and worked under the CCC Supervision. MrR.N.Carono and Mr.F.M.Meady are the State Officers, The CCC program consists of these types of work. Building roads, bridges, lookout towers, telephone lines, planting trees, building pastures as forest reserves, and protecting against fires. 18,300 acres of land is under the States supervision of Fred B.Merrell. as State Foresty. O.K. Dexter as fire chief, C.O.Batson as distric ranger, E.W.Oneal County ranger. There are four smoke chasers and twenty seven wardens in the County.

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

Duty of the wardens,is fighting fires,Duty of the rangers,is to supervise in the County.Smoke chasers report fires.The United States Forest program consists of these types of work,planting short leaf slash pine,building towers, making demonstrations plots of short leaf pine,and proving types of soils suitable for short leaf pine, demonstrating burned and unburned areas,sowing long leaf pine seed, on wild lands and protecting against fires.

b. State Parks.

There are no Stats Parks in George County.

c. Forest Nurserier,

There are no Forest Nurseries in George County.

2.FOREST TREES AND FOREST TYPES.

a. Confiers,

Short and long leaf pines.

Characteristics, The short leaf slash pine is suitable for turpentine porpose,they can be turpentined at twelve years old. The long leaf pine is used for lumber.

b. Hardwoods.

Gum,Red,Sap,Tuplo,and Black.

Oak. White,Red,Post,Overcup,and Blackjack.

Hickory

Ash

Poplar

Juniper

Cypress

Beach

Cotton wood

Dog wood

Characteristies of these groups of trees.

The Gum family and Poplar is used for Veneer wood.

The Oak is used for shade trees,and the making of lumber and furniture.

Hickory is used for lumber,and handles of all kinds.

The Ash is used for handles of tools and for parts of Vehicles where toughness is required.

The Juniper is used for some kinds of furniture.

Cypress is used for shingles and lumber.

c.Fruit bearing trees.

This section is noted for the Sand Pear,although we have several varieties,we also have several varieties of Peaches.The Satsuma orange grows quite well,when we have mild winters,we also have the Kumquats,We have the Plum in several varieties,Figs grow well here some trees produce as many as twelve bushels per season,they are noted for their fine preserves,Appricots do well here and are used for preserves,and in any way that peaches are used.The Quince is plentiful and are used mostly for preserves and jelly.Lemons are also grown here but only in small quantities,We also have some varieties of Apples but they do not grow as well here as in the northern part of the State,we have the Crab Apple which grow wild and is fine for jelly.

The cultivated Persimnon is used raw as a desert, Mayhaws are plentiful every spring and are mainly used for jelly,we have the spring and fall Huckleberry,the spring huckleberry is fine for pies. We have wild Cherries but they are not edible.Elderberrier are used for making pies,Mulberry are also plentiful and are used as desert raw or for pies.

We have large Pecans orchards over the County,and a large

quantity of the nuts are grown,Hickory nuts and Walnuts grow wild but we also have cultivated walnutstrees.Chinkapin is a wild nut tree,Pumegranate a tree with an orange like edible fruit with thick rine and many seeds,they grow well here.

Tung Oil a nut producing tree adapted to the south,Tung oil is the products of a tree of the Aleurites species,which is indigenous to China.The seed was brought into the United States about the year of I905.They are very ornamental in character and rapid growers,producing fruit in favorable circumstances in and after the third year.The Tung Oil tree grows from six to ten inches in diameter,they grow from twenty to thirty feet high or more,they leaf out and bloom early in the spring,shedding their leaves in the fall the leaves are dark green in color and are more or less heart shape The flowers produce before the leaves,they are white and pink centers and yellow stamens,its principal use is in paints and varnishes,but is now being used in many other ways,There are several hundred acres in George County and more being put out each year, A number of trees already bearing.

3. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF WOODLANDS

There are 280,I07 Acres of wood lands in George County,These woodlands are mainly located in the Pascagoula river and creek swamp.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS.

a. As Soil Conserver.

Preservation of soil.

b. Protection against soil erosion.

The Forest land is protected from soil erosion by the trees.

c.As shelter against extreme tempertures.

The Forest controls the temperature,in winter it shelters the ground and keeps off extrem cold,im summer the trees keeps off heat.

d. Increasing farm income.

The farm income is greatly increased by the forests.

5. PRODUCTS FROM THE HOME FOREST.

Stump wood averages one half cord to the acre, this wood is burned in retorts,it produces fifty gal.of tar to the cord,forty gal. of crude oil,turpine and pine oil is refined from this crude oil. Price of stump wood is $4.per cord,after the tar and oil is all out they get 300 lbs.of charcoal to cord of stump wood.Fuel wood,one cord of fuel wood to the acre.Price of fuel wood $2.per cord.The Mobile Rosin Oil Co.has a plant in Jackson County just across the line from George County,Stump and fuel wood are hauled by truck from George County,fuel wood is also used for fire and stove wood.

6.METHODS OF CUTTING AND HANDLING TIMBER

Trees are cut down with cross cut saws as close to ground as convenient,logs are cut in lengths an average of sixteen feet,If on solid or high ground they are loaded on trucks with oxens,if in low or swamp land they are snaked out with oxens or sometimes cabled or skidded out on skidders,where the trucks are loaded,and then taken to the mill where they are sawed into lumber.

Pulp wood is cut four and one half feet long and from six to ten inches in diameter,it is hauled on trucks to R.R. where it is loaded into cars.

Ties are hewed and sawed out of pine.

7.MARKETING FARM TIMBER

The logs are sold to the mill operator,average prices are $I3. per thousand,they then cut them into marketing lumber,These prices range from $I8 to $30 per thousand or more.Kinds sold are mostly pine,some gum and cypress,the lumber is mostly sold green,some are kiln dried the prices are much higher on this lumber.

Lumber is hauled on trucks to Mobile,Ala.where it is sold to Stover Lumber Co.also to the Republic Creasote Co.

Pulp wood is sold to the Kraft Paper Co.at Moss Point,Miss.and Mobile,Ala.It is shipped from George County over the G.M.& N.R.R. to Mobile,Ala.and Mississippi Export to Moss Point Miss.
Prices per cord $2.65¢ at car.

Ties are also shipped over these R.R.to the Republic Creasote Co Mobile,Ala.and the Shubuta Tie and Timber Co. Shubuta,Miss.
Ties range in prices from 40¢ to 60¢ each.

8. PROTECTING THE WOODS.

The woods are protected against fire by CCC boys and by the State Supervisor of National Forestry,These Corporations keep down fire, cut and destroy trees that are infected with fungi,plant trees, clean out rubbish,there are no insects that do much harm to the trees in this county.

9. IMPROVEMENT AND REPRODUCTION OF HOME FORESTS

Special care is being taken of the forest in this county,fire is prevented,the trees are kept clean and rubbish of no importance is destroyed,when trees are cut away the land is reforested.
The major issue of the forest reserves is getting the corporation of all people who control the forest area,and making them relize that timber protection is of much importance.

IO. STREET AND HIGHWAY TREES.

The water oak is used for street and highways,they are of the ever green type.These trees are planted and cared for by indivduals and Clubs.Since the oranization of the Home and Garden Club in Lucedale,the streets and lawns have been greatly improved in appearance, Some of the homes have Palms on side walks,while others have Crapemyrtle,The Home and Garden Club has also greatly beautified

the intersection of Main Street and highway sixty three by planting groups of Arborvitae,Juniper, Camellia and Japonicas.

II:WILD FLOWERS.

We have the following wild flowers in George County,The Mountain Laurel grows at the foot of hills or high banks of small creeks and branches,The bloom grows in large clusters,and white in color with pink dots.

The wild Jasmine,commonly called the yellow Jasmine a vine growing in low swampslands,the blooms are a bright yellow.

Wild Woodbine grows on high land,also in low swamp land,the blooms are a dark Red.

The wild Fern grows in low and marshy places,and in damp shady places,there are many different varieties.

The wild Lily grows on the banks of branches and ponds,the blooms are yellow.

Wild tall Daisy,also known as Negro Heads grow on hills or on high lands,the blooms are Orange Yellow with large black centers.

Wild Prim ,se small bush that grows on ditch banks and curbings,the blooms are pink in color.

Wild Cherokee Rose,usually grows at old abandoned homes and on fences,the vines are covered with thorns,the blooms are single variety,White Yellow centers.

Wild Butter Cups grow in low marshy places,the blooms grow on long stems about ten or twelve inches high,color light cream.

The Wild Dandelion grows on road sides at street curbings, and fence lines,the foliage is a very long green leaf,the blooms are yellow and bloom in early morning.

Wild Verbina grows in most any kind of soil in high places, There are three different varietys,Pink,White and Purple.

Wild Sweet Williams adapted to most any kind of soil,the blooms are white and pink.

The wild Cactus grows on low level sandy lands,the leaves are oblong in shape very thick and covered with thorns,the blooms are small and yellow.

Wild Lotus or water Hyacinth grow in lakes and bayau,the blooms are dark Blue.

Wild Iris commonly called Blue Flag,grows on sandy land and on hills, the leaves are long and narrow,the bloom are Blue and White,

Wild Yucca of tropical appearance large pyranudal clusters of creamy flower.

Wild Snapdragons,grow on creek banks and the blooms are rosy lilac with silky white throat.

Wild Sweet Peas grow on wood land and shady places,the flowers are Red flacked on White ground.

Wild Violets grow on high lands and hills,the flowers are pure Violet and White on six inch stems.

Wild Foxglove grows most any where on high or level lands, the blooms grow round the stems and are purple.

Wild Honeysuckle a climbing plant with frangrant flower.

We also have a wild honeysuckle in tree form with pink and a yellowish bloom,also known as the wild Azalia.

We have the following,Mullin,Floating leaves, White Daisy, Pitcher plant,Trumpet Goldenrod,and the Jimson,which usually grows in pastures and barn yards,it has a lily shaped flower bluish white in color.

We also have flowering Shrubs of different varieties and many other wild flowers of no importance.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT OBTAINED BY CONTACTING THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE.

Mr.E.W.Oneal County Forest Ranger.

Mr.A.W.Hubbell Lumberman

Mr J.W.Passon Timberman

Mr W.W.Wilkerson Timberman

Mr J.B.Hinson Marshal of Lucedale,Farmer and Timberman

Mrs E.E.Bolen Floriest

Other Information for this assignment came from the following

Tung Oil Production in America by

American Tung Oil Corporation..

United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 87

I. Purpose-Location, preservation and history of certain trees, Information to be used in the publication of bulletins, educational work, and in the County history.

1. Historic trees.

There is a beech tree between Whiskey and Sweet Water creeks on the west side of Pascagoula river in the Benndale neighborhood, which is estimated to be over one hundred years old. This tree is about fourteen inches in diameter and about fifty five feet high. It is on a trail used by the Copeland Clan. James Copeland carved his name on this tree. His name is still visible after all these years. (James Copeland was hung in 1857). The distance to this tree from Lucedale, Mississippi is ten miles by air line and twenty miles by road.

There is a red oak tree in the Pascagoula river swamp on the east side of the river near where the Allman's ferry used to be. This tree is estimated to be about 150 years old and is about three feet in diameter and seventy or eighty feet high. It is noted as a deer stand and is located on the deer trail through the swamp.

In the year of 1923, four miles west of Lucedale, Mississippi, George County, on a local road from Tay to the Dave Gibson place, R. M. McKay now Representative for George County, and J. C. Griffin were on a man hunt, for robbers. They were hiding behind a medium size live oak tree for protection. Mr. Griffin was shot, six buck shot taking effect, while Mr. McKay escaped uninjured. These two men value this tree very highly, as they believe that it saved their lives.

On the east side of Pascagoula river at Merrill, George County, ten miles north west of Lucedale, Mississippi is a live oak tree, about two hundred years old with one hundred feet spread of limbs and is known as the Abraham Lincoln tree. It was used for a shade at picnics and

Hulda J. McEachern

barbecues by the slaves of S. F. mCkay and Richmond McInnis. This tree was named for president Abraham Lincoln by the McKay and McInnis slaves after the war between the states in honor of their freedom and has since been known as the Abraham Oak. It is still being used by the white people as well as negroes for picnic grounds.

There is a number of beautiful live oaks at Merrill, Mississippi. These are old trees as no one living there at present know their age. They are noted for their beautiful shape and for the shade they afford. Merrill is located on the east side of Pascagoula river ten miles north west of Lucedale.

The streets of Lucedale, Mississippi are also noted for the beautiful oaks growing near the sidewalks.

2. Largest Trees.

A water oak tree was set out by Sam Brown (colored) about the year of 1847, ten miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi in the Barton community near the Lampton highway on the L. O. Griffin farm. This tree is noted for its size which measures twenty one feet around, seven feet through, three feet from the ground. The limbs on this tree covers space of sixty or seventy feet. There is not anything done to preserve this tree except keeping fire away from it.

There is a red oak tree at the Beasley home formerly known as the Willaim Carter place. This tree is estimated to be about one hundred years old. It is unusual in size and shape, some of the limbs reaches about sixty feet from the trunk. This tree is located about one fourth mile from the river road in south central part of George County. The distance from Lucedale, Mississippi is about sixteen miles south. There is not anything being done to preserve this tree.

There are six large oak trees at the Tom Taylor place one mile east of Lucedale, Mississippi near highway 15. One of these trees is over one hundred years old and is four and one half feet in diameter. The

other five oaks are from two and onehalf to three feet in diameter. These are near Mr. Taylor's home and are protected from fires.

There is a white oak tree at the home of J. B. Goff, who resides on the old river road in the south central part of the county (about twelve miles south of Lucedale). This oak tree was a small bush when Mr. Goff built his home and brought his bride there in 1881. This tree now measures three and one half feet in diameter and ten and one-half feet in circumference, and it has a limb spread from seventy five to eighty feet. This tree is well taken care of as it grows in a field that is in cultivation.

There are a number of large live oaks at the Charles Gibson place. This is the original Helveston home as it was built by Peter Helveston about 1808. Some of these trees are over one hundred years old. This home as well as the trees are noted as being the oldest in the county and is located on the old river road twelve miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi.

T. W. Persons (Tax Assessor of George County) has a virgin yellow pine growing near his home at Shipmen, Mississippi, ten miles east of Lucedale, Mississippi which is noted for being the largest yellow pine in George county. This tree measures about 3⅛ feet in diameter and 10⅛ feet in circumference and about onehundred feet high. There is not anything being done to preserve this tree as it grows near a branch where there is no danger from fire.

There is a water oak tree on the Dean estate, the former property of F. P. Dean in the Agricola community ten miles from Lucedale, Mississippi. This water oak is five feet in diameter and comes to a fork about six feet from the ground, each branch of the fork measuring two and onehalf feet in diameter. F. P. Dean set this tree out in 1870. There is not anything being done to preserve this tree.

There is a red oak tree also on the Dean estate that is five feet in diameter. This tree came up voluntarily about 1870. There is not being anything done to preserve this tree.

There is a pecan tree about nine miles north from Lucedale, Mississippi on the property of E. M. Mizell that is fourteen inches in diameter. This pecan tree was set out in the barnyard about 1885.

On the property of J. W. Eubanks, nine miles north of Lucedale, Mississippi will be found several yellow pine trees that are 2⅛ feet in diameter, are eighty feet and longer in height. These trees are over 100 years old. These yellow pines were large trees when Mr. J. W. Eubanks grandfather settled this place, in the year 1937 Mr. J. W. Eubanks celebrated his 54th birthday. These trees are being protected by a fence and from fires.

Six miles north of Lucedale, Mississippi, is a pond of water known as Beaver Damn. Beavers damned the water here that formed the pond and has since been known as the Beaver Damn, which is estimated to be over 100 years old. In this Beaver Damn swamp is an island known as Spikes island. People by the name of Spikes stole merchandise from Ed Lewis and carried their contents and buried it in this island during the year 1865. The yellow pine trees on the property of J. W. Eubanks is one mile from this island.

(A few large trees of the past).

In 1891 a spruce pine measuring 4⅛ feet in diameter, two feet from the ground and 3⅝ feet in diameter at the end of 85 feet in length, was cut about ¼ mile on the west side of Pascagoula river across from Plum Bluff, where section sixteen joins section seventeen. This is said to have been the largest piece of timber ever to have been floated down Pascagoula river to Moss Point, Mississippi.

In 1893 another spruce pine was cut in the same locality which measured four feet in diameter, two feet from the ground and three feet in diameter at the end of eighty five feet in length, this piece of

timber was floated down Pascagoula river to Moss Point, Mississippi. In 1924 near the same locality as the spruce pines a cypress was cut measuring seven feet in diameter, two feet from the ground and 3½ feet in diameter at the end of seventy five feet in length. This tree was as described by John Nyman, who cut it as being straight as a candle. It was floated to Moss point, Mississippi.

In the year of 1916 a red sweet gum was cut into two logs each fourteen feet long, out of these two logs were sawed 4576 feet of lumber, this tree grew in the Pascagoula river swamp. Robert Black, present game warden of George county hauled these logs to the river.

3. Freak or unusual trees.

We have two pine trees in George county that are unusual in shape. These trees have long leafs but grow up and branch off like a oak tree, one of these trees is located on highway #26, about six miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi. The other one is about six miles north of Lucedale, Mississippi on property of Mr. J. W. Eubanks. Both of these trees are inclosed by fence.

Mrs. C. T. Breithaupt who resides in the Central community about seven miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi has a cedrusdeodara which she planted in 1926. This tree is unusual as to its size which is eight inches in diameter and thirty five feet in height.

Black Walnut may be found on several farms in George county among them being the W. T. Moody farm, about ten miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi. The principal uses are for lumber and cabinet work. It is very valuable but only of minor importance because of the scarcity. The average grown trees are about two feet in diameter and thirty to forty feet in height.

4. Fine specimens of flowering trees.

The tung oil tree is a flowering tree blooming in clusters

early in the spring. They are valued for their nuts. There are a number of orchards of these trees located in George county. One forty acre orchard is located eight miles south east of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #63. These trees are five years old, they vary in size, some of them are about twenty or twenty five feet high, eight to ten inches through, three or four feet from the ground. These trees are cultivated each year and protected from fire.

George county has a number of fine specimen's of flowering trees that varies in size as the: Crepe Myrtle, which is found in all sections of George county that are noted for their large cluster bloom. Majority of these trees are near old homes. There is a Crepe Myrtle tree on the property of Mrs. Will Smith that is 14 and two thirds inches in diameter, four inches from the ground and comes to a fork that forms two prongs. One prong being seven and one fourth inches in diameter and the other five and one half inches in diameter. This tree is about twenty feet high. This tree was set out by Mrs, John Tanner in 1900.

Dog Wood is a small tree, fifteen to thirty feet high and six to twelve inches in diameter, will be found in all parts of George county. It has a beautiful white flower blooming in the early spring.

China Berry trees grow at home sites, varies in size and are noted for their cluster of bluish flowers and as shade trees. China Berry trees are cultivated. There is a China Berry tree on the property of Mrs. Will Smith that is two feet three inches in diameter and is forty feet high.

May Haws are found around ponds and in Pascagoula river swamp. They are small trees and noted for their white bloom and their berries for making jellies.

Crab Apple trees are small, rarely thirty feet high found throughout George county. They have bloom in cluster of rose-colored and their fruit is used for preserves and jellies.

Catalpa trees are found on various soils, but most frequently on rich moist soil of George county. It is a medium size tree, thirty to forty feet in height and ten to twelve inches in diameter. The flowers are in cluster, white with purple and yellow markings. Is noted for shade and ornament. The catalpa sphinx moth is a pest and sometimes defoliates the tree. The moths are used in George county for fish bate.

There is a wild peach tree also on the property of Mrs. Will Smith that is one and one third feet in diameter, about twenty five feet high. It has a small cluster white bloom in the early spring. They are ever green and make nice shade trees. These trees are found on old home sites.

On highway #63, one mile from Lucedale, Mississippi is a Magnolia tree two feet eight inches in diameter and about forty feet in height, this tree is growing in the yard of what was formally George Mallette's, but now the property of S. S. Scott. Four feet from the ground this tree forks and makes three branches which is one foor eight inches in diameter. This tree was set out in 1906 by Mrs. George Mallette. Magnolia is the State of Mississippi flower and is noted for its beautiful and fragrant bloom. There are a number of these trees in Pascagoula river swamp and on the creek banks of George county.

There are a number of flowering trees in the river and creek swamps of George county which are as follows: Red Maple, Poplar, Swamp Bay, Grancy Grey Beard, Cucumber, and Red Bud. Among these the poplar, swamp bay and red maple are the largest trees, some of the poplars and bay trees are from one to two feet or over in diameter and they bloom early in the spring. Grancy Grey Beard are not so numerous, but we do have a few in Pascagoula river swamp. They resemble a long white beard, therefore the mame is Grancy Grey Beard. They also bloom early. The Red Bud tree grows to about fifteen to twenty five feet in height and six to twelve inches in diameter. The bright purplish red pea-shaped flowers are numerous clusters along the twigs and appear Before the leaves in early spring. To see a red bud tree in its full glory is a sight long to be remembered.

The cucumber tree belongs to the same family as the Magnolia. The trees do not grow to be as large as the Magnoila, but the bloom and leaves are much larger. The leaves are from twenty to thirty inches long and from nine to ten inches wide. The flowers are from ten to twelve inches across, creamy white and fragrant. There are a few cultivated trees in our county, but they grow wild on hillsides near creeks and branches.

There are a number of flowering fruit trees in George county such as Pear, Peach, Plum ect. A pear tree located on the Hubbell property on Manilla Street in Lucedale, Mississippi which is about thirty feet high, thirteen inches in diameter, three and one half feet from the ground. It has white bloom and blooms in March or April. Each year this tree furnishes about fifteen bushels of pears.

There are a number of Satsuma Orange trees in George county, blooming in April and May. There is one tree growing on Mrs. C. J. Trowbridge property on Manilla Street in Lucedale, Mississippi. This tree has a short trunk with several prongs growing from the trunk, the height of this tree is fifteen feet, a spread of ten feet. The orange blooms are white and very fragrant.

There are a number of Elder Berry bushes in George county, found mostly in old fence rows. One of these bushes is growing on Mrs. S. E. McEachern's property on Main Street in Lucedale, Mississippi. This bush has grown about fifteen feet high. This bush forks from the ground and one prong measures three and two thirds inches in diameter with four other prongs almost as large. They bloom in June in clusters of white blossoms and the berries are a dark purple, they make good pies and jellies.

There are a few Trees of Paradise growing in George county. They can be grown from the seed and what is growing here are small, but they

grow abouttwenty five feet high. They are noted for their beautiful bloom.

The Mulberry trees grow in George County and are very prolific. One stands in Lucedale, Mississippi on the property of R. F. Ratliff on Mill Street. This tree is thirty feet high and measures two feet in diameter. The flowers are of two kinds on the same or different trees, in long drooping catkins, the female catkins shorter appearing with leaves. The fruit is dark red or black, and resembles a blackberry, it is longer and narrow. It is used for pies and jelly and the birds feed on them.

A Magnolia Fuscatie growing on the corner of Main and Winter streets that measures one foot in diameter near the ground where it forms several forks or prongs. This tree is about thirty years old and about twenty feet high. The flowers is similar to a magnolia, but much smaller, only about one inch across. They are noted for their fragrance. There are only a few trees in George county.

A Mimosa tree seven inches in diameter and twenty feet high growing on the property of J. M. Dorsett on Main street, Lucedale, Mississippi has a yellowish furry bloom. This tree blooms in June. These trees are very rare in this county.

A Honey Suckle tree is the only one we know of in George county of its kind. It is located on the B. F. Parker property near Agricola, on highway #63. This tree is about four years old, five feet high, two inches in diameter. It blooms in the spring and its blooms are red and very attractive and fragrant.

On April the 5th we mailed you description of two trees a red oak and long leaf pine combined and two large live oak trees of a freakish nature.

Information for the above article was received from the following:

W. R. Goff, George county timberman,

Everett O'Neil, Forest Ranger of George County,

J. W. Lumpkin, Assistant County Agent,

R. M. McKay, County Representative,

W. V. Barton, George county farmer,

Robert Black, George County Game Warden,

John Nyman, George county timberman,

J. W. Eubanks, Farmer George county,

C. T. Breithaupt, George county farmer,

T. W. Persons, George county Tax Assessor,

T. L. Taylor, George county citizen,

A. W. Hubbell, timberman of George county,

M. Parker, Stenographer,

Lester Dean, farmer of George county.

GEORGE COUNTY ASSIGNMENT XXV

TWIN TREES

There is a long leaf pine and a red oak tree grown together(about twenty-five feet from Highway #15, on the right side of the road going east,) one mile east of Lucedale, Mississippi. These trees are grown together from the ground up about four feet. Half of the tree has red oak bark and half pine bark, up to about four feet where the trees separate and form two trees--long leaf pine and red oak.

This land is a part of the Taylor estate. William Ira Taylor came from Virginia and settled here in 1806. Tom Taylor, Sr., a descendant of William Ira Taylor, states that this tree is about one hundred years old.

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There are two large live oak trees about one half mile from Lucedale, southwest, on the Wilkinson Ferry road highway # 26 in the colored settlement, called the Grove. These trees are of a freak nature, each tree growing twins about ten feet high, then they branch out one of four large limbs growing in different directions. These two trees are about one hundr hundred years old.

Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine and Mrs J.W.Passon Page 1

George County Subject Fauna Assignment # 12

I.Insects.

A.Insects as pests of Farm,Gardens and Orchards;

Corn borer and earworm.The European corn borer brought into the United States in broom corn,imported from Hungary and Italy.This insect is a member of the moth family,or Lepidoptera and is injurious in the caterpillar or larval stage.Since its introduction it has spread over more than 7696 square miles,and has been found in 185 species of plants in the United States.This pest is destructive to corn, beans,cotton,potatoes,swiss chart,and many other food plants of man and animals.Also to Dahlias,Hops and Sunflowers.The corn borer spends the winter in the tunnel made in the plant upon which it has been feeding,in April or May the borer which is a caterpillar,spins a cocoon in the tunnel,and in about nineteen days develops into the adult moth. The female deposits her eggs on the young corn shoots in small masses, These eggs hatch in about seven days,the young borer soon begins to eat its way into the inside of the plant and within fifty days has again grown into an adult.Thus a second brood is ready to be hatched, these hatch in seven days and begin their destructive feeding.Control of these corn borer and ear worms,consists in the removal and destruction of all stalks left in the field in the fall.If the stalks are short,they may be plowed under deeply.Rotation of crops will help control these pests.also sprinkle fine dirt over the ears,or a diluted mixture of arsenate is good.

Chinch bug.The chinch bug feeds upon growing crops through-out its entire life,it is armed with a four-jointed beak,equipped with lancets for piercing the plant,and starting the flow of sap,which is sucked into the stomach.In feeding it imparts a reddish stain to the plant parts attacked and causes the death of plant cells.A concerted

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

attack such as often occurs in young corn and forage sorghums may kill the plant out right or weaken it that it remains small and fails to yield at all.The chinch bug injures many garden vegestables such as,Peas,Beans,Squash,etc.

Control of the chinch bug.Birds destroy chinch bugs along with many other kinds of insects,quail and meadow-larks have been rated as the most important of the chinch bug destroying birds,Lizards,frogs,and toads make the chinch bug an occasional addition to their ration.

Other methods of destroying the chinch bug are the conditions of the weather,location of fields,variety and conditions of crops infested equipments available,chemicals,and labor.The various methods of destroying chinch bugs should begin in the fall,something can be done toward controlling them during almost every month of the year,spraying is another method of destroying them.

Wireworms, Wireworms are slender,Cylindrical worms,½inch to one inch long,their skin is brown and shiny,the segment showing plainly. They have three pairs of small dark legs,the whole insect looks tough and wiry.

They infest a variety of field and garden crops,working on or in the roots or tuber,and are especially injurious to corn and potatoes though they attack freely wheat,oats and other cereals.

Suitable crops rotation,combined with fall plowing and cultivation,is the only means of handling these pests.

Weevil, The bean weevil destroys dried beans that has been stored for winter use.Many beans will be found showing round holes where the adult weevils have emerged.Others will have grubs still at work inside and in the box or bin will be found numerous small mattled,brownish beetles,about one eight of an inch long,their wing covers are a little shorter than their bodies.

Fumigation with carbon bisul-phide or corbon titrachloride is the best treatment,and should be applied as soon as beans are geathered.

Hessian Fly. None.

Root Aphids;Black Peach aphids and strawberry root aphis,

The roots of peach trees are infested with a soft bodied black plant louse,usually a few of the same lice will be found on the leaves as well,but often the only visible evidence of attack is the yellowing of the folage,and general unthrifty appearance of the tree. Examination will disclose large numbers of these insects clustered on the roots.When mature,they are shining black,and the body is more nearly round than that in most plant lice.The younger forms are brown or reddish.

Treatment consists in drawing away the earth from around the base of the tree and applying 3 or 4 pounds of tobacco dust,replacing the earth afterwards,the lice on foliage may be killed by spraying thoroughly with tobacco extract or seven per cent kerosene emulsion.

Strawberry root aphis;

The strawberry root aphis is a dark greenish or bluish,soft bodied plant lice,they infest the roots of strawberries,where beds are badly attacked,patches are killed out here and their.If a plant that is unthrifty is pulled up,clusters of the lice will be found on the roots,always in company with ants.

Treatment consists in covering the plant with straw in the early spring,before growth starts,and burning them over,thus destroying the eggs on the leaves and stems,beds may be sprayed with tobacco extract.

Army Worms;

The army worm is a naked,dull striped worm,related to the common cutworms,they become abnormally abundant,and march from field to field and devour,corn and cotton,the full grown worm is about I¼ inches long

dark in general color,with three yellowish stripes down its back and a stripe down each side,it is the younger stage of a dull brownish moth.

Treatment consists of spraying with paris green,or poision bran mash.

Grass-hoppers

Large numbers of grasshoppers are to be found in the fields in the summer time,flitting and jumping about,the differences in the wings and in the shape and size of the body tells us that there are various kinds of grass-hoppers,since the grass-hopper eats the leaves of plants a great many of them cause a serious loss of crops,the grass-hopper is there fore an enemy of man,the results of the grass-hoppers activities are more important than it might seem,as it has eaten plants which might have been useful to cattle or man.The long feelers which grow out from the head like flexible horns,the chewing parts are so effective that when grass-hoppers come in swarms,they strip an area of all its leaves and grass,and even destroy whole fields of growing grain,Among the natural enemies of these insects are the birds which do much to control them,some of the greatest destroyers of the grass-hopper are the quail,blue-bird,sparrow,hawk,butcher-bird,crow,red-winged,black-bird and king-bird.

Cutworms.

About the time that young plants in the garden are pushing through the soil ,they are found cut off even with the surface of the ground,as a rule the worms themselves are nowhere to be seen,but if one removes the soil to a depth of an inch or two near a dead plant one will likely find a dark naked worm,lying curled up and motionless. Treatment consists of spraying with poision bran mash.

2.Garden Crops.

Aphids,is sometimes found in early spring,and late fall.Injury by this plant louse is usually noticed soon after the leaves have unfolded in the spring.It will be found clustered thickly on tender shoots and leaves causes a curling up of the foliage infested.

Control of these insects is best achived by prompt application of a contact insecticide,they are readily killed by spraying with tobacco decoction.

Thrips,A great varity of garden crops and some flowering plants under glass are subject to injury by this minute form of insect life.The juices are sucked from the leaves,causing numerous tiny white spots. The insect itself is so small as almost to escape notice,it is yellowish slender,and one twenty-fifth of an inch long.Eggs are laid within the leaf tissue,attack may-be checked by spraying with tobacco extract.

Lady Bug.Beans,squashes,cucumber and other garden plants are subject to injury by this species,early in the season the foliage is eaten by the adults which have hibernated,these are followed by the larvea and later a new generation of adults is at work as soon as the bean pods appear,they are attacked as well as the leaves.

Arsenicals,either paris green or arsenate of lead,will kill both larvea and adults.The application must be made to the under side of the leaves.

Potato Bug. The potato bug was found in Colorado,feeding on wild plants of the potato family.It gradually made its way east and south from one potato patch to another,being helped by the wild plants of the potato family that grew where there were no potatoes.These beetles were also carried on potatoes by train that in a few hours took them hundreds of miles.

2.Garden Crops.

The potato bug feeds on the foliage of the potato plant,and injures the size and quality of the potato.The injury is due to the fact that most of the starch stored in the tuber is produced in the leaves,and when the leaves are destroyed,the amount of starch available for the tuber is lessend.

Spraying must be carried on wherever potatoes are grown,to insure a good crop.Paris green or arsenate of lead,is good for the spraying of potatoes.

3.Field Crops

Cotton.

Cotton boll weevil,no pest of recent years has wrought greater damage than this invader from Mexico.It is now distributed throughout the greater part of the cotton growing regions.Both the squares and the boll are attacked,their substance are eaten out,and their contents so damaged that they die or fail to produce fiber.The injury is wrought both by the adult in their feeding and egg laying puncturers,and by the grubs which hatch from the egg laid within the boils or squares. The Adult boll weevil is a small snout beetle one fourth of an inch long.It is grayish in color punctures the bolls in which it lays its eggs,upon hatching the larvea feed upon the soft tissues of the buds and boll,the mature larvea pupate within the bolls after hibernating chiefly in old bolls.The adult weevil appear about blossoming time,the most effective protection is afforded by early planting in wide rows to admit sunshine by frequent cultivation and by burning or plowing under affected plants.

Cotton worm.

The cotton worm is a dark greenish caterpillar striped with black. they eat the leaves and tender shoots of cotton,attack beginning in a small way early in the season and in-creasing as additional germeration of the pests are developed.When quite small the caterpillars are light green marked with dark spots,they eat only the under surface of the leaf,but they soon change to the coloring noted above,and their work is extended to include all of the leaf tissue.Eggs are laid on the leaves,and the pupal stage takes place in the folded leaf on the plant.There are three to seven generations annually,the application of arsenicals to poison the worm is effective,the ordinary practice is to apply dry paris green,dusting it on the plants by means of bags tacked to a pole

Sugar Cane.

Sugar cane borer,the work of this borer in sugar cane is similar to that of the related species in corn,the larvea desyroys the buds, or eyes by entering the stalks through them,stunting the growth of the young plants,and their burrows so weaken the main stalks that the plant breaks off in strong winds.In addition the sugar content is seriously lowered.Eggs are laid on the leaves and the larvea feed for a short time in the upper whorls,but soon enter the cane,pupation takes place within the stalk.There may be several broods annually, winter is passed,a larvea or pupa within the cane and emergence of adults begins early in the spring.

Control is difficult,all tops and trash should be spread out to dry,and burned as soon as possible.Infested cane around sheds and refineries should be destroyed,shoots and suckers from the stubble of early cut cane should be cut off so as to cause the death of the young borers within,that otherwise would hibernate.

Tobacco and Tomato Worms.

The tobacco and tomato worms,are a large naked green worm armed with a curved horn near the hindend,they eat the leaves of tomatos and tobacco,There are two species,Quinquemaculata has eight V-shaped light-colored markings on each side of its body.P-Sexta has only seven markings instead of eight,and these are merely oblique lines. The full grown worm is often three inches long,the adult is a large strong flying moth seen in evenings when the worm has completed its growth,it enters the soil to a depth of four or five inches and makes a cell.In the south worms that mature early will emerge in the latter part of the same summer,thus giving a second generation,and the result is that worms are most numerous in August.Hand picking is universally practiced.the worm may be poisoned by dusting with paris green.

4. Orchards; Apple,Pear,Plum,Peach,Grape,Satsuma.

Apples,pears,plum,peaches,etc.are infested by The San Jose scale,it infests the trunk,limbs,and branches of most fruit trees,The mature scale is about the size of a pinhead,circular in outline,grayish in color,with a nipple-like prominence in the center.The bark of badly infested trees is ash gray,and when cut into shows a reddish discoloration.In the absence of treatment young trees are usually killed in two or three seasons,and the vitality of older trees is quickly impaired and eventually they are destroyed by its attack.It is usually controlled by one thorough spraying of the trees each year,preferably with lime-sulphur solution (p.I8).Petroleum oil sprays (.28) also are used,but these sometimes cause injury to the trees and fruit buds.Fish oil soap washes may be used,where only a few trees are to be treated.Badly infested trees should be sprayed in the fall as soon as the leaves are down,and again the following spring before the buds open.Ordinarily one treatment each spring will be sufficient,although thorough work is necessary to destroy the insect so there will be no spotting of the fruit.

Oyster-shell scale,in apples,pears,peaches,etc.,is readily recognized from the resemblance of its scale,or covering,to a long narrow oyster shell.The female scale is about one-eighth of an inch long, brown to dark brown,though sometimes grayish in appearance.The oyster shell scale can be sufficiently controlled in orchards by the lime-sulphur solution employed for the former species.When infesting apples,pears,etc.,it may be treated with kerosene emulsion or lime-sulphur spray at summer strength when the young are hatching in the spring,which for any locality will usually occur during the period of one to three weeks following the blooming of the apple,or,in the case

of the peach,with self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture in from two to four weeks following the blooming of the peach.

Scurfy scale.Although not often very injurious to orchard trees it is the subject of frequent inquiry from fruit growers and others, the treatment recommended for the San Jose scale will aid much in keeping this species in check,and it may be treated with dilute scale washes as the young are hatching in the spring,as just described for the oyster-shell scale.

Apple aphids.Principally three kinds of aphids are important pests of apple foliage,namely,the rosy aphis,the green aphis,and the oat aphis.These are small greenish or pink plant-lice which curl the leaves or distort the fruit.They winter on the apple in egg stage,the young hatching and congregating on the buds just as the green shoots are pushing through the bud scales.Thorough spraying at this time should prevent important injury later in the season.Forty per cent nicotine sulphate is used at the rate of three-fourths of a pint per I00 gallons of spray.

Apple worm,or codling moth.The dirty white or pinkish caterpillar which feeds within the apple,is known as the apple worm and the adult insect,into which it develops,as the codling moth.The insect is well controlled by the timely use of arsenical sprays,the number of applications varying with different regions.

Lesser apple worm,infests the fruit much as does the codling moth, but the burrows are not usually so deep,and it mines more under the skin in the calyx basin or on the sides of the fruit.The treatments recommended for the codling moth will be effective in controlling the lesser apple worm.

Cankerworms.,are slender measuring worms,about one inch long when full grown,that feeds upon the foliage of various fruit and other trees

The leaves are attacked shortly after they put out in the spring.and may be quickly devoured,leaving the trees brown as if swept by fire. Orchards well sprayed as for the codling moth suffer little.

Roundheaded apple tree borer.,infests the apple,quince,pear,and numerous wild plants,especially the service -berry,mountain ash,and crab.Trees are attacked at or near the base,a few borers in a young tree may kill it,and older trees are always greatly injured by them. They may be largely deterred from laying eggs by coating the trunk of the trees,from 3 to 4 inches below the ground to about I foot above with paint.

Pear-leaf blister mite.,in recent years has become an important apple pest in some localities.It is controlled by the dormant tree treatments recommended for the control of the San Jose scale.

San Jose scale,infests pears(except Kieffer and LeConte varieties) and should br treated as described for the San Jose scale on apples.

Pear-leaf blister mite,is usually present wherever pears are grown and frequently requires treatment on pears as well as on apples. The mites winter behind the bud scales and attack the unfolding leaves and young fruit in the spring,causing reddish or greenish blister-like spots which,later in the season,become brown and dead.If the attack is severe,the foliage may fall,stunting the fruit and in extreme cases causing it to shed.The lime-sulphur and oil sprays used for the San Jose scale,keeps the blister mite in check.

Codling moth,the apple worm also attacks the pear,in some localities quite seriously.It should be treated as recommended for apple.

Pear slug,The pear slug skeletonizes the leaves of the pear,cherry,and to some extent the plum.The slimy snail-like larvae appear on the trees in May or June,according to latitude.The pest is easily controlled by arsenicals sprayed or dusted on the foliage.

Pear-tree psylla.The pear-tree psylla is very troublesome on some regions and careful and persistent work is required to keep it under control.The insect suck out the sap from the foliage and leaf stalks. causing the leaves to turn yellow,and later brown,infested trees are usually sooty in appearance,resulting from the growth of a black fungus on the sticky excrement or honeydew voided by the insects.Adults hibernate in cracks in the bark of the trunk and limbs,under bark scales,or under trash on the ground.Special attention should be given to the destruction of the hibernating insects by scraping off the rough bark of the trunk and limbs,and spraying the trees thoroughly before the adults go into hibernatiam in the fall,or before they emerge from hibernation in the spring.An effective winter spray is made up as follows:Forty per cent nicotine sulphate,three-fourths of a pint; fish-oil soap,3to 5 pounds;water,I00 gallons.Psylla eggs about to hatch,and young nymphs,may be successfully treated in early spring as the blossoms in the cluster buds are spreading,using winter-strength lime-sulphur solution.

Pear thrips.The adult pear thrips come from the ground in the spring as the bud scales are spreading,and owing to their minute size are able to work their way within,where they feed upon the tender tissues of leaf and flower buds.Fruits like the pear and prune,which bear the blossoms in clusters,suffer worst.It is controlled by spraying with nicotine and soap,or nicotine-distillate spray,when the buds first begin to open,and again after falling of blossoms.A second "bud application" is desirable when the insects are very abundant. Best results follow the use of a coarse spray under high pressure and directed from above into the opening buds.

Plum curculio,the little snout-beetle known as the plum curculio punctures the fruit for egg-laying and feeding purposes,causing it

to fall or become knotty or distorted.It is best controlled by the use of arsenate of lead.

Peach borer.The peach borer attacks the tree at or below the ground,eating out patches or burrows in the inner bark,and its presence is usually indicated by the exudation from the crown of a mass of gum more or less mixed with dirt and frass.It is a most serious enemy of the peach and to a less extent of other stone fruits,and in most regions must be controlled to prevent destruction of the trees.The application of para-dichlorobenzene to the soil about the base of each tree.If this is not done,careful worming in the spring and fall should be practiced.

Lesser peach borer,The lesser peach borer affects principally the trunk and branches of the peach,and plum.It follows injury to the bark as from the effects of freezing,barking during cultivation,etc.Its attacks are best prevented by avoiding mechanical injury to the trunk and limbs.Injured bark should be cut out and the exposed parts of the tree thoroughly coated with suitable paint.

Grape -berry moth,In late summer grape berries are often found infested by an active,greenish caterpillar about three-eighths of an inch long,the larva of the grape-berry moth.First brood larvae feed on the blossom or young fruit clusters,and those of the second brood injure the green and ripening berries.The insect is well controlled by an arsenate of lead spray of 3 pounds of paste (or I½ pounds of powder)to 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture,applied by the"trailer" method,just after the blossoms have fallen,and again two weeks later.

Grape rootworm.The presence of the grape rootworm in vineyards is shown by chain-like feeding marks of the adult beetles on the foliage.The larvae consume the fibrous roots of the grape and eat out

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furrows in the larger roots,stunting the growth of the vine,so the foliage becomes yellowish,and the fruit may shrivel and fall.Since the beetles feed on the leaves during early summer and before egg laying to any extent,they may be controlled by the use of arsenical sprays applied in Bordeaux mixture,as for the berry moth.

Grape leafhopper is a small,agile,whitish insect,with red and yellow markings,often noted as abundant during summer on the lower surface of grape leaves.It feeds by sucking juices from the leaves, and its punctures cause the foliage to become blotched with white and later to turn brown,and many leaves fall from the vines.This injury interferes with the proper ripening of the fruit and prevents normal vine growth.It is controlled by the use of one-fourth pint of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons of soapy water or Bordeaux mixture.The first application should be made when the wingless hoppers or nymphs of the first brood are present in large numbers. The nicotine should be used in the arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture spray.Much care is necessary in spraying to hit the insect on the lower surface of the leaves.

The most important pests of the Satsuma,are the white fly,choff scale,Purple scale,Florida red scale,Rust mite and Red Spider. These insects are controlled by spraying with a lime sulphur solution Bordeaux mixture,and Paraffin oil emulsions(Government formula) Time for first spraying should be done in the first week in January, second spraying,first week in February,repeat in March if scale is not killed,third spraying when blossoms fall,fourth spraying about May 20.Fifth spraying,about June I5.repeat middle of July and middle of August if necessary.

Spray.Paraffin oil emulsion I to 50 gallons of water.Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50.Commercial lime sulphur,3 Qt.to 50 gals of water.

B. INSECTS AS PESTS OF POLTRY, LIVESTOCK, MAN

(1) Poultry- Lice and mites

Lice: External parasites living upon the skin surface of the body.

NICOTINE SULPHATE (Black Leaf 40)-part the feathers on each side of the birds body under the wings, and also below the vent, and place one drop of Black Leaf 40 next to the skin, at each of these points.

SODIUM FLURIDE- Use this as a dust or dip. when used as a dust, hold the bird with head down and place a pinch of the material in the feathers of the thighs, below the vent, each side of back and breast and around the head and neck. When used as a dip, mix one ounce to a gallon of water. (Never dip the birds except on warm sunny days).In efficiency the dip method compares with the nicotine sulphate treatment.

MITES: A blood sucking parasite found in the cracks and crevices on perch poles in poultry houses, infecting the birds at night.

Clean out and paint or spray the interior of the nests and roosts with crude carbolic and kerosene (:3) or some of the coal tar preparations. Follow by painting the roosts and nests with Carbolineum or Cerwood oil. Used cylinder and karosene 50-50 make a good spray.

SCALY LEG MITES: A mite that causes the piling up of the scales an the legs and toes of birds, some times called foot mange or scabies.

Dip the shanks in a mixture of crude oil and rew linseed oil, equal parts (Do not let mixture come in contact with skin above the shanks). An ointment made of one part oil of caraway and five parts of white vaseline mixed and rubbed in every few days, until the trouble disappears. Diping the shanks in karosene is also eeffective.

STICK-TIGHT FLEAS: Fleas that bury themselves in the upper layer of the skin and remain in one position. They are hard to remove, hence the name stick-tight. Ususlly found on the head,neck and under the wings especially on young chicks.

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Thoroughly spray the house with crude carbolic and kerosene (1:3) clean the roosting as for mites.

For treatment on birds, mix a small quantity of sulphur with vaseline or lard and apply to heads. Neck and head of bird may be saturated in gasoline, being careful not to get the gasoline in the eyes.

(2) LIVESTOCK- blood-sucking flies, horse fly, screw worm.

Blood sucking fly:

The blood sucking fly is a biting insect about the size of a common house fly but more slender, and injures by swarming on them in large numbers, biting and annoying them severely. The fly gets its from its habit of resting in clusters around the base of the horns, where it can -not be dislodged by its host. It does not feed at this particularly, but rather on the flanks, bellyand where ever oppertunity offers.

There are several generations anmually. The larva is a small maggot and lives in moist, fresh dung.

If all dung is collected frequently and spread out to dry, the maggots will be killed. Cattle may be protected by repellents, among with fish oil or train oil is best. Kerosene emulsion, applied with a spray pump will kill such flies as it hits, and will give protection for two or three days.

HORSEFLIES:

Horses and cattle and often other animals as well, are persecuted by by verious species of large two-winged flies, which alight an the head, neck, back, or flanks, and torment the animals by piercing the skin and sucking the blood. The pests are capable of causing noticeable loss of flesh, not mention the unpleasant effects ho the animals disposition.

These flies have no connection with the bots or grubs found in the stomach of the horse or under the skin of the back of the cattle. These

sole injury is that caused by the bites. Their young live in pools or ruhhg streams, and their eggs are laid on leaves or twigs overhanging the water.

Various oils may be applied to the animals, to drive away the flies. One method is to spray them with kerosene emulsion, diluting the stock with 10 parts of water.

THE SCREW WORM:

Exposed wounds or even the bites of ticks from the breeding ground of the whitish maggots of this species. Eggs are laid in large numbers in such places by the adults, and the young burrow in the surrounding tissues, later entering the ground to transform. There may be several generations annually.

Prompt treatment of chance wounds, and dipping to prevent or kill ticks are the best measures to adopt. In the treatment of wounds a solution parts, is excellent, followed by a dressing of pine tar.

3. MAN-

Mosquitoes carrying malaria germs, yellow fever germs, dangue fever germs.

We have only two kinds of mosquitos in George County.

(1) The common mosquito or Culex. 2. Anopheles carring malaria germs.

The common mosquito lays from two hundred to four hundred eggs in a raft-like cluster on the surface of the water in any stagnant pool or rain water barrel. These eggs are usually laid early in the morning and in favorable weather, hatch within twenty four hours. The wigglers keep to the surface when breathing but swim freely in the water for food. Food is brought to the mouth by vibrating cilia which keep a current of water passing near them. After seven days they become pupae, which, un -like most other pupae, can move about. The pupa stage lasts for two days; then the adult emerges and flies away after its wings are dried.

The common mosquito is known by the technical name of Culex (kulex) It is not certain that the Culex carries in its body any disease germs hormful to man, but it is a blood sucking and a source of annoyance to those who frequent the woods or seashore during the summer, and makes some districts uninhabitable.

Anophales is the signtific name of the secind kind of mosquito, which is also generally distributed, but is not as numerous as the Culex. The Anophelesoften carries in its body malaria germs.

The number of mosquitoes can be greatly reduced by destroying their natural breeding places in old rain barrels, watering troughs, boxes that may hold water, pails, eves, and sink holes. The larger breeding places are sluggish streams and swamps. Draining these is the most effect -ive method of preventing masquitoes from laying their eggs in such localities. When this is not possible, the surface of the water may be covered with kerosene or other oil, which kills the larvae by preventing them getting oxygen from the air.

FLIES:

The house fly. Because of its filthy habits of breeding and because it crawls over our food. The house fly is now recognized as a dangerous disease carrier and one of our worst enemies.

Methods of control- The few house flys that survive the winter are responsible for the millions that swarm about in the Summer. Their numbers may be reduced by several methods.

Begin early to kill the flies that are seen. Remove the manure piles and have a general cleaning up of all refuse thus distroying their breeding places.

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BLOOD SUCKING FLIES.

The yellow fly is about the same size of the house fly. The only difference is in the color, which is a bright yellow. Their method of reproduction is the same as the house fly, but not as large in number they are blood sucking flies and are very annoying to man and beast.

These flies do not stay around houses especially, more of them are found in the swamps than on the hills.

So far there hasnt been found any very successful way of distroying these pests.

STABLE FLIES.

Stable fly is the pest that annoys us "by biting,",especially before storms. It has piercing mouth parts.

An effective means of poisoning flies that have already gained access to the house is as follows:

Add two tablespoonfuls (1ounce) of 40 per cent formalin to one pint (16 ounces) of sweet milk or of equal parts of milk and water. Pour this out in shallow plates, so that flies can get in it easily. A Piece of bread placed in the middle of each plate will allow more space for flies to alight and feed.

Hogs as well as chickens and other poultry, are capable of destroying great numbers of the immature stages of the stable fly. They are attracted to the straw stacks and manure piles partly by the grain, and incidentally they destroy the maggots which they find.

FLEA.

Fleas are too well known to need a description. Where houses become infested, the trouble is nearly always traceable to a pet cat or dog, although the pests may be brought in on clothing of a visitor. The species usually observed is the common cat and dog Flea.

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T The adult flea lays eggs among the hairs of its animal host. These drop off, and the egg hatches to form a minute, white, slender larva, which lives in cracks in the floor or other protected places, feeding on any available organic matter, such as hairs, or even dust .

To rid the house of fleas all cracks mist be washed with hot water and preferably dosed with gasoline. At the same time any animal pets must must be looked after and cleared of the insect. Insect powders must be dusted thoroughly into the animals fur will stupefy the fleas and cause them to drop off. They may then be gathered up and destroyed.

LICE.

Lice are small wingless insects. The mouth parts of some are adapted for piercing and sucking.

The head louse that afflicts man deposits the eggs, about sixty in number, on the hairs of the head. The eggs usually hatch in six days. Head lice, notwithstanding the progress of civilization, are the most important of the external human parasites. They are commonly found in logging camps, jails, ships, camps , in fact wherever there is close association with people who are dirty.

The body louse is an insect which differs from the head louse. It lives on clothing and deposits its eggs there. It has been conclusively proved that this is an important carrier of germs of typhus fever, relapsing fever, and trench fever. It is possible that as lice move from one rodent to another they may carrie the germs of the dreaded bubonic plague, if their host harbors these germs.

Temporary lousiness cannot be prevented if there is association with unclean and careless companions. Lice are spread by the common use of the combs and brushes and by borrowded hats and caps. Body lice are scattered from person to person through the clothes and bed linen.

Washing of kerosene emulsion or tobacco extract are effective, as described

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for sucking lice.

THE BEDBUG.

The bedbug is an ancient and cosmopolitan insect, existing throughout the world. It has become wholly domesticated, and lives entirely in human dwellings, hiding away in crivices by day, and coming out to suck the blood of its unfortunate host at night, Normally its life round requires about three months, but it can exist for a long time in a house temporarily vacated. In cities it sometimes migrates from vacant residences to others near by that are occupied. The young are similar in shape to the adults, and like their parents, have a strong sucking beak.

A through course of treatment of all hiding places is necessary for their eradication, unless it is possible to vacate a house for two are three days and fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas. gasoline, corros -ive sublimate, or turpentine may be used in cracks to kill them. In vacant houses sulpher may be burned. using at the rate of 2 pounds to the 100 cubic feet, and placing the material in a metal or earthen dish, which should in turn be placed within a larger dish to guard against danger of fire.

C. COMMON ROADSIDE AND FIELD INSECTS

I. Hymenoptera-

The order Hymenoptera includes the bees,ants,wasps,and a host of parasitic species,many of which are extremely minute. Metamorphosis is complete.The larva is grublike or wormlike.Often the pupa is inclosed in a cocoon.

Adults in this order are characterized by the possession of two pairs of wings,both pair membranous,the front pair larger than the hind pair.The mouth parts are complex,and are adapted for biting and for sucking.However,the structure of the mouth parts is not usually of direct economic importance,since the adult do not habitually feed on or destroy that which is of value to man. Typical specimens are the common bees,wasps,and ants.It is within these families that we find social development at its height,Few in this section are classed as injurious,the exceptions being found principally among the ants.

2. Dyptera-

The insects falling within this order are easily recognized from the fact that they have only a single pair of membranous wings.The order includes the groups that we speak of as flies,mosquitoes,midges and gnats.Metamorphosis is complete.The larva is commonly called a maggot,and is without feet.In most species it has no distinct head. In many subgroups within this order the pupa or resting stage preceding the adult is peculiar in that it is inclosed within the hardened and shortened skin of the larva.These are injurious to stock and man.

3. Hemiptera-

A large group,including the true"bugs,"characterized throughout by sucking mouth parts.Metamorphosis is incomplete.Active nymphs,which look more or less like the adults except that they have no wings,hatch

from the eggs laid by the parent female.

There are two large subdivisions in this order,the Homoptera and the Heteroptera,distinguished from each other by the type of wings, and the manner in which the beak is attached to the head,

In the Homoptera the wings,four in number,are membranous throughout,and when the insect is at rest,usually are held in a sloping position along the back,like the two sides of a hip roof.The common"locust", or cicada,is a familiar example of this suborder.In the Homoptera the sucking beak arises from the hind part of the lower side of the head.They are injurious to man.

The Heteroptera are well illustrated in the"squash bug". In this suborder the front pair of wings are horny in the half nearest the insect's body,and thinner in the outer half The hind wings are membranous throughout.When at rest,the front wings are laid along the back,with the thin,outer halves crossed,one on top of the other,while the hind wings are concealed beneath the front pair.Often,when the insect is at rest,its wings look as if they were a part of its body, though there is always the tell-tale diagonal line where the thickened part of the wing gives way to the thinner part.

Pentatomidae,the stinkbugs.The family includes both plant feeders and predaceous forms.

4. Orthoptora-

Familiar to all are many of the species that go to make up this order:the grasshoppers,katydids,crickets,and roaches.The intire group is characterized by incomplete metamorphosis.The immature form just hatched from an egg is quite similar in appearance to the adult,except that it is very much smaller,and that it has no wings.As it grows,wing pads develop,and finally,with the last moult,the adult comes forth.

All insects in this order have biting mouth parts.There are two

pairs of wings.The front pair are leathery,and when at rest cover the hind pair,which are thin and papery,and are folded in plaits.The antennae vary,but frequently are quite long and slender.They are injurious to crops. To control these pests,by spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead.

5. Lepidoptera-

The insects include within this order are the moths,the skippers, and the butterflies.The main characteristic of the order is the fact that the wings and body are covered with minute scales,which are arranged in definite patterns and often give to the wings beautiful and elaborate colors.

In all Lepidoptera there is complete metamorphosis.The larva is commonly known as a caterpillar,or simply as a "worm";The latter term more frequently attached to larvae that are not covered with hair. Thus,on the one hand,we speak of the cabbage worm and the canker worm, on the other the tent caterpillar and the yellow-necked caterpillar. The larvae have three pairs of legs near the front end of the body,a single pair of legs or claspers at the hind end,and usually two to four pairs of fleshy prolegs between.They are injurious to crops,and are controlled by spraying.

6.Odonata.

The adults in this order are the dragon flies,often called "snake" feeders"or " darning needles."

Metamorphosis is incomplete.The nymphs,which hatch from the eggs,are aquatic,spending their lives beneath the surface of ponds or streams, where they lead an active existence,capturing and devouring such other forms of animal life as come within their reach.The mouth parts of the nymph are peculiarly adapted to its needs,being provided with a hinged lower lip which can be extended,and which bears hooks on its farther

edge.By means of these the nymph is enabled to catch its prey unawares.The adults are large insects,and have two pairs of strong, narrow, membranous wings.Each wing is marked with a shallow notch about midway along its front margin.Adults as well as nymphs are predacious, living on other insects which they capture.Their mouth parts are of the biting type.They have large compound eyes,as,indeed,we should expect in insects that live by capturing others.The abdomen is slim, and is never provided with a sting of any sort,as is so often supposed.

7.Coleoptera.

The order Colepptera includes the beetles,readily distinguished, as a rule,by the fact that the front pair of wings are hardened and act simply as horny coverings for the larger,membranous hind wings, which are folded beneath the others when at rest.

Metamorphosis is complete.There are four distinct stages,instead of three,as with all other orders mentioned thus far.Eggs are laid by the adults,and from these hatch wormlike laevae,commonly called "grubs."A resting stage,or pula,follows the completion of growth of the grub.Finally from the pupa emerges the adult beetle.

The mouth parts are formed for biting.In one subgroup within this order the head is prolonged in a sort of snout.This is not a sucking organ,but bears at its end true jaws,adapted for biting and chewing. The larvae or "grubs"of the snout beetles have no legs.They are harmful to crops.

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D. SPIDERS

L. Black widow .

The Black widdow spider is glossy black in color, with two bright red spots on its stomach They inhabit dark, damp, places in old buildings and trash piles. They are very poisonous.

CRAB SPIDERS

We have no Crab spiders.

TRAP DOOR SPIDERS

Trap door spiders dig a hole in the ground, fasten a hinged lip, to fit and cleverly open and shut this like a door, even spinning a silk handle to hold it shut against an enemy.

Funnel web spiders, or web spiders, and cob-web spiders are harmless except to insects.Some spin beautifully regular webs in the grass, in the shrubbery, and on the porches of our houses. In the fall the young of some kinds of spiders climb fences, weeds and even tellephone poles and spin long threads of silk on which they sail away.

2 . TICKS.Wood ticks, cattle ticks, ect.

Wood tick- the young of which transfer themselves from the bushes where hatched to any animal that comes in contact with them.

Cattle tick, through out many of the Southern Counties, cattle are subject to fever which is transmitted by a tick.Enormous losses are caused each year by the work of this pest. The tick which serves as a carrier for this disease is a dark-bodied light-legged creature and goes through a peculiar life-round the adult engorged female drops from the cattle to the ground and lays its eggs these hatch into seed ticks which then crawl upon the nearest herbage and wait for cattle to come along. Once back on an animal host they go through their life to adult.

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Control is based on keeping cattle out of tick infected pastures long long enough to starve out all the seede ticks. They do not go in search of a host-but wait for it to come in the case of range animals dipping or spraying to kill the ticks on the animal is resorted to.

THE SHEEP TICK

Degenerate, reddish or brownish, flattened insects, one fourth of an inch long or less, suck the blood of sheep and lambs. They are especially injurious to the latter The pest is most numerous in spring months. The entire life round is spent on the sheep. While this species belongs in the order of flies, the adults are entirely wingless.

Sheep should be dipped after shering. Various substances are on the marhet for this purpose. Or, one of the commercial tobacco extracts may be used, following the instructions printed on the container in which the material is sold.

3. THE SHEEP SCRUB-MITE

Small sucking mites breed in large numbers under scales or crusts formed on skin of sheep. There is violent itching and the wool looks rough and ragged, often sticking together in places, of falling entirely out. Attack is usually confined to the neck, back, and rump, the under parts being more or less free from mites. The mites are exceedingly small,and swarm around the edges of the scabs.

Dipping of infested animals is the only thorough remedy. The same materials are used as in dipping for the sheep tick, the one dip serving to kill both insects.

MANGE "Itch of Dogs",

Mange; scabies or itch in cattle dogs, and other beasts; it is a contagious disease caused by a parasitic mite and the skin of the animals are the seatof the disease.

Control os possible by spraying with creosote dip and dusting with poison powder.

Red Bug;A red insect of the Southern Counties which burrows into the skin and causes burning and itching. It lives in clusters on tree trunks, weeds and grass.

4. True scorpons(Not lizard)

We have none

11. OTHER INVERTEBRATES

L. Fresh water sponge,

We have none.

2. Coral, Jelly fish

We have none.

3. Worms; (tapeworm,hookworm, porkworm).

The tapeworm, of which there are many different kinds, but in their structure and habits tapeworms are much alike. They have lung bobies, some of of which are reported to be eighty feet long. There are suckers and hooks on their heads, which are used to cling to the wall of the intestine. They have no digestive system, but are able to absorb their needed amount of food because they are constantly bathed in it in the intestine of some other animal.

The hook worm is one of the round worms and causes the hookworm disease. This belts the earth in a zone which extends thirty three degrees on each side of the equator.

The pork wormlives in the intestines of mammals and from those migrates

into the muscles.In the muscles it becomes encysted and here it remains until the flesh is eaten by another mammal.When pork,infected with this parasitic round worm,is insufficiently cooked and eaten by man,the cysts are dissolved by the digestive enzymes and the worms are freed.The activity of the worm causes a serious inflammation of the muscles of man.

4.Leeches,Earthworms.

The Leeches and Earthworm,belong to the same group,the organs in an earth worm indicates that they are well defined so that one can refer to digestive canal,circulatory structues,and a central nervous system.Ring like grooves devide the body into segments and when the body is opened,partitions are seen to correspond to the grooves.Each segment bears appendages and contains a pair of tubes that act as kidneys,a ganglion with nerves,and other organs so that a segment in these worms is very different from that found in the tape worm.

After a rain you may have noticed a large number of earthworms crawling on the side walks or pavement,If you live in a small town or in the suburbs of a city,or if you chance to be so fortunate as to have a garden spot,you may have noticed their openings and casting when you examined the garden in the morning.In case any of you have any idea of how numerous earth worms are in fertile soil, Charles Darwin in his book"Vegetable Mounds and Earthworms" tells an interesting story of the important part that earth worms play in enriching the soil.

5.Star-fish,Sand-dollar,Brittle star,Sea cucumber.We have none.

6.Mollusks,Clams,Oysters,Conchs,Squids.We have none.

Smalls

We have the landsnail,or slugs the shell is absent.Snails lay round semi-transparent eggs,which are either deposited on the surface of the ground or buried beneath it.

Frogs are fond of snails and usually swallow them whole.

MUSSELS.

We have the fresh water mussels. Piles of these shells are found on the banks of rivers.

7. Crustaceans: Clams, Crab, Shrimp, Kill-Bug, Barnacales. We have none.

CRAYFISH.

The Crayfish has a hard covering over the body, has a hard outside skeleton, the lime which composes the skeleton is furnished by the food the crayfish eats, as this substance is necessary to its growth. The crayfish lives only in streams where the food contains lime.

III. FISHES AND THEIR RELATIVES.

I. Gars: Gars are found in large numbers in rivers, lakes and eddies of this County. They are caught with hooks or nets, but are not edible. These fish are long bodied and has a spear-like snout.

Pikes: Pikes are found in the waters of this County. They are valuable for food, and caught with reels and hooks. The pike is a varacious fresh water fish with a narrow, elongated pointed head.

2. Lampreys: and Hag-fish (Marine) We have none.

3. Sharks and Stingarees (Marine) We have none.

4. Tropical Fish: Tropical fresh water fish. in George County..

FRESH WATER TROUT

I. Green Trout

2. White Trout

3. Grennel, or Cypress Trout

PERCH

I. Shell Cracker Bream

2. Chinquapin Perch

3. Calico Bass

4. Breasted bream

5. Long eared sun fish.

6. Blue Gill

7 Straw bass

8. Green bass

9. Bayou bass

10. Jack perch

11. Walleyed pike

12. Yellow perch

13. Yellow bass

CAT FISH.

1. Blue

2 Spoon bill

3. Channel

4. Mud, or Polley wog

5 Tabby

6. Willow

Drum fish, Suckers, Buffalo, Shad.

AMPHIBIANS: We have four kinds of frogs- Bull frog, Toad frog, Tree frog, and Spring frog. They live mostly on insects and are therefore helpful to man.

REPTILES? - Alligators are found in George County in stagnant pools, also in lakes, rivers and creeks.

Turtles; Every one knows the spotted turtles. They are easily recognized by their outer skeleton.

The snapping turtle common in George County has sharp horney jaws capable of a severe bite. They are carnivorous.

We also have a soft shell turtle.

LIZARDS- Shink, common names of the lizards.

They have a long body entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales and are natives of warm climates.

There are several varieties of lizards in our County. One of the commonest of which is the Chameleon, which has the extraordinary ability of changing the intensity of the color in the skin by moving the colorma material nearer the outer surface or drawing it away.

SNAKES-

a. Snakes are legless vertibrates with long cylinderical bodies covered with scales, They move by means of the scales on the under side of the body.

a. Poisonous: Rattle snakes, Coral, Ground rattler, Water moccasin, Copper heads are the most common poisonous snakes of our County. Their jaws are provided with fangs by means of which a poison is injected into their pray.

b. Non-poisonous: Spreading Adder, King snake, blacksnake, Blue racer, whip snake, Garter snake, Chicken snake, and water snake are the most common non-poisonous snakes of George County .

IV. FOWLS

1. Game birds- wood duck- mallard, puritail, and teal ducks).

We have the following varieties- Teal, which is a small duck and said to be the most beautiful; The Summer duck- which has light brown stripes on back and wings and white underneath. They stay in the river swamps the year round,; and the Green head, they are of a dark brown color and the draks have a green head they migrate in the Summer.

2. Canadian goose, blue goose, snow goose, brant goose. We have none of these here, but they pass through here in the Spring and Fall.

GAME BIRDS. THE WILD TURKEY

Female much smaller and duller color than the male. These fine, large birds frequent woodlands and borders of streams, where they seach through the underbrush for food in the daytime and sleep in the tallest trees at night. They are one of the shyest birds, and they have reasons for being, for they have been hunted until there are none left in New England and Northern Middle States, but we have still a goodly number in George County. Wild turkeys strut and gobble precisely like domestic ones. There plumage is more of a coppery bronze color and the their upper tail coverts are rusty, without white edges.

MORNING DOVE

Upperparts olive-brown; below, buffy gray; a small black mark on the ears above the iridecent neck patch.

These birds never flock as passenger pigeons did, traveling in companies of six to a dozen, and they have no common nesting or roosting places, but nest anywhere in the woods, orchards or vines. As they are not often hunted, they are not shy, and in some localities are very tame especially when they are breeding. Their food consists of seeds, berries and insects, most of which they get from the ground. They nest either in trees, bushes or on the ground, most often the former. Their nests are very frail platforms, composed of only a few twigs and rootlets: When on the ground, usually no nest is made. Their two eggs are pure white, as those of all doves. They are loving birds, always cooing to each other, and are very attentive to their young until they are full grown.

BOB-WHITE? QUAIL;

Male with white throat, bordered with black; female with a yellowish -brown throat, and line above eye. one of the most popular birds. It is exterminiated in New England, and birds imported from the West are unable to regain the lost foothold. Found in stubble and brush, where they

hide until almost stepped upon. They feed upon insects and grain.

Yellowhammer.

The Yellowhammer is 13 inches long,brown above with stripes and spots of black on back,wings and tail.Under parts yellow with round black spots on body.Found on the ground or on trunks and branches of trees like other woodpeckers.Large spots of white on back which shows only when flying from the observer.Nests in holes made in trunks or branches of trees,these birds remain with us all the year.Their cheerful call of " Wake up,wake up",may be heard almost any day when in the vicinity of large timber.

They live on the grubs and insects found under the bark of decaying trees,which they are expert in locating and dislodging by means of their chisel,bill and long tongue.Their favorite food is ants.

Blue Jay.

The Blue Jay is the largest bird in the United States whose principal color is blue.Always known by loud calls.Crest of feathers or top-knot also a distinctive feature.Found in autumn and winter in small flocks;during the summer in pairs.Males and female alike in color.

Red-Wing or Swamp Blackbird

The male of these birds are black with red and orange spots on wings.Female brown striped above and spotted brown and yellow on under parts;no red on wings.Winters in southern states in flocks.In summer found in pairs about a pond or marsh.

The Towhee,Joree or Ground Robin

Length of these birds are eight inches long,male:head,neck,back, and tail black;tail and wings trimmed with white;breast white,sides chestnut.Female,brown where male is black.Winter resident in South.

Crow.

The Crow are very omnivorous and remarkable for their intelligence.The common crow is remarkable for its gregarious and predatory habits.The nest is built of sticks and is usually located in a low tree preferably an evergreen,about 20 feet from the ground. Since the forests have been decreasing in area,crows have become bolder,and now nest in orchards,and solitary trees in the open fields.

They feed chiefly on worms and the larvae of insects,they also eat grain and seeds,whence they have sometimes been regarded as injurious to the farmer,but they amply repay him for what they take by destroying the vermin in his fields.

Swallow.

A bird of many species among which are the barn swallow,and the Martin.Swallows have a great power of flight.

Cow Bird.

A bird frequenting the grounds around grazing cattle,cow birds lay their eggs and leave the care of their young to other birds.

Downy Woodpecker.

The Downy Woodpecker is about 6 inches long,upper parts spotted black and white;under parts grayish white.Male with bright red on back of head,female without red.Found on trunks and branches of trees tapping and pecking at the bark.Smallest of all the woodpeckers.A great protector of trees.They peck through the bark and feed on the wood borers,or wood beetles that destroy the tree.They build their nest in a hollow pecked out by the two parent birds in some dead trunk or branch of a tree,the eggs are four or five in number and are white,when the young are hatched they may often be heard calling to their parents ,to bring them something to eat.

3.Birds.

Song Birds as: Mocking Bird, A genus of the family,Troglodytidae; or Wrens,exclusively American in its distribution,but ranging widely over the southern,and rarely over the northern states.These birds are remarkable for their power of songs.The best known species is Mimus Polyglottos,which has marvelous power of voice,and is able to imitate almost any species of animals,as well as noises produced artificially.Its own song is loud,full,and exceedingly varied.

In plumage it is decidedly somber,being a general ashy-gray blue, paler beneath;but though the mocking bird cannot vie with other American birds in builliancy of plumage,its sweet and varied notes and its faculty of imitation render it a prime favorite.

Meadow Lark:

A bird related to the black birds,and orioles.It is about the size of a robin,the upper parts being black,brown or buff;the under parts yellow;the neck with a scarf of jet black,the sides with black spots arranged in rows,and the outer tail feathers white.They frequent meadows,preferring short thick grass,living much upon the ground.

The nest is built in a tuft of grass,and usually contains from four to six whitish eggs,spotted with brown.The meadow lark lives mostly upon insects,and is one of the most valuable birds upon the farm.

Blue Bird:

We have the blue bird which is also called blue robin,and stays with us the year round,and also the following,song birds,all of which are beautiful in color,the Red Bird,Brown Thrush,Wrens,Sparrows and Cardinals.

The Cat Bird.

The Cat Bird,is a well known song bird,related to the wrens and mocking birds.It is nine inches long,general color gray,much darker than the mockingbird.Crown of head is black.Dark chestnut on sides below wings and on under part of tail.They are found about thick foliage in woods,pastures,and among trees and shrubbery around our homes.In the central and northern parts of our country Catbirds are found only in spring,summer and early autumn.In states along the Gulf Coast they may be seen all the year round.

Chickadee

The Chickadee,is about the size of an English Sparrow,his color is ashy gray,darkest above.On his sides under his wings are red-brown feathers,which show but little when he is hopping about among the branches.His winter note is a brisk "Dee,dee,dee,"repeated rapidly as he restlessly flits from twig to twig;but in the early spring,long before the leaves are putting forth on the trees,he has learned anew his spring song,a loud,ringing,half whistle,half voice strain of two syllables,"Pe-to,pe-to,pe-to,"repeated over and over,often for hours at a time.

Whip-Poor-Will:

The Whip-Poor-Will,is a night-flying bird more often heard than seen.Nests on the ground among dead leaves,As soon as the sun has set it comes out of the thicket which has securely sheltered it,and its day begins.Swiftly and noiselessly it darts after night-flying moths and beetles.catching them in its large mouth.When resting on the limb of a tree,the top rail of a fence or on a housetop,it utters its clear,mournful cry,"Whip-poor-will,Whip-poor-will,"

It is ,however,a most harmless and innocent bird.

4. BIRDS OF PREY AS:

SPARROW HAWK.- This is the smallest and one of the handsomest of our hawks . Cannot be mistaken for any other species. because of its bright colors and odd marking. The female is barred on the back, wings and tail, while the male has but a few short bars on the back. The general tone of both,above, is a bright rusty-brown. This is the most abundant hawk that we have, and it is also best known, chiefly because it is found commonly in the vicinity of the farmhouses and commonly on the outskirts of the cities. Their flight is peculiar, a few rapid wing beats, then a short sail, alternately. They are very noisy in mating season and when the young birds first fly, their notes being a rapidly repeated,"Killy-Killy-killy". Their food is of grasshoppers, mice and rarely small birds.

RED-Shouldered HAWK.- Adults with the shoulders bright reddish-brown; primaries and secondaries barred with black and white; below buffy thick-ly barred with rusty-brown. Young with the shoulders duller; underparts white, streaked all over the blackish-brown. This is one of the most a-bundant of the birds of prey in Eastern United States, and it is also one of the most useful, destroying quantities of moles and field mice, as well as grasshoppers. Usually one or more pairs will be found in a piece of woods.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. This little hawk, so near like the cooper, is one of the mast active of the family, and from this fact it gets its name Accipiter, meaning swift. It is often seen in the woods, orchards, buildings, in large cities, in which latter places, it does good service in catching English Sparrows. If they would confine their food to these birds , no one would object, but unfortunately they will take any little bird that comes within their reach, or that they are able to catch. They are

one of the very few hawks that do live largely upon birds, and even they do distroy a great many mice.

OWLS.

The owl is easily recognized. The head is extremly large,the eyes huge. And directed foward; The bill short; The apertures of the ears very large ; the legs feathered the toes four in number, the outer ones capable of being directed backward the plumage is full and remarkably soft; The feathers of the face being so arranged as to form two discs around the eyes.

they feed on small mamals, birds, fishes, and insects. They place their nests on the ground among rocks, in hollow trees. While some resort to the old nests of the other birds, We have the following var-ieties in George County. Barn owl, Horn owl, Screech owl.

SHRIKES:NONE

5. AQUATIC BIRDS AS.

Heron, pelicans, bitterns. We have none.

SANDHILL CRANE- Plumage entirely grayish or white with a few brownish feathers; bare skin on top of head, red. These cranes are locally dis-tributed in the Gulf States, and in the interior north to Manitoba. Their food consists largely of grasshoppers , lizards and worms. Un-like herons, their young are born covered with down and can run about as soon as they appear. When flying, cranes carry their neck full out stretched.

V. Mammals

I Opossum,Moles,Shrews, and Bats.

These Mammals with the exception of the bat,belongs to the Marsupiatia class,and are commonly known as Pouched Mammals.They are fur covered animals small in size,and possessed with injurious characteristics.

The bat is an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers,legs and tail The bat is valued for its prey on insects.

2 We have no Bear,Wolf,Lynx,Panthers or Coyote,in this county.

The Dog,Fox,Raccoon,Weasle,Mink,Skunk and Cats are found here. They belong to the Carnivora class,but are commonly known as flesh eating mammals.

The skunk is the commonest of the wild flesh eating animals, Close relatives are the minks and weasles.All of these animals especially the skunk,are capable of discharging a strong and almost suffocating odor when annoyed or angry.Their food consists of grasshoppers,crickets,frogs,snakes,rabbits,eggs,the young birds,and field mice.They are injurious,are killed by hunters whenever possible.

Different species of dogs are found here,but those of most importance are the bird dogs and hounds.

Fox and Raccoon are found here,they possess a redish color and a long bushy tail.They are noted for their cunning disposition.

3 Rodents as:Mice,Rats,Muskrats,Gophers,Rabbits and Squirrels.

The Rodents are found here,they are gnawing mammals which have the incisor teeth chisel-shaped and much enlarged.These gnawing

teeth of the rodents do not wear out because they keep growing,and

they also keep sharp because the front edge is harder than the back.

The rats and mice are active agents in the spread of the dreaded disease known as bubonic plague.

Rabbits,are the most widely hunted of all wild animals,man birds and beasts hunt them.Rabbits are serious pests in orchards and tree plantations.They also do considerable damage to garden truck a and other farm products.

Squirrels,are found in large numbers and are noted for their food value.

Gopher is a burrowing animal,has large cheek-pouches extending from the mouth to the shoulder,incisors protruding beyond the lips and brood mole like forefeet.They are injurious to crops.

Porcupine,we have none.

4 Hoofed Animals:Pigs,Deer,Cattle,Sheep.Goats,Horses,and Mules.

The hoofed animal which belongs to the ungulates class are found here.They are divided into two subdivision:

I Odd-toed,as the horse.

2 Even-toed.

a Those that do not chew the cud.Pig

b Those that do chew the cud,as cow,sheep and deer.

The pigs has been developed from the wild boar of the old world,they are valuable for food.We have 9553 hogs and pigs in George County,We have several breeds such as Polan China,Hampshire and Duroc.

Deer,We have quite a number of deer in this county,mostly in the river swamp,they are distinguished by solid ramified horns ,which they shed every year,and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw and

none in the upper ,they are hunted by man for sport and food.

George County Assignment # I2

Cattle

Cattle are descended from the wild ox of Europe and Asia, and practically all our popular breeds have been developed in the Old World,mainly in the British Isles.There are two chief types of cattle:the beef type used for food,and the dairy type most valuable for the milk,butter,and cheese that they produce. The beef type with long horns are found here,There are about 7980 cattle in our county.

Sheep and Goats

Sheep and Goats are found here because of so much pasture land ,Sheep furnish wool and meat,the wool is sold each year for a good price.

Goats are not as valuable as sheep although they are used for food.There are about 4I2I sheep and lambs,and about I500 goats in this county.

Horses and Mules

Horses and Mules are the most useful of all animals to man, they are used in working capacities. We have about 336 horses and colts,and 966 mules in this county.

6 Man

So God created man in his own image,in the image of God created he him;male and female created he them. Genesis,I,27

A great change in climate since man first appeared has been one of the important forces in causing him to adopt some form of protective shelter.During his life time he requires food in order to live,and he uses this food in a manner similar to animals.His brain and nervous system are like those of many animals,the main difference is in the greater amount of brain material.

As man grew more numerous they had to go farther afield for their necessary food.The same force that compelled early man to migrate have continued to impel later man to move out into the unknown regions to try to make a living more easily.He possesses what no other animal has-the power to rise above the limitations of his invironment.Mans constructive ability has led him to invent various devices for his protection,such as stone,brick,wood or concreted houses something no animals are able to do.

In I93I there was excavated in the Indus Valley of Northern India a city that had been buried for several centuries.The people who occupied the houses 5000 years ago,lived in buildings several stories high.Jewelry,toilet articles,artistic seals,weapons, tools,pottery and small figures of man and beasts were found in great numbers,this discovery alone shows that man had learned at this early date how to construct buildings,live in organized cities and carry on various activities.

While man is found living in all parts of the world,from the

Artic to the Equator it is discovered that he is not equally energetic every where.The most comfortable temperture for white people is about 66 F.Though men live in regions that are considerable colder or hotter than this,their activities are restricted.The extra vitality of men who live in the temperate belt of the world permits a higher standard of living,and yet leaves additional energy for new experiments,has given to us the furnace heated house,lighted by electricity in which we sit and listen to distant concerts over the radio.

We are constantly changing as we live.During these changes our relationship to our environment is a problem that we are constantly solving.We should be able to do the tasks which come to us as well as possible,and if we are to do that,we must have healthy bodies and acquire good habits of living.

We live in a variety of social groups,and must learn to make adjustments.Our forefathers who settled this county gradually gained a mastery over the several phases of their environments. We too are striving to this end.

Out of a population of 7523 in George County we have approximately IIO professional men and women.Some of the prominent men of our County to-day are: J.H.Luce,A.G.Holder,T.M.Ferrill,A.G.Cowart, R.M.McKay,E.V.McKay,W.W.Thomas,M.L.Malone,T.W.Person,O.F.Moss, T.H.Byrd, Dr.R.F.Ratliff,Dr.J.A.Dorsett,Dr.A.K.McMillian,M.A.Eubanks Superintendent of Education,and L.G.Sellers Editor of George County Times.

Information for this assignment obtained from the following source:

M.A.Eubanks,Superintendent of Eduction of George County.

W.R.Cain,County Agent of George County.

Miss Vivian Jelks,County Demonstration Agent of George County.

Robert Black,Game Warden of George County.

W.R.Goff, O.E.Ward, and T.H.Byrd, all of Lucedale,

Bible.

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GEORGE COUNTY Assignment # 9

INDIANS

TOPIC EARLY INHABITANTS.

We have only a record of the Pascagoula and Biloxi Indians having ever lived in George County. The old settlers of this county give these accounts. The story has been handed down to them for generations .

Four hundred years ago,there were,inthis county no white people and no black people, nothing existed except dense forestry sands of the coast,with bear,panthers and deer roaming through all at will, and the red people.

The red people did not know any thing about natural facts nor how to use, as we use them today.They knew only, what they saw. The Indians came here in tribes because this being a good hunting section.A tribe may be thought of as a great family.Rivers and lakes here divided the boundary lines between the Indians tribes.

These Indians made trails through the Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers swamps.They lived in log huts or slept in the open. There were no chimneys or windows and their houses were dark and gloomy inside. In summer they were too hot and in the winter they were too cold. Old people say their huts were covered with pine bark, they shaped their cooking utensils out of clay or stone. They cooked over a fire built from oak limbs.

For dress the Indians that lived here used fringes of moss and bark,or strings of beads and shells girdled around the body.Sometimes they made mantles of the inner bark of trees interwoven with a species

of flax. They also wore mantles of skins and gorgeous ones of birds plumage. Chiefs on special occasions wore these mantles.

We have found several Indians mounds and arrowheads in George County. Old settlers state the story goes; That the Indians built these mounds for many different purposes,Some were used to burry their dead,other for places of refuge in time of flood. Sometimes they served as convenient places to build houses.From the top of a high mound an Indians sentinel could see approahing enemies while they were still far away.

We have several arrowheads that the old settlers collected and kept. Some of them are very beautiful and show that the Indians who made them had great skill.The arrowheads are of different sizes. Some were used to kill birds, while others were used against the larger animals of the forrest or in battle against other Indians.

The different tribes were constantly at war with each other. Their warfare was primitive and barbarous in the extreme and was pursued with out quarter. Their conflicts originated mainly in encounters on their hunting grounds. There were no clearly defined limits of the territory of a tribe. And the warriors were accustomed to proceed as far from their habitations during the hunt as the game and their inclinations led them. In the more extended excursions a party of hunters would come in contact with a similar party from another tribe with a result of several slain and a subsequent tribal war of vengence. The Indians living in this County were destroyed. Those that were left from battle decided they were too weak to stand and destroyed themselves. Today there is found in the Pascagoula and

Esc[illegible]

Escatawpa River swamps trails and blazed paths made by the Indians.

Choctaws Indians of George County as told by Mrs. Mary Parker a resident here. There was a tribe of Choctaw Indians lived in this County about seven miles from Lucedale at Jordans old mill site. This place is now known as Donovan. This tribe of Indians were very industrious. The men hunted and fished. The women gathered cane, dyed it in beautiful colors, made it into baskets of different sizes and shapes. They traded them for corn meal, turnip greens and sweet-potatoes. Their houses were built of poles, and covered with pine bark which was mixed with mud. They cooked out in the open in iron pots, and ate with forks and spoons made of wood.

LEGENDS

The children in the family of Mrs. Polly Crawleys were afraid of neighboring Indians. Their father were forever telling stories of the wars of the Indians,to the children, causing them to run at the sight of the tall, dark people.

"Oh, Mary" said Jenny, "I know we can find some berries in the beautiful woods but I am afraid of finding Indians also." "I wish the little ones would come so we could see what they looked like, I dont think I would be afraid of the little ones, would you?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Mary," I would be afraid of just any kind of Indians,whether small or large,stout,or thin, Oh look Jenny run honey, I see Indians coming."

Both children ran as fast as they could. That was the first time that the children of Mrs.Crawleys, had ever seen any Indians.

And they were very munch frightened. Their father, was not afraid however and made trades with them very often.

The Indian women became acquainted with Mrs. Crawley and visited her often. The Indian women explained to Mrs.Crawley how they cooked their porridge over an open fire on sticks outside almost every meal.

The women made beautiful baskets and traded them to Mrs.Crawley for corn and meal. However munch they visited and traded with the Crawley family the children Mary, and Jenny always hid until they left.

One marning the children found their mother crying .When asked what hurt, she answered that her loving friends, the Indians had gone.

"Oh Goody", replied Jenny, " I am so glad".

"No" answered mother, "they were such loving friends and so faithful in trading baskets.Their customs were unusual and heathen like but their hearts were kind and I shall miss them so very munch".

On Little Cedar Creek about six miles southeast of Lucedale, at what was then known as the Gibson place,was an Indian mound where many arrowheads were found.

An Indian mound was just upon the high hill on the west side of the swamp and as this land was cleared and brokened many arrowheads were found there.They were cut from a flint rock that was very hard the flakes were cut or brokened off on each side leaving

it thick in the center to a very fine point and sharp edges. These arrowheads were from one inch to four inches in length.The flakes brokened off on each side left the edges as beards on fish-hooks all pointing toward the base, so when it was forced into any thing it would not pull out easy. At the base they were smaller for about one half inch so as to fit into the end of a cane cut near a joint and was forced into the cane while it was green and as the cane dried it shrank, and the arrowhead was held securely. They were shaped so evenly on each side until it went perfectly straight when throwed from the bow.

The bows were made of white oak. About five feet long ,about three inches in width in the center and about one inch thick, and and trimmed gradually and graceful to almost a point on each end.

Strips of deer skin were used as strings for the bow.

A bow made of that material and well seasoned will throw an arrow with force enough to cut into most any kind of flesh for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet or more.

"LEGEND OF THE SINGING RIVER" Of Pascagoula.

Perque Quave landed on the bank of the Pascagoula River March 11th, 1634 at the head of eighty French and Canadians families. He found two tribes of Indians there of equal strength. Chief Altama ruled the Pascagoula tribe and Chief Kohiana ruled the Mohocti.

The Pascagoula and Biloxi tribes were friendly and had never engaged in war. The men were of medium size, expert fishermen, inclined to indolence. The women were beautiful of face and figure and wore only draperies of silvery green Spanish moss such as hung from the trees.

Anola,daughter of Chief Altama, was so beautiful the French Colonists called her La Glorieuse.

Between the two tribes, on the bank of the Pascagoula River, the white men reared their settlement. Perique Quave was its Commander. Francois Farenoice and Jules Gurlotte, his lieutenants. The Indians remained friendly,learned French and English from the colonists, learned many other lessons.

Life became one continuous Carnival on the banks of the Pascagoula waters teeming with fish, forest thick with game,wild flowers that made a carpet of glowing colors and floating fragrance as far as eye could reach,seemed like an earthly paradise to the white settlers.

A young Frenchman joined the colony because he had fallen in love with the daughter,of Perique Quave, the commander. Afternoons they would stroll the river banks evenings they would sit beneath the great live oak tree that the colonists promply christened Lovers Oak. There through the sunset theywould dream,their dreams, seated shoulder to shoulder,watching the western sky grow crimson and gold through the lacy draperies of Spanish moss.

One sunset a soft,voice singing drifted to their ears.They could see nobody. This was the song they heard.

"Dand of love song and dance.
Land of island,sweet romance,
Land of palms and singing streams,
Land of music and of dreams,
Summer spends the winter here,
Birds and flowers all the year
To this land of dreams come true,
The rivers calling you"

George County Assignment # 9

There had risen a dispute between the Pascagoula and Biloxi. The Biloxis planned to destroy the Pascagoulas,but they were warned of the coming of the mighty Biloxis. They were too sick and weak to fight.They would not remain to be slaves. So they marched into the river,singing. They were brave men who preferred to die freee than to live as slaves.

Today the Pascagoula River is called the Singing River.This music is generally heard about nightfall, when it strikes upon the ear like the breathing of an Aeolian Harp in the distance, scarcely however, has a feeling of delight been awakened by the distant strain when wonder is excited by the seeming approach of this fairy like music. A moment before and the ear could only catch a faint distant, dying cadence. Now it swells louder, becomes more and more distinct until it seems within a few feet of where you stand.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS MATERIAL

Mississippi History by Syder and Bennett

School History of Mississippi by E. L. Riley

History of Mississippi by Fant

Mr. Lee A. Eckhoft
Legend of the Singing River by Meigs O. Frost

John Nyman
Monroe Howell
W.W. Wilkerson

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Monroe Howell

W. W. Wilkerson

Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine and Mrs J.W.Passon Page I

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George County Assignment # 9

3

INDIANS

TOPIC. EARLY INHABITANTS

I. a. We have very little record of Indians having ever lived in George County,The Choctows and Chickasaws did live in the southern part of the state,but we believe only for a short time.We have no postive proof that any of them did live in this particular section.. Some of the smaller tribes such as the Pascagoulas and Biloxis.evidently did live as far north as George County,as we have found several Indian mounds near the Pascagoula river and one near the Lampton highway,about eight miles south of Lucedale.We also have found quite a number of arrow heads.

b. Even the oldest inhabitants have no recolection of Indians having ever lived here,therefore we know nothing concerning their customs and characteristics.

c. LEGENDS

The Pascagoula Indians lived in the Yazoo river valley,They were too weak to stand against the raiding parties of stronger tribes,but they were very brave and had rather destroy themselves than to be destroyed by any other tribe.The story goes that there was a war that lasted for many days,in this terrible war most all their people were killed.Late one afternoon the few that were left held a meeting,they were so few in number they saw it would be useless to try any longer,but rather than give up to the opposing tribe they would drown themselves,So they joined hands and marched into the river singing their death song.Even today the river in which they were drowned bears the name of the tribe,Pascagoula.

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

Old men that used to take rafts of logs down the river says that if you pass this place any time between sun down and dark you can hear them singing their death song.The Pascagoula river is often called the singing river.

2. We have no Indians now living in George County.

The information for this assignment was obtained by contacting the following people.

Mr Monroe Howell

Mr. W.W.Wilkerson

Mrs Feaston Parker

Mr Dan Howell

Other information came from the Mississippi History by Charles Sydnor and Claud Bennett.

Canvassors Mrs. F. F. Valentine and Mrs. J. W. Passon Page1.

accepted S.R.

George County Supplement to assignment #9 Indians.

Topic: Indians:

L Early Inhabitants

(d) There are numerous Indians mounds over this section,many have probabl been distroyed by the action of the plow.

These mounds are due to several customs among the Indians, one of which was the notion of having a mound as the center of village life, one the making of mounds as places of worship, and another the forming of mounds over the gathered bones of the dead. It was a custom of the Choctows and some other tribes to gather together the bones of all the dead of the tribe and at intervals erect over them large mounds. Some mounds have been found upon examinations to contain alternating layers of bones mixed with pieces of pottery and other Indian articals, and of charcoal, and ashes.

One mound is located about six miles South East of Lucedale. and o one on the high hill on the West side of Pascagoula river, and another on the Lampton highway eight miles of Lucedale, and also one six miles South West of Lucedale. Arrowheads and small pieces of pottery have been found in these mounds.

(e) No record of any prominet Indian men and women of this County ever lived here.

2

2. NOT LIVING IN YOUR COUNTY.

(a) None living here now.

(b) Education None.

(C) Nothing has been found in this County left by the Indians except mounds, arrowheads, and a few pieces of pottery.

Supervisor
Mrs. S.E. McEachern.

Canvessors; Mrs J.F. Valenting and Mrs. J.W.Passon Page #1

Historical Research Project Assignment #13 July 28,1936

Subject : ~~Interviews:~~ Indians Ass. 9

~~Indian Story; as told by~~ Mrs. James R. Goff. told the following story:

"About one mile East of Lucedale, where the Tom Taylors live, is the place where I was born.

"My grandfather, Wm. Ira Taylor, and his brother-in-law, William Wainright, bought the place jointly from a Mr. Dockens for whom the Creek by the depot was named, and until now the old Settlers call it Dockens Creek.

"The George Countains who have not visited the Taylor Springs have missed a treat. This Spring was used by the Indians before the white Settlers came, and has never been dry. There is a steep bluff just above the Spring, where the Mountain Laurel Honey Suckle and Ti-Ti bloom in the Spring time and always you may drink clear, cool, sparkling water ~~from this Spring~~. there.

"When my Mother was a growing girl there still lived on the Taylor ~~Hill~~ hill and Indian family, a man, his wife and son, ~~whose name was Tom~~ My uncle Richmond Taylor ~~was quite~~ a lad ~~and he~~ learned to converse with the boy, Tom, in his language. ~~My Mother only~~ remembered ~~that when the boy was angry and wished to fight he would run up to you and cry out "Show you Bully, Show your Bully!~~

"One day, when my grandmother was making biscuit ~~and~~ the Indian woman came in, ~~and~~ She gave ~~her~~ the woman a pan of biscuit and told her to take them to her tent and bake them. She ~~took the biscuit and~~ ran out with them, not saying a word, for she could not speak English. ~~My grandmother thought this a strange way to act but~~ Soon the woman returned with an arm-load of oak wood and threw it in the wood box; her way of saying "Thank you."

Mrs. S. E. McEachern Supervisor

"My mother and her sisters saw the boy Tom shoot a bird with his bow and arrow and they told him he should be ashamed to kill the poor birds." For answer, he sat down upon a stump, tore the bird to pieces and ate it raw.

Many arrow heads have been found in fields and gardens and I am sure at some time many Indians roved the then "Pineywoods" where Lucedale now stands.

"My grandmother's name was Pocahontas. I never learned why, perhaps in admiration of the brave Indian maid who saved the life of Capt. John Smith.

She was known as Aunt "Poccy" and was a very useful woman for she was the only Dr. the people for miles could get, in touch with and she traveled miles on horseback to treat her sick friends, often going alone at night with a negro slave. Surely she had the same high courage as the Indians Princess whose name she bore.

"I have been told that Mr. G.S. Dickens' grandfather was an Indian Chief and I think there is an enlarged picture of him dressed as an Indian Chief that I saw when I was a small girl. I do not think he was an Indian, at least not a full-blooded Indian, but the Indians admired him so much they made him a "Big Chief."

These things were handed down to me by our family and I am sure they are True Stories.

Mrs.
Mrs. James R. Goff now resides in Gulfport, Mississippi

Canvassor: Mrs. J. W. Passon a

George County. Subject "OLD HOMES" ASSIGNMENT#15

DAVID GIBSON HOMES.

The Gibson home was first owned by Robert and Mary Gibson. who came to this section, the part that is now known as George County from North Caralina in about the year 1820; They staked out 160 acres of virgih pine land one mile West of Lucedale on what is now known as the road to the Fig Form, where they built an old fashioned log home..

To this couple was born nine children.

Several years later the Gibsons' applied for a home-stead right to this land; but before this land was given a clear deed Robert Gibson died. Later Mary his wife cleared the title of this home in her name She lived on this home and reared her children to man and woman hood.

David Gibson the youngest child was born June 15th. 1845 at the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the war between the States in 1864 and served until the surrender in Co. H. 48 Miss Inf C.S. A. Soon after coming home from the war he married miss. Virginia Davis and built a new home on the old home site.

This home was built of hewn logs which consisted of four large rooms with a large hall running the length of the rooms. Each room had a door opening into the hall. Each room on the front had a door that opened to a large front porch. At the rear of this four room house was a large room built of hewn logs which was connected to the main part of the house by a board structured walk . This large room was used as a kitchen the The chimneys to this home were made of clay with fire places about five feet wide and three feet high.

David Gibson lived in this home eighty four years and reared a family of six children to man and woman hood. David Gibson died September 28th. 1929. Virginia died September 1934. At her death the oldest son W.A. Gibson came in possession of this home .

Mrs. B. E. McEachern

W. A. Gibson, a son of David Gibson, was interviewed for this article.

McINNIS OLD HOME.

John McInnis Sr., came from Scotland when a boy, about the year 1795 and settled near Leakesville, Mississippi. He married a Mrs. Skinner. To this union was born one son, John Jr., about 1810. They continued making this place there home and when John Jr., became a man he married a Miss McRae. To this union was born six children, four boys, Luke, Dan, John III and Murdic, two daughters, Kate and Louisa.

Dan was born about 1833. When a young man he came down on the Pascagoula river about one and one half miles south of Merrill, Mississippi and staked out some land about 5000 acres, all spanish grents, and settled here. He and his father owned so many slaves they needed more territory in order to farm and make a living. They owned a large number of cattle. Wild game such as deer, turkeys etc were plentiful.

Dan built his home on a hill near the Pascagoula river road about the year 1853. He had lumber hauled from Mobile, Alabama by mules and wagons. The carpenters who came from Mobile worked on this home a year. There was eight large rooms to this home.

There was a porch that extended the width of the building. The columns to this porch were large and eighteen feet high that was erected on six inch pedestals with cornice at the top.

Leaving the porch you enter a large hall that extended the length of the main building that was wainscoted with cedar. To the left of the hall were three bedrooms, to the right was what was known as a parlor sixteen feet by eighteen feet that had sliding doors that made an opening to the back parlor sixteen feet by sixteen feet. These two rooms were finished in beautiful designed moldings of plaster of paris. There was a stack chimney to this room that made fireplaces to the parlor and hall. At the rear of these parlors was a bedroom that had an opening to a back porch. About twenty feet from the main building was a dining room and kitchen which

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

was connected to the other rooms by a board structured walk. The floor to this kitchen was of dirt. Between these two rooms was an old fashion stack chimney that made large firaplaces in each room.

There was an old fashion rock chimney to the bedroom to the extreme right.

The windows to this home were about three feet by eight feet made of three large panes of glass.

The doors were made of three pannels of heavy oak.

The ceiling was sixteen feet high to the entire building.

Water was furnished to this old home by a dug well, about 45 feet deep that was curbed with hewn cypress.

Light was furnished by hanging lamps that burned kerosene.

A short distance below the house was an old spring that had a milk house which is known now as a dairy, erected over it.

At the completion of this home, Murdock age eighteen, who was a surveyor (1) came to live with Dan.

Soon after Dan married Miss Edwina Sage, of Mobile, Alabama. (Some of these Sages now reside in New York). Only one child Edwina born to this union. She married a Dr. Chambling, who was physician on Ship Island during the war between the states.

Murdock brought more slaves. He and Dan now owned about eighty three. The slaves cut the timber with axes, the logs were hauled to the river by a "Carry Log" and oxen, then they were rafted and floated down the Pascagoula river to Moss Point, Mississippi where they were sold.

As this land was cleared of timber it was used for farming and every thing was cultivated and raised at home except coffee, flour ect.

Dan had a dipping vat for tanning leather to be used for shoes. He paid twenty five hundred dollars for a slave in Mobile, who was a good

(1) In later years he carried mail from Leakesville, Mississippi to Moss Point, Mississippi a distance of about 75 miles on horse back.

shoe maker and he made shoes for the family and slaves. This tanning vat is in a valley below the home site. They also had a blacksmith shop near the dipping vat.

They owned and operated a turpentine still and a hand grist mill.

They had their own physician, a Doctor Hood. The slaves were dying with malaria, Doctor Hood decided that it must have been the mosquitos that caused malaria so he had the slaves moved away from the farm which was on the river to a high hill. just before sun set and would let them go back to the farm the next morning after sun rise, as the mosquitos were worse at night. He also gave them twenty grains of quinine each day, ten grains each morning and night.

Mrs. A. K. Givens, a niece of Dan McInnis was interviewed for this article.

JOHN ALLMAN PLACE.

John Allman was born in 1810. He and his wife were native of Germany. When they were quite young several families came from Germany to America and settled in Louisana where Bogolusa now is.

John Allman and wife were married while living at Bogolusa. They moved to New Orleans shortly after their marriage and Mr. Allman went into the market business. After some three or four years in New Orleans they moved to Mobile. In Mobile John operated a market.

To this couple five children were born and when these children were small they moved to George County, the part that today is known as Cross Roads community. A home was built.

John upon coming to George County still stayed in the market business. He killed turkeys, deer, squirrels, rabbits, and other kinds of game and trucked it to the Mobile markets.

The John Allman children were reared to man and woman hood and all married and built homes for themselves except Andrew Allman Sr., he remained in his fathers home to care for them. He reared a family of seven children, five boys and two girls,

Andrew Allman Sr. fought in the war between the States, General Braggs being his general. Andrew lost an eye in the battle at Murfreesbora Tennessee, thirty miles from Nashville. So great was the slaughter that the soldiers called the bloody ground,"Hell's Half-Acre". During the night the whole Federal Army was drawn back to a stronger position. On January 2, 1863, there was again heavy fighting without definite results. Then a tremendous rain made Bragg fear that a rise in Stone River might cut him off from his supplies. Rosecrans was receiving large reinforcements, so

Mrs. L. E. McEachern

the confederate commander crossed the river on the night of the third of November, and took a position about fifteen miles from Murfreesboro. Both the North and the South claimed the victory. The losses in the fight were terrible. The Federal Army lost 13,249 men, and the confederates 10,266 men, including some of their best officers. Andrew also, fought in the battle of Chickamauga.

The Allman home is owned today by a son of Andrew Allman Sr. It is about one hundred years old.

The house is surrounded by a plain sand yard with a few bushes scattered about, but there are no flowers, The yard is enclosed by a picket fence. In front of the yard is a long lane and in this lane is some very old oak trees. At the back of the house is a cedar grove.

Long steps enter the house upon a front porch which extends the entire length of the house. A door opens from the front porch in a hall. There are two large rooms on each side of this hall and two shed-rooms. The hall extends across the entire length of the four rooms. A Kitchen is built just back of the hall and has a walkway built from the house to the kitchen.

The house has huge fireplaces, built of brick. They are about five feet long and three feet high.

In the beginning the entire house was built of logs, but Andrew Allman Sr. repaired and rebuilt it. The same walls were left, but were ceiled inside and weatherboarded outside, The doors are very small and handmade. The windows are small and has very small panes.

Andrew Allman Jr., was interviewed for this article.

JOHN MALLETTES' OLD HOME.

John Mallette was born in Normandy, France in 1792 and made that his home until he reached the age of eighteen years. Leaving France he came to New York and there worked in a factory for a few months. Due to the extreme cold he decided to go to New Orleans, La. He worked his way on a boat to New Orleans and upon# reaching New Orleans he secured a job in the fish industry and worked until he came to Jackson County, the part that is now George County, in the year of 1810.

He married Elizabeth Tillman. She was born and reared in Jackson County.

On coming to George County he found this country covered with pine. With very small means he went about building a home for himself and wife.

This country was very thinly settled and only three families lived near enough to be neighbors to the John Mallette family.

John Mallette invited his neighbors to help him build his home. They were delighted and came and camped out while they cleared away the trees for the home site and cut the logs for the house. The logs were hewn inside and out making a smooth wall. Only one large room was built. When it was completed John Mallette and his wife began to work and look upon it as a home.

In this one room log house a number of children were born to this couple, who lived to man and woman hood and married.

Jim, one of the boys lived with his parents. After he married he added two rooms and a hallway to the old home, these rooms were also built of hewn timber.

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

Jim married a Miss. Louisa Davis in about 1865 and to them were born seven children, two boys and five girls. As his family increased he added three more rooms, two of these were used as kitchen and dining room and they were built at the rear of the hall.

This old home is still standing.

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Mallette the children sold the old home and it is now owned and occupied by W. D. Horne.

John Mallette, the first owner of this home lived to be 93 years of age.

Mrs. Ella Mallette Bullock, a daughter of Jim Mallette was interviewed for this article.

George County. Subject: Old Homes. Assignment #15.

THE JOHN CARTER HOME.

John Carter was born November 20, 1814 in Jackson county in the North Western part just below the George County line. When a young man, about 1836 he married a Miss Mary Carter and built a home about one half mile north of his fathers place and this home is in George County.

To this couple were born several children, who grew to man and woman hood. One son Wiley remained with his parents. He married a Miss Eveline Goff and to them were born seven children and three of these still remain in this old home.

This old home is located about one half mile off the Pascagoula river road, sixteen miles south west of Lucedale.

As you leave the river road to go to the old home there is a driveway of ancient oaks. These oaks surround this home.

There is an old picket fence that encloses the yard which has a few flowers and rose bushes in it.

This is an old hewn log house with six rooms, front and back porch. There are five bedrooms and kitchen and dining room combined.

You enter this home by a large front porch which forms an L. To the right of the porch is a small room that has two doors and one window. On the L part of the porch is a small room that has only one door and one window.

When you enter the porch there is a large room that you face that is about sixteen feet by twenty feet. This large room has two doors and two real small windows. There is an old fashioned fireplace, six feet wide, four feet three inches high to this room.

The doors are made of real wide lumber about one foot wide and only three pieces of this lumber to each door.

The windows are very very small and are of the old wooden

Mrs. L. E. McEachern

shutter type. From this large room you enter a small opening. On each side of this opening will be found a room which has a door and window to each room that are of the same type of doors and windows as the other rooms.

Adjoining this opening is a back porch and an extremely large kitchen that is used for the kitchen and dining room combined. This room has three small windows and three doors, one of these doors open into a small room that is known as a pantry where all canned products are stored.

In this kitchen is an old fashioned chimney made of white clay.

The lumber for this home is hand sawnd and the ceiling joist are hand beaded. All the material is hand planed.

Among the furnishings of this old home are hand made poster beds, secretaries, wardrobes, benches and a large chest that was dovetailed at each corner which was used during the war between the States to store their valuables, money and household goods. This chest was buried in the Bay about a quarter of a mile from the house to keep the Yankees from destroying it and it's contents. Among the valuables in this chest the Carters now have, is an old family bible of John Carter, a hand made laid work quilt also a hand woven and hand turfed bed spread that are about ninety years old.

The water supply for this home is from an old spring that has been in use for four generations.

Misses Jerusha and Lenda Carter was interviewed for this article.

C. F. WARD HOME.

The Ward home, known as Bachelors Hall[1] is located thirteen and one fourth miles South east of Lucedale on the Escatawpa river road.

Carnelius Ferdinand and Jerusha Jane Elly Ward built this home in 1875. They were both born and reared in George County, but the Wards were originally from the Carolians and are English descendants. The Ellys are from Jackson County and are French descendants.

The lumber for the construction of this house was sawed by an old water mill operated in this vicinity. It was all hand planed and was hauled to the site by an ox team.

This home is surrounded by large oak trees with a large white sand yard which is enclosed by a picket fence.

This is a large two story building with four bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, front and back porch and sleeping porch. Three bedrooms are downstairs with only one bedroom up stairs.

As you enter the home by the front porch, a sleeping porch is found to the left. Adjoining this porch is a large bedroom with two doors and three windows, one door making an entrance to the hall. The doors are handmade and the windows are made by very small panes. The walls are ceiled with the exposed ceiling joist. The other three bedrooms are like the above mentioned bedroom with the exception of the whole rooms being ceiled. The chimneys to this home were extremely large which was made of white rock.

The dining room and kitchen were large with a small room known as a pantry joining the kitchen which is used for storing canned products.

On the large back porch will be found a pump.

There is a large hall which runs the full length of the house

1. The reason this is called the Bachelors Hall is that four unmarried brothers live here.

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and in this hall is the stairway which leads to the bedroom upstairs.

Three of the Ward brothers were interviewed for this article.

George County. Subject: Old Homes. Assignment #15.

THE EUBANKS HOME.

Charles Posey Eubanks was born November 19, 1868 in Greene County. His father John Francis Eubanks was a native of the same place and served as a private in company E, 36th Alabama Regiment during the war for Southern Independence. The paternal grandparents of Posey Eubanks, were Charles Eubanks, who was a native of the Chester District, S. C. Charles Eubanks wife was Elizabeth Havard Eubanks, the daughter of John Havard and Celia Hulsey Havard, who came to Mississippi from Georgia and settled first in Jackson County. The paternal great grandfather was William Eubanks, the father of Charles. He came to this country from England and settled in South Carolina. In 1800 he was married to Allie Burns. Mr. Eubanks, mother, wife of John Francis Eubanks before her marriage was Sarah Francis Crenshaw. She was the daughter of George Washington Crenshaw and Charity Daughtery Crenshaw of Choctaw County Alabama. The Crenshaws were before coming to Mississippi of Baldwin Springs Alabama. One of the maternal ancestors of Mr. Eubanks, was a native of France, named Dupre who first settled in Virginia. The Crenshaws came from Wales in early colonial days and settled in South Carolina. In Wales the name was spelled Crangers.

On January 5, 1893, at Lucedale, Mississippi he was married to Julia M. Mallette, the daughter of Clemmer Mallette and Adeline Miller Mallette. Her grandfather, John Mallette came from France, settled in Jackson County, and Married Elizabeth Tillman. John E. Miller, her maternal grandfather, came to Mississippi from South Carolina, settled in Green county and was married to Sarah Lyles, daughter of Meher Lyles. Posey Eubanks and wife had a family of eleven children.

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Charles Eubanks the great grandfather of the Posey Eubanks children built the house that they were all born and reared in. Today this house is standing and is still in use.

This old home is a double penned hewn log house witha hall, which has openings to a porch.

Your attention will be turned to the large oak trees which are from fifty to over one hundred years old.

You enter this home by a front porch that leads to a large hall, or to two large bedrooms. Each bedroom has a door that opens to the porch or hall. The windows on the front of these rooms wre small panes. The ones to the rear are of the old shutter type that are made of lumber about five inches in width. The doors are small and hand-made.

The chimneys to these two rooms are of rock and whitewashed in lime and sand.

Between these two large rooms was a gallery which you entered the kitchen to the left and dining room to the right, this was later demolished and new additions have been made to this old home.

Water for this home was first furnished from an old spring, until later when a dug well was made, but when the home was remodeled the old dug well was destroyed and a bored well now furnishes the waterto this home.

Mrs. J. W. Mills, a daughter of Charles Posey Eubanks was interviewed for this article.

THE OLD HELVESTON PLACE.

This place was built in 1808 by Peter Helveston, who was an Englishman and among the first white settlers in this part of the State. He died in the 54th year of his life. He left one child, Godfry Helveston. Godfry was born February 6, 1816. When he was twenty years of age he married Miss Sarah Reeves and built a home of his own but was heir to this old home.

He reared nine children, five boys, Peter, James, Richard, John and William, (Richard and Peter died in the war between the States); four girls, Mary, Jane, Lucy and Sabra.

Godfry deeded his fathers place to his oldest daughter, Mary, the wife of John Gibson, and it is yet in possession of her heirs and occupied by her eldest son, Charles Gibson.

This old home is located on the Pascagoula river road in the Basin community, about twelve miles South of Lucedale.

We have no record of where Mr. Helveston got his material, but we are sure that some of it if not all of it came out of the Pascagoula river swamp as it was built of the very best grade of cypress and pine lumber sawed by hand and all except the rear of the home stands today just as it was built one hundred and twenty/eight years ago.

This home has a wide porch across the front of the building, four rooms with high ceiling, two rooms on each side of a wide hall. The rooms have medium sized windows made up of small glass panes. The doors are made of boards and beaded by hand. The roof is covered with cypress shingles hand made. The roof has been recovered a number of times, but always with cypress shingles. There are two wide white clay fire places one at each end of the two front rooms.

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The kitchen was built about thirty or forty feet from the main building and was connected by a wood structured walk. This kitchen also had a wide clay fireplace in which they used to do their cooking a hundred years ago.

About thirty years ago this kitchen was demolished and a new addition was made to the back part of the building .

The yard around the home is covered with white sand and surrounded with water oaks which varies in age up to one hundred and twenty eight years and over.

Walter Gibson (one of the owners of this home) was interviewed for this article.

George County. Subject: Old Homes. Assignment #15.

THE TAYLOR HOME.(1)

William Ira Taylor and two brothers came from Virginia where they were young men about the year of 1806. They settled for a few months in Choctaw county Alabama.(2) The same year they moved over into what was then called the Mississippi Territory and settled where the old home now stands, about one mile east of Lucedale.

Mr. Taylor married a Miss Pocahontas Wainright and to them were born five children, none of whom are living.

Mrs. Tom Taylor, a daughter of Richmond Taylor and grandaughter of William Ira Taylor with her husband reside in this old home which is a three room log house with a small porch at the entrance. Wooden shutters have been replaced with small glass windows, but that is the only change that has been made. This home is built on a hill. At the front of this hill is an old spring which was used by the Taylor family for their water supply over a hundred years ago and is still being used as it is noted for its cool clear water.

There is a steep bluff just above the spring where the mountain laurel honey suckles and ti-ti bloom in the spring time.

(1). Known as the Taylor Hill, as three generations of Taylors have their homes a hundred yards or so apart and live here.

(2). The Indians were the direct cause of the Taylor brothers leaving Alabama. The story goes that the Taylors had cut down a bee tree (Wild bees made honey in hollow trees) and were getting out the honey. Several Indians came and told them if they stayed there they would kill them as soon as the leaves on the trees were full grown.

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

William Ira Taylor, pldest son, Richard married and built a home about one hundred yards from the Taylor home. This house is still in very good condition and owned by his great grandson, Tom Taylor Jr. The house is built of hewn pine logs notched at the corners. There are four large rooms and a wide hall that extends the entire length of the four rooms. There are two chimneys built of rock with wide fire places of the old fashioned type. There is only one medium sized door to the front of this building, this door making an entrance to this wide hall. Each room has small door openings into this hall. Each room has two small windows. A wide porch extends the entire width of the building on the front.

The water supply for this home is also furnished from the Taylor spring.

The drive-way connecting these homes are shaded with ancient oaks.

Mr. Tom Taylor of Lucedale was interviewed for this information.

THE MACK FAIRLEY HOME.

Neil McNair, the great grandfather of Mack Fairley, settled this place. He was born in 1746 and died in 1830. Jane McNair, the wife of Neil McNair, was born in 1758 and died in 1842.

Judge John Fairley was born in 1778 and died in 1867. Isabel McNair a daughter of Neil and Jane McNair and wife of Judge John Fairley was born in 1790 and died in 1874.

John Fairley Junior, a son of Judge John and Isabel Fairley was born in 1823 and died in 1909. Nancy McIntosh Fairley the wife of John Fairley Junior was born in 1845 and died in 1925.

John Mack Fairley a son of John Fairley Junior and Nancy McIntosh Fairley, was born in 1873. Lillie Mayo Fairley, the wife of John Mack Fairley was born in 1886 and died in 1916. John Mack Fairley and Lillie Mayo were married in 1908, to this couple three children were born, one son, Eldridge, two daughters, Nancy and Lillie.

Judge John Fairley was Judge of the Southern District, which was composed of the Southern part of Mississippi and Louisiana. At that time he was a big slave owner of the South. He owned fifty plow boys besides the old aged women and children.

John Fairley Junior was a soldier in the War Between the States.

John Mack Fairley was a soldier in the Spanish American War.

Due to the age of this place and changes made in the Highways it is classed as isolated. It is about three miles off the highway on a three path road.

The dim road leads up to the yard fence. The entrance is through an old time picket gate. It is weighted in order to close without force. The

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

Yard is surrounded with large oak and china trees. A brick walk leads to the entrance on the front porch. This walk has beautiful old time Holly Hocks and Gladialus. At the outer edge of the yard are Japonicas, Palms, and Roses.

You enter this old home by a front porch which has a room to the right that was once used as a bedroom. From the porch you enter a hall that has openings to two bedrooms and the back porch. Each bedroom has doors that are hand made and windows are of the usual old type, small glass panes.

Large old fashioned chimneys about five feet long and three feet high, made of hand made brick that were dipped in tar. An interesting point about these fireplaces are that the same backs are in them that was put in them when they were made.

At the rear of the hall is a small opening that leads to two bedrooms, one on each side. These rooms are not as large as the other two rooms, they are what were usually called shedrooms.

Joining this small hallway is the back porch that is in the shape of an L that leads to the dining room and kitchen. These rooms are on the same order as the other rooms.

This old home is all ceiled and the roof is of hand made cypress shingles. These shingles have been torn from the dining room and kitchen and are being replaced by galvenized roofing.

In one of the large bedrooms are two old hand made poster beds that have been in use for generations and are still in use.

An old cemetery is about one hundred yards from the house on the south side. The Fairley and McNair families are represented in this cemetery for six generations.

One corner of this cemetery was used for the slave negroes. About four or five hundred graves has been made, but today they are covered with bushes and trees. None of the negro graves are noticeable.

The present owner, J. M. Fairley was interviewed for this information.

THE EVANS HOME.

James Evans was born in North Carolina August 23, 1804 and came to what is now George County, while a young man.

About 1825 he built a home and married Miss Lovina Roberts. To this union several children were born.

Tyra James, one of the sons who was born March 18, 1844 fell heir to the old home. He married Miss Laura Hinton, of New Augusta, Mississippi. To this union were born nine children, six of whom are still living.

The present home on the same site is over sixty five years old and occupied by one of the daughters, Mrs. Bell Evans Croom.

This old home is located a short distance from the Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad, about two and one half miles South East of Lucedale. The drive-way to this home is shaded by ancient water oaks. The home is a two story building made of lumber sawed by a water mill.

You enter this home from a front porch. You come into a hall which extends to a back porch. There are nine rooms, seven of these are on the ground floor, two on each side of the hall. A bedroom, dining room and kitchen comes out in an L and a door from each room opens out on the back porch.

There are two brick chimneys, one at each end of the bilding, these go up through the second floor which makes a fireplace to each of these bedrooms. Between the bedroom and dining room on the back porch will be found a stacked chimney that makes a fireplace for the bedroom and dining room.

In the hall will be found a stair way that leads to the two bedrooms on the second floor.

Mrs J. E. McLachern

Mrs. T. P. Johnston Sr., who before her marriage was Miss Inez Evans was interviewed for this article.

CHAPTER OUTLINE ON ASSIGNMENT #15. George County, Page #1.

Old Book List.

1. The Works of Horace. Trans. Literally into English Prose by C. Smart, A. M. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Uriah Hunt and Sons Publishers, No. 44 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, 1850.
2. The Works of Hannah More, with a sketch of her life complete in two volumes. Published by J. J. Woodard, N. E. Cor. of Market and 7th Streets, Philadelphia. Published in 1830.
3. Natural Philosophy for Beginners. Designed for common schools and families by Mrs. Phelps. Published in 1842 by Huntington and Savage, 174 Pearl Street, New York.
4. The Orion, a monthly magazine of literature, science and art. Edited in 1842 by William Richards, Volume I. Published in Penfield, Ga.
5. Lectures on Temperance by Etiphalet Nott, D. D., L. L. D. President of Union College with and introduction by Taylor Lewis, M. D., Professor of Greek in Union College. Edited by Amasa McCoy later editor of "The Prohibition" New York. Sheldon, Blakeman and Co., 115 Nasson Street, Boston, Gould and Lincoln, S. C. Griggs and Co., London, Turner and Company, Published 1857.
6. The Sons of Temperance, Offering, For 1850. Edited by T. S. Arthur, New York. Published by Nafis and Cornish. Stereotyped by Vincent Dill Jr., No. 17 Ann Street, New York. Alvond, Printer, Cor. John and Dutch Streets.
7. Stereotyped Edition Epitome Historiae Saeras, Auctove L'Hommond. Editio Nova. Quam Prosodiae Signis, Novaque Vocum, Omnium Interpretatione Adomavit Georgius Ironside, A. M. Editio Sex. Quam Correxit et emen davit. Thomas S. Joy, Litterarum Lalenarum et Graecarium and C. Doctor Novi - eboraci. Typiset impensis Georgie Long, 71 Pearl Street. Published 1826. James Dill Clerk of Southern District of New York, July 30, 1825.
8. General Description of Georgia by Rev. Adiel Sherwood. Printed in

Mrs. L. E. McEachern

1827 by W. Raley 125 Church Street, Charleston, S. C.

9. The Works of Hannah Moses with a sketch of her life complete in two volumes. Published in 1830 by J. J. Woodard, N. E. Corner of Market and 7th Street, Philadelphia.

10. Boyer's Dictionary, 25 French edition, Boston, February 1, 1822. Preface of this stereotyped edition success of first edition, Boston 1925.

11. Snarleyow or The Dog Friend by Captain Marryatt, New York, Derby and Jackson, 119 Nassau Street. Published 1857.

12. M. Tullii Ciceronis, De-Officiia, Libri Tres., Accedunt. In usum Juventulis Notae. Quaedam Anglice Qeriptae Exeditiona Valpiana. Cato Major Sen DeSenectute et Laelins Sive De Amicitia. Published 1846 by Hogan Bt Thompson, Philadelphia.

13. Harpers New Monthly Magazine.No. LXIII, August 1855, Volume XI. No. LXVI November 1855, Volume XI and Volume XII, No. 69 - T. Geo Washington and Volume XII, No. 67 Gand No. LXIX February 1856, Volume XII. No. LXXIX. LXXXIX October 1857, Volume XV. Fig I. Eqyestriae Costame Fashions for September. Volume X, No. 60 - 36. No. LXI, Volume XI June 1855, Fashions for May 1858.

14. Gray's Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology B. Asa Gray, Fisher Prof. of Natural Hist. in Harvard University, Imon Blackeman, Taylor and Company, New York and Chicago. Published in 1876.

15. Sabbath Carols, a collection of music and hymns. Prepared for the use Sabbath Schools by Theodore E. Perkins, Arthor of the Shining Star, S. S. Baum and Golden Promise etc. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York and Chicago. Theodore E. Perkins, 76 E, Nineth St. N. Y.

16. Pearls of Truth, In song for Sabbath Schools, Prayer and Praise Meetings, by Rev. S. J. Olsin and L. G. McLendon, assisted by Jas. H. Ruebush. Published by B. A. Fahnestock and Company, No. 6 Free.

17. Almanac for the year of our Lord 1853, being first after Bissextile or Leap Year. Published by B. A. Fahnestock and Company.

18. Wholesale Druggists, Cor. Wood and First Streets. Printed by W. S. Haven No. 5. Third Street Pittsburg.

19. The Illustrated Phrenalogical Almanac for 1852 by L. N. Fowler, containing the portrait and phrenological developments of Many Eminant individuals with a definition of the Phrenological organs. Publishers Fowlers and Wells, Clinton Hall No. 131 Nassau Street, 48 pages, price 6½ cents, New York.

20. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1852. David Landreth. Agriculture and Horticulture Warehouse. No. 65 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

21. The Gentleman's and London Magazine for April, 1775, March, April and May.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MACK FAIRLEY HOME.

This section was under French rule when Neil McNair, the great grand Father of John Mack Fairley, present owner of the old Fairley home, now known as the Mack Fairley home, settled on the west side of Pascagoula river, about fifteen miles west of Lucedale, Mississippi. Neil McNair was born in 1746 and came to this place when quite young. So he must have settled here about 1760.

This section was under English rule from 1763 to 1781.

Judge John Fairley was born in 1778. It was under Spanish rule when Judge John Fairley became the son-in-law of Neil McNair and Jane McNair, and came into possession of some of this land on Pascagoula river through a Spanish land grant. The ease with which this land was secured by settlers, and the fertility of the soil attracted people from the United States. No taxes were collected and no military service

was required.

This section became a part of the Mississippi Territory in 1798 and came under American control.

(1) "On April 1799 Governor Sargent who was governor of Mississippi Territory divided the territory into two counties, which he named Adams and Pickering. On June 4, 1800 a third county named Washington, was formed which embraced all of that part of territory east of Pearl river." George County is a part of what was then Washington county. Judge John Fairley was a Judge of this District. There are still a number of Fairleys living in George County, who are decendants of Judge John Fairley.

(1) School History by Franklin L. Riley page 95.

Information for the above on Chapter Outline, Assignment#15 was received from the following:

Mrs. W. L. Walker, information on old book list, and owner.

Mack Fairley,

Files in Chancery Clerks Office.

The officers of Luce Products,Inc., are:
Jex H.Luce,president;A.G.Holder,Jr.,vice president in full charge of operations.

Board of directors:Jex H.Luce,A.G.Holder,Jr., R.M.McKay, president Permium Mercantile company;O.F.Moss,attorney; Dr. R.F.Ratliff.

Interviewed for this article:

Mr.Jex H.Luce

Mr.A.G.Holder Jr.

accepted SL

Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine and Mrs J.W.Passon Page I

George County Supplement of Assignment # 3

3

Topic. (d) Antiques.

Wiley Howell & wife who are both about eighty (80) years of age, and life long residents of George County,has these Antiques.

A Four Poster Bed made of Beech wood, and all parts are hand carved. Wileys Grandfather gave it to Mrs Howell,It is Two hundred and twenty five (225) years old

A bed spread in good condition,It was made by Rebecca Howell in I836 . Mrs Howell picked the cotton from the seed with her fingers, She spun the thread on her spining wheel,The entire spread is hand made,It is a turfed design,today it is called candlewick.

Two old time revolvers that were owned by Mr & Mrs Howells parents They are over Onehundred and fifty (I50) years old.

A spining wheel that still spins today,Mrs Howells Mother gave it to her,It belonged to her Grandmother.The wheel is Two hundred and fifty (250) years old,and is all hand made.

A Gimlet that Wileys father brought to George County when he was a young man,was used to bore holes in the logs to peg them together,The pegs took the place of nails.The Gimlet is One hundred and fifty (I50) years old.

A reed basket that was hand made, Mr Howells Grandmother used it for a roll basket when she was carding cotton and wool.It is Two hundred and firty (250) years old.

Buttons of old Gold that belonged to Wileys Grandfather,Wileys Father wore them when he was married, The buttons are One hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

John Nyman and wife eldery people of George County has these Antiques.

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

Topic, (d) Antiques.

A gold ring One hundred and forty (I40) years old.

A clock One hundred (I00) years old.

A U.S. Penny dated I849.Two wash tubs dug out of cypress that are One hundred (I00) years old.still in use.

Mrs Alice Kinch resident of George County has an old dresser that belonged to her Husband and first wife,This dresser was bought in Michigan in the year of I859.It is still in use.

Mrs Lottie Ellison resident of George County has a Cameo Brooch that has been in the family One hundred and fifty (I50) years.

A copper kettle owned by Mrs Hulda McEachern was brought to this county from Sweden by Mrs Andrew Nyman in I892,it has been in the Nyman Nyman family for generations,and is estimated to be about Two hundred (200) years old or over.It is entirely hand made,was made by J.Wickstrom,His name is on the handle of the kettle,It has been in constant use untill it was brought to this County forty four (44) years ago.

E.L.Johnson has a foot Adz,Two hundred and twenty five (225) years old,brought from South Carlinia to this county by his Great Grandfather a Mr.Roberts.Mrs E.L.Johnson owns a rocking chair made by her Grandfather, Ben Crawley in I845, This chair is still being used in Mrs Johnsons home.She also has a stone Jug bought in Mobile Ala. in I86I filled with ginger pop.

Mrs M.A.McEachern age 88 years a resident of Lucedale owns a Lantern that belonged to her Great Uncle, This Lantern is Two hundred (200) years old or over,She also owns a family Bible over One hundred (I00) years old.

J.M. & Lydia J.Hubbell a native of Indiana now a resident of George Co for the past twenty (20) years,Owns a Seth Thomas clock made in Thomaston,Conn.has been in constance use Sixty (60)years

Topic, (d) Antiques.

J.M.& Lydia J.Hubbell a native of Indiana now a resident of George County for the past twenty (20) years,Ownes a Setn Thomas clock made in Thomaston, Conn. has been in constant use Sixty (60) years.

An old Bureau bought in Indiana in I830 by Issac and Elizebth Hubbell now owned by J.M.Hubbell of George County.

Mrs J.M.Hubbell ownes a bed coverlet made by her mother, It is made of blue and red yarn,more than a hundred years ago.

Mrs Hubbell also has a Twenty five cent paper bill,(in U.S.Money) dated March 22,I862.

Mrs J.W.Depriest of Lucedale owns an Iron stand made by her Grandfather William Fletcher in I8I5.

Mrs Wilkerson a resident of George County has the following, A bed spread that is over one hundred(I00) years old that belonged to her Aunt Catherine Taylor.

A curtain that hangs around the old fashion four poster bed that is one hundred and thirty(I30) years old and is hand woven.

A family Bible her mother Mrs Wyatt gave to her in I854.

A teaspoon in good condition that is over one hundred(I00) years old.

A beer stein that belonged to her Grandpa Joseph Wyatt that is one hundred and fifty (I50) years old.

Also two mill stones that belonged to her great,great Grandfather,these stones were used to grind corn meal.

Mrs Monroe Howell has a griddle (for the purpose of cooking bread)that is over one hundred (I00) years old.

A churn made out of Juniper wood,made by a man named Shoemaker it is over one hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

Topic, (d) Antiques.

She also has a table made by hand that was made before nails were made,it was put together with pegs.

Mrs Clara Burge has a pitcher that belonged to her Grandmother made in I846,She also has a fifty dollar ($50) confederate bill dated I86I.

Mrs W.Mills has a pair of scissors made in 1776 given to her by her great grandmother.

Mrs A.L.Darr has a wash pot that is over one hundred (I00) years old it is now being used by the fifth generation.

Mrs C.J.McLeod has a sword that belonged to her father Mr Amos McLeod,he used it in the war between the states.

Mrs Fannie Galloway has a flint and steel gun that is about three hundred (300) years old,it is hand made.

Mrs T.J.Havard has a slay and shuttle to make cloth with,it is one hundred and four(I04) years old.

Mrs W.C.Gibson has a sword that was used in the war of I8I2,it belonged to her husbands grandfather,she also has a Bible that is ninety five (95) years old.

Mrs O.F.Moss has a set of teaspoons given to her by her Grandfather J.W.Young,he was a native of Virginia,they are being used by the fifth generation,they are one hundred and fifty eight (I58) years old.

Mrs M.S.Ratliff has a china cup one hundred and fifty five(I55) years old,it was brought to this county from Scotland by Mrs Galloway

Mr Doc.Mason has a bread tray that is one hundred and seventy five (I75) years old,it belonged to his Grandfather Mr Powell.

Topic, (d) Antiques.

Mrs A.A.Allman has a pair of spectacles that is one hundred and fifty (I50) years old,They belong to her Grandmother Mrs Briggs, the frames were made from an old watch case,She also has a pair of coral beads one hundred and fifteen (II5) years old,and a Ruby Broach one hundred and ten (II0)years old,they were given to her by her Aunt Miss Knotts.

Mrs J.E.Miller has a knitted wool hood one hundred and fifty three (I53) years old.

Mrs R.A.Scarbaugh has a Bible stereotyped,by E.and J.White for the American Bible society in I823.

Mrs J.S.Skinner has a Breast Pin that is one hundred and twenty four years old.She also has a flute that was used in the war of 1812.

Mr Charlie Goff has an old bed stead hand made,they do not know how old it is,but think it might be about one hundred and twenty (I20) years old.

Mrs Rich Goff has a bowl that is one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Woodie Freeland has a silver service that belonged to Zackary Taylor, President of U.S.A.He gave this service tomhis niece Carlnelia Taylor,she gave it to her grandson,Slator Taylor a resident of Lucedale,She also has a silver laddle that belonged to Dr J.B.Coffman, Mrs Coffman gave this to Mrs Freeland.

Mrs Grover Helveston has a sword that belonged to her husbands father,she also has a cup that is one hundred and twelve (II2) years old,she has a slat bonnet that has cypress slats in it.

Mrs Hugh Goff has some tools that belonged to her Grandfather W.T.Anderson,they are ninty five (95(years old,they were brought to this county from Scotland,she also has a teaspoon and an individual salt dish that is seventy five (75) years old.

Topic, (d) Antiques.

Mrs Brooks has a pair of tongs that are one hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

Mr F.B Woodlys father Harry Woodly, gave him a Bible printed in I830,he also has a sacred biography and history made in I860,and a steel square that is eighty(80) years old.

Mrs J.J.Stalsworth of Pine Ville Ala, painted a picture that her daughter gave to Edith Ferrill of Lucedale Miss.She also gave her the painting box and water colors she used to paint with,which was dated in I826,she also has a dish with lamb carved on the lid one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs W.H.Stinson has a Bible that belonged to her Grandfather in I8I6,this Bible was printed by Charles Ewer.

Miss Alice Lewis has a collection of silver money,one a 25¢ piece dated in I850,a I0¢ piece dated in I876,a 5¢ piece dated in I884,also seven Indian head pennys,dated as follows,I88I,I883 , I888, I889,I89I, I892,and I896.

Mrs Daisy Skinner has a tea cup and copper kettle that was given to her by her great grandmother,this cup and kettle is one hundred and twenty six (I26) years old.

Mrs J.L.Spiceland has a china cup belonged to her great grandmother,it is one hundred and fifty three (I53) years old.

Mrs R.G.Corley has a small hand made chair ninety (90) years old first owned by Mrs Corleys great grandmother Mrs Penelope Lumpkin. She also has a cradle that belonged to her great Uncle Mr W.A.Lumpkin,it is hand made,and is fifty (50) years old.

Mrs W.S.McBay has a cupboard given to her by her Grandmother Mrs Caroline Carter,it is over one hundred (I00) years old She also has a Coverlet home woven,given to her by her husbands Mother

Topic. (d) Antiques.

This Coverlet is made of wool and cotton,home spun and is of an unusally beautiful design,colors are red white and blue.

Miss Helen Cowart has a watch over a hundred (I00) years old, given her by her Grandfather Wesley Cowart.

Mrs Julia Hinton has a pair of fire tongs over one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Nettie Dorsett has a Cameo Brooch that is beautifully hand carved and is over one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Paul Kinch has a half teaster bed stead and chest of drawers seventy five (75) years old or older, one hand turfted coverlet,it was made by Mary Ann Roberts in I85I,she also has a hand painted glass pitcher seventy five (75) years old,and a dimijon one hundred and ten (II0) years old,owned by her Grandfather Havens. She has a gold plated pitcher was first owned by Elmio Robert Taylor,it is seventy five (75) years old.One jelly jar seventy (75) years old.She also has a sherewater pottery rose bowl made of Mississippi clay, but of modern make.

Mrs Dr.Ward has a table that is two hundred (200) years old made of rose wood,It was made in England,Mrs Wards great grandfather John McLaud brought it to this country in I700.
She has a pair of hand made tongs one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Emma Parker has a side board one hundred (I00) years old owned by the Parker family,and is still being used.

Mr and Mrs J.M.Dorsett has a chair that is one hundred (I00) years old or over, It has a high back beautifully designed, and is of foreign make, but has been in this country for generations They also have a china cake plate ninety five (95) years old.

Topic. (d) Antiques

These Antiques belonged to Vivian Jelks. A gold Broooch containing hair of her great,great grandfather and great,great grandmother,Isaac and Eliza Jackson,He was a Revolutionary soldier, being a member of General Marion's brigade and having furnished supplies to the American soldiers.He was the brother of Thomas Jackson an aide to Marion,who served baked potatoes on pine bark to General Marion and a British General.

Five volumes of "Lessing" printed in Leipzig, Germany,I868. Bearers name of I.R.Gage,Port Gibson,Mississippi,and Freiburg School of mines,Saxony.

One Volume of a text book in psychology by Dr.Freiderich Dittes and printed in Leipzig,Germany in I882.

A Brick from Elizabeth Female Academy,Washington,Mississippi. This Academy was charted I8I9,and was the first College to give degrees to women.

Mr Taylor Finch owns a clock over one hundred (I00) years old, The frame of the clock is made of carved wood in the shape of a Lyre,and all of it is incased in glass.He also owns a Library table, Sewing table,Lounge,and Wardrobe,they are all made of walnut and in good condition,they were first owned by Taylor Finchs grandparents, and are one hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

Mrs Jane Dean has two Coverlets one hundred (I00) years of age, She also has a chest that was made by her grandfather John Taylor, it is over one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Louis Finch has a Daguerreotype of William and Frank Dean, They were of the first settlers here,William died during the war between the States.

Topic. (d) Antiques.

Mrs Mimms has a bed stead that was owned by her father and mother Mr and Mrs J.W.Lane,this bed is seventy two (72) years old,and is still in use.

Mrs Doc.Jackson has an old table with marble top,it belonged to Mr Jacksons grandfather,it is seventy five (75) years old.

Mrs J.B.Hinson has a brass bullet mold,that was used to make bullets, it belonged to Mr Hinsons grandfather,it is one hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

Mrs T.T.Thomas has a marble top table and a mirror that is one hundred and three (I03) years old,they were first owned by Mr Veillon and are still in use.

Mr J.R.McBay has a safe that belonged to his father,it is about one hundred and twenty five (I25) years old.

Mrs J.R.McBay has a spinning wheel and reel that belonged to her mother,they are one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Henrietta Vice has a salt cellar given to her by her fathers Grandmother,it is one hundred and fifty (I50) years old.

Mrs Auther Dean has a clock and chair one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs S.M.Aylesworth has a Juvenile Reader written by Lyman Coff in the year of I830,this bookwwas owned by Mr Joe Green,grandfather of Mrs Aylesworth.Mr Green was killed in the war between the States in I86I,this book was then given to Mr William Green son of Joe Green and father of Mrs Aylesworth.

Mrs Stella Bush has a glass dish that belonged to her grandmother Mrs Merritt,this dish was bought in the year of I850.

Mrs A.D.Denmark has a Cologne Bottle,belonged to her Grandmother,Mrs F.McLeod it is over one hundred (I00) years old.

An ink well that belonged to her Father A.C.Maples,it is seventy (70) years old.

She also has two quilts made by her Grandmother,one a seven star and one a Sunflower,they are over one hundred (I00) years old.

Mrs Lottie Ellison has a hand made fruit knife,it was made in I856.This knife is still being used.

S.D.Kopt has a plate that is over two hundred and fifty (250) years old.This plate is made of metal being an Alloy of lead zinc and antimony.It was brought over to this country in I683.One hundred years before the Revolution,by Christine Lange,and has been handed down from generation to generation.

Mrs Goff has an iron pot that is two hundred and fifty (250) years old,and is now being used by the fifth generation. She also has a Clock still being used that is seventy five (75) years old.

Mrs W.L.Walker has a wreath of flowers,that is made from hair of her Father and Mother,Brothers and Sisters.Mrs Walker copied this wreath from an Antique wreath,when she was a young girl.The Wreath is sealed in a glass case,and is very beautiful.She also has some pictures of her family that are one hundred (I00) years old or older.

Mrs M.A.McEachern has a sugar bowl,that belonged to her great Aunt.Mrs McEachern is now eighty eight (88) years old,this sugar bowl is over one hundred (I00) years old,the bowl is made of blue and white iron stone China.

Mrs J.W.Pasaon has a cake plate that was first owned by her

Grandmother, Mrs Anna Jones Massey, who gave this plate to her daughter Mrs Susie Massey Shumaker,who is now eighty eight (88) years old,she is the mother of Mrs Passon,this plate was bought in the year of I84I.

Mrs Mary Parker has a kitchen cabinet that was hand made in eighteen hundred and thirty four (I834) This cabinet is still in good condition, and being used.

Miss Sally Hill owns a Quilt that was pieced by her mother Mrs Cathrene Hill,in eighteen hundred and thirty four I834,this quilt is in good condition.

Mrs Helen Jenson owns a bed spread that is seventy five (75) years old,this spread is hand made and in good condition,she also has a hand painted picture of a Dutch Girl that was painted in the year of I795,this picture is in good condition and the work is beautiful.

George County. Subject: REVISED ASSIGNMENT #5, WARS.

Supplement to Assignment #5.

I. ARMY UNITS FROM YOUR COUNTY:

a. Name of each unit.

There was only one unit from George County that was,"Old Troop D of the First Mississippi Cavalery".

b. History of each unit, emphasizing overseas engagements.

In the late spring of 1917 when it seemed that war could not be avoided some of George County boys got together and organized "Old Troop D. of the First Mississippi Cavalry. That is they got the Troop started and coasted along waiting further developments. On August fifth they were mustered into Federal services, sent to Mackson, Mississippi where they remained for about thirty days and then to Camp Beauregard, La., where they were soon sent to Remount Depot No. 114 on special duty in the Quartermaster Corps. Then to the dismay of the greater part of the crew, this transfer was made permanant and there the greater part of the boys spent the war. No finer bunch ever served their country in any capacity. They wanted over sea duty more than anything . They did their part in a big way. John Raleigh Banes fought this transfer and for his efforts he was transferred to another outfit and sent over seas without any of the George County boys. Only three of George County boys got over seas, James G. Byrd of Lucedale, Mississippi and Sargent Coleman of McLain, Mississippi were the other two. All three of these boys came back to George County after the war John Raleigh Banes still living at present date, James G. Byrd died and have no record of Sargent Coleman. Besides the boys that went over seas in Old Troop D., there were others from George County who saw over seas service. Of the three boys from George County, Lieutenant George Hicks, resigned his commissiom in early 1918 on account of his families health, Captain Floyd like the other boys, was transferred

into the Remount department but was later sent to New Mexico and remained there until the end of the war.

c. 155th Regiment information. Give all you can get about units from your county connected with this famous Regiment.

(1) "The year before the United States went into the Worls War there had been trouble on the Mexican border, and Mississippi had a regiment of soldiers in service there. These soldiers were mustered out in March, 1917, and on the same day were hurriedly called back into camp and mustered into federal service. Troops from this regiment, known as the First Mississippi, were sent over the state to guard such places as jails, bridges, railroad bridges, telegraph centers, and telephone exchanges, in order to prevent enemy spies from blowing them up or tampering with the wires. In August, 1917, this National Guard regiment became the 155th Infantry, United States Army.

In September, 1917, the jubilee celebration was held by the Blue and the Gray in a camp prepared for the purpose in the National Military Park at Vicksburg. A Mississippi regiment was sent to Vicksburg to look after and care for these old soldiers of the North and the South who were coming together like brothers in the midst of the most awful war the world has ever seen.

This regiment was then sent to Camp Beauregard at Alexandria, La., for intensive training. About 150 of the men were sent to officers' training camps for the United States did not have enough officers to take charge of the soldiers she expected to send to France. When the time came for them to go to France, the 155th Infantry, the 140th Field Artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, all Mississippi troops, were sent across the ocean as complete orginizations. There they were put wi with troops from other states to be sent to the front."

(1) Mississippi History by Charles S. Sydnor and Claude Bennett Pages 307 and 308 and History of Mississippi by Dunbar Rowland, pp368.

There were only three men from George County in the 155th Regiment of the World War.

II. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN:

a. List by compaines, battalions, regiments, and give military rank of each soldier.

George County furnished one company, "Old Troop D" in the World War, but we are unable to get a list of this troop. We have written to the Department of War at Washington and to the State office and are unable to get any information on this troop. We also searched the county records and did not find anything concerning this troop but are sending what we have about the veteran that took part in the World War.

b. Records and exploits of individuals.

✓ Clifford John Trowbridge, first Lieutenant Quartermaster Corps. enlisted June 1, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi and was discharged at Camp Beauregard, La. on December 6, 1918.

✓ Stanley T. Smith, 383174 Casual Company 17 Recruit Depot The United States Army. Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi and was discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 7, 1918.

✓ Ernest Grantham, Corporal of Utilities, Detachment Q?M.C. Enlisted February 4, 1918 and was discharged the eleventh day of February 1919 by reason of circular 77 W.D. 1918.

✓ Henry Howell, 57433, Wagoner Infantry Regular Army Reserve. Enlisted October 19, 1916 at Col. Bks. Ohio. Discharged at Charleston South Carolina August 3, 1920.

✓ David A. Reeves, 1558128 private Infantry, Company Q. 39th Infantry Inducted May 25, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 4, 1918, served in France and arrived in United States June 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 15, 1919.

Tyra James Frye, #1608221 private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi, May 7, 1917. Discharged at Camp Beauregard La., on March 22, 1919.

Hollis L. Ward, 1608413 Infantry unassigned last assigned to H. Q. Field Remount. Enlisted August 14, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Gordon Ga. on March 11, 1919.

Albert H. Goff, #1608230 Sargeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi May 12, 1917. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La. March 25, 1919.

John H. Colville, #1608172 Sat First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Charley White, 4301684 Private Wagon Company Quartermaster Corps Enlsited September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 14, 1919.

George J. Reeves, #1608352 Sergeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlsited May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Bill Williams (colored) 4299756 Private Co. F., 65th Pioneer Infantry. Enlisted August 23, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 16, 1918.

Daniel Lawrence 2773549 Private Student Army Training Copps, Howard Union, Washington, D. C. Enlisted August 1, 1918 at Fisk Union Nashville, Tenn. Received discharge at Washington, D. C. December 13, 1918.

Eugene C. Adams, 2588994, Private M. C. unassgd (General Hosp. #19 Oteen N. C.) Enlisted July 22, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 26, 1919.

Max Ward, #1608415 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted June 2, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La. March 27, 1919.

Theodore R. Lane, #1608305 Q. M. Sergeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted June 20, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Serving in First enlistment period at date of discharge. Honorably discharged from military service of the United Statesby reason of per par 9 So #11 Hg. Camp Beauregard, La., January 1, 1919.

Lee Roy Busby, A. S. W. 3831135 Private Cas., Company 10 (last assigned Auto Repl. Company 33). Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Leakesville, Mississippi. Honorably discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi January 25, 1919.

Chester C. Strickland, #3005696. Discharged from the Military service of the United States by reason of left ankle deformed and not sufficiently strong for general use. Discharged at Agricultural College, Mississippi October 9, 1918.

Thomas J. Colville, #1608174 Private First Cl., Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 12, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Gregory S. Dicken, #1608186 Sergeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., February 17, 1919.

Thomas M. Hempstead, 3830145 Private Q.M.C. unsgd (92 Dep Service Co.) Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left United States October 31, 1918. Arrived in the United States July 11, 1919. Served in France. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi July 24, 1919.

Eddie Saunders (colored) 4301679 Private Company A 565 Engineer Service Battalion. Enlisted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 10, 1918.

Watson J. Mizell, #1547142 Mechanic Q.M.C. unasgnd (31st Company Trans. Corps). Enlisted May 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States July 10, 1918. Served in France. Arrived in the United States July 3, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi

July 21, 1919.

Edward Joseph Goff, #1608234 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Thomas Mason, #4294144 Private First A.S.C. unasgd Lot asgd to P. W.E. Company #237. Enlisted August 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 5, 1918. Served in France and Germany. Arrived in the United States October 31, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Gordon, Ga., November12, 1919.

Jerd Wirt Mills, #2589001 Private Medical Department R.J.C. Demobilization Group. Enlisted July 22, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., December 26, 1918.

Joseph D. McDaniels, Corporal Quartermaster Corps, enlisted June 14, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 31, 1919.

Collie Anderson, #4301661 Private Company B, 420 Reserve Labor Battalion. Enlisted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi April 17, 1919.

Silas Grant (colored) 4301666 Private Wagon Company Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 14, 1919.

Prentess L. Howell 3830177 Private Second Rov., Reg. E.M. P. Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Fort Benj. Harrison December 20, 1918.

Joseph C. Dickerson A.S.W. 2588996 Private Companyll Recruit Depot Enlisted July 22, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi January 7, 1919.

Overton F. Merritt A.S. No. 3830169 Private Company F, Second Bn.

Replacement. Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Pike Arkansas December 19, 1918.

James A. Holland 3830170 Private Infantry unasgd (Hdqs Bu 329 Inf.) Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi July 26, 1919.

Watson Davis, #1608190 Private First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

Lester L. Whitehead, #1599492 Corp. Batterys E. 140 F. A. Enlisted May 9, 1917 at Clinton, Mississippi. Served in E. 140 F.A. from enlistment to June 20, 1919.

Mark Eubanks, #4294142 Cook A.S.C. unassigne (Co. C. Hg. Btn. A.S.C). Enlisted August 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left United States October 20, 1918. Served in France. Arrived in the United States July 22, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 4, 1919.

William C. Eubanks A.S. #3830153 Private 61st Company 16th Rec. Bn. 162nd Depot Brigade. Inducted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Pike Arkansas December 24, 1918.

Joe Green, #1608240 Private Company D. Dev. Bat. Hqd Aux Remount Depot #314. Enlisted May 17, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard February 1, 1919.

Horace Hempstead, 4294143 Private Cas. Company #4, Company D. 105 Infantry 27 Division. Enlisted August 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left United States for France October 4, 1918. Arrived in the United States March 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi April 11, 1919.

Julian Eli Moffett 3870536 Private Remount Troop A.R. Dv 313 Q.M.C. Inducted at Lucedale, Mississippi July 17, 1918. Discharged at Camp Shelby May 1919.

Marcus M. Howell, #1608267 Private First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 26, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Lawrence Bearry, #4298130 Private Company C, 420 Reserve Labor Battalion. Inducted August 22, 1918 at Mendenhall, Mississippi to serve for the period of emergency. Discharged March 18, 1919.

MaxkkHowell 3830175 Private Overseas Detachment. Inducted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge. Discharged by reason of Exp. of term of service per tel. A.G.O. November 15, 1918.

William S. McBay, #1584407 Sergeant Detachment Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted February 2, 1918 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 26, 1919.

Fred M. Ward, 1608410 Q.M. Sergeant Field Remount Squadron #350 Q.M.C. Enlisted May 31, 1917 at Shipman, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi May 14, 1919.

Earl Goff, #1608232 Sergeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

Mathew Nicholas (colored) 3320153 Private Company A, 415 Res. service Bn. Enlisted July 17, 1918 at Louisville, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Funston Kansas May 21, 1919.

Abner Toler Steede, #1608383 Cook Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted in Lucedale, Mississippi May 7, 1917. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., March 31, 1919.

Henry Lester Solomon, 1608375 Private Company E, 5th Infantry. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi May 7, 1917, Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor Kentucky April 9, 1919.

Lewis Cowart, 1594524 Corporal Company B, G.H.Q.M.P. Bn. M.P.C. Enlisted May 6, 1917 at Jackson, Mississippi. Discharged July 25, 1919

at Mitchel Field L. I. Ny.

Lawrance M. Walker, 3266121 Sergeant Company L., 11 Infantry. Enlisted June 6, 1918 at New Augusta, Mississippi. Left for France August 22, 1918 arrived July 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 4, 1919.

William D. Averett, #3831268 Private A.S.C. unassegned, Cast Assigned D.S. Company #44. Enlisted at Chatom, Alabama September 5, 1918. Left U. States for France October 28, 1918. Arrived in the United States July 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Gordon Georgia July 18, 1919.

Winfred Adams, #1608135 Private First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La. March 25, 1919.

Lee R. Brown, 2588995 Private First Class Det. Evacuation Hospital #32. Enlisted July 22, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left United States November 11, 1918. Arrived in the United States July 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 4, 1919.

Grover C. Tanner, 3257546 Private Cas. Company 10 Last Assg'd company G, 49th Infantry. Enlisted June 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Over seas from September 1, 1918 to January 16, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 15, 1919.

Joseph Dickerson, 3870528, Pvt. Cas. Company 4 Company C, 105 Infantry 27th Division. Enlisted July 17, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 6, 1918. Arrived in the United States March 6, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi April 4, '19.

Charles W. Bowen, 3872640 Private Company Development Battalion. Inducted July 15, 1918 at Fort Pierce Florida. He was honorably discharged by the reason of S.C.D. 3rd Ind. Hd. Camp, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 5, 1918.

Isiah Pryor, #4299753 Private Company F, 65th Pioneer Infantry was inducted August 23, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged December

16, 1918 by reason of demobilazation.

Henry Dietrich, #1754525 Corporal Company D. Second Battilion, Chemical Warfare Service. Enlisted April 29, 1918 at Schenectady, New York. Discharged from Edgewood Arsenal, M. D. February 24, 1919.

Lucious Maye, #2864745 Private Company D, 540th Engineers.He was inducted May 3, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Sailed from the United States October 27, 1918. Arrived in the United States June 6, 1919. Discharged Jung 17, 1919 .

Robert H. Caldwell, 1599275 Corporal Btry. D., 140th F.A. Enlisted May 2, 1917 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Left the United States August 3, 1918. Served in France September 8, 1918 to May 22, 1919. Arrived in the United States June 6, 1919. Discharged June 20, 1919.

Oscar O'Neal Cochran, #3870526 Private Company M, 307th Infantry Company A, Coni Center. Inducted July 17, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi Left the United States October 6, 1918. Arrived in the United States February 7, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi March 11, 1919.

Thomas J. Mizell, 1558127 Private Infantry (Co. A. 327 Infantry) Enlisted May 24, 1918 at Lucedalem Mississippi. Left the United States October 5, 1918. Arrived in the United States May 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi May 29, 1919.

Jasper Taylor Finch, 3870531 Private 38th Division Casual Detachment. Enlisted July 17, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi January 10, 1919.

John Raleigh Banes, First Lieutenant Field Artillery. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi June 1, 1917. Served in France from Fall of 1917 until close of war, receiving a medal for his service. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., February 22, 1919.

Cornelius L. Howell, 3584544 Private Company 3, Receiving Camp. Enlisted September 3, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp

Wheeler Georgia December 7, 1918.

John C. Sherman Wagoner supply Company 123 Infantry National Guard. Enlisted at Mobile, Alabama April 20, 1917. Hernia in right side cause of discharge camp Wheeler, Georgia October 10, 1917.

Carl B. Gibson, 3069050 Private Infantry "Harr Company" 64th Infantry 7th Division. Inducted June 24, 1918 at Beaumont, Texas. Left United States August 26, 1918. Served in the A.E.F. France Puenedelle Sector October 10th to November 9th 1918, November 9 to 11, 1918. Arrived in the United States June 18, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Bourie, Texas June 30,1919.

Lafayette Howard, 1546650 Pt Last assigned 15th Gi. Division T. C. Inducted May 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States July 10, 1918. Served In France with Aignon Casual Company 3965 April 12, 1919 to date of discharge. Received discharge at Mitchel Field L. I. New York May 15, 1919.

Wiley T. Moore, 4294145 Private Company A, 125th Regiment Engineers Enlisted August 8, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Forrest Georgia December 18, 1918 per S.Q. 149 par 20.

Willie Fount Horne, 3003096 private S.A.T.C.Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi. Enlisted October 1., 1918 at Jackson, Mississippi Discharged from service December 10, 1918 by reason of expiration of service.

Ranmon G. Thomas (colored) 2865010 Private Put Engrs Ward E.O.H. 537 G. Engrs. Enlisted May 9, 1918 at Rosedale, Mississippi. Left the United States September 22, 1918. Arrived in the United States July 5, 1919. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi July 18, 1919.

George S. Reeves, 3830143, Private Cas. Company 17 Recruit Depot. Enlisted September 6, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 7, 1918 by reason of letter A.G.O.

dated November 30, 1918.

Forrest F. Fairley, 156427 Private Machine Gun Company 59th Infantry. Inducted June 15, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 5, 1918. Arrived in the United States July 27, 1919. Received discharge at Mitchel Field L. I. New York August 1, 1919.

Willie Galloway (colored) 4301668 Private Company D, 420 Reserved Labor Bu. Inducted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 19, 1919.

Ben Jackson (colored) 4301672 Private Company #27 Recruit Depot. Enlisted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi January 31, 1919.

Wade Hampton Grant (colored) 4301670 Private Company D, 420 Reserve Labor Bu. Inducted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 14, 1919.

Ray S. Simmons (colored) 2921440 Private Fourth Company, Casual Detachment. Enlisted May 14, 1918 at Bransore, Florida. Received discharge at Camp Seuier, S. C. January 8, 1919.

Loney Smith, 1608379 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 12, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

Paul B. Kinch, 1608292 Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted June 1, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge at Camp Stanly, Texas December 5, 1918.

Walton Howell, 1608271 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

William H. Frye, 1608223 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Received discharge at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

William Melvin Cain, 1608159, Put First Cl. Cas. Company 3. First

Remount Depot 314 First Company C, 127 Infantry. Enlisted June 29, 1917 at Dead Lake, Mississippi. Left the United States August 20, 1918. Arrived in the United States April 2, 1919. Discharged April 15, 1919 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Willory Marshall Freeland, 4458031 S.A.T.C. Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama. Enlisted October 3, 1918 at Mobile, Alabama. Discharged at Spring Hill, Alabama December 7, 1919.

Charles A. Holland, 1608260 Private, First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi May 7, 1917. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., March 31, 1919.

George P. Green, 1608238, Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., March 22, 1919.

John B. Reeves, Private 2563068 Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi October 24, 1918. Discharged at Fort San Houston, Texas May 7, 1919.

Welthy Reeves, 3870537 Private Infantry C.D. 325 to Infantry A.E.F. Enlisted July 17, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 6, 1918. Arrived in the United States March 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi May 24, 1919.

Fritz A. Mallett, Private Company Second Groupe Repl. and Trg. Clr. 3830176. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi September 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas February 1, 1919.

Charlie L. Davis, 3870530, Private 38th Division Casual Detachment. Enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi July 17, 1918. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi January 6, 1919.

Britton L. Smith, 3830150 Put Casual Company 17, Recruit Department. Enlisted September 9, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 7, 1918.

William Ecroyd 3275225 Private 14. Enlisted June 27, 1918 at Leakesville, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas December 22, 1918.

John C. Davis, 3820172, Private Camp Utilities Detachment E.M.C. Discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas February 3, 1919.

Clinton Davis, 1608184, Private First Cl. Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., March 25, 1919.

Jake Nall, Private 12th Company 3rd, Rec. Bn. 162 O. Brigade. Enlisted March 11, 1918 at Pervis, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Pike Arkansas December 20, 1918.

Lack Benjamine (colored) 4271531 Cook Company B. 437 Res. Lab Bn. Grade Cook. Enlisted August 4, 1918 at Bay Minette, Alabama. Discharged at Camp McClellan, Alabama March 14, 1919.

Willie R. Rouse, 1585795 Mechanic Company D of thw 142nd M.G. Bn. of the National Guard in the service of the United States, Enlisted July 16, 1917 at Gulfport, Mississippi. Discharged from national Guard in the service of the United States by reason of A.R. one half Degree of Disability one fourth S.C.D. Active Arth chronic pulmonary Tuberculosis of right lung, 4th Ind. Hdgs 39th Division, March 7, 1918.

Marion J. Courtney, Private, First Class Company D, 141st Mch. Gun. Bn. National Guard. Enlisted August 9, 1917 at Newton, Mississippi. Honorably discharged at Camp Beauregard, La., January 20, 1919.

Albert C. Mallett. R. 5870535 P.F.C. Enlisted March 9, 1917 at Camp Z. Taylor, Kentucky. Discharged at Camp Bragg, N. C. March 8, 1920.

Alexander Love 1608311 Private Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted January 12, 1918 at Camp Beauregard, La., Discharged from Camp Beauregard, La., March 27, 1919.

Joseph Bertiss Davis, 3870527, Private of Veterinary Detachment 137 Field Artillery. Inducted July 17, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left United States October 6, 1918. Arrived in the United States January 10,

1919. Discharged January 31, 1919.

Elton Horne, 2590043 Sargeant Company 10, Hdgts. Battery F, 48th F A. Enlisted May 9, 1918 at Bay Springs, Mississippi . Appointed Corporal July 1, 1918, Sargeant August 12, 1918. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi February 22, 1919.

Frank McGowan, 4302329, Cook, Company 64th Pioneers Infantry Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. Inducted September 1, 1918 at Hattiesburg Mississippi. Discharged December 15, 1918.

James Willis Jones 4295320 Private Company "I" 163rd Infantry. Inducted August 9, 1918 at Perris, Mississippi. Left the United States October 2, 1918. Arrived in the United States February 16, 1919. Discharged March 13, 1919.

Hans D. Nygaard, 1585426, Put First Class Mas. Company 10, Det Cas. Enlisted August 3, 1917 at McComb, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby Mississippi March 15, 1919.

John H. Weidman, 1571406, Private 13th Company C.A.C.D. of Pensacola Ft. Barrancas, Florida. Enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi May 28, 1918. Discharge at Fort McPherson, Georgia December 18, 1918.

Van B. Easterling, 4776262, Private Salvage Company Q.M.C. Inducted August 30, 1918 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Green, N. C. March 10, 1919.

Porter Tanner, 1558190 Private Company A, 138th Machine Gun Bn. Inducted May 25, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged at Fort Barrancas, Florida December 28, 1933.

Raymon H. Beatty, Private. Enlisted April 10, 1917 at New Orleans La., served Battery B. First La., F. A. National Guard. Discharged at New Orleans, La., August 5, 1918.

Sam Dias (colored) 4757433 Private 43rd Company 157 Depot Brigade. Enlisted September 26, 1918 at Selma, Alabama. H.E. Fourt Corps Aera Ft. McPherson Georgia. Received Bronze Victory Button October 1, 1921 discharged by reason of authority telegram A.G.O. November 15, 1918.

Otaway G. Wylie, (colored) 4757636 Private 48 Company 157th Depot Brigade. Enlisted September 26, 1918 at Mobile, Alabama. Discharged at Camp Gorden, Georgia December 28, 1918.

Normon Anderson, (colored) 4301663 Private First Cl. Infantry Co. A. 816 Pion. Infantry. Enlisted September 4, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Left the United States October 11, 1918. Arrived in the United August 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi August 11, 1919.

Ed Fairley, (colored) 4300510 Private Head Quarters Company 65th Pioneer Infantry. Enlisted at Wiggins, Mississippi August 31, 1918. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi December 18, 1918.

John C. Sherman, Wagoner Supply Company 123rd, Infantry National Guard. Enlisted April 20, 1917 at Mobile, Alabama. Discharged at Camp Wheeler, Georgia October 10, 1917.

Patrick Walley, 3871408 Private Infantry Company D, 327 Infantry. Enlisted July 17, 1918 at Leakesville, Mississippi. Discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi May 31, 1919.

Willie Colville, 1608176 Private of Auxiliary Remount Depot, 314. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged March 31, 1919.

Scott Mason, 4156616 Private 56th Company 5th Group Main training Department. Enlisted July 20, 1918 at Mobile, Alabama. Discharged at Camp Hancock, Georgia December 22, 1918.

John Jackson 2864747 Private, First Company, First Receiving Battalion, 162 Depot Bregade, Inducted May 3, 1918 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Discharged December 17, 1918.

Ellis Vernon Hickman, 1596552, Private First C Guard and Fire Company 312 Q.M.C. Enlisted August 22, 1916 at Camp Stafford, La., serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge. Discharged by reason of Per expiration of service Per Par 2 G 6418 Hg P of E Newport News, Va. November 28, 1918.

Vallie Parker, 1608340, Sergeant Quartermaster Corps. Enlisted May 7, 1917 at Lucedale, Mississippi. Bronze victory Button issued May 27,

I92I. Discharged March 27,I9I9 at Camp Beauregard La.

Lee Downing a Private of Company "E" of the 2nd Regiment of Alabama volunteers,he was enrolled June 6th I898 to serve two years.Was discharg -ed by reason of Mustering out of company Oct.3Ist I898.

Walter Pendarvis # 2867825 Private Casual Co # 43 Co.M.I6Ist Inf. Inducted May 25/I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Left U.S.Aug.I4/I9I8.Served in France.Arrived back in U.S.March I2/I9.Was discharged at Camp Shelby Miss April 4/I9I9.

Wilburn F.Wilkerson A.S.W.2589002 Corporal Co II Recruit Depot. Enlisted July 22,I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Discharged from the Military service of the United States by reason of letter A.G.O.Nov.30/I9I8.

Leroy Dennie Stringfellow,enlisted as Cp (Rate) for 4 years at New Orleans La.rating excellent.Honorably discharged from the U.S.S.Jupiter Hampton Roads.Virginia and from the Naval Service of the United States Dec I8th I9I9.

James Malley 2II2476 Private Co IO Recriut Deprt.The United States Army.He inlisted April Ist I9I8 at Pascagoula,Miss.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Was discharged from Military service of the United States by reason of Demobilization per letter A. G.O.Nov.30 I9I8.

Oscar Keil Army Serial No 360986I a Private Ist Class of 52nd Company thirteenth receiving Battalion one hundred fifty seventh Depot Brigade,U.S.Army.Was inducted on July 25/I9I8 at Mobile Ala.to serve for the period of the emergency,was discharged from the service of U.S. A.March 28,I9I9 by reason of Demobilization.

George Wesley Rogers,Army Serial No.I608357 a Private Ist Class of three hundred fourteenth Auxiliary Remount Depot.U.S.Army.He enlisted May I2,I9I7 at Lucedale Miss.Was discharged on March 25,I9I9.

Dallis F.Parker 3521619 Sergeant; Inducted July 22,1918,serving first enlistment period at date of discharge on May 20,1919 at Camp Travis,Texas.

Arnold H.Scott,Student at University Mississippi.Private;enlisted Oct.10,1918 at University of Miss.Discharged at University of Miss. Dec. 11,1918.

George Riley # 2130742 Pvt.Q.C.unassigned (839,Co T.C.)Enlisted March 17,1918 at Tallulah Miss.Left U.S.A. 6/6/1918 for France.Arrived in U.S.A.July 4,1919.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss.July 24,1919.

William W.Wilkerson 3870541 Private Cas.Co.10 Last Assgd Co.36,9th B.153 D.B.Enlisted July 17,1918 at Lucedale,Mississippi.March 8,1919.

Lester H.Dean: A.S.# 3830179 (Co "M" 3rd trn Reg F. Enlisted 9/6th 1918.at Lucedale Miss.Battles;none.Engagements none:Honorably discharged at Camp Pike Arkanas.May 10th 1919.

Mose E.Fairley 4301669 Private E.C.Unassg.Co:A.549 Enginers;the U.S. Army. He enlisted Sept. 4th 1918 at Lucedale,Mississippi.Left U.S.A.11/ 10/1918 Served in France with C.A.549 Enginers to 7/5/1919.Cas. Detch . # 1 Demob. Arrived in U.S.A. 7/8/1919.Received his discharge at Camp Shelby Miss.July 18th 1918.

Clyde McLeod 3830151 Private First Class Medical Department.Enlisted Sept 6,1918 at Lucedale,Miss/Received discharge at Base Hospital,Camp Pike,Arkanas June 13,1919.

Cecil Jasper Smith # 5581224 Private S.A.T.C.Miss.Normal Collage, Hattiesburg Miss.Enlisted October 11,1918 at Hattiesburg Miss.Discharged at Hattiesburg Miss.Dec.14,1918.

Luther McBay 1584405 Corporal Laundry Section Sal.Div.A.M.C.Enlisted Feb.4,1918 at Camp Shelby Miss.Received discharge at Camp Shelby Miss. Feb.25,1919.

Randolph Fairley 4301665 Prt.Cas.Co.I (Co "B" 447th Res.Lab.Bn) He enlisted 9/4/1918 at Lucedale Miss.No absence under A.W.107 W.D.withCas. Co 9/6/1918 to 10/6/1918 with Co "B"447th Res.Lab.Bn 10/18 to 4/5/19 with Cas.Co 7.4/5/ 19 to date of discharge.Was discharged per letter A.G.O. Dated Nov/30/1918/.

John Henry,Army Serial No 2963834.aPrivate 1st I of Company "B" Five Hundred Thirty sixth Engineers.U.S.A. Was inducted June 19,1918 at Pensacola Fla.Sailed from U.S.A.Aug 26,1918 Service overseas,in France.Discharged July 17,1919.

Albert Gaines Dickerson A.S.# 2589998 Private Co 10 Recrint Depot. Enlisted May 10/1918 at Lucedale Miss.Received discharge at Camp Shelby Mississippi.January,15,1919.

Lee Parker 1594639 A Private of Company "G" of the 155th Inf.Regiment. Enlisted Sept.20,1917 at Laurel Miss.Received discharge at Camp Beauregard,La.July 26,1918.Psycho,Neurasis Newrasthenia,4th Ind.Hdqts. 39th Division June 19,1918.

William W.Mills # 2588999 Private 1st cl Medical Corps (Gen Hosp#9 Inducted July 22,1918 at Lucedale,Miss.Received discharge at Camp Shelby Miss.June 6,1919.

Thomas L.Adams,a Private of Company "B" of the Four Regiment of Texas Infantry.He enlisted in Co "B" 4th Tex. Inf.May 9/16.Mustered into Federal Service May 16/1916.Discharged at Marfa ,Tex.Aug 16/1916.Account physical disqualification,by Auth 4th Ind.on S.C.D.by Hq.So.Dept.Aug.13/16

Benjamin A.Mitchell,a Private of Company "A" of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.He was enrolled June 21,1898 to serve two years.Was discharged by reason of mustering out of Regiment per letter of instructions Aug.30,1898.

John Nyman a Private of Company "D" of the First Regiment of Miss. Volunteers,He was enrolled April 27,1898 to serve two years.Was discharged

from the service of the U.S.by reason of mustered out of service of company,Dec.20,I898.

James Williams # 430I683 Private Co "B" 566,Engineer Service Battalion,Enlisted Sept.4 I9I8 at Lucedale,Miss.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss Dec.IO,I9I8.

Dan Bush 430I662 Private Co."B" 420 Service Battalion.Inducted at Lucedale Miss.Sept 4,I9I8 .Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss May 3Ist I9I9.

Walter J.DuBose # 383I064 Private Co F.8th Br.Replacement Training Center.Enlisted Sept 6,I9I8 at Waynesboro Miss.Received discharge at Camp Pike,Arkansas Dec.23,I9I8.

John Thomas Harvey 2563993 Private Ist,I Cas Co 3 (8th Tn.Bn.I62nd D.B.) Enlisted May 3,I9I8 at Indianola,Miss. Received discharge at Camp Shelby,Miss April 30,I9I9.

Junius Bennett (colored) Private Inf.unassgd,Last assgd Co "E" 8I6 Pine Inf.Enlisted Sept I,I9I8 at Mobile,Ala.Served with A.E.F.from Oct. I2/I8 to July 3/I9.Received discharge at Camp Gordon Ga.July 30 I9I9.

Samuel T.Johnson (colored)Private D.M.C. # 29IO454.Receiving company # 44 Quartermaster Corpes U.S.Army.Enlisted September 26,I9I8 at Milton Florida.Served in First enlistment period at date of discharge Dec.4,I9I8

Fred Berry,Army Serial No 3830I47 a Private of Quartermaster Corps United States Army.He enlisted Sept 6,I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.To serve for the period of emergency and was honorably discharged from the service of United States on Feb.I2,I9I9.

Willie Donaldson # I604693 Private Quartermaster Corps.United States Army.Enlisted July 26,I9I6.at Bogalusa Louisiana.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Was discharged from the Military service of the United States by reason of Prov.of W.D.cir # 77,Nov.3I,I8

Neil Love # I6083I5 Corporal Quartermaster Corps.U.S.Army.Enlisted May 7/I9I7 at Lucedale Miss.Noncommissioned officer;Apld cpl fr Pvt.Nov.

I4/I9I7.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Was discharged by reason of Pro.of W.D.Cir # 77 Nov.2I/I9I8.

Alfred Jenkins 429975I Private Co "E" 65th Pioneer Infantry.The United States Army.Enlisted Aug.23,I9I8.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Discharged by reason of per letter 324I22 Mississippi Div. Nov 23/I9I8.

Clyde Levay,Grade Private of company "D" of first Regiment of Inf. Miss.National Gard.Enlisted June 24th I9I8 at Wiggins Miss.for 6 years under call of president June I8/I9I6 to April 6/I9I7.Discharged for disability at Jackson Mississippi April 6th I9I7.

Otis Arthur Stringer a seaman 2nd class.Enrolled May I5,I9I8 at Washington D.C. for 4 years performed active duty from 7/I8/I9I8 to 8/I6 I9I9.Honarably discharged from the U.S.S.eighth naval district and the U.S.Naval reserve force class 6 by reason of expiration of enrollment at New Orleans,La. May I4th I922.

George Dewey Skinner 4457962 Private S.A.T.C.Spring Hill College, Spring Hill Ala. Enlisted Oct.I,I9I8 at Mobile Ala. Battles none;Vacation;Student.Honorably discharged at Mobile Ala.Dec.7th I9I8.

Abner Joseph Cowart 2592036 Grade Corporal Cas.Co.Last Assgd;Sat."D" 46th F.A.Enlisted May IO,I9I8 at Leakesville Miss.Non Commissional Officer Corporal July Ist I9I8.Honorably discharged at Camp Shelby Miss. Feb.22nd I9I9.

William R.Lane Army Serial No 3275243 was inducted into service on the 27th day of June I9I8 Green County Leakesville Miss.was discharged from the Military service of the United States by reason of physical deficiency Tuberculosis.Chronic,fibroid,upper lobe left lung.Rejected by disability board Sept.20th I9I8.

Talmage Tanner #3275I68 Private Inf.Unassigned last Assigned to I37 Inf.Enlisted or inducted June 26/I9I8 at Mobile Ala.left U.S.A.for France

Aug.24,I9I8 Arrived in U.S.A.April 23,I9I9.Discharged at Camp Gordon Ga. on the 7th day of May I9I9.

Charles L.Eubanks 2589000 Private Ist cl Med.Dept Base Hop.2I6) Enlisted at Lucedale Miss.July 22,I9I8.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss. July 29,I9I9.

John M.Eubanks # 2588998 Private first Class Med.Dept U.S.A.Gen. Hospital # 6 United States Army.Enlisted July 22,I9I8 at Lucedale Miss. Discharged at Ft.McPherson Ga. Oct.I5,I9I9.

Shelton H.Dickerson 3830I48 Private I7th Cas Co.Recruit Depot Induct -ed Sept 6/I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss. Dec.7/ I9I8.

Lincoln Wiley 427I600 Private 52nd Co.I57,Depot.Brigade.Inducted at Mobile,Ala. Aug.3/I9I8.Discharged at Camp McClellan Ala.Dec.I5/I9I8.

Vernon P.Miller I045II7 Wagoner F.A. last assigned Sup Co.20 F.A. Inducted May I0/I9I7 at Jackson Barracks La.Left U.S. May 27.I9I8 for France.Arrived in U.S.A.June I5/I9I9. Discharged at Camp Jackson S.C. June 20/I9I9.

George G.Howell # 3830I49 Private Co "B" Development Ballalion U.S. Army.Inducted Sept 6th I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Serving in first enlistment period at date of discharge.Was discharged from Military service of the U.S. by reason of Demobilization per W.D.Tel Nov.I8,I9I8.

Doil Wesley Randall enlisted July 23,I924 in the U.S.Coast Guard and was discharged from U.S.Coast Guard Traning Unit,Hampton Roads Virginia,October 6,I924 on account of physical disabiliyy.

c. Citations and medals awarded.

Walter W. Havard, entitled to wear victory medal with clasp

Eddie G. Stringfellow, entitled to wear Croix-de-Guerre Fourragere. Entitled to victory medal with one battle clasp. Bronze lapel button issued.

John Releigh Banes, received a medal for his services.

Blanco Burrous, received one bronze victory button.

Peter Reeves, entitled to wear Croix-de-Guerre Fourrage, entitled to victory medal with battle clasp. Bronze lapel buttons issued.

James A. Mixon, entitled to victory medals with five battle clasp to wear.

Vallie Parker, Bronze victory button, issued May 27, 1921.

Benjamin A. Fryfogle, received victory medal with Capt. Cav.

Sam Dias (colored) received Bronze victory button October 1, 1921

d. Men in 155th Regiment.

Paul F. Greenway served in the 155th Regiment August 5, 1918 to November 1, 1918.

Lee Parker, Private of Company G of the 155th Regiment.

III. LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

a. Select a few interesting letters from Soldiers to folks at home, particularly letters showing conditions overseas.

Halifax Nova Scotia
Feby.28,1918

Dear Sis Lennie

Your letter received last week on board ship at sea. I was sure glad to hear from you again,I know you are going to wonder what I am doing up here.Well,I am in a Military Hospital with the mumps, now dont get uneasy for I am getting along just fine,and will be gone from here in a few days.

The Doctors and Nurses are sure nice to us fellows,Have been here a week today,was transferred from the transport to the hospital here to prevent the mumps from spreading all over the ship,I have seen some real snow flakes up here,and cold weather.Oh my,it was I3 below zero the day we came into the harbor here.Lennie I will keep writting you as I go from place to place,but I dont think it will be of any use for you to write me any more for a while until I get settled down some place.I want be here long enough to hear from you,I am certain and I dont know where my next address will be.

Your loving friend,

Ellis.

Part of a letter written by a Soldier in France.

We are living right in the house with the French,so you can imagine we have some time trying to talk to them.I visited the Art Museum in Nantes last week,which is one of the finest in the world,of course I am no judge of Art but it surely was some fine place all right. Will tell you all about it when I see you. Nantes is a City of 500,000

population and is on a very beautiful river (the Loire) I go there often to get quartermaster supplies.I go in on a Liberty truck which takes about an hour to make the trip,it is about twenty five miles from here. Very beautiful scenery all the way.I remember reading about the famous French highway when I was in school,and now I have had the pleasure of speeding over them many times;They surely are fine and any one can run a car just as fast as the wheels can turn.

Part of another letter from a Soldier in France.

Oh: by the way,we were inspected by General Pershing about a month age.He surely is a Soldderly looking man.It was a very cold day and we only had to stand in line and wait six hours,you can imagine what kind of a humor we were in when he finally came. I will admit that it was the longest I ever waited for any one before.

Samuel E.Crosby, Chaplain U.S.Army American. E.F.Germany

Have wished lots of times recently for your walking abilities,we have had a wonderful march through parts of four countries we have the pleasure of being the first to cross the Rhine tomorrow.

Love to all,

Eugene

Dear Sis Sinnie

I have written you a number of times and I havent heard a word from you since I've been over here,keep tatter's growing,and the chickens fat for I am coming home some day.I am well and getting along fine.

With love to all,

Pvt.I cl.Ellis F.Ward

Base Hospital # 24 A.P.O.753

A.E.F.

IV. INTERVIEWS:

a. Talk with outstanding local veterans.

We talked with severalveterans but were unable to get any information from but two person, Louis Lee Vise, and W. T. Shows.

b. Talk with relatives of dead heroes.

There was only one dead hero from George County and we have been unable to get any information from any of his relatives.

c. Write up briefly information of general interest resulting from these interviews.

Louis Lee Vise enlisted in the Medical Corps Base Hospital 24 at New Orleans, La., June 13, 1918. This corps was made up mostly of Tulane University students. They were sent from here to Fort Oglethorpe Georgia, where he was sick with mumps and was sent to the hospital. His company left him here, so he was sent to Dismount, N. J. and placed in Cas. Company 62. He was sent over seas in February 1918 and landed at Bordaux, Francem from there he was sent to Thesee where he stayed a short time and then on to Toul then to Division Headquarters at Men, La-Tour. Here he was assigned to the 26th Division of Mass. He worked in almost every department of this division his principal duties was with the scouting trucks to Alsacelorraine. They were also supposed to carry supplies to any part of this division. This work was done at night and they would hide in day-time.

Sometime in April or May 1918 Major Lufberry was attacked by a German plane. Major Lufberry's plain caught on fire and he jumped about 2000 feet. The aviators were not allowed to carry parachutes. Mr. Vise saw this incident. He also saw Captain Wilson from Ohio shoot down two German planes, the men on these planes were taken prisoners, one of them was severely wounded.

Mr. Vise tells another incident. A German Aviator had been shot down and burried near Toul. His comrade came later in a plane and threw a

large wreath of flowers near his grave. He flew over the town of Toul without being harmed, although several shot at him.

At night on June 21, 1918 Mr. Vise was in Paris and the city was bombed and did considerable damage.

After four and a half months he was sent back to original Base Hospital 24 at Limoges, France, but he was scheduled to go back to the front at the time the Armistice was signed.

While at the Base Hospital he acted as pallbarer to Miss Dent a nurse from Biloxi, Mississippi, who died in this hospital. Mr. Vise did not take part in any of the major battles, but was in several skirmishes.

He was in services 23 months, served over seas fourteen months.

He was discharged at Camp Shelby, Mississippi May 19, 1919.

Mr. Vise said there were thirteen men who enlisted with him on June 13, 1918. Three of these were born on the thirteenth day of the month and two of these three were killed.

W. T. Shows enlisted in Hattiesburg, Mississippi June 9, 1917. He was sent from there to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., and from there to Oglethorpe, Georgia, from there to Hoboken, N.J. After a short period here, he was sent over seas to France. He was in his first battle at Sandiae, was slightly gassed here. Next battles, Mihiel on September 12, 1918 and went over top. Argonne Meuse October 14, 1918, our boys were killed here as fast as they went over. Mr. Shows was gassed on this same drive. He went over top again on October 21, 1918. They went through dense woods, our boys here were mowed down like as if a cyclone had struck them.

Mr. Shows had the front of his helmet shot off by a machine gun. Nearly all in his company were killed or wounded. They were to have made this drive in one day and it took them three weeks, as the ground was so full of shell holes and water and gass had seeped in until going

was next to impossible. They were how next to the German line and there were only a few men left of this company to dig in; but relief came next day. When they started back all the dense woods had dissapeared, nothing but blackened stumps were left. For over one hundred yards had to walk over the dead. When they got back behind lines and called the roll, out of his company of 257 men, only 59 were left, and none of these were fit for service. They were all saturated with gass. Mr. Shows was sent to hospital where for three weeks he was unable to speak above a whisper.

V. Distinguished County Soldiers or Officers

a. Give brief history of each, showing why distinguished.

John Raleigh Banes First Lieutenant Field Artillery, he enlisted at Lucedale Mississippi June I, I9I7. He served in France from fall of I9I7 untill close of war, receiving a medal for his service.

Milton Floyd was Captain of Troop "D" of the First Mississippi Calvary, was transfered into the Remount Department, but was later sent to New Mexico and remained there until the end of the war.

~~James G.Byrd, we have no record, but he did serve in France in Battles and was shell shocked. Died later in Arizona from effects received in war~~

Oscar Wilkinson a Private #2385465 of Company " B " Sixty-first Infantry U.S.A.Army, who was enlisted on the I9th of January, I9I8 at Harnell, New York to serve for period of the war emergency. Served in France in Battles; Arnould Sector (Alsace) St. Die Sector (Larraine) Vellers-en Hoye (Larraine) St. Mihiel offensive. Meuse Argonne offensive returned to U.S. August 4, I9I9.

John D. Merritt 387I397. Pvt. Cas Co IO (Co "G" Casual Bu) The United States Army. Enlisted July I6, I9I8 at Leakesville Mississippi. Served in France with Co. "C" II3th Engn's and other unknown organizations from 7/I9/I8 to 3/I3/I9 with Hdqts oversea Casuals, camp Merritt and Hoboken Casual Co. # I72, and Brest Casual Co 89, and Co. "G" Casual Co from 2/I4/I9 to 2/I5/I9 with Casual Co IO from 2/I6/I9 to date of discharge.

James A. Mixon 56346 Horshover Inf. Unassgd. (M.G.Co 28 Inf.) Inducted April I9, I9I7 at Leakesville Mississippi. Served in Germany and France Battles; Cantigny off May 28-30, I9I8. Soissons July I8-3I I9I8 St. Michiel off 9, I2-I5 I9I8. Meuse Argonne off, 30, 4-I2 I9I8. Schebery II, 7, I9I8. Medals, Badges, Decorations, Citations, Victory Medals with five battle claps to wear. Fourragerre A. of O. I2-I-I9I8 to 8, I8, I9I9.

Blanco Burrows 2228I27 Private 8I7 th Trans. Corps. U.S.A. Army. Inducted

April I,I9I8 at Nuton Texas.Served in France in Battles A.E.F.Received one Bronze Victory Button issued member of 8I7th Co.Transportation Corps Left France 7/9.I8I9.Arrived in U.S.7/20.I8I9.

James W.Donaldson 974I6 Corporal Company "H" I67 Infantry.The United States Army.He enlisted June 22,I9I6 at Andalusia Ala.Left U.S.A. Nov. 6,I9I7.Served with Company "H" I67th Infantry from August I5,I9I7 to date of discharged Served in France,Belgium and Germany.Arrived back in U.S.A. April 25,I9I9.Was discharged May I7,I9I9.

Peter Reeves 2867823 Private Inf.Unassgd (Co M I8th Infantry)Enlisted May 25,I9I8 at Lucedale,Mississippi.Left U.S.A. 8/I4/I9I8.Served in Fran -ce in Battles;Meuse-Argonne off Nov 5/8/I9I9.Army of occupation Dec.I5/ I9I8 to Aug.23/I9I9.I8th Inf.Citation for Gallantry.G.O.#$ Hdg.Ist Inf. Decorations,Badges,Medals,Citations.Bng.6/I/I9 cited by French Govt. Entitled to Wear Croix de Guerre.Fourrage.,Entitled to Victory Medal with battle clasp.Bronze lapel buttons issued.Arrived back in U.S.A.9/4/ I9I9.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss.Sept 26,I9I9.

Henry S.Jackson,Army Serial No.722236.A Private ISt cl of Field Hospital 3II.He enlisted on the I4th of Dec.I9I7 at Jackson Barrocks La. Left United States July I4,I9I8.Served overseas in France,Battles; St. Mihiel,Meuse-Argonne and Limey.Returned to U.S.A. May 23 I9I9,was discharged May 3I/I9I9/

Wood Shepard # 3209582.Private Inf.Assigned to Co."D" 323 Infantry Enlisted 5/28.I9I8 at Mobile Ala.Left U.S.A. 6/30/I9I8.Served in France in Battles;A.E.F. 6/30/I9I8 to 8/I4/I9I8.St Die I0/4/to I6/I9I8/Somme Dier II/5 to 8/I8.Meuse -Argonne II/9 to II/II/I9I8.Arrived back in U.S.A.6/I4/I9I9.Discharged at Camp Forgon Georgia June 2Ist I9I9.

Richmond McInnis 2867877.Private .Inducted May 25,I9I8 at Lucedale Mississippi.Served in France and England in Battles;Meuse-Argonne off I0/20/I9I8 to II/II/I9I8.Arrived back in United States 5/I/I9I9.Discharged at Camp Shelby Miss.May 24th I9I9.

Benjamin A.Fryfogal 2039028.Private Batry "E" 32I F.A.82 Div. Enlisted at Charlotte Mich. May 3I,I9I8.Served in France in the following Battles Marbache Sec. Aug.20 to Sept II I9I8.Sept I7 to 20 I9I8. St Miheil off Sept. I2 to I6.Argonne Meuse off Sept 26 to Nov.7,I9I8. Received Victory Medal with Capt.Cav.Ass.L.R.O.St Miheil.Meuse- Argonne Defensive Sector.Returned to U.S.A. May I4,I9I9.Discharged at Camp Custer,Mich.May 24th I9I9.

John W.Shepard # 3209523 Pvt.Inf.Unassigned last assigned to Hdg. Co I28 Inf.He inducted May 28,I9I8 at Mobile Ala.Served in France Battles A.E.F. Sept.3 I9I8. to April 27,I9I8.Meuse-Argonne off Nov.4,to Nov.I0, I9I8.Arrived in U.S.A. 5/6/I9I9.Was discharged 5/20.I9I9.

Everett H.Scott 9946I,Pvt.cl.Casual Det.458I63 D.B.last assge.Hg.Co I68 Inf.He enlisted May 28,I9I8 at Sheldon,Iowa.Left United States Nov. I4,I9I7.Served in France in Battles;A.E.F.Lorain Sector,Champagne Defensive,Marne Offensive,St.Mihiel,Argonne.Wounds received in service;Gun shot wounds March 9,I9I8 Battle of Loraine Sector.Returned to U.S.A. April 25,I9I9,was discharged from the military service of the United States by reason of Tel W.D. Nov.I5,I9I9.Letters A.G.A.Nov.30,I9I9.

Lee L.Vise # 23II58I Private I cl Base Hospital # 24.Enlisted June I3,I9I7 at Jackson La. Left U.S.A.2/I6/I9I8.Served in France Battles; A.E.F.2/I6/I9I8 to 4/I9/I9I9.Received discharged at Camp Shelby Miss. May 3,I9I9.

Dan Baggett,Army Serial No.750280 A.Private Company A I7th machine Gun Battalion enlisted August 4,I9I7 at Fort Ogletharpe,Georgia;was assigned to company B.52nd Infantry.Left the United States for foreingn service July 7 I9I8.Participated in the following engagements;Gerardmer Sector,Sept.3 to Oct.I2 I9I8.Meuse-Argonne Nov.I to 8 I9I8,returned to the U.S.A. June II,I9I9 and was honorably discharged on demobilization, June 25,I9I9 at Camp Gordon Georgia.

James C.Dickerson 2563069 Private Cavalry.(Hdg Troop 4th C) Inducted April 2,I9I8 at Lucedale,Mississippi.Served in France in the following Battles;St.Mihiel off Sept I2 to I3 I9I8.Minor Opp in Itoeme Sent I4 to 25 I9I8.Opp.bld Meuse and Mesille from Sept 26 to Nov.II,I9I8.Served in Army of occupation from Nov.I8,I9I8 to May 27,I9I9.Received discharge at Camp Shelby Mississippi June 26,I9I9.

Paul F.Greenway 2nd Lieutenant Infantry U.S.A.Left U.S.Aug 23, I9I7 served in the I55th Infantry Aug.5th I9I8 to Nov.Ist I9I8.Conv.Camp Nov. I to Dec.II,I9I8.Combat Officers Depot Dec.II,I9I8 to Feb.I,I9I9.Cas. May I3,I9I9 till discharged June 2,I9I9.

Prentiss E.Gibson 29I5I88,Pvt.I/c (Co,"B" 304th Amn.Train)The United States Army.He enlisted May I5th I9I8 at Bay St.Louis,Mississippi.Left U.S.A.7/I4/I9I8.Served in France in the following Battles,Meuse-Argonne 9/25 to I0/I/I9I8.Opp I0/4/toI6/I9I8.Sec.304 Fr.I0-I8 to II-II-I9I8. Arrived in U.S.A. 5/30/I9I9.Received his discharge at Camp Shelby Miss. July 7,I9I9.

Henry M.Weldy (29I5337 Wagoner Cas.Co 3,Co "B" 304th Amn.Tr.)The United States Army.He enlisted May I6th I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Left U.S. A. July I4,I9I8.Served in France in the following Battles; Argonne from Sept.20th to Oct.2,I9I8.St.Mihiel from Oct.I8 to Oct.20,I9I8.Vurden, from Oct.20 to Nov. II,I9I8.Arrived in U.S.A. March 30,I9I8.Received his discharged at Camp Shelby April I8th I9I9.

William.C.Pullen 3207460 Pvt.Co."C" 322 Infantry,The United States Army.Enlisted May 24,I9I8 at Chattom Ala.Battles St.Die Sector Ith Oct. I6th Oct.I9I8.Somme Diev Nov.6/9/I9I8 Meuse-Argonne Sector Nov.9/II/I8 Served in A.E.F. July 3I,I9I8 to 6/I8/I9I9.was discharged from Military service of the United States by reason of Exp.of service Per Cir.252 W.D.June 24 I9I9.

Levi L Goff No A.S.No.Pvt.Co "C" Convalescent center (Co "B" 605 Engrs) Enlisted May I5,I9I8 at Lucedale Mississippi.No absence under G. O.3I W.D.I9I2 and G.O.45.W.D.I9I4.Assigned to Co.B 605 Engrs,July Ist, I9I8 to March I3,I9I9.Co."C" Com.Center 3/I3/I9 to 4/4/I9I9.Was over seas in France I0/I/I9I8 to 3/3/I9I9.Honorably discharged from the Military service of the United States by reason of Domobilization Tel.W.D. NovI8,I9I8.

Clyde LeVoy 296I64 Private,Battery "C" I39th Field Artillery.Enlisted Aug.8th I9I8 at Monticello Mississippi.Served 9 months,Co D Ist Miss. Infantry,Expeditions;American Expeditionry forces in France from Oct I7th I9I8 to Dec.I5th I9I8.Discharged from Military service of the United States per tel.A.G.O.I2/20/I9I8.

Willie Pipkins 327523I Private Inf.Unsgrd Co"E" 3I2th Inf.Enlisted June 27.I9I8 at Leakesville Mississippi.Left U.S.A. Aug 24,I9I8.Served in England and France.Served with 3Ist Co.8th Tr.Bn.I62nd D.B.fr.June 27 to July 22,I9I8 with Co.L 3rd Bn Inf/ Rep.and Tr.Camp fr.July 22 to Aug.I3,I9I8.with Co E.3I2th Inf.from Dec.5,I9I8 to May 27,I9I9 with Camp Dix Trans.Unit fr May 27 to 29 I9I9 with Cas.Det.I Dem.Grp.from May 29, I9I9 to date of discharged

Charles Haveard 97237 Private Ist Co."G" I67 Inf.Enlisted July I5, I9I7 at Brewton Ala.Left U.S.A.II/6/I7.Served in France,Battles;Larraine Feb.2I,June I8,Champagne,Marne July 3,I9I8.Arsne Marne July 26 to Aug. 2nd.St.Miheil Sept.I2-27 Meuse-Argonne Oct 5,to Nov.9.Army of occupations Nov.I6,I9I8.Honorable discharged at Camp Shelby Mississippi May I9, I9I9.

Hardy Davis (# 223I030 Sergeant.Enlisted Oct.8th I9I8 at Jackson Barracks,La.Serving in second enlistment period prior service Co.E.4th Inf.Dec.I0 to Dec.I0 M.G.Co I9th Inf.Capl Aug I8,I9I7 Sgt Sept 22 I9I7 Mess Sgt Sept.23,I9I7 Gunner Qualification rating M.M.Nov I5/I6.May I7/I7

Battles;St Miheil off.Sept I2/I6/I8.Meuse Argonne off Oct.20 to Nov.II, I9I8.Participated in Operations billers en hage Sec. Aug 24-Sept II/I8. Veucnelle Sea Sept I7 to Oct.I0/I9I8.Punevelle Sec.Preng off Sept 26/I8 Army of occupation.Served in France.Arrived back in United States June 6/I9I9.Was honorably discharged Oct.I7,I9I9 at Camp Merritt,New Jersey. Re-enlisted Oct.I8th I9I9 for another period.

Curtis W.Bramman # 32I0823 Private I67th Infantry Company "M". Enlisted May 24th I9I7 at Mobile Alabama.Served in France,Battles; Virdune,St Mihqil,Hill France and Meuse Argonne.Honorably discharged from the military service of the United States by reason of Circular # I06 December 3th,I9I8.

We had one Nurse,Miss Claudia Davis from George County in the service in France.Her job was the hardest of all,some of our Boys died in her ward in one of the Base Hospitals in France.

Walter W.Havard I564472 Private Inf.Co.K 3rd Army Camp Reg.Enlisted June I5,I9I8 Left U.S.A.for France England and Germany.Army of occupation from I2/4/I9I8 to 8/22/I9I9.Entitled to Victory Medal with clasp. Arrived in U.S.A.9/8/I9I9.Was discharged at Camp Shelby,Mississippi Sept.27,I9I9.

Eddie G.Stringfellow 2867876 Corporal Inf.Unassgd (Co.E.I8th Inf) Enlisted May 25,I9I8 at Lucedale Miss.Left U.S.A.8/I5/I8.Served in France in Battles;Meuse-Argonne.Off Nov.5/8/I9I8.Army of occupation Dec. I4th I9I8 to Aug I8,I9I9.Eng.6/I/I9I9.Cited by French Govt.Entitled to wear Croix de Guerre.Fourragere.Entitled to Victory Medal with I battle clasp.Bronze lapel button issued.Served in France,England,Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg.Arrived in U.S.A.9/4/I9I9.Received discharged at Camp Shelby,Mississippi Sept.30,I9I9.

Rolland E. Frantz, 1977353 Sargeant of Company H. 16th Infantry. Inducted September 21, 1917 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Service over seas France, sailed from the United States September 2, 1918. Arrived at port on return to the United States January 22, 1919. Discharged February 10, 1919.

James Byrd, enlisted at Lucedale, Mississippi with Troop D. Went across with 32nd Division, Infantry one. Served with Army of Occupation after Armistice, was on the front in Argonne Sector.

Melton E. Parkery born December 7, 1893, died December 29, 1918, died over seas.

John Clayton Sherman, born May 22, 1894, died March 7, 1920.

Robert V. Grantham, born 1892 and died 1932.

James Howell Grantham, born August 1, 1898 died on the field of battle November 1, 1918.

VI. OEGANIZATIONS THAT DID WAR WORK AT HOME:

a. Names, such as Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., M.F.W.C., Home Demonstration Work.

George County did not have a local Y.W.C.A. or M.F.W.C. at this time but sent funds to the Y.M.C. at other places. Following is a list of local organizations: Buying Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, Thrift Clubs, Home Demonstration Work and Boy Scouts.

b. Records of service during war.

The people of George County deserve much credit for their contribution in money and work during the world war, every where in the county a patriotic spirit was shown, one of the ways in which the people of the county helped was in buying Liberty Bonds. Every one that could possibly help in this way did so. It is estimated that the George County people bought more than their share of the $80,000,000 of Liberty Bonds that was bought in the state during the war.

Every where the people worked with enthusiasm for the Red Cross. Men, women and even children gave time and money to help the Red Cross, their work in the hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers in France and at home, every one in the county tried to help in some way. Housewives had sugarless, wheatless and meatless days, as was the custom all over the United States. They also denied themselves and their children candy, especially chocolate candy as both the chocolate and sugar were needed for the soldiers, every where every one tried to save on all foodstuff. The Boy Scouts also helped in every way possible, especially in trying to sell Liberty Bonds, and by planting gardens in every available space.

The Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. J. Ranse Parker organized Thrift Clubs over George County to enable them to save every penny possible to buy Liberty Bonds.

c. Names of local individuals who gave outstanding service.

Some of the leading business men gave their services by making speeches, four minute Men they were called, because their talks on theLiberty Bond drives were limited to four minutes, among the business men in Lucedale who took an active part in helping in every way possible were: Doctor W. D. Ratliff, Doctor R. F. Ratliff, G. M. Luce, S. E. McEachern, T. H. Byrd, Glover Holder, Doctor J. A. Dorsett, L. G. Sellers and C. S. Barr.

CIVIL WAR.

I. BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN COUNTY:

a. Give Dates, places and accounts.

We have no record of any places in George County. We interviewed the oldest residents in George County and they do not know of any places. Dunbar Rowland Volume I, gives account of battlefields and date and refers to volume 24 and 39. We are unable to locate either of these volumes in George County.

II. NAMES OF FIGHTING UNITS FROM COUNTY:

a. List by companies, battalions, regiments.

There was no record of any from George County.

b. Histories of such units through war.

We have no record of any in George County as there was not any units from George County.

c. 155th Regiment information.

We were unable to get any information on the 155th Regiment.

III. NAMES OF ENLISTED MEN FROM COUNTY;

a. Names of all veterans.

Jesse Byrd, David Gibson, Henry C. Cochran, Luke Mizell, James Helveston, William Ledger Taylor, John T. Rogers, John W. Brannan, Dave S. Mizell, Richard Ward, Phillip Howell, William P. Herndon, C. B. Moody, F. P. Dean, Henry Welford, Hampton Dicken, John H. Allman, Rewben Byrd, Eleanor Davis, Robert S. Lowery, Hubbard Parker, Stephen P. Eubanks, John Reeves Sr., Jesse Parker, James B. Davis, Anguish R. Fairley, D. S. Davis, W. M. Carter, Geo. W. Young, Tyra J. Evans, John M. Miller, Danial Spikes, Benjamine Reeves, Charlie Pipkins, J. G. Rogers, Noah T. Carter, R. C. Galloway, Andrew Evans and Absalom Pipkins.

b. Records and exploits of local heroes.

Henry C. Cochran, enlisted September 1862 and served until captured. Officers of his company were: Captain M. McInnis, Col.

Miller, General Ferguson.

Luke Mizell, enlisted in 1863 and died before the surrender in 1865. Officers of his company were: Captain John B. Haney, General Robert E. Lee and Captain Pemberton.

James Helveston, enlisted in the spring of 1863. He served in company "G", 15th Mississippi Regiment and was active in service at the surrender in 1865. Officers of his Regiment were: Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Hill.

William Ledger Taylor, enlisted May 1861. He died in prison, Camp Chase, Ohio. Officers of his company were: Captain J. G. Cleveland and Col. L. T. Woodruft.

John T. Rogers, enlisted in the fall of 1864 and was captured before the surrender in 1865. He served in Steedes Battallion. Officers of his Battalion were: Col. A. C. Steede and Captain Ben Stevens.

John W. Brannan, enlisted August 1864. He served in company "C", 4th Alabama. Officers of his company was: General Weathers. He was active in service at the surrender in 1865.

Dave S. Mizell, enlisted in the year 1862 and served until the surrender in 1865. Officers of his company were: Col. Miller and Captain Mayers.

David Gibson, enlisted in the spring of 1864. He was active in service until the surrender in 1865. He served in 15th Confederate Regiment. Officers of his Regiment were: Col. Perry Maura, Captain J. W. Murrell.

Richard Ward, enlisted April 1861. Officers of his company were: Commander Fisher and Captain Albritton. He was in hospital at time of the surrender.

Phillip Howell, enlisted February 1864. He served in company "I", 12th Alabama Regiment. Officers of Regiment were: W. T. Walthall. He

was active in services at the surrender in 1865.

J. S. Foster, enlisted May 1861. Officers of his Company were: Captain W. W. McMillian, First Sargant James M. Davidson. He was active in service at the surrender in 1865.

Jacob M. Raby, enlisted April 1, 1861. He served on Coast Guards Company "I". He served as Captain until close of the war.

William P. Herndon, enlisted 1862. He served in Steeds Battallion. Officers of his Battallion were: Captain McInnis and Lieutenant Snider. He served uhtil the close of war in 1865.

C. B. Moody, enlisted about the first of the year 1864. He served in 44th Alabama company "E". Officers were: Captain Furganson and Col. Perry. He was in active services at the surrender in 1865.

W. H. Finch, enlisted April 5. 1862. He served in 36th, Alabama Regiment, Commanders were: Col. Smith and Col. Lewis Woodruff, Captain was Wells Thompson. He served until the surrender on the 5th day of May 1865.

F. P. Dean, enlisted June 1861. He served in 12th Alabama Regiment. Officers were: Captain W. T. Walthall and J. J. Nicholson, First Lieutenant. He was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md., at the time of the surrender in 1865.

Henry Welford, enlisted April 1861. He served in company "E", 36th Alabama Regiment. Commander L. T. Woodruff, Captain John G. Cleveland. He was wounded in both legs, one a flesh wound and the other a fracture.

Hampton Dicken, enlisted in the year 1861. He served in company "I", 21st Alabama Regiment, Commander Anderson, Captain Taylor and Captain Crenshaw. He served until the surrender in 1865.

John H. Allman, enlisted September 26, 1861. He served in company "A", 24th Mississippi Regiment. Commander was: E. C. Walthall, Captain W. W. Thompson. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Rewben Byrd, enlisted November 20, 1861. He served in company "A",

3rd, Mississippi Voluntary Infantry. Commander J. B. Deeson, Captain Jas B. McRae. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Jesse Byrd, enlisted in 1861, he served in Smiths Battery--Light Artilary with Malacton Smith as Captain. He was discharged in 1862 as his term of inlistment expired and was under age.

Eleanor Davis, enlisted February 1862, he served in Miller Regiment. Officers of Regiment, Murdock McInnis. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Robert S. Lowery, enlisted May 1861, he served in 36th Alabama Regiment. Commander being General Clanton, Captain John Cleveland. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Wm. Pinkey Taylor, enlisted in 1862, he served in company "D", 15th Mississippi Cavalry. Officers Col. Miller. He served until the close of war in 1865.

A. T. Murrah, enlisted June 14, 1862. He served in company "C", 53rd Cavalry. Commander W. H. Hanon, Captain W. M. Heder. He was wounded on March 24, 1865 in left shoulder, head and leg. He was transferred on account of a desolation of Regiment.

Hubbard Parker, enlisted in 1861. He served in company"L", 27th Mississippi. Commander Col Jones, Captain Bruno Griffin until his death. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Stephen P. Eubanks, enlisted about March 1861. He served in company "C", 2nd Alabama Regiment. Commander John D. Haney, Captain Wrthersart. He served until the surrender in 1865.

John Reeves, enlisted in 1862, he served in company "A", A. C. Steede Battallion. Captain M. McInnis, Col. A. C. Steede. He served until the surrender in 1865.

John Whatley, enlisted in 1861. He served in Second Mississippi Cavalry. Officers were: General Anthony and Coplan Higan. He served

until the close of the war in 1865.

John Laud, enlisted April 1, 1864. He served in company "G", 8th Mississippi Regiment. Officers Col. Wilkerson, Captain Marion Buckley. He served until surrender in 1865.

Jesse Parker, enlisted in Spring of 1863. Officers of his company were: Captain Marshal and Lieutenant Hill. He was off on furlough, was sick during the surrender in 1865.

James B. Davis, enlisted in 1861. He served in company "E", 9th Mississippi Cavalry. Officers Col. A. C. Steede, Captain P. K. Mayers. He was on sick list at the surrender.

Tyra J. Evans, enlisted September 16, 1864. Officers, John R. Solater, Captain, James Hollonquist Lieutenant. He served until the surrender.

John M. Miller, enlisted in 1861. Officers of his company were: Col. Dowell and Captain W. W. Thompson. He was captured before the surrender.

Daniel Spikes, enlisted in 1861. He served in Third Mississippi Regiment. Officers of his regiment were: Captain H. Green and Col. John Saucier. He served until the close of war.

Ducalien C. Wedgworth, enlisted June 10, 1861. He served in company E, 20th Mississippi Regiment. Officers were: Captain Blackwell and Col. Russell. He served until the surrender in 1865.

Benjamine Reeves, enlisted June 1861. He served in company "A", 9th Mississippi Cavalry. Officers were: Captain Murdock McInnis and Col. Horace Miller. He was discharged in 1864on account permanently disabled.

Charlie Pipkins, enlisted in 1864. He served in company "H", He was active in service at the surrender in 1865.

C. N. S. Smith, enlisted April 1863. He served in company "L", 13th Mississippi Regiment. Officers were: Captain Hutton and Col.

Ashcraft. He served until the surrender.

Angiush K. Fairley, enlisted sometime in November 1862. He served in company "B", 3rd Batallion M. S. Troop. Officers Captain D. A. Thompson. First Lieutenant Swansey, second Lieutenant Thomas. He did not serve until the surrender. He was payroled on July 9, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

D. S. Davis, enlisted October 24, 1861. He served until close of war. Officers of his company were: Col. Steede, Murdock McInnis Captain.

W. M. Carter, enlisted in 1863, he served in company "G", 15th Confederate Cavalry. Officers Col. Murry and Captain White. He served until the surrender in 1865.

George W. Young, enlisted in 1861. He served on company "A", 9th Mississippi Cavalry. Officers Col. Fergerson, Captain M. McInnis. He served until surrender in 1865.

D. B. Booth, enlisted June 11, 1861. He served in company "H"; 3rd Alabama Cavalry. Officers were: Captain Jesse J. Cox, First Lieutenant Samuel D. Oliver. He was not active at the time of the surrender, was on a wounded furlough.

J. G. Rogers, served in company "A", First Mississippi Regiment. Officers were: Col. T. M. Mollon, Captain J. B. McRae. He served until the surrender.

Noah T. Carter, enlisted the latter part 1862. He served in company "G" of the 15th Regiment. Officers were: Col. Harry Murry. He was at home on sick furlow when the surrender.

R. C. Galloway, enlisted March 1864. He served in company "I", of the 21st Alabama Regiment. Officers was: Captain Crenshaw. He was active at the surrender in 1865.

Andrew Evans, enlisted in 1861. He served in company "A" of the 24th Mississippi Infantry. Officers were: Captain Henry Roberts, Col. R. C. McElvane. He was discharged on account of eyesight.

Ap Hollomon, enlisted April 1864. Officers of his company were: Captain John Gillis and Col. Joe Denham. He served until the surrender.

Absalom Pipkin, enlisted September 1861. He served in company "A", 24th Mississippi Regiment. Officers were: First Commander Col. David. Second Col. McElvain, Captain Henry Roberts, Frank Yates and W. W. Thompson. At the time of the surrender he was at home suffering with wound received in service.

c. Men in 155th Regiment.

George County has no record of any men from the county in the 155th Regiment.

IV. LETTERS FROM FRONT AND FROM WAR PRISONS:

a. Select a few of outstanding interest.

We have been unable to locate any letters in George County.

V. INTERVIEWS:

a. With Veterans. Give brief accounts of interesting talks.

There is only one living veteran in George County at this time, Joel Welford, age 96 who belonged to company "E", 36th Alabama Regiment. Joel Welford remembered the following officers: First Sargent, Dan Malone; Third Sargent, Alex Malone; Captain Washington Lott; He knew only one man in the war from George County, John Foster. He was in the same company with him. Welford served three years. He was in battle only once. When Mobile surrendered, his main duty was standing guard.

He had two brothers in the war: Henry Welford and Will Welford. They fought in several battles and were both wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Henry lost his right eye and Will was wounded in the left leg. The mother of Henry and William traveled to Atlanta in an ox wagon and brought them home wounded. They used muskets to fight with and traveled in baggage wagons. His company got food from Mobile and at all times during the three years he had pleanty, but those in battle often were hungry because they were too far from supplies. His brother

William was captured and carried to the state of Iowa. He remembers several men who fought in person but can't remember their names. Only one man he can recall, Powell Mason.

b. With relatives of Veterans and of dead soldiers.

Henry Goff 83 years old. His father served in the Civil War and died in battle,"The Seige of Wicksburg". Both father and son are life long residents of George County. The Goff family has been residents of George county for 150 years.

Pete Howell, 75 years old, whose father was Charles Franklin Howell enlisted in Civil War in the early part of '62, and served almost three years. He fought in five battles and wounded in only one. His leg was broken. Charles was born in 1831 and died July 4, 1910. He was a life long resident of George County. The family has lived in this section 130 years. They were formerly of Germany. Charles father came to George County in 1805. Pete remembers only two of the older Howells who served in the Civil War, Jim Howell and Tom Howell.

VI. BRIEF HISTORY, WITH WAR RECORD, OF ANY DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS:

Jacob M. Raby, enlisted April 1, 1861. He served in Coast Guards company "I". He served as captain until the close of the war.

Murdock McInnis was captain of Miller Regiment during the War Between the States.

VII. STORIES OF RAIDS UPON HOMES:

Martains Bluff in Jackson County was the home of Miss Ama Ware.

In 1861 at the beginning of the war between the States. This was a thriving community of about twenty six families located on the banks of the Pascagoula river. After war was declared Martins Bluff was used by the confederate soldiers as a training camp. Colonel James McCray was in command of regiments, that were trained at Martins Bluff.

During this training period the soldiers enjoyed picnics and

barbecues. After training the soldiers were transferred to different regiments. The Calvary would ride horses and the infantry walked.

Miss Am@ Wares father and brother were soldiers in the confederate army. While serving as a soldier her father developed measles and was very ill and was sent home. While he was on this furlough a messenger was sent to Martins Bluff to warn the people that the Yankees were coming. The families who had boats hurriedly packed their money, household goods such as China, silver, linens and groceries-- all they could carry in small boats and crossed the Pascagoula river to Pine Island.

This island was between Johns Bayou and Summerlin Bayou. They stayed there for several weeks, and built camps to live in out of poles and covered them with palmetto leaves to protect them from inclement weather. There were about fifteen families who taken refuge on Pine Island.

The Yankees stayed so long at Martins Bluff until the refugees on Pine Island became fearful that their hiding places had been discovered. The men on the Island made boats and loaded their possessions and families on them. When night came and closed the light of day, they started up the Pascagoula river. After several miles of dangerous travel up the river they found a small abandoned house on the banks of the river.

They had camped in this abandoned house for several weeks when a messenger came to let them know that the Yankees soldiers had gone. They made their way back to their wrecked and damaged homes to find all clothing and other house-hold goods, they were not able to carry with them were stolen or destroyed, hogs and cows were killed and some homes burned. This was in the year of 1864.

VIII. HOME CONDITIONS DURING WAR:

The people who stayed at home during the war between the States had to undergo many hardships, they had to produce every thing they needed even to providing clothes for the soldiers, they raised their

cotton and wool, spun it into thread, wove it into cloth, and made clothes, even the uniforms for their men at the front. They had to tan the cow hides from which they made their shoes. They knit their hose for their own use, also for the soldiers, the soldiers often had to go barefooted when they failed to get shoes and hose from home.

Coffee was scarce and the price was beyond the reach of many, they parched corn, rye and even okra seed, ground it and used it for coffee, they also had to make sugar out of syrup.

They made soap by taking oak ashes pouring water over them and making lye, then put this in a large iron kettle, adding water and lard or any kind of grease and boiling it until it hardened when cold, they would cut it into bars, then it was ready to use.

They had to make their own candles out of tallow, matches was scarce and neighbors often had to borrow fire from each other or strike a flint, very few had stoves, cooking was mostly done over a fire in the fire place.

Flour was scarce most families thought they were faring fine if they could have wheat flour biscuits on Sunday mornings. Canning fruit was unknown, but every family would dry their fruit such as apples, peaches, figs, etc., and use them during the winter months. During the fruit season the children old enough would be busy pealing and slicing fruit to be put out in the sun to dry.

Mobile, Alabama was the nearest center of trade, and it would take a week or more to go there and back for supplies, and prices were extortionate.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

This conflict was caused by the misrule of Spain in Cuba and the hostility shown by that nation towards the United States. In response to the calls of President McKinley, Mississippi raised two regiments of volunteers, but the war ended before the troops from the State could reach the scene of hostilities.(1)

The following men, residents of George County are Spanish American War veterans: Roy Smith, Sargent, belonged to Company D., First Mississippi Volunteers.

John Nyman, belonged to Company D., First Mississippi Volunteers.

Chiney Miller, belonged to Company D., First Mississippi Volunteers.

George Knight, belonged to Company B., First Mississippi Volunteers.

Edgar Johnston, belonged to Company L., Second Georgia Regiment.

Smith Dickens, belonged to Company D., First Mississippi Volunteers.

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848).

When Texas was annexed (1845) a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico over the boundary between the two nations. The disputed territory was occupied by United States troops, and war soon followed.(2)

No one living in George County, that was in the Mexican War.

1. School History of Mississippi by Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D. Page 345.
2. School History of Mississippi by Franklin L. Riley, Ph. D. Page 203.

WAR OF 1812.

The mistreatment of American shipping and sailors, chiefly from New England, brought it about. The people of Mississippi Territory, however, were willing and anxious to do their part in helping to defend their country.(1)

Mrs. Edgar L. Johnston, 68 years of age, now living in George County, whose grandfather, Mr. Charlie Fry was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to George County soon after the war and continued to live here until his death.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The real cause of the Revolution was "taxation without representation." The Parliment determined to tax the colonies without giving them the right to send representatives to Parliment; so, and act was passed by Parliment, in 1765, known as the Stamp Act. This act required that all documents used in carrying on business--bills, receipts, deeds, licenses, bonds, wills, etc.--should be written on paper with a stamp on it. For this stamped paper a high price had to be paid, but it was not so much the amount of the tax as the assertion of the right to tax the colonies without consent that raised such a storm of ppposition.(2).

Mr. L. Roberts, great grandfather of Mrs. Edgar L. Johnston fought in the Revolutionary War. He was a native of Holland and George Washington promised to return him to his native land, but Mr. Roberts never did return. He and family settled on the Saint Lawrence River.

1. Mississippi History by Charles S. Sydnor and Claude Bennett Page 104.
2. New School History of the United States by Susan Pendleton Lee Page 121 and 122.

Information on this assignment was obtained from the following:

J. R. Banes.

County World War Records at the Court House.

Mrs. Sam Kilcrease.

Louis Lee Vise.

W. T. Shows.

Joel Welford.

Mrs. J. W. Depriest.

Mrs. M. A. McEachern.

Mrs. E. L. Johnson.

Henry Goff.

Pete Howell.

T. H. Byrd.

Tombstones at Cemetery.

County Civil War Records at the Court House.

John Nyman.

ASSIGNMENT # 5

GEORGE COUNTY

TOPIC; War Between the States.

Joel Welford- age 96 years, belonged to Company E.36th, alabama Regiment, remembers these officers.

Dan Malone, First Sargent.

Alex Malone, Third Sargent.

Washington Lott, Captain.

He knew only one man in the war from George County- John Foster. He was in same company with him. Welford served three years He was in battle only once. When Mobile surrendered, his main duty was standing guard.

He had two brothers in the war; Henry Welford and Will Welford. They fought in several battles and were both wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Henry lost his right eye and Will was wounded in the left leg. The mother of Henry and Will traveled to Atlanta in an ox wagon and brought them home wounded. They used muskets to fight with and travelled in baggage wagons. His company got food from Mobile and at all times during the three years he had plenty but those in battle often were hungry because they were too far from supplies. His brother Will was captured and carried to the state of Iowa. He remembers several men whofought in person but cannot remember their names, Only one man he can recall; Powell Mason.

Henry Goff, 83 years of age. His father served in the Civil War and died in battle of the Seige of Vicksburg. Both father and son are life long residents of George County. The Goff family has been residents of George County for 150 years.

CANVASSERS; Mrs.J.F.Valentine and Mrs. J.W.Pascon;- Assignment # 5

Copy 3

GEORGE COUNTY

TOPIC (A) WORLD WAR.

There were according to records two hundred ninety men from George County who took part during the World War.

OFFICERS

Milton Floyd, Captain.

John Raleigh Banes, First Lieutenant of field artillery, served in A.E.F. from August 30th 1918 to December 31st 1918.

Clifford John Trowbridge, First Liutenant, Quartermaster Corps.

Lester Whitehead, Corporal.

William S.McBay, Sargent.

Dallas F.Parker, Sargent.

Paul B.Kinch, 1st, Class Sargent.

Ernest Grantham, Corporal.

Luther McBay, Corporal.

Hollis Ward, Sargent.

Fred M.Ward, Sargent.

Albert H.Goff, Sargent.

Eddie G.Stringfellow, Corporal,

Joseph B.McDaniel, Corporal.

Karl Goff, Sargent.

Gregory S.Dickens, Sargent.

John Colville, Sargent.

George J.Reeves, Sargent.

Mrs. G.E.McEachern;- Supervisor.

GEORGE COUNTY

Louis Cowart, Corporal,

Lawrence M.Walker, Sargent.

Henry Dietrich, Corporal.

Theodore R.Lane, Sargent.

Albert C.Mallett, P.F.C.

Abner Joseph Cowart, Corporal.

Hardy Davis, Sargent.

Robert H.Caldwell, Corporal.

Nill Love, Corporal.

Elton Horne, Sargent.

Wilburn.F.Wilkerson, Corporal.

Vallie Parker, Sargent.

James W.Donaldson, Corporal.

Rolland L.Frontz, Sargent.

ASSIGNMENT: # 5

GEORGE COUNTY

Pete Howell, 75 years of age, whose father was Charles Franklin Howell enlisted in Civil War, in the early part of 62 and served almost three yea years.He fought in five battles and wounded in only one.His leg was brokened.Charles was born in 1831 and died July 4th,1910.He was a life lo long resident of George County.The family has lived in this section 130 years.They were formerly of Germany.Charles father came to George County in 1805. Pete remembers only two of the older Howells who served in the Civil War; Jim Howell and Tom Howell.

Jessie J.Gieger, who was 92 years of age the third of April 1936 gives an interesting account of the war between the states.Mr.Gieger is a native of Covington County,Mississippi,but visits in George County quite frequently.He was in Company G.7th Mississippi Battalion, Sears Brigade,French Division, and Stewart Corp. He fought in the following battles; 1st.battle at Corinth,Mississippi. 2nd battle at the Seige of Vicksburg.Here he was takened a prisoner by the Federal soldiers and was kept a prisioner for six months.

3rd, Battle of Harrisburg,Mississippi

4th Battle of Atlanta Georgia.

5th,Battle at Altoona Mountains,Altoona Georgeia.He was slightly wounded in battle.

6th, Battle at Franklin Tenn.

7th, Battle at Nashville,Tenn.

8th, Battle at Love Joy Station,Mississippi

9th, and last Battle at Fort Blakely,Alabama, across Mobile Bay.Mr.Gieger was captured by negroes at Fort Blakely. Hew was carried to Ship Island from Blakely and held as a prisioner for two weeks

by the negroes.He was then carried to New Orleans and put on a Mississippi River transport boat.From New Orleans he was carried to Vicksburg, then to the Big Black River and then to Vicksburg from where he walked to Brandon Mississippi.He was put on a train at Brandon and carried to Meridian,Mississippi.where he was paroled.

Mr. Gieger tells of the many hardships they suffered,such as being hungry most of the time and of having insufficient clothing and being bare-footed in freezing weather. He ate mule meat the Fourth of July in 1865 and says he was glad to get it.He fought his last battle the 9th, of April 1865 at Fort Blakely,Alabama. Three Hundred men fought about four thousand negroes.The negroes captured all three hundred of them and carried them to Ship Island where they were forced to under go many hardships by the negroes. He further comments that the South fired the first gun which started the war and if the South had been more patient,he believes Abraham Lincoln would have treated every one fair and square thus saving all this blood shed and suffering.

ASSIGNMENT; # 5

GEORGE COUNTY

TOPIC (B)

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR:

The following men resident of George County are Spanish American War Veterans.

Roy Smith,Sargent-Belonged to Company D. First Mississippi Volunteers

John Nyman,Belonged to Company D.First Mississippi Volunteers.

Chiney Miller, Belonged to Company D.First Mississippi Volunteers.

George Knight, Belong to Company B.First Mississippi Volunteers.

Edger Johnston,Belonged to Company,L.First Mississippi Volunteers.

ASSIGNMENT # 5

GEORGE COUNTY

TOPIC (D) MEXICAN WAR.

No one living in George County,that was in the Mexican War.

Topic (E) WAR OF 1812

Mrs. Edgar L.Johnston 68 years of age now living in George County,whose grandfather Mr.Charlie Fyre, was a soldier in the War of 1812.He came to George County soon after the war and continued to live here until his death.

TOPIC (F) REVOLUNTIONARY WAR:

Mr. L.Roberts great grandfather of Mrs. Edgar L. Johnston fought in the Revoluntionary War.He was a native of Holland and George Washington promised to return him to his native land after the war ,but Mr.Roberts never did return to Holland ,instead he and his family settled on the Saint Lawrence River.

ASSIGNMENT # 5

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

WORLD WAR; Records at Court House.
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR;- E.L.Johnson,John Nyman,Mrs.Knight.
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES;- Henry Goff,Wiley Howell,Joel Welford.
RECORDS AT COURT HOUSE;- Mrs. M.A.MCKitchern.
REVOLUNTIONARY AND WAR OF 1812;- Mr. And Mrs. E.L.Johnson.

Canvassors: Mae A. Passon and Nettie E. Rea. Page #1.

George County. Subject: ~~Supplement to~~ Wars. Assignment #18.

I. NEWS PAPER ITEM.

Captain Floyd, of Troop D, First Mississippi Cavalry, has one of the best troops in the camp. The men are mostly from Lucedale, and are composed of the very best young men of the community. There are a number of college students, several lawyers, two preachers, and number of other prominent men. The people of Lucedale are proud of their boys, and are confident that they will all make good. Rev. S. L. Greenway, the Methodist pastor at Lucedale, has lost a number of his congregation on account of their enlistment in the Cavalry as well as the pastors of other churches. The members of Troop D express themselves as sorry that circumstances drew them away from their homes, but say that they are willing and ready to do their duty. This is the spirit that makes the army a success. If other organizations were as faithful in their work and as ready to serve their county as Troop D is, then it wouldnt take long to wipe that Kaiser off the map.
"Jackson Daily News, Camp Jackson."

II. LETTERS FROM FRONT.

Letter from Lieutenant Paul T. Greenway, son of Rev. and Mrs. Greenway, band leader of the 155th Infantry band now in France: dated November 1, 1918.

My Dear Ones All:

I have not heard from you in about three weeks; cannot imagine the cause unless the letters have gone by way of England which will make a delay of about two weeks. Our company has been all broken up, William Cain and James Byrd have gone to the front several days ago. They are good soldiers and will well take care of themselves. At the same time I was told to hold myself in readiness to move. I am well, as you remember whenI entered the army I weighed 116 pounds, I now

Mrs J. E. McEachern (Hulda L.)

weigh 158 and am getting fatter every day.

Things look good for our boys now.

Best wishes to my friends in Lucedale and love to each of you.

France, July 18, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Sellers:

Just received the nice lot of papers and you have no idea how much they were appreciated and how much I enjoyed reading them. Any thing from the States seem so good and the papers were just like letters from home telling me all about George County and what the people at home are doing. I feel very proud indeed of our country, you can't imagine what all this means to we people over here, and how dear it makes the folks at home seem to us.

Just wish you could see the spirit of most of our people over here, it's great and our boys are the finest ever, such men an so much American makes you proud that you are an American.

Am in a big American Camp now and have charge of one of the medical wards, we have lots of the southern boys, none that I have known before, however, and every new crowd that comes in I look for some of the George County boys.

Our camp is on the old camping ground of Napolean and is very historic, the little church where he worshipped still stands.

Well must stop now but let me tell you again that all we over here appreciate every thing being done for us at home and feel that the hardest battles are being fought back there. Hope the S. S. and especially the "Regulars" are remembering me. With best wishes to all.

Sincerely your friend,

Claudie Davis.

A. N. C. A. E. F. A. P. O. France.

Jim Broom writes interestingly from over seas.

This information comes in the following letter received by State Superintendent of Education, W. F. Bond from Mr. Broom.

Dear Mr. Bond:

For the first time since I landed in France I find I have sufficient time to write a letter. Left New York as a first class passenger on one of the best French liners, and twelve days later landed "some where in France". Encountered no heavy seas therefore was not sick. Saw no submarines, neither did we have any very thrilling experiences of any kind. I slept in my cabin every night, with one exception.

On the way to Paris we passed through the famous Chateau section, called "The Garden of France". Each building whether it be a dwelling house or an outhouse, is built with one thought or aim in view namely, beauty. Paris is decidely the most beautiful city, I have ever seen. I visited the tomb of Lafayette, this tomb is an unpretentious one, built or erected in a private cemetery to which none but American soldiers are admitted, Lafayette, his wife, his son (George Washington Lafayette) and a daughter are buried in the cemetery. Where rests the remains of many of the victims of "The Reign of Terror". The most wonderful piece of architecture I have ever seen, is the tomb of Napoleon. This is within the museum building, in which are kept the relics of all the wars in which France has had a part. I did not have time to visit all the places of historical interest, because of the great allied offensive had begun, and I volunteered as a stretcher bearer at an evacuating hospital, my, but this was a great experience. I saw men wounded in every conceivable way, and yet I heard one groan only. After spending some day's at this kind of work, my movement orders were complete and I was sent into another very interesting

section of the country. I have a man's size job and content to remain here for some months, if this is the place where I can serve best,

I have driven over a road built by Caesar about 48 or 49 B. C. This road is in a state of preservative and if I may judge from the material out of which it is made it will be in use when "Gabriel blows his horn"

There is not a Protestant church in this province.

I have not met a southerner in this section, so you need not be surprised if I talk like a B. B--Yankee when I return to the good old state of Mississippi.

Either write to me or have the members of the force write, address all letters, 12 Rued' Aguesseaw Paris.

Very cordially yours,

J. W. Broom.

Friday, May 2, 1919.

Prison Office, Classification Camp, Lemaus France.

Dear Niece:

Your letter of Fabruary 6th found me in my room yesterday and with it was thirteen others. I have just returned from a trip down in southern France, where I was sent with troops and have certainly enjoyed myself, although I am very tired just now; it was very warm down there, and the sun was shining all the time during the day, but here in Lemaus it is much different, for we have the ground covered with a coat of snow. I also spent two days in Italy and up in the Alps, that is a great country the mountains are covered with snow, and they are very pretty. There is no information here as to my return to the states and it does no good to worry ever the same. I have been doing well over here and have nothing to kick about, duty first and then kick is a good motto.

I appreciate all your letters very much and may you never stop writing me, they will all get a prompt reply I will assure you.

Love to all,

Your Uncle,

A.P.O. 762 A.M. E.F. France.

III. MEMBERS OF TROOP "D". GEORGE COUNTY.

Below is a list of officers and a complete roster of Troop "D".

Captain, J. M. Floyd; First Lieutenant, John Relaigh Banes; Second Lieutenant, George E. Hicks; First Sergeant, Clifford C. Trowbridge; Mess Sergant, James G. Byrd; Supply Sergent, Clarence M. Weldy; Stable Sergent, Paul B. Kinch; Sergents, Edward F. Coleman, Willaim H. Cain, Gregory S. Dickin, Theo R. Lane, Otis L. Harvey; Corporals, Joseph H. Cain, Walter Howell, Joe S. Green, John H. Colville, Knox Carter, Calvin Lambert, Neal Love; Cooks, George P. Green, Leonard E. Griffin; Horseshoers, Frank F. Menhart, John M. Porter; Saddler, Walter W. Howell; Privates, First Class, Thomas J. Colville, Watson Davis, Albert H. Goff, Earl Goff, Vallie Parker, Hardy D. Vice, Fred M. Ward, Joseph L. Lane; Privates, Winford Adams, Willie Colville, James Courtney, Clinton Davis, John M. Dunnem, Charles U. Fiscus, Tyra J. Frye, William H. Frye, Sidney Frye, Willie E. Fike, Charles C. Fairley, Edward J. Goff, Willis F. Goff, Robert P. Greene, John Hutchinson, Ray T. Howell, Marcus Howell, Charles A. Holland, George C. Lockwood, Robert L. Leipf, Andrew J. Mayo, Joseph D. McDaniel, Sam McLain, George J. Reeves, George W. Rogers, Lonnie Smith, Henry L. Solomon, Abner T. Steede, Gaines E. Turner, Max Ward, and Hollis L. Ward.

There was a large number from George County who enlisted later who did not belong to Troop "D".

IV. GEORGE COUNTY CITIZEN A HERO.

From The George County Times, 1912.

Editor Times:

While at McLain one day last week I met and talked to my old friend, Sam Green and he told me this interesting bit of History that I pen below, and as it relates to one of our George County citizens I think it well interesting to the readers of the Times.

The story concerns Uncle Andrew Allman and is a part of his War record as Mr. Green and Mr. Allman soldiered together. They are old comrades and as they will both soon cross over to the great beyond, I feel it my duty to give you the story of our loved citizen, as told by his friend, Uncle Andrew was then a young man and a member of the 24th Mississippi Company A, he was wounded at Murphysboro, Tenn., and captured at Lookout Mountain and with his company taken prisoner and carried to Rock Island Prison. He was placed in Barracks nine and ere long prison life became irksome and he was tired of living on hard-tack and water and only half enough of that so he formed a conspiracy to tunnel out under the prison wall and gain their liberty. They had the tunnel almost completed when the federal prison guards made the discovery.The officers in charge came in and lined them all up in a row and told them that unless they told who enstigated the tunneling and was leading the conspiracy he would put them all on half their present rations allowance, but not a man stirred. Uncle Andrew then stepped forward and said, "sir I am the man, do by me as you like. I am ready to be shot if that is the penalty, for rather than see my comrades suffer any worse privations than they now suffer I am ready to die." The penalty was not death, but the spirit of a hero was there just the same, and few men have been braver then three cheers for Uncle Andrew a George county citizen.

By a friend.

(Mr. Allman was a soldier in the War Between the States, 1861 - 1865).

Information on Supplement, "Wars", assignment #18, was received from the following:

Files of The George County Times in the Chancery Clerk's Office 1917 through 1919.

2nd copy

War Roster

Confederate Veterans

Allman, Jno. H. Enlisted Sept, 1861, Jackson County Mississippi, in 24th Mississippi Regiment, company "A", Officers were: Captain W. W. Thomson, Commander Henry Roberts. Served three and half years, sustained injury from explosive, causing almost blindness. Was not in active service at the surrender. Was discharged at Goldsbore, N. C.

Byrd, Jesse. Enlisted 1861 Green County Mississippi, Smith Battery Light-Artilery, company "D", 56th Alabama Calvary, Officers were: Captain Malocton Smith. In service one year. Was discharged on term of enlistment expired was under age. Surrendered in Georgia.

Bush, G. A. Enlisted January 1, 1865, Butler County Alabama, in 29th Alabama Regiment, Company "I", Officers were: Colonal Campbell, Captain Saul. Was transfered in Commissary one month.

Booth, D. B. Enlisted in July 11, 1861, Pensacola Florida, in 3rd Alabama Calvary, company "H", Officers were: Captain Jesse J. Cox, First Lieutenant Sammuel D. Oliver. Was wounded while in service.

Braswill, John Wade, Enlisted in 1862 at Hurtsbore Alabama, Kaebo Battery, Officers were: Captain R. F. Colb, First Lieutenant Patrick Coners, Second Lieutenant Robert Fleming. In active service until end of war.

Brannan, John W. Enlisted in August 1864 Green County, 4th Alabama Regiment, Company "C". Officers were: Captain Toomer, General Weathers. In active service nine month untill surrender at Columbus Georgia.

Bailey, B. F. Sr, Enlisted in June 1864, Attala County Mississippi, First Mississippi Reserve, Company "A", transferred to 36th Alabama Regiment. Officers were: General Brannon, Captain A. A. Hall. Served

GEORGE COUNTY Wars

Cochran, H. C. Enlisted March 1862, Green County Mississippi. Mississippi. Mississippi Cavalry. Officers were: Major Steede Brigade, Captain Murdock McInnis. Was in active service three years, discharge at ShipIsland.

Cannon, Calvin V. Enlisted August 1864, Mobile County Alabama. Alabama Regiment, Company "G". Officers Colonel Underhill, Captain Benjamine Toomer. In service eleven months, surrendered at Columbus Georgia.

Depriest, J. W. Enlisted 1864, Shubuta Mississippi, First Mississippi Calvary Reserve. Officers were: Colonel J. C. Denny. In active service until the surrender.

Dean, F. P. Enlisted June 1861 Americus Jackson County Mississippi, 12th Alabama Regiment. Officers were: Captain W. T. Walthall, First lieutenant J. J. Nickolson. Was in prison at Point Lookout Md, at the surrender.

Dicken, Hamton, Enlisted 1861, Jackson County Mississippi, 21st Alabama Company "I". Officers were: Commander Anderson, Captain's Taylor and Crenshaw. Enlisted second time in same company and regiment, served untill the surrender at Meridian Mississippi.

Davis, Jas. J. Enlisted February 1862, Jackson County Mississippi, Miller Regiment. Officers were: Colonel Miller, Captain Murdock and Captain McInnis. Se rved three years and three months untill the close of war, was honorable discharged May 1865, near Mobile Alabama.

Davis, D. S. Enlisted October 24, 1861, Jackson County Mississippi. Officers were: Colonel A. C. Steed, Captain Murdock McInnis, served untill close of war, and discharge at Griffen Georgia.

Davis, James B. Enlisted 1861, Jackson County Mississippi. 9th Mississippi Calvary, Company "E". Officers were: Colonel A. C. Steede

five months in Mississippi Reserve, transfered in February 1865. In active service at surrender at Cuba Station Alabama.

Byrd, Reubin, Enlisted November 20, 1861, in Jackson County Mississippi. 3rd Mississippi Regiment, company "A". Officers were: Commander J. B. Decson, Captain James McRae. Released from Camp Douglas Ill., June 12, 1865. Re-enlisted at Camp Moor in same Regiment and company. Was wounded Novermber 30, 1864 at Franklins Tenn, arem broken and back injured, was in prison at close of war, surrender at Jamesbore N. C.

Cannon, John T. Enlisted 1864, Mobile Alabama. Officers were: Lieutenant Joe-Cleveland, Sargant and Tom Malone.

Cochran, Henry C. Enlisted September 1862, Green County Mississippi. 9th Mississippi Calvary, Company "A", Officers were Colonel Miller, General Furguson Captain M. McInnis. Was captured December 1864, discharge May 1864 at Ship-Island.

Carter, W. M. Enlisted 1863, Jackson County Mississippi, G. 15th Confederate Calvary. Officrs were: Commander Murry, Captain White. Served ithteen months, in active service until 1865, and surrender at Mobile Alabama.

Cox, A. P. Enlisted 1861, State of Flaridia, Jackson County, 15th Confederate Calvery, Company "B". Officers were: General Murry, Captain Smith, served entire time from date of enlistment, surrendered near Demoplis Alabama.

Carter, Noot T. Enlisted 1862, Jackson County Mississippi. 15th Regiment, Comapny "G". Officers were: Colonel Harry Murry. Was home on sick furlogh at time of surrender, discharged at Mobile Alabama.

and Captain P. K. Myers. Served four years, was not in active service at the close of war, sick at Godsbors, N. C.

Evans, Andrew. Enlited 1861, Marion Station Mississippi. 24th Mississippi Infantry, Company "A". Officers were: Colonel R. C. McElave and Captain Henry-Roberts. Was discharged before the surrender on accouht of eyesight.

Evans, Tra J. Enlisted September 16, 1864, Green County Mississippi. Officers were: Captain John R. Scloter and Lieutenant James Holloquist. Served untill the surrender.

Ellison, Robert L. Enlisted September 8, 1864, City of Mobile, Alabama. 2nd Battery Alabama, Light Artillery C. S. A, Company "E". Officers were: Captain Charles P. Gage, James H. Hill and Captain James H. Hutcherson. Active service until surrender, discharge May 10, 1865, at Meridian Mississippi.

Eubanks, S. P. Enlisted February 1861, Green County Mississippi. 2nd Alabama Artilery, Company "C". Officers were: General Pemberton, Captain John D. Hanly. Served four years and two months, was transfered when company got too weak to Tobin Battery, latter came back to same company. Was in active service until the surrender at Meridian Mississippi.

Foster, John S. Enlisted March 1861 Green County Mississippi. 17th Alabama Infantry, Company "H". Officers were: Colonel Holcomb, Captain W. W. McMillan, First Seargent James M. Davidson. Served four years and one month, while in service horse threw on carriage of cannon and broke right shoulder, also was shot in knee. Surrendered at Galdsbore, N. C.

Finch, W. H. Enlisted April 5, 1862, Choctaw County Alabama. 36th Alabama Regiment, Company "I". Officers were: Colonel Smith, Colonel

five months in Mississippi Reserve, transfered in February 1865. In active service at surrender at Cuba Station Alabama.

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Lewis Woodruff, and Captain Wells Thompson. In service until May 5, 1865. Discharged at Rasacca Georgia.

Fairly, Augiush K. Enlisted Novermber 1862, Green County Mississippi. 3rd Battery M. S. Troop, Company "B". Officers were: Captain D. A. Thompson, First Lieutenant Swansly and Second Lieutenant Thomas. Served nine months, Paroled at Vicksburg.

Gal oway, R. C. Enlisted March 1864, Jackson County Mississippi. 21st Alabama Regiment, Comapny "I". Officers were: Colonel C. D. Anderson and Captain Crenshaw. Was in service eleven months, surrendered at Mobile Alabama.

Gibson, David. Enlisted 1864, Green County Mississippi. 15th Confederate Regiment. Officers were: Colonel Perry Maura and Captain J. W. Murrell. He was in active service until the surrender.

Holloman, Ap. Enlisted 1864, Augusta Mississippi. Officers were: Captain John Gillis and Captain Joe Denhan. He was in active service until the surrender.

Helveston, James. Enlisted 1863, Americus Jackson County Mississippi. 15th Mississippi Regiment, Company "G". Officers were: Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Hill. He was in active service until 1865.

Howell, Phillip. Enlisted February 1864, Jackson County Mississippi. 12th Alabama Regiment, Company "I". Officers were: Capatian W. T. Walthall and First Lieutenant J. J. Nickolson. He was in activ service at the surrender, in the State of Ill.,

Herrington, John Milton. Enlisted (dont know) in Jasper County Mississippi. He served until the clos of the war, discharged June 27, 1865, at Camp Chase Maryland.

Handy, William. Enlisted June 1, 1861. Canton Mississippi, 11th

Regiment, Company

Company "A". Officers were: Commander Robert E. Lee. Served until December 1864.

Herndon, William P. Enlisted 1862. Jackson County Mississippi. Steeds Batalian. Officers were: Captain McInnis and Lieutenant Snider. He was in service three years, discharged at Mobile Alabama.

Hullett, Dave. Enlisted July 8, 1861, Choctaw County Alabama, 13th Regiment. Officers were: Captain Rube McIntosh. He was in service four yeas, was discharged at Flardia.

Jones, G. H. Enlisted March 18, 1862, Pontotoc County Mississippi. 2nd. Mississippi Regiment Company "I". Officers were: Captain R. M. Level, Colonel Wm. Faulkener and Colonel J. M. Stone. He was discharged at Appomatox Court house, was wounded had leg amputated at Gillsburg, Penn.

Jones, Adam P. Enlisted 1864, Marion County Georgia, In Georgia Stoll Troops, 6th Regiment. Officers were: Captain Poe Miller. He was in service until serrender, discharged at Augusta Georgia.

Lowery, Robert J. Enlisted May 1861, Jackson County Mississippi, 36th Alabama Regiment, Company "E". Officers were: General Claton and Captain John Cleveland. He was in active service four years, surrendered at Fort Morgan.

Land, John. Enlisted April 1864, on line of Newton and Jasper County. 8th Mississippi Regiment, Company "G". Officers were: Colonel Wilkerson and Captain Marion Buckley. He was in service thirteen months, in active servicewhen surrender at Greenbore, N. C.

Miller, John M. Enlisted 1861, Green County Mississippi. Officers were: Colonel Dowell and Captain W. W. Thompson. Was captured before the surrender.

Murry, A. T. Enlisted May 28, 1863, Alabama, 53 Alabama Calvary, Company "H". Officers were: Commander W. H. Hanon and Captain W. D. Tildor.

Mizell, Luke. Enlisted 1863, Anericus Jackson County Mississippi. 2nd Alabama Artilery, Company "A". Office s were: General Robert E. Lee, Captain John B. Haney and Captain Pemberton. He served about thre years and died before the surrender at Vicksburg Mississippi.

Mizell, Dave S. Enlisted 1862, Jackson County Mississippi. 19th Infantry. Officers were: Colonel Miller and Captian Mayers. He was active service until the close of war, discharged at Greensboro, N. C.

Murry, A. T. Enlisted May 28, 1863, Coosa County Alabama. 53 rd Alabama Calvary, Company "H". Transferr d to 2nd Alabama Infantry. Officers were: Commander W. H. Hanon and Captain W. D. Feldon.

Moody, C. B. Enlisted 1864, Jackson County Mississippi. 44th Alabama Regiment Company "E". Officers were: Colonel Perry and Captain Ferguson. Served one year before the surrender at Appomatox Court house N. C.

Moody, W. M. Enlisted 1862. Officers were: Colonel Balfour and Captain Rey. He served one year, was trnasferred November 1863 to Engineer Corps. Was discharged before the surrender on account of sickness, at Demoples Alabama.

Pipkin, Absolom. September 1861, Green County Mississippi. 24th Mississippi Regiment, Company "A". Officers were: First commander Colonel Dowd, Second Commander McElvain, Captain Henry Robert, Frank Yates and Captain W. W. Thomson. Served three years, wounded in ser-

vice at the surrender near Goldsborough, N. C.

Pipkin, Charlie. Enlisted 1864, Mississippi. Company "H".

Parker, Jesse. Enlisted 1863, Americus Jackson County Mississippi. Officers were: Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Hill. He was not in active service when surrendered, was on sick furlough.

Pierce, Lafayett. Enlisted 1861, in Mobile County Alabama. 24th Alabama Regiment Officers were: Colonel Buck and Captain Nettles. He was in active service three years and ten months, he was wounded at New Hope Georgia, was discharged at close of war at Mobile Alabama.

Parker, Hubbard. Enlisted 1861, in Jackson County Mississippi. 27th Mississippi Regiment, Company "L". Officers were: Colonel Jones and Captain Bound Griffin. He served four years, not in active service at the close of war, was captured at Nashville, Tenn. in prison eitht months at Camp Case Ohio.

Reeves, John Sr. Enlisted 1862, at Jackson County Mississippi. Steede Batalian, Company "A". Officers were: Colonel A. C. Steede and Captain M. McInnis. He was in service three years, surrender with Tenn. army.

Reeves, Benjamine. Enlisted June 1861, Jackson County Mississippi. 9th Mississippi Calvery, Company "A". Officers were: Colonel Hource Miller and Captain Murdock McInnis. He served three years, and was discharged in April 1864 on account of disability.

Raby, J. M. Enlisted April 1, 1861, Mobile Alabama, He served as Independent Command for special service, was captain of troops for coast defence.

Rogers, John T. Enlisted 1864, Jackson County Mississippi. Steedes Battallion, Company "I". Officers were: Colonel A. C. Steede

and Captain Ben Stevens. He was captured before the surrender.

Rogers, J. G. Enlisted (don't know) Jackson County Mississippi, 1st Mississippi Regiment, Company "A". Officers were: Colonel T. M. Millow and Captain J. B. McRae. He served four years and half, was in active service until the surrender near Durham Station S. C.

Solomon, Henry Lewis. Enlisted in 1861, Butler County Alabama. 9th Alabama Regiment, Company "G". Officers were: General R. E. Lee. He served until the closeof war, discharged April 9, 1865, at Appomatix Court House.

Smith, C. N. S. Enlisted April 1863, Neshoba County. 13th Mississippi Regiment, Company "L". Officers were: Commander Ashcraft and Captain Hutton. Was wounded but served until the surrender.

Spikes, Daniel. Enlisted April 1861, Jackson County Mississippi. 3rd Mississippi Regiment. Officers were: Captain H Green and Captain John Saucier. Was in active service five years until close of war, discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Taylor, William Ledger. Enlisted May 1861, Green County Mississippi. 36th Alabama Regiment. Officers were: Colonel L. T. Woodruff and Captain J. G. Cleveland. Died in prison Camp Chase Ohio.

Taylor, Wm. Pinkey. Enlisted 1862, Mobile County Alabama. 15th Mississippi Regiment, Company "D". Officers were: Colonel Miller. He served four years until close of war, honorable discharged April 1865 at Mobile Alabama.

Welford, Joel. Enlisted 1864 Green County Mississippi. 36th Alabama Regiment, Comapny "A". Officers were: Captain Price Williams and

GEORGE COUNTY Wars

Lieutenant Roper. Active service until surrender.

Welford, Henry. Enlisted May 1862, Green county Mississippi. 36th Alabama Regiment, Company "E". Officers were: Colonel Woodruff, Captain J. G. Cleveland, SeconLieutenant E. B. Lott and Third Lieutenant Joe A. Cleveland. He served one year and six months, wounded Septermber 19, 1863, at Chickmoga Tenn, wounded in both legs, surrendered at Greesboro, N. C.

Ward, Richard. Enlisted April 1861, North Carolina Green County, Bullhead. 3rd North Carolina Regiment, Company "A". Officers were: Commander Fisher and Captain Albritton. In hospital at time of surrender.

Whatley, John. Enlisted 1861, Clark County Mississippi. 2nd Mississippi Calvery. Officers were: General Anthoney and Captain Hagan. He served until captured by Federales, and held as prisoner until close of war, was discharged between Selmer and Atlanta.

Wedgworth, D. C. Enlisted June 10, 1861, Harrison County Mississippi. 20th Mississippi Regiment, Company "E". Officers were: Colonel Russell and Captain Blockwell. He served four years, was on active service when surrender with Lee in Tenn.

Young, Geo. W. Enlisted 1864, Jackson County Mississippi. 9th Mississippi Calvary, Comapny "A". Officers were: Commander Ferguson and Captain M. McInnis. He was in active service when surrender at Mobile.

Other names of Confederate Veterns, but no record of regiment or Company. Adams, Jesse. Clayton, A. B., Welch Henry., Mallet, C., Adam, Wm.

Information for Roster of Confederate Veterans was obtained from the pension record in the Chancery Clerk's office.

Canvassers Mrs. J.W. Passon and Mrs J.F. Valentine Page 1

George County Supplement to Assignment #5 accepted S.L 3

Topic . World War

(a)In the late spring of 1918 when it seemed that war could not be avoided some of the Lucedale boys got together and organized Troop D. of the first Mississippi Cavalry . That is when they started the troop and coasted alomg waiting further development.

On August the 5 th . they were mustered into Federal services, sent to Jackson Mississippi where they remained for about thirty days and then were sent to Camp Beaugard, Lpuisiana. From there they were soon sent to Remount Depot No. 114 on special duty in the Quarter Master Corps. Then to the dismay of the majority of the company this transfer was made permanent and there the greater part of the boys remained during the War.

No finer group of men ever served their country in any Capacity. They wanted over sea duty more than any thing else. They did their part in a big way, Leutenant J.R. Banes fought this transfer and for his efforts he was transfered to another outfit and sent Overseas. Later Jmmes G.Byrd and Sergent Colman were transfered to another Division and sent overseas.

The Howell Grantham American Legion Post was named for Ray Howell and HowellGrantham. Ray died in Camp and Howell was killed in service across the seas.

Of the three officers who went out with the boys from George County Banes was the only one to get over seas. Lieutenant

Mrs. S.E.McEachern Supervisor

Topic. World War.

George Hicks resigned on account of his families health,in early 1918.Captain Milton Floyd like the boys was transfered into the Remount Department,but was later sent to New Mexico and remained there untill the end of the war.

Among some of the boys who went from George County,later and was in service in France,was H.M.Weldy who inlisted on May 16,1918 at Lucedale Mississippi,was sent over seas on July 14,1918 and was in service in England and France,as wagoner.He was in the following battles,Argonne from September 26, 1918 to October 2, 1918.St.Michiel from October 10,1918 to October 30, 1918 and Verdune from October 20, 1918 to November 11,1918. He was gassed on October 24,1918.After the close of the war he arrived in the United States on March 30,1919, was with Cas.Co. 3fr. Discharged on April 11, 1919 and left Camp Shelby Mississippi on April 18,1919.

The following also went across and some of these were in battle.

Ellis Ward	T.M.Hempstead	Mark Eubanks
J.A.Holland	P.E.Gibson	Dr.R.R.Ward
Gude Stringfellow	Eli Havard	Bert Davis
Joe Dickerson	David Reeves	Curtis Dickerson
Louis Fairley	Sam Hathorn	Charlie Havard
Wallis Rouse	Watson Mizell	Artie Holland
Peter Reeves	W?W.Wilkerson	H.M.Hempstead
Tom Masom	Hard Eubanks	Richard McKinnis
L.L.Vice	Henry Howell	Elton Horn
L.F.Howard ,	Jim Mixin	Clint Davis

Jonn Henry colord.

The following were in the Navy,

E.R.Weldy	Carnie Stringfellow	Lee Steingfellow

Topic. World War

We had one Nurse,Miss Claudia Davis from George County in the service in France,Her job was the hardest of all,some of our Boys died in her ward in one of the Base Hospitals in France.

George County had more than her share of volunteers,few counties did as well.We furnished enough on the first call that we did not have to furnish any selective drafts for the first call and but a mere handful in the second.

Conditions at home during the world war.

The people of George county deserve much credit for their contributions in money and work during the world war,every where in the county a patriotic spirit was shown,one of the ways in which the people of the county helped was in buying Liberty Bonds.Every one that could possibly help in this way did so.It is estimated that the George County people bought more than their share of the $80,000,000 of Liberty Bonds that was bought in the state during the war.

Every where the people worked with enthusiasm for the Red Gross. Men,women and even school children gave time and money to help the Red Grossin their work in the hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers in France and at home,every one in the county tried to help in some way,Housewives had sugarless,wheatless and meatless days,as was the custom all over the United States.They also denied themselves and their children candy,especially chocolate candy as both the chocolate and sugar were needed for the soldiers,every where every one tried to save on all foodstuff.The boy Scouts also helped in every way possible,especially in trying to sell Liberty Bonds,and by planting gardens in every available space.

The girls in the county helped by organizing Thrift Clubs to enable them to save every penny possible to buy Liberty Bonds. Some of the leading business men gave their services by making speeches,four minute Men they were called,because their talks on the Liberty Bond drives were limited to four minutes,among the business men in Lucedale who took an active part in helping in every way possible were .Doctor W.D.Ratliff,Doctor R.F.Ratliff, G.M.Luce, S.E.McEachern T.H.Byrd, Glover Holder, Doctor J.A.Dorsett, L.G.Sellers and C.S.Barr.

George County Supplement to Assignment # 5

Topic. World War

Information for this assignment was obtained from the fol

J.R.Banes
Albert Dickerson
Gude Stringfellow
H.M.Weldy
Eli Havard
W.S.McBay
T.M.Hempstead
M.A.Eubanks
E.B.Ward
W.W.Wilkerson
L.L.Vise
Mrs M.A.McEachern
Mississippi History by Franklin L. Riley
Mississippi History by Charles S. Sydnor and Claude Bennett
And also County Records

George County Supplement of Assignment # 5

Conditions at home during the war betweem the States.

Told by Mrs M.A.McEachern age eighty eight (88) years old.

The people who stayed at home during the war between the States had to undergo many hardships,they had to produce every thing they needed even to providing clothes for the soldiers,they raised their cotton and wool,spun it into thread,wove it into cloth,and made clothes,even the uniforms for their men at the front.They had to tan the cow hides from which they made their shoes.They knit their hose for their own use,also for the soldiers,the soldiers often had to go barefooted when they failed to get shoes and hose from home.

Coffee was scarce and the price was beyond the reach of many, they parched corn,rye,and even okra seed,ground it and used it for coffee,they also had to make sugar out of syrup.

They made soap by taking oak ashes pouring water over them and making lye,then put this ina large iron kettle adding water and lard or any kind of grease and boiling it untill it hardened when cold, they would cut it into bars,then it was ready to use.

They had to make their own candles out of tallow,matches was scarce and neighbors often had to borrow fire from each other or strike a flint,very few had stoves,cooking was mostly done over a fire in the fire place.

Flour was scarce most families thought they were faring fine if they could have wheat flour biscuits on Sunday mornings.Canning fruit was unknown,but every family would dry their fruit such as apples,peaches figs,ect. and use them during the winter months. during the fruit season the childern old enough would be busy pealing and slicing fruit to be put out in the sun to dry.

Mobile Alabama was the nearest center of trade,and it would take a week or more togo there and back for supplies,and prices were extortionate.

George County Roster References George Co.

Revolutionary War:

Mrs. Edgar L.Johnson, Lucedale, Miss.

War of 1812:

Mrs. Edgar L. Johnson, Lucedale Miss.

Mexican War

No record

War Between the States

1. Chancery Clerk's office-Court House.
Veterans:- Henry Goff, Wiley Howell, Joel Wilford.

Spanish American War:

Living Veterans:- John Nyman; Edgar L. Johnson, Lucedale; George Knight.

World War

Files of the George County Times, Chancery Clerks Office 1917-1919
Adjutant Generals Office, Jackson, Miss.

George County Roster References George Co.

Revolutionary War:

Mrs. Edgar L.Johnson, Lucedale, Miss.

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Living Veterans:- John Nyman; Edgar L. Johnson, Lucedale; George Knight.

World War

Files of the George County Times, Chancery Clerks Office 1917-1919
Adjutant Generals Office, Jackson, Miss.

Canvassers: Mae A. Passon and Nettie E. Rea. Page #1.

George County. Subject: RECONSTRUCTION. Assignment #22.

I. In narrative form, state briefly the problems before the county at the close of the War as to:-

a. Government of county.

(1) Mississippi, as other southern states, had its period of reconstruction at the close of the War Between the States. The southern part of the state and espacially the part that is now George county was not so hard hit. This part of the state was very sparsely settled at that time, it was a part of Jackson and Green counties.

(2) At the close of the War Mississippi was in a desolate condition, but her citizens returned from the war fully determined to accept the situation and to devote their energies to the restoration of peace and the development of the state.

(3) Governor Sharkey's first step in the reorganization was to direct the county officials who were in office on the twenty second of May, 1865 to resume their duties. After they had taken the oath of amnesty. Those who did not come under its provisions but were reserved for special clemency were temporarly excluded from office. In his proclamation of July first, after exhorting the people to cooperate with the commanding general the governor earnestly considered the objections urged by some of the people against the amnesty oath. Pursuant to his instructions, governor Sharkey ordered an election for delegates to a constitutional convention to assemble

(1) The New Practical Referenwe Library Volume II.

(2) School History of Mississippi, Riley, Page 290.

(3) Dunbar Rowland Volume II, Page 110.

Hulda J. McEachern

August 14, 1865, in conformity to the wishes of the Republican Administration. Altogether 98 delegates were selected.

Green county although entitled to two delegates was not represented in this convention but Jackson county was. George county is now a part of these two counties.

At the close of the War Between the States there was no George county. This section that is now George county was Green county and Jackson county. George county was formed in 1910 by taking about six miles from the soythern part of Green county and about fourteen miles from the northern part of Jackson county, so at this time this section was governed by Green and Jackson counties.

The affairs of George county were and are looked after by a Board of Supervisors, composed of five members elected by the people from the five districts every four years. These gentlemen are from among the best citizens of George county, whose fitness for the position they hold is measured by their honesty and business ability. George county has a Sheriff, Corner, Ranger, Tax Assessor, Superintendent of Education, Chancery and Circuit Clerk combined, Three Justice of the Peace for the county and a Constable

b. Transportation in county.

Transportation at the close of the war was very much handicapped as the roads in north Jackson and south Green counties, now George county was very bad. The transportation was mostly on the water as there was very few roads to speak of only a few trails. Very little was done for the upkeep of these roads. Men traveled on horse back over dirt roads and sent their goods to market by wagons. Boats were also used for travel and carrying freight.

c. Farms and plantations in county.

The farms and plantations in this section as a rule were

not large. There were only six of any importance. They were the Fairley, McInnis, Davis, Howell, Helveston and Reeves plantations, all of these were near the Pascagoula river.

Judge John Fairley had one of the largest plantations. At the time of the surrender he owned fifty five plough boys, besides a large number of old slaves and children. He and the McInnis brothers, Dan and Murdock, who had nearly a hundred slaves had the largest plantations; these extended on both sides of Pascagoula river.

The Thomas Howell and Samuel Davis plantations each owned about fifteen or twenty negro families and had a large number of acres in cultivation. The Helveston plantation was also near the Pascagoula river and farther south than the others. Peter Helveston and his son Godfry, also owned a number of slaves.

After the War some of these plantations were divided among the heirs, while a large portion of others went back to the state because the owners were unable to pay taxes.

Some of the old slaves stayed with their masters and worked for them as long as they lived, but the young men and women took advantage of their freedom for this reason a large number of acres were left uncultivated.

d. Social life in county.

This section what is now George county was not thickly settled, most of the people lived near the Pascagoula river. Travel was mostly by horse back. The young people would go for miles on horse back to their neighbors. The women had quiltings and the men log rollings, then at night they would dance the square dance and have games of different kinds. The few churches which were built of logs were so far apart they often had preaching in the homes.

II. State concisely what efforts were made by the county for reconstruction:-

a. Political adjustment.

(1) In spite of the disturbed political conditions, the new relations with the negroes had been entered into with little difficulty. Gradually there had come into existence new habits and customs in domestic matters that, while different from the old, were characterized by the same kindness and helpfulness from both sides.

The heavy gloom that so long overhung politics and business was brightened by many a humorous incident that accompained the adjustment to unaccustomed conditions.

(2) In November 1871 occured the first general election for all county and local officers since the beginning of reconstruction. It had been the cause of general complaint that for a period of two years after the readmission of the state to the Union, the people were not permitted to choose their own local officers. As a result, the officers appointed in 1869 by General Ames while Millitary Governor, were still holding over. Many were strangers in the communities to which they were sent. All of them were Republicans.

At this time Jackson county had a negro, Louis Ferrill on the Board of Supervisors in Beat one, that part of Jackson county is now a part of George county. A number of the negroes voted in Green and Jackson counties, but some did not take advantage of the right to vote especially those who lived in that part of Green and Jackson counties that is now George county.

(1) History of Mississippi by Fant, Page 231.

(2) School History of Mississippi, by Franklin L. Riley, Page 308.

b. Economic adjustment.

(1) The confederate currency which had formed the medium of exchange during the War was useless at its close and there was little gold or silver left. All of best live stock had been taken by the enemy or used by our own soldiers. Fences were down and a general state of delapidation existed over the whole state. As soon as the people began to dispose of their cotton, goods were brought in and some business was done even in 1865. Goods for the money that was current, even for gold or silver was fabulously high. Calico sold for forty cents, cotton yarns sold at $6.00 to $7.00 for five bundles. In 1866 and 67, flour was $18.00 a barrel, shoes, clothing and all other articles of merchandise were at prices unheard of but the great scarcety and high prices of cotton warranted it and the people accepted the situation. In 1866 changes between white people and negroes began. Many of the negroes preferred to work for strangers rather than their old masters (in this section this was rare). The price of cotton averaged forty cents a pound and corn was very high. A tax of $15.00 a bale was levied by the Federal Government on all cotton made in the southern states. The year 1867 was a bad crop year in Mississippi but the years 1868 and 69 were much better.

Each farmer would generally make a trip to Mobile, Alabama in the winter, settle with his commission merchants and buy such as flour and groceries as he needed for the ensuing year. The dirt roads in the winter were almost impassable and travel was made by steamboat and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This helped the section of the counties above what is now George county very much but through this immediate section there were no railroads.

(1) Mississippi Historical Society Volume XI.

There was no actual fighting in what is now George county so the people really fared better in this section than in the sections where the fighting actually occurred.

c. Social adjustment.

Social adjustments in what is now George county were not so numerous as in other sections as there were not many from this section to go to the War. In other sections immediately following the War every one set about to make the adjustments that were necessary, but the people were so busy trying to make enough food to live on that they could not take up much of their time for social adjustment. What is now George county was fortunate andthe social adjustment to be made were not numerous and the few changes and adjustments in social conditions were soon worked out.

d. Educational and Religious adjustment.

The citizens frequently united in the employment of teachers for neighborhood schools to be taught in the homes as there were only a few schools in this section, George county among them being, Salem, Cross Roads, Basin, Byrd and Rocky Creek. On account of the distance between these schools it was impossible for the students to attend, therefore they had private teachers. The above mentioned schools paid their teachers according to the number of pupils attending, which was paid by the patrons of the schools. No teacher would accept a school with less than twelve pupils. The teachers lived in the homes of their pupils, staying a week or two in each home,in this way their board did not cost them anything. The books that were required in the majority of these schools were a blue back speller and slate. The length of these schools were about four months.

This section of George county was not thickly settled and the majority of preaching was in the different homes. There were only three denominations at this time, the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. Preachers traveled through this section on horse back and preached in different settlements in the open, under trees and had engagements approximately a year ahead; and they were punctual to fill these dates.

III. State briefly the operations in your county of the following:-

a. Carpet-baggers.

(1)

A term applied after the War to political adventures from the northern states who tried to secure the votes of the negroes in the south. The term implied that they had no property in the district save the contents of their Carpet-bags.

There were a number of Carpet-baggers in Green county, and a large number in the southern part of Jackson county, but from the records that we were able to obtain we do not believe that they were very active in this section that is now George county.

b. Scalawags.

The few white southerners who joined with the Carpet-baggers in getting rich through misgovernment, were generally known as scalawags. We have no record of any scalawags in this county

c. Conservatives.

In 1875 the Democrat conservative State convention met and adopted a platform which was broad and conservative. All citizens who favored honest impartial, and economical government were invited to join them. The citizens of this section fell in line with this movement.

General James Z. George was elected chairman of the executive committee and the campaign was placed in his charge. George county taken from Jackson and Green counties and named in honor of James Z. George.

(1). Funk and Wagnalls Standard Encyclopedia.

IV. The Agencies of Reconstruction in your county and their operations:

a. Freedman's Bureau.

(1) Organized in the War department of United States by an act of congress passed March 3, 1865. Its purpose was to take general charge of the enfranchised negroes of the south, as it was authorized to assign to the freedman allotments of public lands, consisting of certain confiscated or abandoned lands. A bill continuing it for two years was vetoed by president Johnson in 1866, but was passed over the veto. The bureau continued its work until 1870 and expended over $15,000,000. It was one cause of perpetuating the enmity of the south towards congress, for it led to the congregation of idle and vicious negroes in the vicinity of the bureau depots and caused great hardships to the planters, who could not secure sufficient labor to harvest their cotton.

(2) The first of these laws was the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill in March 1865 the Freedmen's Bureau had been created for the War and a period of one year thereafter to provide food, clothing, and shelter for needy freedmen and to apportion vacant lands for their use. The new bill (February 1866) created and organization that had an agent in every county in the south.

In most cases in this section the ex-slaves simply remained working for their former masters on a sort of wage basis. But in few instances they had strange dreams of what freedom meant, and toward the end of 1865 the idea was spread that they were to receive "forty acres and a mule" on New Years Day. However as a rule this section was not affected much by the Freedman's Bureau.

(1). New Practical Reference Library, Volume II.

(2). American History by Ashley, New and Revised Edition, Page 436.

b. Loyal League.

(1) The Loyal League was an organization to which almost all negro men belonged. They were initiated at night with ceremonies which, while they frightened the negroes badly, at the same time pleased them. After this they were taught the various things their white leaders wanted them to remember. Each negro was told that if he failed to do as he had promised he would receive fifty lashes on his bare back. For a second offense the punishment was a hundred lashes and for a third he would be killed secretly. By such methods the white men ruled the negro voters.

We have no record of the Loyal League being active in this section as the negroes taken a very small part in politics.

c. Republican Party.

(2) Immediately before and immediately after the inauguration (March 1861) of Lincoln and Hamlin the first Republican President occurred the secession of the southern states which formed the confederate states of America, and this provoked the Civil War.

(3) Shortly after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts the Republican party was organized in Mississippi by the northern men in the state and a few southern "loyalists" in(September 1867). Measures were taken to enroll into the fold of the Republican party all the negroes, which was readily done through the agency of the loyal leagues.

Then this party undertook to identify itself with loyalty to the United States Government -- not-with-standing the fact that

(1). Mississippi History by Sydnor - Bennett, Page 215.

(2). Funk and Wagnall Standard Encyclopedia.

(3). History of Mississippi by Fant, Page 211 and 212.

half the people of the north were still Democrats, who had supported the War against the confederacy no less arduously than had the Republicans and that the Democrats of the South had manifested every intention of loyalty abiding by the results of the War. But the negroes readily believed that to vote the Republican ticket was voting for the United States Government, and to vote the Democrat ticket was voting for the south and against their freedom.

There were a good many native southerners who became Republicans simply because by so doing it was easy to obtain office and a position of political importance. At this time there were only a few Republicans in this section either among the white people or negroes.

d. Ku Klux Klan.

(1)
"A secret organization which is said to have been founded in 1866 at Pulaski, Tenn., originally for purposes of amusement, only soon developed into an association of regulators and became notorious for the lawless deeds of violence performed in its name. The proceedings of the Klan in the southern states are only one feature of the determined struggle to withhold from emancipated slaves the right of voting. The outrages and murders which convulsed the country in 1868 and 69 ending in the calling out of troops and the formal disbandment of the society in March of the later year; but its name and often its disguises were used for years after by political desperadoes."

The Ku Klux Klan was also used by the southern people to protect themselves from the negro population that was being set against them. When they were not permitted to do so by law. They organized the Klan.

(1). Funk and Wagnalls Standard Encyclopedia.

(1)
"It worked upon the superstition of the negro, kept him in order by fear, and made him see that white men were going to control the south. But the violent method it some times used did harm to the south, just as violent acts always do even though they accomplish some other good.

The north heard more and more of what was going on in the south and public opinion began to demand that the south be let alone and allowed to work out her own problems. An amnesty act passed by congress in 1872 restored suffrage to most of the white men, and the last troops were withdrawn from the south about five years later.

Meantime the negroes had been drifting back to confidence in their old masters. Many of them lived on in the old cabins, working on the plantation on shares when they felt like working. They kept many of the "privileges" of slavery. "To the laborer was usually given a house, a water supply, wood for fuel, pasture for pigs and cows, a 'patch' for vegetables and fruit, and the right to hunt and fish".

By degrees the negroes were discouraged from going to the polls and at length white southern men again controlled their state government."

The Ku Klux Klan was active both in Green and Jackson counties, but as George county was formed from only six miles of the southern part of Green county and fourteen miles of northern part of Jackson county we have no record of this organization being active in this section.

e. The Enforcement Acts.

(2)
"Instead of seeing the causes of the Ku Klux disturbances

(1). American History for Young Americans by Latane, Latane Page 409 and 410.

(2). History of Mississippi by Fant, Pages 219, 220.

in the outrageous conditions that existed in the south, the congress was induced to take the view that the Klan was a conspiracy to enter into rebellion again. Accordingly a bill to suppress it was passed, called the Ku Klux or Enforcement Act.

This act called for the haling before a Federal court of any one suspected of being implicated in any so called Ku Klux outrage, and provided for the use of United States troops to make arrests. Any kind of disturbances could be supposed by the radicals to indicate Ku Klux activity, and thus they were enabled to use the troops for their own ends, which they did not fail to do, particularly at time of elections. There were arrests made of many of the young men at different times in nearly all communities. These would be taken before the Federal court at Oxford or at Jackson. For the trial there would be a great number of witnesses summoned, mostly negroes, and always of the radical party. Sometimes these were encamped for weeks around the court house. The pay that they received for each day of their time which was taxed upon the people of the community involved, was one of the abuses of the period.

There were rarely any convictions, most of the young men thus arrested, after a period of annoyance and persecution, being allowed to to return to their homes?

(1).

"Not only did the Democrats in and out of congress stanchly oppose the Enforcement act of Force Bill, but a strong faction within the Republican party criticised it as unjust to the south. This opposition numbered Carl Schurz, the Missouri Senator, and James A. Garfield, then representing Ohio in the house. Such great liberal leaders of the north as Horace Greely and Henry Ward Beecher could not say too much against it, and even General Sherman, with all his inexcusable severity against a prostrate foe, said to a New Orleans

(1). Dunbar Rowland, The Heart of the South, Volume II, Pages 173 and 174

audience; "I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux. I am perfectly satisfied the thing is greatly overestimated. If Ku Klux bills were kept out of congress and the army kept at its legitimate duties, there are enough good men in the south to put down all Ku Klux or other marauders?

As the Ku Klux Klan was not active in George county, there was no need for the enforcement act.

Other information for this assignment from the following:

Peter Galloway,

Henry Goff, Age 84,

Mrs. A. K. Givens,

Mrs. J. W. Depriest,

M. L. Malone, Chancery Clerk,

Mrs. Josephine Wilkerson, Age 83,

M. A. Eubanks, Superintendent of Education,

W. R. Goff,

W. A. Reid.

George County Subject, Out Law Days Assignment#14

1. Gang and fued leaders. (Copeland Clan)

(A) How they originated.

In George County what is now Basin Community the Copelands resided. James, John, Tom, Henry and William Copeland were reared there to be grown men . About the year of 1823 or 24 when they were still quite young they showed tendencies of taking things that did not belong to them. The first thing we have any record of them stealing was a small knife. Mrs. Copeland and her son James had gone to a neighbors to get some cabbage, this neighbor went in her garden with them, She had a knife to cut the cabbage and dropped it. James saw where it lay, he picked it up and concealed it in the sack he brought with him for the cabbage. Later he told his mother that he had the knife and instead of making him return it , she let him keep it. This led him and his brothers on to taking other things such as chickens,hogs, sheep, and even cattle and horses.

About the year of 1835, they organized the Copeland clan and through their Clan these incedents happened in George County.

(B) Date of first influence felt in your County and what this influence was in a general way.

In the year of 1836, the infuence of the Copeland clan was felt by the general public in George County. People began to miss chickens, hogs, cows, horses and household goods. They knew they were stolen. Lots of talk was created among the citizens and very plain facts were displayed as to the guilty parties. Due to the giving way of their wrongs the Copelands did not spend much time in this County,

(C) What they did and how they operated.

The Copeland brothers were very shy in their clan work. They arranged all the tricks to suit the people they used for their personal gains, On several occasions they held revivals. They went into different communities and gave out "Bro. James or Harris is going to hold a meeting here to night and we especially ask brothers and sisters who are not sure of being saved to attend."

On one occasion John Copeland preached at a Methodist Church in this section. He took his stand in the pulpit. He made a very gentle apology to his audience, saying that he had cought cold and was very hoarse and could not sing; but he read out the hymn. It was:"Hark from the tomb a doleful sound". After singing, Copeland made a good but short prayre; he then took his text in the 16th. chapter of St. Mark, at the verse where Mary Mother, and Mary Magdalene found the stone rolled from the door of the sepulchre. He read several verses in that chapter and then made some very good explanations relative to the parable, and Prophesies on the coming of the Messiah, and mysterious way in which he disappeared, and wound up his discourse by telling the audience that he had been a great sinner in his young days, that it had been but a few years since the Lord had called him to preach, and he thanked his God that he was now able and willing to lay down his life upon the alter of God. Many people joined the church and were babtised at this meeting.

While John was preaching and holding the interest of the people , the others members of the clan were stealing cows and horses. They stole the cattle and horses in bunches and hid them out and waited until church was over John joined them and they started immediately for a marketing place.

James John, Henry and William Copeland , Wages , McGrath and Harvey were the major members of the clan. They roamed through many counties and states, stealing, gambl ing, and committing murders and every thing else that violated the laws of Man. For years previous to these incidents they indulged in unlawful acts in other places.

Wages and McGrath were killed by Harvey in George County on black creek. They got into a difficulty with Harvey about a forty dollar note, and he shot and killed them both. Mr . and Mrs. Wages offered James Copeland one thousand dollars (1000) for Harveys scalp. He told them to let him see some of his friends and he would let them know.

A short time after that Jim recieved a notice to attend a meeting of the clan. At this meeting, he raised the question as to the propriety of taking up with Wages offer; and after explaining the offer to the meeting it was unanimously approved. Jim selected men to do the work. These men were, Pool, Stoughton, and two of the Copelands.

After the selection was made, the men were called together for a consultation. It was agreed that they would go and make the trial on Harvey; but that they must have five hundred dollars ($500) advanced from Wages. Jim went to Wages and told him their conclusion: He hesitated at first and offered to give them security that the money should be paid when the job was done. They told him "no it was a dangerous undertaking and they must be paid something to start with". Wages consulted his wife and they agreed to give them the five hundred dollars ($500). Their business was the to prepare themselves with the best double barrel guns and pistols and bowe knived, with plenty of ammunition and percussion caps of the best quality, and thus armed and equipped they were ready for the journey.

On Sunday morning, the 8th.of July, 1835, they set out from Wages place on Red creek, where they had assembled for that purpose. They had not traveled far before Thomas Copeland was taken sick and turned back at Dog river. They traveled on by Fairleys Ferry, the Oneal set-tlement, and by James Batsons to Harveys place. They traveled leisurelly and camped out at night. They did not stop at any house after they left Pascagoula, and reached Harveys place early in the day on the Saturday following.

They found the house empty, but from appearance they judged that the farm was cultivated. They found signs of footsteps about in the yard. Which they inferred that Harvey was in the habit of coming there daily. Their next business was to prepare for action. They went into the house and made many portholes on every side so that they could shoot Harvey, let him approach which ever side he would. Their next business was to examine around the premises for his path, and place a sentinel there in ambush for his arrival. This sentinel was cautious-ly relieved every two or three hours while the balance remainded close inside or about the house, eating figs, peaches and watermelons. In In the after-noon they began to get hungry, Jim proposed to the balance to go over to Daniel Browns about a mile and get some bread and meat for them all. Pool and Stoughton objected and said " There is plenty of green corn in the field; letsus make a fire and roast some of the ears and eat hheme". Jim objected and told them that if Harvey discovered a smoke in the house he would take a hint, and give the alarm, and they would have the whole army of black creek down upon them. Theystill presisted and Stoughton went into the field, gathered about twenty ears of the best and greenest corn and brought them into the house. Pool went out and brought in a load of wood and made a large fire and roasted their corn.

That betrayed them, the smoke issuing from the chimney of the house.

After the corn was roasted, they all ate heartily, John was on guard, Pool took his place and John came in and ate, a little before sunset it was Stoughtons time to relieve Pool, John proposed to stoughton to let him relieve Pool, and for Stoughton to take the next watch around the house, it was agreed and pool came to the house.

Awhile after sunset, Stoughton, Pool and Jim were sitting on the gallery talking very lowabout the way they should manage. They were fearful, Harvey was not home, or had left the County.Some of them were eating figs and some eating peaches, when all of a sudden their attention was arrested by a large white fowl which passed through the yard some fifteen or twenty yards from them. It was a kind of fowl that they had never seen before. It walked some ten or fifteen yards Then rose to get a more minute view, it took flight and assended unt -til they lost sight of it. This seemed to strike Pool with terrow and amasement, he reflected a few minutes and said, " Boys, I shall be a dead man before tomorrow night, that is an Omen of my death", Stoughton laughed and said to Pool, that if he was a dead man he would make a very noisy corpse but Pool still insisted that it was a sig-nal of his death and urged that they should leave that place and retire to one more secluded. They tried to laugh him out of his pred dictions but all to no purpose, and sure enough as he had conjectured before the next night he was a corpse.

Pool appeared dejected and low spirited. They lay down to sleep but could not. The moon rose rwo or three hours before day, James got into a doze several times and each time the most huge serpents would be after him. They all got up because they could not sleep, talked the situation over and decided to wait until eight or nine

O'clock in the morning; They thought that after Harvey got his break -fast he might come to the orchard for fruit.

Day light made its appearance and Pool said, "How beautiful the sun looks this morning, the sky looks pure, clear and serene". Poor fellow it was the last sun he ever beheld encircling this earth. The time passed until between eight and nine O'clock. They were all in the yard eating figs and peaches, all at once John Copeland cried out, "Boys there comes a young army from Black creek". They dodged into the house, Pool seized his gun and said "Boys take your Gun".

They had given no instructions, only be silent and remain still. They seemed to seperate and go in differint directions on coming near the house, some one of their company hailed to the balance, " come on boys, here they are" It was to kill or get Killed.

James made his escape the first opportunity. Pool was standing in the door with his gun at a poise. Harvey came around the corner of the house on Pools right side and jumped into the gallery, Pool fired and struck Harvey who in turn shot the contents of his whole load in Pools side, and fell on the gallery. Pool stepped into the yard and another man shot him in the breast, he immedeately fell dead.

Stoughton and John Copeland jumped out of the door and ran, James wheeled immediately as the crowd rushed around the house, and ran at the report of the next gun, the shot whistled all around Jamess head he then heard several guns.

After James had got a sufficient distance from the place and found he was not pursued by any of their party, and he stopped to reflect and wondered what had become of Stoughton and John. He felt that they were dead.

After a while James became more collected and concluded he would go over to Daniel Browns. he had been there but a short time when his

another john came up, barefooted and mud above his knees where he had run through the muddy reed-brake. He called James to one side and in a very few words he told him that Soughton was not killed but Pool wasand ttheir enemies were gone. He saw them carrying Harvey away and thought he was dead and they had better go and do something with Pool get Stoughton and leave.

After they left Browns that day they traveled on the same route they had come, they slept in the woods that night and next day they got something to eat at Peter Fairlys, and so continued their Journey on home. When they arrived, old Wages was highly pleased and he and the old lady very promptly settled with them.

They departed from George County after recieving the money from the Wages and James was arrested in a few days and carried to Mobile jail. He served out a four year jail sentence there and was free again.

However he did nor evade the rigor of the laws of Mississippi. The vigilance of the sheriff of Perry County threw a guard around him that secured to him the possession of his person at the expiration of his time in the penitentiary of Alabama, and he was transferred to the jail of Perry County.

He remainded in jail of Perry and Coveington Counties upward to two years before he had a triah. He was found guilty of murder and the sentenee of death passed upon him and the day appointed for his execution. Onthe night before his death he wrote this letterto his mother.

C. C. Results

Mrs. REBECCA COPELAND:

My dear mother- It is with painful feelings indeed, that I attempt writing to you on the present occasion. I take this opportunity, Know -ing that it is the last one of the kind which I shall ever be permitted

to ih joy while here on earth. It is long and much that I have suffered while in prison since my first confinement in Mobile Jailty, and yet it seemes as though nothing will pay the debt but my life. I have had my trial and was convicted upon a charge of murder, and have recieved the awful sentence of death. The sheriff told me to day that tomorrow at 2:0'clock I will be hanged, according to the order of the court. Oh, my dear mother, What an awful sound is this to reach your ear. Oh, would it be other wise; but you are aware that I justly merit the sentence. You are aware of my being a bad man and dear mother, had you given me proper care when young, I would now perhaps be doing well. It is often I have meditated on this subject since my confinement in prison, and often have I remembered my good old fathers advice when I was young, and re-pented a thousand times over, with sorrow and regret, that I have failed to receive it as good, benevolent advice. If such a course I had taken, I have no doubt, but what I would be doing well at this time. But it is now too late to talk of things past and gone. The time has come when I shall take my departure from the world, and it pains my heart to know that I have to leave my brothers and sisters; and much am I mortified to think how distantly you have treated me while here in prison. Not the first time have you been to see me; but I can freely excuse you for all this, and I hope you will prepare to meet Jesus in Heaven.

Dear Mother, long has been the time that lifewas not any satisfaction to me I am now in the dungeon with the cold and icy bands clasped around me, and cold as clay. Much have I suffered, but after 2:0'clock tomorrow my troubles will be over of worse than they are present. I have been preparing to meet my God, praying diligently for mercy and for pardon of my sins, but I do not know wheather my prayers have been heard or not. The Scriptures say "that the spirit of the Lord shall not strive always with man" and again says, " He that calls upon the Lord in the

last hours shall be saved". If so I feel some spark of hope, but I tell you this hope is hanging upon a slender thread.

Dear Mother it makes the tears trickle down my cold cheeks to pen this statement to you. Dear mother I have to close this letter. My heart is overflowed already, so when you recieved this you keep it as a memoral And remember that poor Jim is no more on earth; that he has bid you a long farewell.

Dear it appears as though my heart will break at the very thought of this, Oh, could I but see you once more before death. It would give my heart some relief; but we have to part without this pleasure.

Mother I bid you a long farewell,

JAMES COPELAND.

For various reasons (mostly family) the persons who gave this information on the Copeland Clan, did not want us to use their name.

11. Riots. NONE

LLL. White caps and Bull Doozers. NONE

lv. Saloon Days.

(A) Description.

The only saloon that was ever operated in George County was owned and operated by Edmond Z Rainer. It was located on the Mobile highway about one and one half miles from the Alabama line. The saloon was operated in the year of 1900.

The Saloon was a small store house, located about four miles from Mr. Cowarts home. It was of rough structure, something on the order of a common restaurant today. It had counters on each side of the room with a row of seats by each counter.

The liquor was served from behind the counter in glasses;:bottles or in any way the customer might prefer.

Mr. ~~Mr. Rainer~~ ordered the whiskey from a bonded company and it came in barrels, he bottled it himself. He drew out into the same bottles the same liquor and branded it with different brands. The different brands were sold for different prices.

(B) Social and Economic Effect.

The saloon had very little effect on the social standing of this county. The people who drank intoxicating liquor would have drunk it if there had been no saloon. The same applies with our people today. It had no economic value except to the operator and the small amount of Revenue that went to the Federal Government.

(C) Results;

As Mississippi voted from time to time a dry liquor bill, the results was, the saloon was destroyed and there has not been another one in operation since.

George County Assignment #14

Source of information

1. We are using a fictitious name for the operator of this saloon as the persons Dr. R.F. Ratliff and O.E.Ward who gave us this informa-tion thought it best to do so.

V. Early Horse Theves and Cattle Rustlers.

None.

Vl. Periodic Outlaws and Desters.

None.

Vll. Kidnappers.

None.

Vlll. General Method of Extermination.

By law and the people of the County.

George County Assignment # IO

SUBJECT: RACES AND NATIONALITIES OF COUNTY:

I. Population.

According to the returns of the fifteenth decennial census taken in I930,the total population of George County at that time was 7523.Lucedale ,the only town of any size had a population of 834

(a) We had a total native white population of 6237 for the county,and a total of 3I foreign born white.

(b)There were I225 negroes here in I930 and the population has increased but very little,as so many have moved away in the past five years.

(c) We have no Indians.

(d) No Chinese or Japanese.

(e) We have only four foriegn born,Sweeds,and the others are mostly Danes and Germans.

2.Indians assignment #9 has been worked up and sent in.

3.Negro

(a)IThe type of negroes in George County are of very low intelligence,they have made very little record educationally, Their work from slave time on up to present date are the same,the old slave negroes depended solely upon their masters,they were directed what to do,and now they feel inferior to the whites and stand back to be directed. There are only I225 negroes in this county and they are scattered,they do all the turpentining,most all the logging and a great deal of farming.They work as hired laborers the negroes here like to work for wages,they work all the week to get pay day Saturday at noon,then spend most of their money Saturday night and Sunday,then they are anxious to work again the next week for more money.

2.The negroes of this County has a low I.Q.They acquire enough

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education to read and write,they attend school when young,but when they grow up,earning money seems to be their desire,the boys hire out as soon as they can, and the girls go to some white womans kitchen to cook.Occasionally a negro girl or boy goes away to a boarding school,completes their high school education and makes license to teach,We have fifteen negro school teachers,Due to lack of taxable property in this county we have only nine grammer and no high schools.

3. The negroes here have contributed nothing in fine Art to this county,although we have some negroes who paint,they have traced or copied pictures of famous men and women,and other things of National fame,today we find them hanging in their school buildings,and places of worship.

4.We have found nothing in Literature contributed by the negroes of this county,but their legends and songs are remembered and used widely by both white and colored.

(b) What they are doing.

I.Farmers

A..About 6% of the negroes of George County are land owners,their farmes are about fifteen acres in size.

B.Farm renters. We have quite a few negroes that rent land for farming,most of the negroes who farm,work by the day,the negro men and women hire out by the day to chop cotton and hoe,they do not like the idea of regular work,they want freedom and no obligations.

2.Industrially

a.Merchants,and other Industries.

There are two small stores owned and operated by negroes in George County,but quite a few negro men work at garages and fill-

ing stations, both negro men and women work as servants in Hotels.

b. Professionally.

We have no negro Doctors in this county,have three midwives,and a good number of practical nurses.There are no negro lawyers only those what argue in their own courts,The negroes have church and community trials of their law breakers,sentenceing them by church rules.

c.Educationally

We have fifteen negro teachers,and a large number of preachers in this county,most of the teachers are women,these negroes are continueing their education by going away to school each summer, there are orginized clubs and night schools for the adults.

d. Fine Arts, as Music,Literature,and Painting.

The negroes here have talent for music, most all of them play some kind of instrument,they have very little music teaching,but pick up music of their own accord.Today in this county the negroes have big days or rally's,they dedicate readings and songs to each other.Some writes legends and folk tales, but nothing is ever written in book form and given to the public.Quite a number of pictures are being painted,but they are traced and copied.

(c) Prominent Negro Leaders-

E.B.Everett Republican National Committeman.

The only form of welfare work in this county carried on by the negroes is known as H.B.A. This organization is sponsored by the church.It has officers and members.Each member has to pay dues,this money is placed in the bank and used when a member of the organization dies.It is handled like insurance.In some cases where the people are to poor to belong,others donate and keep their dues paid up.

The colord people of this section built their first church in George Co. at a place called old Denny,about one mile from the town of Lucedale.This Church was built of pine logs hewed by hand.Members of the church gave parties to raise money to pay for the building of the church,these parties were called the feast in the wilderness,the church would be decorated to represent a dense forest. Boxes of lunch would be prepared by the colord women,and sold for twenty five (25¢) cents a box,in this way they paid for their church building and furnishings.

Easter Sunday was quite a day with the colord people in this county,every women dressed in silk and satin and carried lunch and spent the day at the church,the older people would injoy the Easter program given by the childern.Spirituals hymn's were sung by the older people.When one of their members died the other members would sit up all night and drink coffee and eat cake ,they would sing and pray over their dead friend.

They would roast the coffee in an iron skillet on the fire place,and grind it on a hand mill,still a custom of today.

George Fisher was an old slave,he says he was brought to this country from South Africa in eighteen hundred and sixty one,1861 at the age of twelve years old. He was sold to Philip Cocks the son of Jhon Cocks in Lowndes county,Mississippi. He was a slave four years,he says the slaves were treated well,all they were expected to do was to work.On Friday they would have a holiday and have drums beatings and dance all night,they were also allowed holidays on George Washington's birthday,they would have speakings by the colord people.

The master would give the colord people a cow or hog to barbecue on these occasions,on Christmas they would go to their neighbors house and drink eat and have a big time.

4. Other Races

a. Contributions

The few foreigners we have in George County are intelligent, industrious, and law abiding citizens,and are making a success in farming,poultry raising and any trade or industry they undertake some are unusally good mechanics and carpenters.

Information for this article was obtained from the following.

M.A.Eubanks Supt. of Education

E.W.Person Tax Assessor

M.L.Malone Chancery Clerk

T.M.Hempstead Sheriff

Bureau of Census Washington D.C.

Lucy Brown colord

George Fisher colerd

George County. Subject: "Colored Schools"

Supplement to Assignment ~~#11~~ 10, "Education".

We have no negro high schools in George County, but we have nine grammar schools. The oldest of these being the White Creek School.

White Creek school started about 1866 and was located on Indian Creek, two miles South of the present site. This school was located at this place about two years and moved to the camp ground. Taught at camp ground in the church until 1928, then a new school building was erected about one half mile south of the camp grounds. Trustees for the beginning on down to the present time: E. E. Larma, W. H. Lawarence, D. I. Reeves, E. E. Taylor, S. Tanner, L. S. Ferrill, Ezrea Taylor, Erwin Fairley, Ellis Wilson, James Blackston, Clinton Lawarence, Alven Lawarence Lee Ferrill, D. L. Benjamin. The first teachers to this school were: Henry Piner, L. S. Ferrill, Charles Collard, Benjamin Bardwell, Mary Dawning, W. H. Hardy, C. E. Moody, Anna Andrews, Anzline Lawarence, Maggie Andrews, Della Walker, Almia Gallodd, Philmena Gallodd, Hortehse Gallodd, George Stanley, Sada Knight, (Mrs)Henry Woods, C. E. Crutcher, Mary Baldwin. Two teachers school started in 1913. Teachers as follows: W. H. Kelly and Mable Vaden, D. W. Lawarence Jr.,and Ethel Reeves, Millie Bell Lawarence and Izetta Thomas, Ellen Reeves and Laura Mason, Elizabeth Lawarence and Laura Lawarence, Ethel Reeves and Phebo Dorsett, W. H. Hardy and Mable Johnson, Azeline Dunn and Emma Williams, Kandis Smith and Aphelia Lawarence, (Mrs) Green and Salena Oatis, (Mrs) Ella Tate and Salena Oatis, (Mrs) Ella Tate and Batrice Poke. In 1931 this school went back to a one teacher school with Charles L. Grant teacher in 1932. A two teacher school was started again with Charles L. Grant and Eretta Breeland. 1933 a three teachers school was started with Charles L. Grant, Principal; Eretta Breeland first assistant and Margria White second assistant. 1934 the teachers were: Charles L. Grant, Eretta Breeland and Inez Lawarence. In 1935 Cedar Creek School was discontinued

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and transferred to Whites Creek School. The teachers were Charles L. Grant, Eretta Breeland and Aphela Lawarence. The nineth grade has been taught at this school since the year 1934. Several students have completed the nineth grade and have been recognized in the following schools: Gulfport High School, Gulfport, Mississippi; Pinny Woods School in Pinny Woods, Mississippi; Tuscaloosa Schools, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Talmers Crossing High School, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The enrollment at this school is 89.

Information of this article was given by the present superintendant, Charles L. Grant.

Holly Grove School is located on the west side of Pascagoula river. In 1877 the first school was organized and called the McKay Line, later the Bendale School was organized, both of these schools were taught in a one room log house which was used as a church and school. In 1929 these two schools were consolidated and named Holly Grove. For the following few years this was a three teacher school but at present there are only two. The principal being (Miss)Mitiel Cowan and assistant a (Miss) Ramsey. The present trustees are Alfred Fairley, J. R. Fairley and Lonzo Fairley. There are eighty pupils enrolled for the term 1936 and 1937.

This information was given by one of the trustees who was a pupil in the first school fifty nine years ago.

Mount Sinia School is located at Bexley, Mississippi six miles north east of Lucedale, Mississippi. It was organized in 1885. A one room log building was used for a school and church until about 1900 when a frame building was put up. We have no record of who the first trustees were, but the first teacher was Crawford Garrett. The teacher for the present term 1936 and 1937 is Beatrice Polk and the trustees are: Frank Bush, Bailey Dossett and Ollie Polk. The present enrollment is about twenty five pupils.

This information was given to us by one of the trustees, Frank Bush

who was a pupil in the first school in 1885.

The first colored school to be organized in the town of Lucedale, Mississippi was in the year 1900. This school was taught in the colored peoples Masonic Hall. The trustees were: George Baldwin, Allen Boykin, J. B. Billups, Frank Ezell, Henry Roberson. The teachers in this school was Professor W. Whitley and (Miss) Laura Baldwin. These two teachers taught in this school for five years or longer. After this building was abandoned the school was taught two years in the colored Baptist Church. In 1908 the colored people built the present school which is a two teacher school and teaches through the nineth grade. The enrollment at the present is about eighty pupils. Fred Ezell is principal for 1936 and 1937 term. He finished school in Lucedale through the eighth grade and later studied at Alcorn College for several years. His assistant is (Miss) Phoebe Davis whc finished high school at Plateau, Alabama in 1917, she attended Eurika High School in Hattiesburg, Mississippi every summer since 1921 except Wesley High School in Meridian, Mississippi in 1933. She taught in George County since 1919. Teaching now in the Grove School about one mile from Lucedale, Mississippi, which is a two teacher school. The first school she attended in George County was at the age of seven at Sinia School at Bexley, Mississippi; Tibitha Cole being her teacher during the year 1905. This school was taught in a one room frame building with an enrollment of about fifty pupils and taught through the eighth grade. The present trustees are: John Banks, Joe Brown, and Alfonso Sargent.

This information was given to us by Lucy Brown (colored) and Phoebe Davis, one of the present teachers.

Shipman School is located nine miles east of Lucedale, Mississippi and was organized in 1902. The school is a one room frame building. The first teacher was a white man (no one seems to remember his name). The second teacher was Isiah Whittley. The present teacher is Alice Cochran and trustees are: James Tolbert, Mack Johnson and Frank McCallin. The

enrollment for 1936 and 1937 is about twenty five pupils.

We obtained this information from the trustees of this school

Union Colored School was founded in 1909. The first building was a log cabin. It was located on Green's Creek in the north western part of the County, second location on sixteenth section. Third and last location on Henry Box's property. They now have a frame building about sixteen feet by twenty feet with four windows and one door. The first school was taught by Laura Bradly; those teaching later were: D. J. Bormelt, Izetta Thomas, Ethel Kirklin, Lela Cochrah, Zither Fairley, Guy Fairley, Fred Ezell, Gladys Sutton, Emma Jenkins, Minnie Bell Lawrence, Alberta Lawrence, Laura Lawerence, Mellaray Heartfield, Eliza Philips, Essie Reeves, Viola Harris Bumper and the present teacher is Ophelia Lawrence who has about twenty five pupils.

This information was given us by Ophelia Lawrance, the present teacher.

Antioch School is located at Merrill, Mississippi and was organized about 1906. For the past few years it has been a two teacher school, but at present the enrollment does not permit them to have more than one teacher, as there are only thirty seven pupils enrolled. Eretta Fairley who studied in Cambel College at Jackson, Mississippi is the present teacher. We have been unable to get a full history of this school. Bessie Jones a former teacher gave us this information.

Luce Farms School was organized in 1921 with Rosa McThay as the first teacher and taught the school in an old abandoned home. She had twelve pupils. At present they have a one room frame building which they use for a church and school. At present there are twenty two pupils enrolled, these are children of the families who work for the Luce Products Company. Liza Reeves Philpi is the present teacher. She finished the eighth grade at White Creek school and later studied four terms at Eureka High School in Hattiesburg, Mississippi; one term at Lancir in

Jackson,Mississippi;three terms at Gulfside in Waveland,Mississippi.

This information was given to us by Liza Reeves Philip, present teacher.

Tiger Branch School is located on the west side of Pascagoula river.It is a one room frame building and was organized in I935.A turpentine business being in operation at this place has made this school possible.This is a one teacher school,with Henrietta Fairley as present teacher,and the trustees are as follows;Fred Polk,Walter Bradey and Sam Adkinson.

Information obtained from M.A.Eubanks,Superintendant of Education.

George County Assignment #IO

3

Subject: Races and Nationalities of the county.

I. Population- Census Report according to nationalities.

According to the returns of the fifteenth decennial census taken in I930, the total population of Geoge county at that time was 7523. Lucedale, the only town of any size had a pop -ulation of 834.

(a) We had a total native white population of 6237for the co -unty, and a total of 3I foreign born white.

(a) There were I225 negroes here in I930 and the population has increased but very little, as so many have moved away in the past five years.

(c) We have no Indians.

(d) No chinese or Japanese.

(e) We have only four foriegn born Sweeds, and the others are mostly Danes and Germans.

2. Indians assignment #9 has been worked up and sent in.

3. Negroes.

(a) What they are doing

I. The negroes here have no particular branch of work or trade.

2. The negroes have only nine grammer and no highschools in the county, but quite a number of the children attend high- schools in other counties.

3. NOTHING.

4.NOTHING.

(b) What they are doing.

I. Farmers.

(a) Only about six precent of the Negeroes own their farms,

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tipic. RACES AND NATIONALALITIES OF COUNT:

but quite a few rent land for farming. About fifteen percent own their homes.

(b) We have practically no share croppers among the negroes in George county.

2. Industrially.

(a) We have two merchants among the negroes who does business on a small scale.

(b) We have no lawyers or doctors.

(c) We have fifteen teachers among the negroes and quite a nu-mber of preachers.

(d) NONE.

(e) E.B. Everett Republican National Committeman.

4. OHTER RACES.

(a) contributions.

Other racess have done nothing of any importance, industrially economically, or socially, in George county. Some are farmers and others work in the timber industry.

There are only three negro merchants in George county. E. B. Everett operates a grocery store one mile south west of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #26.

Mamie Grafenreid, operates a grocery store about one mile south west of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #26.

R. Ferrill, operates a filling station and grocery store about thirteen miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi on the Lampton highway. This store has been in operation from generation to generation since slavery times and is the oldest store in the county that is operated by a negro.

We have fourteen negro churches in George county, ten Baptist and four Methodist churches.

There are nine negro preachers, namely: W. T. Smith, a Baptist minister, who lives in Hattiesburg, Mississippi and preaches at Merrill, George County, Mississippi. We have been unable to get information regarding his education.

B. F. Dudley, a Baptist preacher, who resides in Mobile, Alabama, received his education at Columbus, Ga., and preaches at the Grove church near Lucedale, Mississippi.

E. D. Green, lives at Merrill, Mississippi and preaches at Bexley, Mississippi and Lucedale, Mississippi Baptist churches. He received his education at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., and Baptist Academy, Pensicola, Florida.

J. W. Ball, (Baptist) of Mobile, Alabama preaches at Cedar Creek church. We do not know where he obtained his education.

Joshua Jordon, a Methodist minister, resides at McLain, Mississippi and preaches at Merrill and Benndale, Mississippi. We were unable to get any information in regard to his education.

Hulda J. McEachern

R. Nobles, Baptist, lives in Hattiesburg, Mississippi and preaches at Benndale, and Shipman, Mississippi churches. He received his education at Selma, Alabama.

Tom Jefferson of Hattiesburg, Mississippi is a Methodist minister and preaches at Basin, and Donavin, Mississippi churches. We are unable to get any information as to his education.

L. V. McNer a Baptist preacher resides in Beaumont, Mississippi and preaches at Bexley and Avent, Mississippi. He received his education in Meridian, Mississippi.

James Dossett a Baptist minister who preaches at Luce Farms and resides in Beaumont, Mississippi, received grammar school training at Bexley, Mississippi.

These churches are located at the following places:

Two Baptist churches in town of Lucedale, Mississippi, Rev. F. B. Dudley of Mobile, Alabama being the pastor of one and Rev. E. D. Green, who resides at Merrill, Mississippi, George county is pastor for the other church.

There are two Baptist churches at Bexley, Mississippi six miles north of Lucedale, Mississippi. Rev. E. D. Green and Rev. Dossett who resides at Beaumont, Mississippi, Perry county are the pastors of these churches.

There is one Baptist church and one Methodist church at Merrill, Mississippi, twelve miles north of Lucedale, Mississippi. Rev. John Smith of Hattiesburg, Mississippi is pastor of the Baptist church and Rev. Jordon who lives in George county is pastor of the Methodist church.

There is a Baptist church at Cedar Creek twelve miles south east of Lucedale, Mississippi, J. W. Ball of Mobile, Alabama is pastor of this church.

There is a Baptist church at Luce Farms, two miles east of

Lucedale, Mississippi, Rev. Dossett being the pastor.

A Baptist church at Shipman, Mississippi, eight miles south east of Lucedale, Mississippi with R. Nobles of Hattiesburg, Mississippi as pastor.

One Baptist and one Methodist church at Benndale, Mississippi on the west side of Pascagoula river and about nineteen miles west of Lucedale, Mississippi, Rev. Dossett being the pastor of the Baptist church and Joshua Jordon of the Methodist church.

One Methodist church at Donavan, Mississippi, six miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi.

A Baptist church at Avent, Mississippi on the west side of Pascagoula river about twelve miles north west of Lucedale, Mississippi.

George Fisher is a retired Baptist preacher and he exhorts in the local churches. He attended school at Columbus, Mississippi about 1866 or 67, when he was about twenty years of age.

There is a Methodist camp ground, called Mt. Pleasant, near Basin, Mississippi, ten miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi with a tabernacle and church. Rev. Jordon is the pastor of this church.

The Methodist negroes from all over the southern part of the state and south eastern part of Alabama gather here each year in October and hold a revival which usually last a week or more. The local preacher has some noted negro preacher to conduct these services.

This camp ground has been in existence since about 1880, or soon after the war Between the States.

The negroes attended the white peoples camp ground until after this war (a number of them still attend) They usually come as cooks and helpers for the descendants of their Masters, "before

the war").

The colored people look forward to these gatherings from year to year as a meeting place of relatives and friends as well as for the benefits they receive spiritually.

There are nine elementary negro schools with twelve teachers in George county. (There are no negro high schools).

Term for these schools are five months each year.

These schools are located as follows:

White Creek school is located about twelve miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi with Charles Grant and Annie Rose Pipkin as teachers. Charles Grant is a native of George county and received his education at Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi. Annie Rose Pipkin attended school at White Creek and later at Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Holly Grove school is located on the west side of Pascagoula river. Mitiel Cowan and Rosie Lee Ramsey are the teachers. Rosie Lee Ramsey attended school at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. We do not know where Mitiel Cowan received her schooling.

Mt. Sinai school is located at Bexley, Mississippi, six miles north west of Lucedale, Mississippi with Beatrice Polk as teacher. She received her education at Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi.

Lucedale school is located at Lucedale, Mississippi, with Fred Ezell and Phoebe Davis as teachers. Fred Ezell attended grammar school in Lucedale, Mississippi, Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi and later attended Alcorn College for several years. Phoebe Davis attended school at Plateau, Alabama; Eurika High school, Hattiesburg, Mississippi and Wesley High school in Meridian, Mississippi.

Shipman school is located nine miles east of Lucedale, Mississippi with Alice Cochran as teacher. She attended Industrial

High school at Birmingham, Alabama.

Union school is located in the north western part of George county on the west side of Pascagoula river (about thirteen miles from Lucedale, Mississippi). Ophelia Lawrence is the present teacher. She finished grammar school at White Creek and later attended Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi.

Antioch school is located at Merrill, Mississippi with Eretta Fairley as teacher. She received her education at Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi and Cambel College, Jackson, Mississippi.

Luce Farm school is located two and one half miles east of Lucedale, with Liza Reeves Phillips as teacher. She attended the following schools, White Creek; Eureka High, Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Laneir, Jackson, Mississippi and Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi.

Tiger Branch school is located on the west side of Pascagoula river, with Henrietta Fairley as teacher. We are unable to get the information as to where she attended school.

Rosa Lee Bracks, teacher of the W. P. A. Adult Education, attended school at Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi.

There are no other leading men or women among the negroes in George county.

E. B. Everett is a Republican National Committeman.

Information for the above articles were given by the following; M. A. Eubanks, Superintendant of Education. J. Robert Parker. J.B.Goff. E. D. Green, Negro preacher; George Fisher, Negro preacher. Charlie Grant, Negro teacher. A number of older citizens (Negro).

George County Assignment #6

Topic.Customs connected with particular days. Folklore and Folk Customs

(I) The Fourth of July is usually celebrated in this section with picnics and public speakings usually by candidates for office. Some times the candidates help to furnish barbecued meats and then again they have a basket picnic and each family brings a basket lunch and spread out their lunch together.In the afternoon they usually have ball games.

Thanksgiving is celebrated with union services in one church,in communities where there are more than one church. It is also a home coming day,and a day for hunting and fishing.

Nothing unusal on Armistice Day.

Christmas trees for young and old are popular and in later years we have live Christmas trees which are beautiful and interesting to people passing through our communities. These trees are sponsored by some Civic club and prizes are given to the most beautiful and best decorated trees We also have singing of Christmas Carols.

(2) Customs relating to human life.

It is customery to give gifts to babies and showers for expectamt mothers in this section.

Courtship is still carried on under the watchful eyes of the parents and chaperoning still prevails. Serenades and Charevaries are still popular for the newly married,also miscellaneous linen and kitchen showers.

The feeling shown when some one dies is very unusal.

Every one in the particular community helps in some manner,and wakes and vigils are also costumary Black mammys are still spoken of with great respect by the older and middle age class,but few are still living

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

(3) Social Customs.

Quiltings are very popular,neighbors gather to quilt and gossip Refreshments are served,and these gatherings are always enjoyed, In the last few years various clubs have been organized such as Literary clubs, and Home and garden clubs. These are all helpful to communities as well as individuals in bringing living conditions up to a higher level.

Old fashioned candy pullings are still popular among the young folks in the winter and fall around the kitchen fire place. Hay rides are also popular. Wagons are filled with hay and drawn by horses or mules. The young folks sit on top of the hay and go for long rides in the evenings.

Burial and donations parties still prevail to a certain extent among the negro race.

(4) Table Customs,

The serving of bread by the head of the family is still a custom in many homes.

(5) Customs of dress.

Slat bonnets are still worn by many of the women in rural districts.

(6) Religious Customs.

The county is mostly made up of Methodist and Baptist and nothing unusal in customs.

(7) Miscellaneous Customs.

Pounding for preachers are still very popular.Singing schools and all day sings with picnic dinners are still prevalent.Fish fries are still one of the summer pass-times,There are very few foreigners in this county,We have a few Danish families,and a few Swedish whom have lived here practically since childhood ,all of these are of a high class

and seem to have high ideals.

(II) FOlks tales.

We have one in Lucedale who relates the following: Lucy Browns Uncle Dave McCall died, his grave was dug, the coffin made by hand and carr - ied to his home, The dead man was placed in the coffin,Just at this point the dead began breathing and recovered and lived ten years longer Lucy Browns mother is still living and is one hundred and fifteen (II5) years old.

Customs among some of the Negroes in this section.They will not carry an ax into the house as they believe that it is bad luck,And they always come out of a house through the same door they enter,as they believe something bad will happen if they fail to do this.

Here is a goast story told concerning an old home place called the Gardner place,now burned down located almost on the George and Jackson County line.Some men were camping there about thirty years ago,One beautiful moon light night about mid-night,two of the men were lying awake talking as the weather was to warm for them to sleep,Suddenly they heard a door opening and looked in this direction and saw a man dressed in a white linen suit and he had a white beard,He was walking through their room and went out through a door and disappeared.

The next day they told the incident to an old slave negro,and he told them they saw the first owner of the home they camped in who had been dead many years.

Canvassers; Mea A.Passon and Nettie E.Rea Page #I.

George County Subject; CHURCH HISTORY Assignment #26

WHITE

I. STATISTICS: I. Number churches of all denomination in county

There are twenty three churches including all denominations in George county,of which are thirteen Baptist,eight Methodist,one Church of Christ and one Holiness Church.

a. Name of pastor and frequency of service

Baptist Churches and pastors:

Rev. G.S.Jenkins is the present pastor of Lucedale Missionary Baptist church.He preaches every Sunday and gives this church his full time.

Rev. W.J.Gilbert is pastor of the Rocky Creek Missionary Baptist Church,He preaches here one sermon each Sunday.

Rev. S.E.Nix is pastor of the Agricola Missionary Baptist Church He preaches here every Sunday.

Rev. S.E.Nix is pastor of the Shady Grove Missionary Baptist Church He preaches here once each month.

Rev.H.Prentis of Leakesville Miss. is the pastor of Holmes Missionary Baptist Church,services are conducted here once each month.

Rev. Jeff Eubanks preaches at the Merrill Missionary Baptist Church this church is used by Baptist and Methodist denominations.Rev.Eubanks preaches for the Baptist people here once each month.

Rev. H.Bullock of Wiggins Miss.preaches once each month at the Union Missionary Baptist Church.

Rev, H.Prentis of Leakesville,Miss. is pastor of the Sweet Water Landmark Baptist Church,He preaches here once each month.

Rev, W.A.Perryman is pastor of Movilla Missionary Baptist Church.He preaches here once each month.

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Hulda J. McEachern

Rev. H.Bullock of Wiggins,Miss. is pastor of the Howell Missionary Baptist Church.He preaches here once each month.

Rev.L.W.Breeland of Neely,Miss is pastor of the Corinth Missionary Baptist Church,where he preaches once each month.

Rev, W.J.Gilbert is pastor of the Barton Baptist Church,he preaches here three times each month,on Saturday evening before the first Sunday, on first Sunday morning,and third Sunday evening.

Rev, L.W.Breeland of Lucedale,Miss.Route #2 is pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church,he preaches here once each month.

Primitive Baptist Church in Lucedale,Miss,this church was abandoned in the year of 1919.

Methodist Churches and pastors

Rev, W.H.Lewis is the pastor of the Lucedale Methodist Church,he preaches here morning and evening on every Sunday,except the fifth Sunday when the Baptist congregation meets with the Methodist at the eleven oclock service,and the Methodist meet with the Baptist at the evening service.

Rev, N.S.Loftis is pastor of the Cross Roads Methodist Church,where he preaches the first Sunday in each month.

Rev, N.S.Loftis is pastor of the Plesant Hill Methodist Church,he preaches here once every third Sunday in each month.

Rev, W.H.Lewis of Lucedale,Miss is the pastor of the Shipman Methodist Church,he preaches here in the afternoon,two Sundays in each month.

Rev, Inman Moore is pastor of the Merrill Methodist Church,this is a Union Church,the Baptist and Methodist use the same building ,he preaches here once each month.

Rev, Inman Moorsis pastor of Cox Chappl,he preaches here once each month.

Rev, N.S.Loftis is pastor of the Refuge Methodist Church,he preaches here once each month on the third Sunday in the afternoon.

Rev, Inman Moore is paster of the Antioch Methodist Church,he preaches

here once a month.

Church of Christ.

There is only one Church of Christ of this denominations in George County.Rev Everett Day of Lucedale ,Miss.preaches at this Church on the first and second Sundays in each month at eleven oclock A.M. and at eight oclock P.M.

Holiness Church.

There is only one Holiness Church in George County,Paul Wright is pastor of this Church,he preaches here every Sunday.

b.name,location,and membership of each church

Lucedale Baptist Church is located in the town of Lucedale,on the corner of Cox and Summer Street.It has a membership of 350 enrolled.

Rocky Creek Baptist Church is located in the Rocky Creek community about six miles north east of Lucedale.The membership of this church is about 400.

Agricola Baptist Church is located at Agricola,Miss.This community is on highway 63,twelve miles south of Lucedale.The membership of this church is 400.

Shady Grove Baptist Church is located in the Central community six miles south of Lucedale,on highway 26.There are 200 members enrolled.

Holmes Landmark Missionary Baptist Church,is located at Bexley, Miss.six miles north west of Lucedale,near highway I5.The membership of this church is about I00.

Merrill Baptist Church is located at Merrill Miss.The membership of this church numbers about 30.

Union Missionary Baptist Church is located on highway# # 63,about five miles south of Lucedale.The membership of this church is about I00.

Sweet Water Baptist Church is located at Bendale,Miss.There are about 25 members enrolled in this church.

Movella Baptist Church is located about I4 miles south of Lucedale on highway 63.The membership of this church is about 65.

Howell Missionary Baptist Church is located near Escatawpa river, about I3 miles south east of Lucedale.There are sbout I00 members enrolled in this church.

Corinth Landmark Missionary Baptist Church is located about one mile off highway 26,five miles south of Lucedale.This church has about 60 members enrolled.

Barton Baptist Church is located on ths Lampton highway,I4 miles south of Lucedale.There are I32 members enrolled.

Macedonia Baptist Church is located I2 miles north east of Lucedale in the Gritty Hill community,I35 members are enrolled in this church.

Lucedale Methodist Church is located on Main Street in Lucedale.It has 325 members enrolled.

Cross Roads Methodist Church is located in the Cross Road community I0 miles south west of Lucedale.This church has a membership of 250.

Plesant Hill Methodist Church is located in the Basin community I2 miles south of Lucedale,on the old river road.The membership of this church is about I00.

Shipman Methodist Church is located in the Shipman community,about 8 miles east of Lucedale.There are I05 members enrolled.

Merrill Methodist Church is a Union church,the same building is used by the Baptist and Methodist denominations.There are only about 30 or 40 members at present.

Cox Chapel is located I6 miles north west of Lucedale,on the west side of Pascagoula river.There are 60 members enrolled.

Refuge Methodist Church is located one mile off the Lampton highway 8 miles south of Lucedale.There are about I00 members enrolled.

Antioch Methodist Church is located at Bendale Miss.There are about 60 members enrolled.

Church of Christ is located 6 miles north east from Lucedale in the Rocky Creek community just off highway 63.There are 100 members enrolled in this church.

Holiness Church is located at Bendale Miss.There are about 50 members in in this church.

c. State Denominational Institutions in your County (name and location)

We have no Denominational Institutions in our county.

II. PIONEER CHURCHES:

I. When and how organized

Lucedale Baptist Church was organized in 1903,a few of the business men of Lucedale decided to organize a missionary Baptist church,each one paid a certain amount of cash money to buy the lumber for the building. They gave their notes to pay five dollars a month until the building was completed and paid for.

Rev.Rainer was the first pastor,this church was composed of some good men and women who helped much in the upbuilding of the moral and christian life of the community.Under the influence of the early members of this church,others were united with them,and the church made a rapid growth for the first fifteen years of its existence.

2. Architecture

This church was a frame building with a belfry at the left of front entrance,with ten gothic and peak head windows,five on each side,one large mullion church window at right of front entrance.This building was painted both enterior and exterior,it was located in the northern part of Lucedale near the site of the old school building.

3. How financed

By free will offerings and donations.

4. Church Activities:

a. all day services,Fifth Sunday meeting

All day services were observed on the daysthe Associations met,and on the B.Y.P.U.rally's.On fifths Sundays the Lucedale Baptist Church,and the Lucedale Methodist Church exchange services.

b. camp meetings

There are no camp meetings connected with this church.

c. singing schools

This church does not conduct singing schools.

d. graveyard workings

The Magnolia Cemetery which is located on Mill Street in Lucedale This Cemetery is worked by a sexton,lots are sold,and the money is used for the up keep of the Cemetery.

e. church discipline

This church is governed by the rules and church laws of the missionary Baptist Church.

f. roll calls

This church does not conduct roll call.

5. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid,etc.

This church conducted a Sunday School,and a Ladies Aid Society.

III. MODERN CHURCHES:

I. Architecture

The present church was built in the year of 1918,this building is located on the corner of Summer and Cox street,in the central part of the residental section,and near the George County court house,a very attractive and pleasing location.

This building is a wood structure,has nineteen class rooms,and an auditorium 30 by 34 feet.The auditorium and rooms will seat three hundred people.The building is ceiled through-out with pine lumber,it has 34 casement windows.The inside entrance of the church in the auditorium has oscillating doors.The outside entrance to thebelfry is of American colonial style architecture.

2. Pastor's Home

The Pastor's home is a seven room frame structure is owned and furnished by the Baptist Church of Lucedale

3. Church organizations as: Sunday School (graded)

Missionary Circles,Young Peoples Organizations,etc.

This church has a graded Sunday School,classes are taught each Sunday morning at ten oclock.

Missionary Circles

The womens missionary union meets in circles once a week.

Young peoples organizations

Baptist young peoples union:The young womans association:Girls auxiliary;Royal ambassadors;Sunbeams;B.T.U.or Baptist Training Union have their regular meeting.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christians workers.

This church has one member who has volunteered for missionary work.

Pioneer Church of Rocky Creek

I. When and how organized

The first church at Rocky Creek that we have any record of,was a Baptist Church organized in 1841,known as Rocky Creek Baptist Church.

2.Architecture

This church was built of round pine logs notched at the corners,with two windows and one door,and a dirt floor.The benches was of split pine logs hewn smooth,there were four logs removed from one side the entire length of the building,and a shed built just outside with seats built of logs to provide a place where the negro slaves could attend church services.

3. How financed

By the members and free will offering.

4. Church activities;

a. all day services,Fifth Sunday meetings

Preaching one Sunday in each month,the church association would meet once a year and have all day services,and serve basket dinner.On fifth Sundays the people would sometimes meet for all day singings,and serve basket dinners picnic style,or on long tables.

b. camp meetings

We have no record of any camp meeting being held at this church.

c. singing schools

Once each year there would be a singing school taught at this church, for a period of a week or ten days.

d graveyard workings

The members of this church would set a day for working the grave yard,the men would bring tools,such as hoe's rakes and shovels,and all of them would work until the ground was clean,dates for this work was in the spring and fall of the year.

e. church discipline

By the rules and regulations of the missionary Baptist church.

f. roll calls

This custom was not observed

5. Church organizations as; Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid,etc.

We cannot obtain any information as to, whether this church had an organized Sunday School,or class meetings.In later years,as the membership grew larger,a new church was erected.This church was built of rough lumber,size 35 by 60 feet,had glass windows.It was also used for school building.

In 1911 a new church was built,material used for this building was dressed pine lumber,with glass windows and wooden doors.In 1926 this building was wrecked by a tropical storm.Church services was conducted in the school building until the new church was built.

III. Modern Churche

I.Architecture

In 1928 a new and modern church was erected,this building is of concrete blocks and cement,composition shingle roof.The interior is plastered through-out,the entire building.There are six Sunday school rooms built inside of main building.This church is equipped with lights furnished by a Delco plant.

2 Pastors Home

The pastors home is a six room frame building and painted insids and out. Lights for this home are furnished by a Delco plant.

3. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools, (graded)

Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations, etc.

This church has a graded Sunday School,with a membership of one hundred and eighty,also an active Missionary Society,and YoungsPeoples organizations,as follows B.Y.P.U. Sun beams,and Royal Ambassadors.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

Mr and Mrs Roy Eubanks,from Rocky Creek Baptist Church,attended the Baptist Bible Institute in New Orleans,from which Mrs Eubanks received her master of Christian training degree,and Mr Eubanks received the Master of Theology degree in April 1934.After graduating they moved to to Covington La.where Mr Eubanks served theChurch full time.

Mr Jeff Eubanks was also a member of Rocky Creek Baptist Church,who is now a license minister.

II.PIONEER CHURCH:

I. When and how organized

Agricola Missionary Baptist Church was organized about 1886,and was then known as the New Hope Baptist Church.Some of the charter members of this church were,Mr and Mrs William Finch,Mr and MrsJ.W.Rogers,Mrs Elizabeth Tilley,Mr and Mrs Alford Finch and E.J.Finch.Thomas Havard was the first pastor.

2. Architecture

The first building was built of logs,and was located about one mile from the present site.It was also used for a school building.A few years later a frame structure was built which was also used for church and school for several years.

3 How financed.

This church was financed by donations and free will offerings.

4. Church activities;

The activities of this church were about the same,as the other Baptist Churches in the county at that time.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

This church is now known as Agricola Missionary Baptist Church,and is located at Agricola Miss.The present church was erected in 1923.It is a frame structure built in the shape of an L with a belfry in the L.There are two doors in the belfry which is the entrance to the auditorium.This auditorium has a seating capacity of about five hundred.There are no class rooms for the Sunday School,there are twelve windows,each with four large panes

2. Pastor's Home

This church does not own a pastors home,but does pay the rent on a comfortable frame residence,that is used for a pastors home.

3. Church organizations as;Sunday School (graded)Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations,etc.

The Sunday School uses graded literature,and meets every Sunday morning at IO oclock.They also have a W.M.U. Adult B.T.U.Senior,Junior and Intermediate B.Y.P.U.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christians workers.

We have been unable to find a record of any noted Ministers,and Missionaries from this church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

II. PIONEER CHURCHES:

I.When and how organized

The first Shady Grove Baptist Church was located six miles south west of Lucedale,Miss. on highway 26,was organized in 1884,and was known as the Shady Grove Landmark Baptist Church.Rev. Jim Merritt organized this church.The first Deacons were Charlie Pipkins,W.M.Howell and John Gibson.There were about twenty charter members.

2. Architecture

This church was built of pine logs,and the roof was of pine boards riven with a steel frow,there was only one door and four windows,all with wooden shutters.There was no chimney or stove to heat this building.In 1891 this church was remodled and enlarged to accomadate the increasing membership,and Sunday School classes.

In 1910 this church was torn downand rebuilt of heart pine lumber, has two doors and sixteen windows,doors and windows were donated by the late Mrs G.M.Luce.

3. How financed

This Church was financed by its members and sulpimented by the annual Leaf river association.

4. Church activities.

Preaching once each month,Sunday School every Sunday.The annual association met once a year for an all day service,and observe the ordinance of foot washing and taking communion.

III. Modern Church

I.The Modern Church at Shady Grove was rebuilt in 1917.A wooden structure finished andpainted.In 1936 there were six Sunday School rooms added to this Church.

2.Pastors Home

There is no pastors home

3. Church organizations as Sunday School (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations,etc.

Sunday School Classes are taught each Sunday in the month,this is a graded Sunday School.They have a Missionary circle,a B.Y.P.U.

4. Noted ministers,missionary,and outstanding Christians workers.

This Church has no noted ministers or missionary.

II. PIONEER CHURCH:

I.When and how organized

The Holmes Landmark Missionary Baptist Church was organized about 1857.We have been unable to find out just who were the organizers.

2. Architecture

The first church was built of logs,with one door and wooden shutters for windows.

3. How financed

This Church was financed by the free will offering of the members.

4. Church activities:

There was preaching once a month,some of the first preachers were Rev.Booth,Rev. Tom Havard,Rev. Alex Breeland and Rev.Bob Griffin.

Sunday School was conducted every Sunday.Protracted meeting was held once a year,when the ordinance of sacrament,and foot washing was observed

There were no camp meetings and no singing schools

The people of the community would meet once a year to work and clean the cemetery.

This church was deciplined by the rules,and church laws of the Landmark Baptist Church

Roll was called once a year.

5.Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid,etc.

This Church conducted a Sunday School each Sunday,but did not have any literature except the Bible.They have no Ladies Aid.

III. MODERN CHURCHE

I. The present Holmes Baptist Church was built in 1922 or 23,It is a frame structure 40 feet by 30 feet,with IO glass windows and a double do door.The outside of this building is painted white.

2. Pastors Home

This Church has no pastors home

3. Church organizations as:Sunday Schools (graded)Missionary Circles Young Peoples Organizations.

Sunday School is conducted every Sunday.There are no Missionary Society ,no young pepples organizations connected with this Church.
The ordinance of Sacrament and foot washing is still observed once a year as it was in the early church.

4. Noted mihisters,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers

Rev. P.A.Eubanks at present pastor of a Church in Alabama,and Rev. H. Prentis,The present pastor of thisChurch were converts of the Holmes Baptist Church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH:

I. When and how oeganized

In I903 the Merrill Baptist Church was oeganized,with about twelve members.The Decons were as follows,J.A.Cochran,E.P.Dotrill and Dr W.W.E Eley.REv.Mann was the moderator,and the one who help to organized this church.Some of the first ministers were as follows:Rev.Shepard,Rev Roberson and Rev.R.B.Gunner.When this Church was organized,they had no building,but met in the school building and Presbyterian Church for some time until they built the present church.

2. Architecture

This Church was built of pine lumber 30 by 60 ceiled and painted, seating capacity about 200 people.The Baptist and Methodist both use this building at present, as there are not many people left at Merrill.

3. How financed

This Church was financed by donations and public subscriptions.The

ground where this Church now stands,was donated by R.M.McKay and W.W.Thomas

4. Church activities

a. All day services,fith Sunday meetings

Preaching once a month,and protracted meeting once a year.

b. Camp meetings: none

c. Singing Schools: none

d. Grave yard workings

The grave yard was ½ mile from the church and it was worked by the community.

e. Church discipline

Rules and regulations of the missionary Baptist Church.

f. roll calls

No roll calls.

5. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.etc.

This Church had a union Sunday School every Sunday.No Ladies Aid.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Union Missionary Baptist Church was organized in I9I3.Rev. J.E. Curry and the people of that community were yhe organizers.

2. Architecture

This Church is a frame structube,30 feet by 40 feet.There are no class rooms.

3. How financed

It is financed by a free will offering of its members.

4. Church activities:

The Church activities are the same as the other small country churches of this denomination.

5. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.etc.

This Church has an organized Sunday School,but does not have a Laidies Aid or missionary society.

III. MODERN CHURCH.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

The Union Missionary Baptist Church occupy the same building that was built in 1913

2. Pastor's Home

There is no pastors home at this church.

3.Church organizations as: Sunday Schools (graded)Missionary Circles Young Peoples Organizations.

Preaching services are conducted here once each month.They have a organized Sunday School which meets each Sunday.There is no missionary Society,or Ladies Aid connected with this Church.

4. Noted ministers,missionaiys.and outstanding Christian workers.

We have no record of any noted ministers,or missionaries from this church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

The Sweet Water Landmark Baptist Church,We have been unable to find out just when this church was organized,or who were the organizers,but we do know that it has been in existence for at least 75 or 80 years.

2. Architecture

This Church was built of logs.

3. How financed

It was financed by its members and free will offerings.

4. Church activities:

This Church had the same activities as the other Landmark Baptist Churches of that time.

III. MODERN CHURCHES

I.Architecture

The members of this church built a new building,a number of years ago.This is a small frame structure,as the member ship was small

2. Pastor's Home

There was no pastors home at this church.

3 Church organizations as: Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles Young peoples Organizations,etc.

Sunday school is conducted every Sunday.The ordinance of foot washing is still observed.There is no missionary Society,or Young peoples organizations.

4. Noted ministers.missionaries,and outstanding Christain workers.

There are none,that we know of.

II. PIONEER CHURCHE

I. When and how organized

Movilla Missionary Baptist Church was organized under a bush arbor, the first Sunday in August 1933,by Rev.W.A.Perryman,local missionary of the Washington Missionary association,and Rev. J.A.Davis and L.Walker assisting.There were thirty charter members.

2. Architecture

The Church continued to have services under the bush arbor,until in the spring of 1934.At that time a frame building was erected for a church,and was dedicated in May 1934.

3. How financed

This church was financed by free will offerings.

4. Church activities:

The Church activities were the same,as they are of the small country Baptist Churches of to-day.

5. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

This Church had an organized Sunday School.

III. MODERN CHURCH.

I. Architecture

Movilla Missionary Baptist Church is a modern church,as this church was build in 1934.This Church is a frame building,there are no class rooms.It had a seating capacity of about 200 people.Its present membership

is about 70.

2. Pastor's Home

This Church has no pastors home.

3.Church organizations as Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles Young Peoples organizations,etc.

A graded Sunday School is conducted every Sunday.There are no young peoples organizations,except that the young people meet often to practice singing.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

There are none,that we have any record of.

II. PIONEER CHURCH.

I.When and how organized

Howell Landmark Baptist Church:We are unable to get any record of the first organized Church,but the information,we are able to get,proves this to be one of the oldest churches in George county.

2. Architecture

This Church was a small log building with window and door shutters made of split boards.

3. How financed

By free will offerings and donations.

4. Church activities:

Preaching once a month,Sunday School each Sunday in the month

a. all day services, Fifth Sunday meetings

All day services were observed when the Annual Association met and on fifth Sundays when the singing convention met,about once a year.

b.camp meetings

This Church is not connected with any camp meetings.

c. singing schools

Once every two years a singing school was taught for a period of ten days or two weeks.

d. grave-yard workings

This Church has one of the best kept cemetaryBs in George County, the members of this Church have graveyard workings each month in the year.

e. church discipline

This church had a governing board,that controlled and carried out the discipline of this church

f. roll call

No roll call at this church.

5. Church organizations as:Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.etc.

This church had an organized Sunday School,but did not have any Ladies Aid.

III. MODERN CHURCHE

I. Architecture

The present church is a frame wooden structure 40 feet by 60 feet finished and painted.

2. Pastor's Home

They do not have a pastors home at this church.

3.Church organizations as: Sunday Schools (graded)Missionary Circles, Young Peoples organizations,etc.

This church has a graded Sunday school,that meets each Sunday. We have no information as to whether they have any missionary circles, or young peoples organization.

4 Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

Not any from this church.

II. PIONEER CHURCHE

I. When and how organized

Corinth Landmark Baptist Church was organized about the year of 1914 there were about 20 Charters members,Rev Lewis Breeland was the first pastor of this church

2. Architecture

This Church was a frame structure with glass windows and two doors.

3. How financed

This church was and still is financed by a free will offering and donations of its members.

4. Church activities

a. all day services,Fith Sunday meetings

Preaching services once a month,Sunday school each Sunday in the next month.At the annual protracted meetings they observed the ordinance of foot washing,and sacrament.Singing conventions meets once a year for all day singings,basket dinners are served on long tables under the shade trees in the church yard.

b. camp meetings

This church is not connected with any camp meetings.

c.singing schools

At this church a singing school is conducted every two years for a period of ten days.

d. graveyard workings

There is no cemetery at this church

e.church disipline

This church was and is governed by the rules,and church laws of the Landmark Baptist Church.

f. roll call

This church observes roll call once a year.

5. Church organization's as Sunday Schools Ladies Aid,.

The only organizations in this church was a organized Sunday School.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I. Architecture

This church is a frame structure,with glass windows,and two doors.

2. Pastor's Home

This church does not have a pastors home.

3. Church organizations as:Sunday School, (graded)Missionary Circles, Young Peoples organizations.

This church has an organized and graded Sunday school,and a Home Missionary Society,that meets once every three month.There are no Young peoples organizations

4.Noted ministers,missionaries,and cutstanding Christian workers

They have none.

II. PIONEER CHURCHE

I.When and how organized

The Barton Baptist Church was organized Oct.22 I933,by Rev.S.E.Nix, assisted by Rev.Gunn and Rev Howell.Rev Nix was the first pastor,the following officers were elected as follows.Decons Mr J.R.Parker Mr.W.V. Barton and J.B.Hodges.Clerk and TreasureM Miss Lucille Barton.Charter members were I9.

2.Architecture

This church building is 30 feet by 40 feet,and is made of dressed lumber,is ceiled,has one coat of paint,and has I3 windows,will seat about 200 people.

3. How financed

This church is financed by the members donations,and a free will offering,An acre of land was donated by J.M.Howard,and one acre was bought by the church from J.M.Howard.The material was bought with money donated by the people of the community,and volunteer workers did the work.

4.church activities:

a. all day services,fifth Sunday meetings

These are not observed

b. camp meeting

none

c. singing school

No singing schools,but do have choir practice on Wednesday night.

d. graveyard workings

The graveyard is keep up by the community.

e. church disipline

By the rules and regulations of the Baptist Church.

f. roll call

Not observed.

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools Ladies Aid.

The Sunday School is a graded school,they have Sunday School at 2,30 P.M. each Sunday,except the first Sunday when they meet at IO oclock in the morning.They have a missionary society.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

This church was built in I933,and in I937 five Sunday School rooms are to be added to this building.The funds have already been donated.

2. Pastor's Home

None

3. Church organizations as Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles Young Peoples Organizations.

The Sunday School is graded,and have Sunday school each Sunday.They have a missionary Sosiety,also a Senior and Junior B.Y.P.U. A.W.They also have prayer meeting each Sunday evening.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers

There are none.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

The Macedonia Baptist Church was organized in I876.Tom Brannon was one of the charter members,who had a part in the organization of this church.

2. Architecture

The first building which was made of logs,was torn down in I904,and a frame building was erected.

3. How financed

This church was financed by the free will offering of its members.

4. Church activities

The activities of this church were about the same as the other County Churches of that time.The members met several times each year, and practiced singing,using the Sacred Harps.Theyewere strict in their discipline,and if a member did any thing contrary to the rules of the church,a confession and apology were demanded.Roll call was also observed.

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools Ladies Aid.

This Church had a Sunday School,but did not have a Ladies Aid.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

In I935 the Macedonia Baptist Church was rebuilt,and a larger building (of frame structure)was erected.The present building has a seating capacity of about 300.

2. Pastor's Home

This Church has no pastors home.

3. Church organisations as:Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles Young Peoples organizations.

This Church has an organized Sunday school,using the graded literature.They have no Missionary Society,Ladies Aid,or Young Peoples organizations.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers

We have no record of any.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Primitive Baptist Church was located on south Mill Street in Lucedale,with a very small congregation,which was abandon in the year of I9I9 later the building was demolished,and some of the members going to Union Baptist Church,and some to Lucedale Baptist Church.

METHODIST CHURCHES

II PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

The first Methodist Church in Lucedale was built in the year of 1899 on the corner of Mill and Church Street,on the lot where the home of Mrs C.E.Ward now stands.When this building was completed November 26,1899, the pastor Rev.J.W.Campell,preached the first sermon in this building, and organized the Church with 26 members.

2. Architecture

The building was a one room frame structure,with five windows on each side of the church,and two doors in the front.This church had a belfry with a bell in the steeple.

This building was discontinued in the early part of 1909,when they moved to where the present building now stands on main street,where two lots were deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

3.How financed

By a board of finance,members are assessed for the expenditure of the Church

4. Church activities

a.all day services,Fifth Sunday meetings

This Church very seldom observe all day services,They had part time preaching,two Sundays of each month.

b. camp meetings

This church always attend the Salem Camp meetings,once a year in the northern part of Jackson county.

c.singing schools

Had none.

d. graveyard workings

The graveyard workings through-out the county,is practically on the

same method,with the exception of the Magnolia Cemetery,located in Lucedale,which is worked by a sexton.Lots are sold,and the money used for the up keep of the cemetery.This cemetery has been beautified by shrubbery and an iron fence,with metal post and brick pillows,which was made possible by the donations of the citizens of Lucedale.

e. church discipline

The Methodist Church is governored by the legislative body,which is composed of the Bishop and Presiding Elder,who meet at a general conference every four years.

f. roll call

The roll call was not observed

5 Church organizations as: Sunday Schools Ladies Aid.

This Church observed Sunday school,and Womens Home Missionary Society.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I. Architecture

The present Lucedale Methodist Church was built in 1908.McCrary of Ala. Mobile/being the architect,and McLeondon of Leaf Miss.the contractor.The cost of this building was about $8,000 The church is located on main street,it is of the American style architecture,It is made of lumber and painted on the exterior.Interior walls are plastered and painted white, has high panel ceiling of mahogany finish.In the rear of the building are thirteen class rooms,and one kithhenette,seven of these rooms are built upon baleony style,and all of lumber.This addition of class rooms were added in 1921,and are the same height as the main auditorium,but are divided into lower and upper floors.The auditorium will seat about 500 people.

2.Pastor's Home

The pastors home is located on north main,just across the street from the church.This home has 8 rooms(including bath and hall) of modern frame building,ceiled throughout,has wood shingle roof.

3. Church organization as: Sunday Schools,(graded)Missionary Circles,

Young Peoples organizations.

This Church has a graded Church School ,with 150 members enrolled. The Womens missionary society has 53 members ,and is a vital factor in the life of the Church.

The Missionary Societies from other counties meet at the Lucedale Methodist Church,with the Missionary Society of this Church in their Zoin meetings once a year,they have good addresses from these societies, they serve dinner to the visiting societies.

There are two Epworth Leagues,in this Church.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries and outstanding Christian workers

There are none,that we have any record of.

II.PIONEER CHURCH CROSS ROAD METHODIST CHURCH

I.When and how organized

This Church was organized in about 1825,there were about 18 charter members,the names of some of charter members were John Chehran,Charles Holland and Falton Holland.Rev. Windbush was the first pastor.John Cochran was the first superintendent of the Sunday School,he taught the classes direct from the Bible,as they had no Sunday School literature.

2. Architecture

This Church was a small log building,with pine board roof.Had one door and two windows,with shutters made of pine boards.The plot of ground for this Church was donated by Dr.Thomas Moody.

3. How financed

Free will offering,by members of the church.

4.Church activities

a. all day services,fifth Sundays meetings

Every two years the quarterly conference,would meet for all-day services,the Presiding Elder would preach two sermons,one in the morning,and one in the afternoon,there would be a basket dinner served under the trees

in the Church yard.About once each year the singing convention would meet for all-day singing on the fifth Sundays.

b. camp meetings

The members of this church attended the Annual Camp meeting each year at Salem Camp ground in the northern part of Jackson county.

c. singing school

Each year there would be a singing school taught for a period of ten days.

d. graveyard workings

Each year in the month of August,the men would meet at the church and work the graveyard.

e. Church discipline

The Methodist Church is governored by the legislative body which is composed of the Bishops and Presiding Elders who meet at a general conference every four years.

f. roll calls

Once each year this Church would observe roll calls

5. Church organization as Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School was the only organization of thiw Church.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I. Architecture

This Church is a frame structure with glass windows and modern wooden doors.This building is ceiled and painted

2.Pastor's Home

There is no pasters home

3. Church organizations as Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations

This Church has a graded Sunday School,They have no missionary circles,or young peoples organizations.

4.Noted minister,missionaries ,outstanding Christian workers

None.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

It is impossible to find out just when the PleasantHill Methodist Church was organized,or by whom.It is estimated to be at least one hundred years old.Some of the oldest members we have any record of were Godfry Helveston.Neil Fairly,Robert Galoway,Cabe Parker,Mathew Goff,Sebren Wilson and their respective families,all of the above lived during the nineteenth centuary.The names of a few of the early pastors are as follows:Jacob Holland,Ervin Roberts,Phenis Howard and later J.W.Campbel,J.L.Jordan and T.J. Oneal:T.J.Oneal served this Church from 1900 to 1904.

4. Church astivities

a. all day services Fifth Sunday meetings

It was the custom to have all day services,with dinner on the ground, once or twice a year,each family brought a basket lunch,this would be served out of doors on a long table.This custom still prevails in most of the rural Churches. / and still is

b.camp meetings

The Methodist Camp grounds are located one mile south of George county line in Jackson county.

c.singing schools

This church did not have a singing school,in the early days,but later the members would meet and practice singing using the Sacred Harp song book,still later in the early part of the 20th centuary,some one would come and conduct a singing school for a short peroid each summer.

d. graveyard workings

The members of this church still observed the custom of graveyard working.

e. Church discipline

This church was disciplined by the rules of the Methodist Church

f. roll call

No record of using the roll call in this church.

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School has been conducted as far back as we have a record each Sunday morning at IO oclock,and still continues.

No Ladies Aid or Missionary Society connected with this church,but mid week prayer meeting is conducted each Wednesday night.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Shipman Methodist Church: The first Church built in this community, was Wards Chapel ,named for the Ward family.Rev.John Knight Ward was the first preacher.We have been unable to obtain any information in regard to the number of the charter members.

This Church was erected in I868,of lumber donated by Kirkwood mill, (a water saw mill)and labor was furnished by the community.It was financed by its members and donations.

Preaching was held once a month,and Sunday school every Sunday.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

The present Church was erected in I905,and the name changed from Wards Chapel to Shipman Methodist Church.Rev.C.S.Gale was the first preacher. This building is a frame structure with a seating capacity of fine hundred. Rev. W.H.Lewis of Lucedale is the present pastor,who preaches in the afternoon on two Sundays in each month.Church school is conducted every Sunday.Its present membership is only I05 as so many people have moved away from this community.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

In I903 the Merrill Methodist Church was organized with about I5 members.When this Church was organized they had no building,but met in the school building ,and Presbyterian Church for some time.W.W.Thomas and R.M.McKay donated the land where the present church now stands.

2.
This is a frame building 30 x 60 ceiled and painted. Seating capacity about 200. The Methodist and Baptist both use this building at present as there are very few people left at Merrill.

3. How Financed.

This Church was financed by donation and public subscription.

4. Church Activities.

Preaching once a month.

All day services. None

Camp Meetings. None

Singing Schools. None

Grave Yard Workings.

The Grave Yard was one half mile from the Church and was worked by the community.

Church Discipline.

This Church was governed by the rules, discipline of the Methodist Church.

Roll Calls.

Roll Calls was not observed.

5. Church Organizations.as: Sunday Schools, Ladies Aid, etc.

A Union Sunday School classes were taught each Sunday. Preaching once a month. Rev. Dr. Bell was the pastor.

III. MORDERN CHURCH

I. A frame structure finished and painted

2. Pastor's Home

Do not have a pastors home.

3. Church organizations as Sunday School (graded) Missionary Circles Young Peoples organizations.

Have Sunday School each Sunday,A missionary society meets twice a month,Young peoples have Epworth League each Sunday night.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christain workers
None.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Cox Chapel,a Methodist Church was organized in 1892,by Rev. Young and Rev. White,there were about 30 charter members,some of the first members were as follows: Mr and Mrs P.L.Fairley,A Pepkins, Mrs Mary Cochran and M.K.Black.

2. Architecture

This church was a large one room building,built of pine logs,with wooden shutters for windows,and home made doors,the roof was made of s split boards.

3. How financed

By donations and free will offerings.

4. church activities:

a. all day services,Fifth Sunday meetings

There was preaching once a month,when conference met there would be all day services,and a basket dinner served out under the trees on long tables.The Presiding Elder would conduct these services.

b.camp meetings

None.

c.singing schools

None.

d. graveyard workings

No graveyard at this church.

e. church discipline

The Methodist Church is governored by the legislative body which is composed of the Bishops,and Presiding Elders who meets at a general conference every four years.

f. roll calls

Not observed at this church.

5. Church organizations Sunday Schools Ladies Aid.

This Church has Sunday School each Sunday, No Ladies Aid.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I. Architecture

A new Church was built in 1903,size of building 40 feet by 60 feet with 8 windows and front double doors.This church will seat about 250 people

2. Pastors home

None.

3. Church organizations as Sunday School,Missionary Circles Young Peoples organizations.

Sunday School every Sunday,Prayer services every Sunday night. No young peoples organizations.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

No record of any from this church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Refuge Church was organized in 1921 by Rev.V.R.Landrum under bush harbor near B.Byrd's home,who was the first Trustee of the Church property,The church is about one mile west,from bust harbor.It is located between the Lampton highway and Basin road.

2. Architecture

This building is a frame structure,about 30 feet by 40 feet with glass windows,and one front door,seating capacity about 200 people.

3. How financed

By donations and free will offerings.

4. church activities

a. all day servicies,Fifth Sunday meetings

About once or twice a year they have all day services.

b. camp meetings

People from this church attended the camp meeting at Salem Camp ground, which was 7 miles south of this church,that was held in the fall of each year.

c. singing school

None

d. grave yard workings

The grave yard is keep up by the members of the church.

e. church discipline

Rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

f. roll call

Not observed.

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School every Sunday in the afternoons.The preaching services are held in the afternoon once each month,just after Sunday School. No missionary society.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I Architecture

Described above.

2. Pastor's Home

None.

3. Church organizations as Sunday School (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples organizations

Graded Sunday School,No missionary Circles, Young People have an Epworth League.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers

None from this church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

The first Antioch Methodist Church was organized in 1877,with a small membership.

2. Architecture

The first building was constructed of pine logs

3. How financed

By a board of finance,members are assessed for the expendeture of the church.

4. Church activities

Preaching once a month,Sunday School each Sunday in the month. allday services were conducted at quarterly conference.Singing conventions met every year.This church attended the Salem camp meetings once a year,in the northern part of Jackson county.

The 30th of May and September of each year was,and is set aside for grave yard workings.

The discipline of the Methodist Church was and is governed by the legislative body.which is composed of the Biships and Presiding Elders, who meets at a general conference.

They have the roll call ince a year.

5. Church organizations as Sunday school.

This church conducted a Sunday school.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

This church is a wooden structure 30 feet by 40 feet unpainted.

2.Pastors home

None.

3. Church organizations as Sunday Schools (graded) missionary circles,Young Peoples organizations.

This church has a organized Sunday School and Epworth Beague.

4. Noted ministers.

None.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

Church of Christ

This church was organized in the year of 1933,when H.D.Jeffcoats of New Mexico,held a meeting in the old theater building,on mill street, in Lucedale,George County Miss.There were seven new members added in this meeting.These with several others who had been members,begin to have worship,each Lords day after this meeting.J.M.Hubbell was leading Elder and Dr.J.W.Horn assistant teacher.Later the services were held at the Leonard Adams home,In 1934 E.W.Kay's of Jackson,Mississippi held a meeting in an old store building near Lenord Adams home in the Rocky Creek community where several were added to the church. Services were held here until it was moved into the present meeting house.Lenord Adams,Dr.J.W. Horn,Curtis Mallett,John Adams and several others have been leading members.In 1935.Tice Elkins held a meeting in a grove,close to the present location,when several new members were added,this bringing the total membership to about one hundred.The following ministers preached at this church in 1936,S.A.Freeman,Ripley Miss. Stanley Lovett,Mobile,Ala.Otis Winborn,Penson,New Mexico.and Everett Day,the last of which is preaching for the church as regular minister of 1937.

2. Architecture

The building was a 30 feet by 40 feet frame dwelling,now being remodeled into a one roomed church building,with 2 doors,one opens in the front,and one in the back,with 8 glass windows,four on each side.

3. How financed

The members financed this church by giving a free will offering,and donating labor on remodeling the building.

4. Church activities

a. all day servicies,Fifth Sundays meetings

During the summer months on preaching Sundays,they have all day meetings,with basket dinners on the ground,quite a lot of singing is done on these days,which is injoyed by all.

None.

c. singing school

None,only meet early on preaching nights,and pratice singing,John Adams as leader.

d. grave yard workings

No graveyard at this church.

e. church discipline

The teaching of Christ given by inspired men in the New Testament, constitute the creed and discipline of the Church of Christ.

f.roll call

This custom is not observed

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

This church has a Bible School each Sunday morning at 10 oclock.No Ladies Aid.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

Described above.

2.Pastors Home

Rented property in Lucedale,Miss.

3. Church organizatuins as :Sunday Schools (graded) missionary circles Young Peoples organizations.

Bible School,no other organizations.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

Have none,as this is a new church.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

When and how organized

The Pentecostal or Holiness Church,was organized in 1926,they do not have a Church building,but preach in a taberacle.Preaching each Sunday morning and Sunday night.Prayer meeting twice a week,Each year they hold a two weeks revival,there are 50 members.Rev Paul Wright as pastor.

IV. INDIAN CHURCHES

We have no Indian Churches

V. NEGRO CHURCHES

STATISTICS

I.Number churches of all denomination in county

There are 13 Negro Churches in George County, Nine Baptist,and four Methodist.

a. name of pastor and frequency of service

Rev.B.F.Dudley of Mobile Ala is the present pastor of the Lily Grove Baptist Church.He preaches here twice each month.

Rev. E.D.Green of Merrill,Miss.is pastor of the Morning Star Baptist Church.He preaches here once each month.

Rev. John Smith of Hattiesburg,Miss.is pastor of Antioch Baptist Church,where he preaches one Sunday of each month.

Rev.E.D.Green of Merrill,Miss is pastor of Mt.Sinai Baptist Church, he preaches here one Sunday of each month.

Rev. J.W.Ball of Mobile,Ala. is the pastor of Cedar Creek Baptist C Church,he preaches here one Sunday in each month.

Rev. R.Nobles of Hattiesburg,Miss.is the pastor of Bendale Baptist Church,and the Mt.Olive Baptist Church,he preaches one Sunday a month at each of these two Churches.

Rev.L.V.McNer of Beaumount,Miss. is pastor of the St.James and Avent Baptist Churches.He preaches at each Church once a month.

The Negro Methodist Churches in George County.

Rev Joshua Jordan of McLain,Miss. is pastor of the Merrill Methodist Church.He preaches here one Sunday of each month,he also preaches at the Bendale Methodist Church.

Rev Tom Jefferson of Hattiesburg,Miss.is the pastor of Mt.Pleasant Methodist Church,and Donavin Methodist Church.He preaches about once each month,at these Churches

b. Name and location and membership of each Church

The Lily Grove Baptist Church,is located near highway 26 in the south western part of the town of Lucedale,this church has 120 members.

The Morning Stare Baptist Church is located in the south easternn part of the town of Lucedale,and has 35 members.

Antioch Baptist Church is located at Merrill,Miss 12 miles north of L Lucedale.There are about 65 or 70 members in this Church.

Mt.Sinai Baptist Church is located at Bexly,Miss.six miles north of Luc Lucedale off highway 15.There are about 40 members in this Church.

Cedar Creek Baptist Church is located 12 miles south of Lucedale, near the Lampton highway.There are about 50 members in this church.

Bendale Baptist Church is located at Bendale,Miss.18 miles north west of Lucedale,Miss.There are about 40 members in this Church.

St.James Baptist Church is located at Bexly,Miss.There are 30 members in this Church.

Avent Baptist Church is located at Avent,Miss.14 miles north of Lucedale,on highway 15.There are about 30 members in this Church.

Mt.Olive Baptist Church is located at Shipman,Miss.8 miles south east of Lucedale.There are about 50 or 60 members in this Church.

The Negro Methodist Churches

Merrill Methodist Church is located at Merrill,Miss.There are 25 members in this church.

Bendale Methodist Church is located at Bendale, Miss.18 miles north west of Lucedale.There are about 50 members in this church.

Mt.Pleasant Methodist Church is located 12 miles south of Lucedale, about 2 miles off the Lampton highway.Thereare about 75 members in this Church.

Donavin Methodist Church is located at Donavin,Miss.5½ miles east of Lucedale on the G.M.& N. rail road.There are about 30 members in this Church.

c. State Denominational Institutions in your County (name and location)

The Negroes have no Denominational Institute in George County.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

1. When and how organized

The Lily Grove Baptist Church,was organized the third Sunday in September 1900.There were 15 members present at the organization,with Rev. Lewis Beverly,the first pastor,Isiah Billex,Henry Roberson and Allen Bayerkin,was elected deacons. Lucy Brown was elected mother of the Church.

2. Architecture

This church was constructed of pine logs,was a one room structure with window and door shutters of sawed lumber.

3. How financed

This Church was financed by free will offering and donations.

4. Church activities

a.all day services,fifth sunday meetings

Preaching one Sunday in each month,three sermons during the day with a basket dinner served at the noon hour.

b. camp meeting

This church was not connected with any camp meetings.

c.singing schools

Singing school was conducted once a year for a tenday period.

f.graveyard workings

Once each year a day was set aside for grave yard workings

f Roll call

Roll call was observed every three month

5. Church organization as, Sunday Schools Ladies Aid

Organized Sunday School classes taught each Sunday.

An organized ladies aid met once a week.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

This church is a frame building 40 feet by 50 feet,built in an L shape,a belfry built in the L,finished and painted.

2. Pastor's Home

None.

3. Church organization as Sunday School (graded) Missionary circles, Young Peoples Organizations.

This church has a graded Sunday School,also a missionary society, and Young Peoples organizations,such as the B.Y.P.U.

Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

Rev Ras Poe joined this church when a young child,grew to manhood and was ordained and licensed as a minister.

Will Sargent a member of this church was ordained,and a licensed minister.

Viola Sargent member of this church,also Martha Sargent,a member of this church,both went from here ot work as missionaries,and are outstanding Christian workers.

III. PIONEER AND MODERN CHURCH

The Morning Star Baptist Church was organized in 1934 Rev. George Fisher,Rev Johnson and Rachel Johnson were among the organizers.This Church is a small frame building,30 feet by 40 feet.It was erected in 1934.It has no pastors home.It has an organized Sunday School,but does not use graded literature.There are no Young peoples organizations,but has an organized W.M.U.which meets once each week.Has no noted ministers.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

The Antioch Baptist Church was organized about 1904.We were unable to obtain any information as to who were the organizers of this Church.

2.Architecture

This building is a frame structure 40 feet by 50 feet.

3. How financed

It is financed by a free will offering of its members.

4. Church activities

This Church observed " Anniversary Day" once each year,when dinner was served on the ground,nothing unusual,as to the activities of this church.

5. Church organization as:Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School was conducted each Sunday morning,and prayer meeting Wednesday evening. There were no Ladies Aid.

III.MODERN CHURCH

I. The same building is being used that was erected in 1904.

2. Paster's Home

There is no pastors home.

3. Church organizations as? Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary society Young Peoples Organizations

This Church has an organized Sunday School. It also has a Home Missionary Society,that meets once each month.

4. Whose ministers,missionaries and Christian workers,

There are no noted ministers,or outstanding Christian workers.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I.When and how organized

The Mt.Sinai Baptist Church was organized about 1885.We were unable to get any information as to who organized this Church.

2. Architecture

The first church building was built of logs.

3. How financed

By a free will offering.

4.Church activities

All day services were conducted once each year,and dinner was

served on the ground.

This church was disciplined by the rules of the Baptist Church.

5. Church organizations as: Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School was conducted every Sunday.There were no Ladies Aid.

III. MODERN CHURCH

1.Architecture

The present Church is a frame building.30 feet by 40 feet.

2. Pastor's Homes

There are no pastors home.

3. Church organization as: Sunday School (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples organizations.

This church has an organized Sunday School,also a Home Missionary Society,but no Yuung Peoples Organizations.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries

We have no record of any.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

Cedar Creek Baptist Church,We have been unable to obtain any information as to when Cedar Creek Baptist Church was organized,but it has been in existence for a number of years.

2. Architecture

The first church was a small log building,about 20 feet by 30 feet.

3. How financed

It was financed by free will offering.

4. Church activities

The Church activities were the same as of the other colored Baptist Churches of the county.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

The present building is a frame structure 30 feet by 40 feet.

2. Pastor's Home

There is no pastors home

3. Church organizations as : Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations

This Church has an organized Sunday School,and has a Home Missionary Society.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christians workers.

We have no record of any.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I When and how organized

The Bendale Baptist Church was organized about 1877.We were unable to find out who were the organizers.

2. Architecture

The first Church was a log building ,and was used for a Church and School.

3. How financed

It was financed by free will offering.

4. Activities

The activities of this Church were as follows:Preaching once each mo month.Sunday School each Sunday.The Bible was the only literature that was used.Prayer meeting would be conducted on Sunday nights,when there were no preaching.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I.Architecture

The present building is a frame structure 40 feet by 50 feet

2 Pastor's Home

There is no pastors home.

3. Church organization as : Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples Organizations.

This Church has an organized Sunday School,A Home Missionary Society, but no Young Peoples organizations.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers.

We have no record of any.

II PIONEER CHURCH

I When and how organized

The St.James Baptist Church was organized about 1906.We were unable to get any information as to who organized this church.

2. Architecture

This Church is a frame building.

3.How financed

This church is financed by free will offering.

4. Church activities

The activities of this church was and are as follows:Preaching once a month,prayer meeting on Sunday nights,when there were no preaching, Sunday school each Sunday morning.Home missionary society once each month. All day services with dinner on the ground once each year,usually in the summer time when revival services was in progress.

There are no outstanding Christian workers from this Church.

II. PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how financed

The Avent Baptist Church was organized about 1907.

2. Architecture

This was a small church of frame structure,about 20 feet by 30 feet.

3. How financed

It was and is financed by free will offering and donations.

4.Church activities

There was nothing unusal about the activities of this church.

5. Church organizations as Sunday Schools,Ladies Aid.

Sunday School every Sunday morning,when weather permited,Prayer services on Sunday evenings,when there were no preaching services.

III.MODERN CHURCH

This same building is still being used for a church,and the activities are the same as they were.

We have no record of any Noted ministers,or outstanding Christian workers.

III.MODERN CHURCH

Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church at Shipman,Miss.was organized in the year of 1915,with about 40 members.R.Roberson as pastor.This Church is a frame building 30 feet by 45 feet,it is finished and painted.

4. Activities

This Church has an organized Sunday School,where classes are taught each Sunday.

Missionary Society meets once each month,The Young People have a B.Y.P.U. that meets each Sunday.

They have no Noted ministers.

The Negro Methodist Churches

II.PIONEER CHURCH

I When and how organized

The Merrill Methodist Church was organized about 1904 or 1905.

2. Atchitecture

The building is a frame structure about 30 feet by 40 feet.

3. How financed

By a free will offering

4. Church activities

Preaching once a month,and a revival once each year.All day services were held on Sunday,and dinner served on the ground.Prayer meeting on Sunday evenings,whenthere were no preaching services.Sunday School each Sunday.The members of this church attended the camp meetings at Mt.

Pleasant in October of each year.The same building is being used for a Church.

There was no pastors home,This church has an organized Sunday School.

A Home Missionary Society that meets once a month.

We have no record of any Noted ministers from this church.

II.PIONEER CHURCH

1.When and how organized

The Bendale Methodist Church was organized about 1908.

2. Architecture

This building is constructed of rough lumber,with wooden shutters for windows.

The services have almost been discontinued at this place,as this building is badly in need of repairs,and most of the members have moved away.

A few of the members are planing to have this church reorganized and a new building erected.

II PIONEER CHURCH

I. When and how organized

The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church was organized in about 1880 with about 15 members ,the first ministers were Adam Danial and S.H.Cannon.

2.Architecture

The first Church was a small building constructed of pine logs,and split pine boards was used for roofing,the window and door shutters were also constructed of pine boards.

3. How financed

By free will offerings and donations of its members.

4. Church activities

All day services were observed each Easter Sunday, a basket dinner would be served at the noon hour on long tables in the Church yard. The fifth Sundays would be observed with basket dinners

Each year in the month of October a camp meeting was conducted for a week or ten days at Mount Pleasant Camp grounds near the church. Singing would be taught in the church for ten days,every two years. The members of the church would set aside a certain day,twice a year to meet for graveyard workings.

e. Church discipline

By rules and laws of the Methodist Episcopal Church

d. roll call

The roll call was observed once a year.

5. Church organization

Preaching once each month,and Sunday school each Sunday.

III. MODERN CHURCH

I. Architecture

This is a frame building about 40 feet by 5- feet,not yet completed.

2.Pastor's Home

They do not have a pastors home.

3. Church organization as: Sunday Schools (graded) Missionary Circles, Young Peoples organizations

The graded Sunday school classes are taught each Sunday in the month. Missionary Circles meets twice a month,they also have the young peoples Epworth League which meets each Sunday night.

4. Noted ministers,missionaries,and outstanding Christian workers. Dan Lawerance is a minister from this church, Eugene Lawerance and Albert Ferrill were some of the outstanding Christian workers from this Church.

II. PIONEER AND MODERN CHURCH

I. When and how organized

The Donavin Methodist Church was organized in 1935,with 30 charter members,we do not know who the first pastor was.

2. Architecture

A small frame building about 20 feet by 30 feet

3. How financed

By free will offering and donations.

4. Church activities

Sunday School classes were conducted each Sunday.

Allday services were conducted at the revival meetings,also when Childerns day was observed.The members of this church attend camp meeting at Mount Pleasant in October each year.

The Church discipline is by the rules of the Methodist Church.

III. MODERN CHURCH

The same building is still being used for a church.

There is no pastors home.

This church has an organized Sunday School that meets each Sunday.

Preaching one Sunday in the month,and prayer meeting once each month.

They have no Noted ministers,missionaries,or outstanding Christian workers.

Source of information for this assignment was obtained by contacting the following people. (WHITE)

Rev. G.S.Jenkins minister of Lucedale Baptist Church

Rev W.H.Lewis pastor of Lucedale Methodist Church

Rev. J.A.Davis Baptist minister,Lucedale Miss.

Rev.Everett Day minister, Lucedale,Miss.

N.C.Hamilton member of Agricola Baptist Church

James C.Dickerson Clerk (Holmes church) Bexly Miss.

A.G.Dickerson member Holmes church Bexly Miss.

M.L.Malone member of Lucedale Baptist Church

L.M.Dickerson member Holmes Baptist Church,Bexly Miss.

W.R.Goff member of Lucedale Baptist Church.

M.K.Black member of Cox Chapel Methodist Church

Mrs Beatrice Reed Citizen

Mr.Cochran member of Cross Roads Methodist Church

Mrs M.M.Griffin member of Lucedale Baptist Church

Joe Davis member of Shady Grove Church

Charles Holland Citizen

J.B.Goff member of Pleasant Hill Methodist Church

Florian Maples President of Board of Supervisors George County

Mrs Sam Killcrease member of Shipman Methodist Church

Mrs Barton Clerk of Barton Baptist Church

Dr.J.A.Dorsett member of Lucedale Baptist Church

Mrs A.K.McMillian president of W.M.U. Lucedale Baptist Church

Marcus Howell member of Refuge Church

Mr and Mrs Charles Havard Pioneer settlers

Mr and Mrs John Cochran members of Lucedale Baptist Church

Mr R.M.McKay member of Lucedale Baptist Church

Source of information for this assignment was obtained by contacting the following people.(COLORD)

Lucy Brown member Lily Grove Baptist Church Lucedale Miss.
Mary Johnson member Mt.Sinai Baptist Church
Lizzie Burson Member of Lily Grove Baptist Church
Charles Grant Member of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Basin,Miss.
Rev E.D.Green minister of several of the Churches
Mesowria Fairley member of Mt Pleasant Methodist Church
Rev. George Fisher former pastor of negro churches in George County
Rena Burson A Church worker of Lucedale
Opelia Lawerence teacher in George County
Mary Lawerence a church member

Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine and Mrs J.W.Passon

George County EDUCATION Assignment # II

TOPIC: "Schools of Yesterday."

The first schools of George County were established after 1821. There were four in the entire County.County Line,Old Cross Roads, Basin and Old Bendale.

The typical school house of the early days in this County was of log structure with open cracks in the floors and walls,giving excessive ventilation in sharp winter weather.The furnishings were usually a black-board nailed to the wall,a few rough benches and crudely made desk,and in the center a huge fireplace burning cord wood.The boys of the school took turns in getting wood from the near by forest.There were no requirements for the teacher,but a severe temper and a strong right arm.

The first Cross Roads School was built about one hundred years ago,and was located eight miles South West of Lucedale.It was made with logs with bark on them.The first teacher we have any record of was a Mr.Fredric,He had only eighteen pupils,and the parents paid one dollar a month for each child who attended.No teacher would accept a school with less than twelve pupils.The teacher lived in the homes of their pupils,staying a week or two in each home,in this way their board did not cost them anything.The pupils did not have many books,A Blue Back Speller and a Slate was all that was required.

There was no certain time to begin or close,The teacher would begin as soon as the children arrived and let them leave in time to get home before dark.Most of the people were interested in their children getting an education although they were badly handicaped.

There were several of these small schools,as they had no means of transportation and the pupils had to walk.These schools had no names,but in later years as the population increased these small

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

schools united and was called Cross Roads.Some of the patrons of these early schools were Tom Howell,David Mizell, Neal Fairley, Thomas Holland,Charles Holland,Billie Childress,John Davis,David Davis,Cas Broom,Bennie Reeves and Drew Reeves.

The first school at Basin that we have any record of was located about one half mile from where the present school now stands.It was a one room log house about sixteen feet by twenty feet,they had no desks,the pupils sat on benches and when they did their writing they would have to stand by a long shelf built in the wall on one side of the room,this was inconvenient for the smaller children,as it was impossible for some of them to reach this shelf.Parents paid two dollars a month for each pupil,the number usually averaged about twelve.For this reason each family would take the teacher into their home for two weeks or more according to how long the term lasted,which was usually about four months.Some of the patrons of this school were, Helvestons,Fairleys,and Reeves.

The first school we have any record of at Bendale was taught over one hundred and fifty years ago.This school was then located in what is called the old Pascagoula River Road.

The building was of log structure very crudely built.It had large dirt chimney that measured the entire end of the room.Seats were of logs and there were no desks.Pupils stood up to write.

The first school there was an enrollment of about eighteen,they studied the old Blue Back Speller.School lasted from early morning until late evening,some times pupils were late getting home at night.

This was a pay school,each parent gave so much each month to pay the teacher,he was given a place to stay in the community,his board was free.Some of the patrons of this school were.
Flurrys,Hollands,Fairleys,Parkers,and Berrys.

Rowky Creek School.

The first school taught in what is now Rocky Creek,community, but then was Old County Line,was about one hundred and twenty five (I25) years ago.The building was one room and it was small.It was built of logs with the bark on.The Parents gave working days,and built this building.It had a dirt chimney made of mud,straw,and poles located in the center of the room.Pine boards served as a roof The seats were made of logs,and water was used from a spring.

Dan McLeod taught the first school in this community,He had an enrollment of about fifteen pupils,the parents of these pupils paid two dollars each month,this fee went to pay the teacher as there was no other way for him to be paid. These schools were something on the order of singing schools today.The pupils were solicited by the teacher for he knew that his money depended upon the number of pupils he had.

The teacher stayed in the homes of the parents,by doing this he did not have to pay board.The books that were used was a blue back speller,and a Reader.A slate and pencil was used for writing and figuring.

Some of the parents of this school were,Charles Eubanks,Joe Dickerson,Dave Gibson,John Mallett and Bill Taylor.

Educational Progress. "Under the direction of Hon. J.R.Preston State superintendent of education (1886-1896), the school of Mississippi made speedy advancement. In the execution of the law which pprovided uniform examination for teachers. The superintendent raised the requirements for licenses to teach and greatly elevated educational standards in the State"

The first school in Lucedale, now the County seat of George County was organized in the year of 1904.

In thatyear among the virgin pines that covered the tract of land now occupied by the beautiful little town of Lucedale, there lived afew families whose children were spending their time in idleness. The thought come to some of those intersted fathers and mothers that a school might be organized. But there was no building available . The interest was so stirred that a small school was organized and met in a little one room building, onthe corner of mill and Ratliff streets. This school under the supervison of Miss Annie Doty, was a big success and continued for two two months terms.

By this time the enrollment was growing and new quarters were to be found. There was a store building belonging to Mr. George mallett located on the corner opposite the Bolen nursery, This building was used for one year Miss Lyman, from Alabama, taught this school.

Lucedale was growing in those days, social life was taking on air of pride. It was decided that a two story building would be erected for use as a masonic hall and school building. Prof. Johnston was employed for this position and was succeeded by Prof. R.J. Rainey, who held the position for two two months terms.

In 1906 this building was wrecked by a storm, and Mr. B.M. Luce gave permission tolet the school meet in the Lumber Co.boarding house. Here under the direction of Prof. Harris, school was continued for one year . In the early

1909 a new building of brick structure was completed. It was the finest building on the N.O.M.C.&N railroad. In fact there were some studentd from Mobile who came out on the train each morning, and there were several boarding students, and these students were given board in the private homes at $12.00 per month.

1909 was an eventful year for Lucedale and it went down in history as such. The Governor of the State, Governor Noel, came to dedicate this new building and the Mississippi papers gave the town splendid publicity.

Prof. Jim Broom of our own County was elected for the extended time of four years . Mr. Broom was considered, a great teacher , and accomplished great things before his death.

By this time the school was well established and the next principal was Mr. Cochran, who had a very successful school for four years

During the session of 1919-1920 the 12th. grade was added and the school became a four year school. Prof. J.L. Denson was principal at this time.

Another progressive step was made in 1921 under the leadership of Prof. Albritton; The building was remodeled, laboratory equipped,,music and expression department created.

The next four years were very successful with S. M. Bailey, followed by Proof. L. Weemes serving five years. With the assistance of the able County Superintendent of Education, R: E. horn, Commmercial and Home Economics were added.

This brings us up to the most out standing event in the history of our school, the erection of a modern brick building and sutstanding school system with J.M.Dorsett as the Superintendent of Lucedale High School and M.A.Eubanks Superintendent of Education of George County.

SCHOOLS AT THE PRESENT DAY

George County has one of the best school systems to be found in the entire state.The movement for consolidation began early and as a result all of the white schools of the county today are of the consolidated type.More than 80 per cent of the white children of the county attend school in modern,well equipped,brick buildings, while the others are housed in comfortable frame structures.Every high school pupil of the county can now attend a fully accredited four-year high school and live at home.

The school transportation system is working efficiently.All pupils who live two miles or more are transported,while many who live within the two-mile limits are also transported when the buses are not overcrowded.Out of a total enrollment of 2,000 white pupils,fully I,800 are transported daily.It is a source of pride that not for many years not a pupil has been injured by the transportation system.Recently much improvement has been made in the quality and comfort of truck equipment.

Agricola school,I2 miles southeast of Lucedale,is a four-year accredited high school with an enrollment of nearly 400.There are I5 teachers, including teachers of vocational,home economics and agriculture.

Rocky Creek School,five miles northeast of Lucedale,is also a four-year accredited school with an enrollment of 375.There are I4 teachers including those of home economics and agriculture.

Basin school,I2 miles southwest of Lucedale,is another four-year accredited high school with 200 pupils and seven teachers.This school has home economics,but no agriculture.

Central school,five miles west of Lucedale,is another four-year accredited high school,with 280 pupils and nine teachers.This school

may soon be able to get the benefit of some vocational work.

The Lucedale Special Consolidated school consists of three schools under one management.There are two elementary schools,one in town,and the other,five miles out,known as the Ward Grammer School. The high school is located in town in one of the most modern and best equipped buildings in the state.It was recently erected under the supervision of the public works administration.Certainly no town any where the size of Lucedale can boast of a better school plant.

All the schools described above are of brick construction and are a source of pride to the people of the county.The other schools are elementary schools doing splendid work.The high school pupils from these smaller schools are transported to one of the high schools mentioned above.

The quality of the instruction in the schools of the county is attested by the fact that in all literary contests in which the county schools have participated the results were most complimentary.

Taxes for school purposes have been greatly reduced within recent years in most of the large schools.As an example of tax reduction,a specific example may be given.Five years ago the people of the Lucedale school were paying yearly a school tax of $I3,500,while today this same territory is paying a school tax of only $I0,500.The last sum includes an annual installment on the bonds for the splendid new high school building described above.At the same time,two new departments,home economics and commerce have been added to the course of study.This great reduction was made possible by a change in the school system which enables the school system to receive more state aid than formally,In other words,school taxes have been reduced$$3,000 within five years,and two new departments,and a $40,000 building have been added to the system.

George County Assignment # II

The people of George County are,and have a right to be proud of the splendid school system that has been developed and made possible by consolidation, through the foresight and cooperation of the citizenship of the county.

George County Assignment II

Information for this assignment obtained from the following,

R.E.Horn Superintendent of Education of George County,1932-1935.

M.A.Eubanks Present Superintendent of Education.

Mrs Monroe Howell age 88 years old.

Mr Joe Havard

J.M.Dorsett Superintendent of Lucedale High School.

Doctor R.F.Ratliff.

School History of Mississippi by Franklin L.Riley, Published by Johnson Publishing Company,Page 346

Old Newspaper Clippings.

Canvassers: Mrs. J. W. Passon and Mrs. Nettie Rea.

George County. Subject: SCHOOLS OF TODAY. Assignment #19.

I. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM:

1. Names of County Superintendents from beginning topresent, with length of service, salaries, and accounts of outstanding contributions of each as to consolidations, better buildings, libraries, better equipment, sanitation, etc.

W. A. Avera was appointed by Governor Edmond F. Noel in May 1910 and served 1910 and 1911. He was elected by the County in 1912 and served through 1919. He received a salary of $65.00 per month in 1910 and 1911. 1912 his salary was increased to $90.75 per month. 1913,14,15 his salary was reduced to $87.54 per month. 1916 Mr. Avera's salary was reduced to $72.10 per month. 1917 his salary was increased to $86.45 per month. 1918 his salary was increased to $93.00 per month and 1919 it was decreased to $86.00 per month.

Following are a list of new schools districts and consolidations of each under W. A. Avera's term. Eubanks and Sunflower schools were consolidated and known as Pipkin School, July 1910. In October 1912 a new school district known as Gordon school was created and consolidated with Sunflower and Eubanks schools and known as the Pipkin School.

Webb school was reorganized and known as Byrd School July 1910.

Parker and Oneal Schools were consolidated and known as Oak Ridge School, June 1912.

Avent and Pleasant Ridge Schools were consolidated and known as Goff School, June 1912. In June 1914 Pleasant Ridge School was re-established.

Gritty Hill and Moffett Schools were consolidated and known as Shipman School, June 1912. In October 1912 Gritty Hill School was Re-established. In October 1912 Latonia, a new school district was established and was consolidated with Shipman School October 1912.

Rocky Creek School was declared a County Agricultural High School September 1910. Rocky Creek and Dickerson Schools were consolidated and known as Rocky Creek High School, July 1911. In August 1916 Brannan School

was consolidated with Rocky Creek School. The Board of Supervisors ordered the issuance of $3,000.00 in bonds for erection and equipment of school building, July 1913 for the Rocky Creek School.

Bexley School to be known as Leatherbury School, July 1911.

Griffin School district was granted, May 1912 and consolidated with Howell School, May 1912 and known as Howell School.

Merrill, Eubanks, Bexley and Leatherbury Schools were consolidated, May 1913 and known as Bexley Consolidated School.

Merrill was made a new School District, June 1913. Merrill, Eubanks, Bexley and Leatherbury were all re-consolidated in June 1915. Bexley asked and received a $2,000.00 bond issue for building and furnishing a school building.

Benndale was made a new School District, July 1913 and consolidated with Sweet Water School, 1920 and known as Benndale School.

Byrd and Basin Schools were consolidated and known as Basin High School, July 1913. In June 1915 part of Salem School was consolidated with Basin, as part of Salem School District was in Jackson County.

Agricola School was made a new School district, March 1914 and consolidated with Rogers School and known as Agricola Consolidated School, March 1914. In July 1917 Harleston and Bell Schools were consolidated with Agricola School and all known as the Agricola High School.

Davis was made a new School District, April 1914. Davis, Cross Roads, Pipkins and Sunflower Schools were consolidated and known as Central Consolidated School, March 1914. The board of Supervisors ordered the issuance of bonds for the amount of $4,000.00 for erecting and equipment of Central School, April 1914 and was located on the old Sunflower grounds.

Cross Roads School was re-established, May 1914 and consolidated with Magnolia School and known as Cross Roads School, May 1914. The Board of Supervisors ordered the issuance of bonds for $3,000.00 for building and equipment of a building on the old Cross Roads site.

Pine Level and Rocky Creek High Schools were consolidated, June 1914. Rocky Hill School was made a new School District, July 1915. Pine Level School was destroyed by storm and the land was annexed to Ward District.

Pleasant Ridge and Goff Schools were consolidated and known as Salem consolidated School, July 1917.

Broom, Tiger Branch and Oak Grove Schools were consolidated and known as Woodrow High School, June 1918. Broom, Tiger Branch and Oak Grove Schools were each re-instated, September 1918 as formally existed in June 1918.

Donivan School was established, July 1918 from Shipman School District.

Colored Schools during W. A. Avera's term.

McKay Line was made a new School District, July 1911. Union and McKay Line Schools were consolidated and known as McKay Line School, June 1913. In June 1914 McKay Line School was to be known as designated as the County Line Colored School, June 1914. Union School was re-established, June 1915.

White's Creek School was made a new school district, July 1912.

Benndale and Bexley school buildings were erected during W. A. Avera's term.

There was very little money available for Libraries and sanitation during W. A. Avera's term, therefore he was unable to make any improvements. Library improvement was by donations by school patrons.

W. H. Stinson was elected and served in 1920, 21, 22, and 23. He was re-elected again for 1924, 25, 26, and 27, but died January 15, 1927 and his term was completed by R. L. Flurry. W. H. Stinson received a salary of $86.00 for the month of January 1920. February 1920 he received $107.50. March 1920 he received $131.37. The remaining months of 1920 he received $179.16 per month. In 1921 he received $176.19 per month. January, February and March of 1922 he received $176.19 each month. Begenning with April 1922 and the remaining months of 1922 he received $140.96 per month. 1923 he re-

ceived $140.96 per month. 1924 he received $139.34 per month. 1925 he received $139.34 per month. 1926 he received $139.34 per month. W. H. Stinson died January 15, 1927 and his daughter, Miss Winnie Stinson served until the election of R. L. Flurry to fill the unexpired term and Miss Stinson drew W. H. Stinsons salary for January 1927 of $139.34. February Miss Winnie Stinson served 4/7 of a month and received $79.62. R. L. Flurry was elected and served the other 3/7 of the month and he received $59.72 for February 1927. March, April, May, June, July and August 1927 R. L. Flurry received $139.34 each month. September, October, November and December he received $143.66 each month.

Schools consolidated during W. H. Stinsons terms.

Ward and Donivin Schools consolidated and known as Ward Consolidated School, July 1920.

Tiger Branch and Broom Schools were consolidated and known as Broom Consolidated School, October 1920.

Gritty Hill and Brushy Creek Schools were consolidated and known as Brushy Creek School, September 1921.

Howell, Griffin and part of Tanner Line School were consolidated and known as Howell Consolidated School, July 1925. The remaining part of Tanner Line being in Alabama.

Luce Farm (colored) School was established November 1922 by request of G. M. Luce and Mr. Luce to furnish building without cost to George County.

Agricola, Broom, Central, Howell and Salem had new school buildings erected during W. H. Stinsons term.

W. H. Stinson was unable to make many improvements as he would like to on account of finances, but by cooperation of patrons and schools, improvement of the libraries were made by donations from patrons, and the pupils giving plays for the benefit of the libraries. Each school district levied a special tax for school supplies and this included library supplies. Sanita-

tion was improving each year. The children were using private drinking cups instead of the old way of all using the same cup and ways of disposingwaste matter was greatly improved.

T. L. Adams was elected in 1928 and served one term, through 1931. He received a salary of $143.66 a month for January, February and March 1928. April 1928 he received $185.79. Beginning with May 1928 and the remainder of 1928 he received $179.77 per month. 1929 he received $179.77 per month. 1930 and 1931 he received $179.77 per month.

Consolidations of schools during T. L. Adams term.

Shipman School was abolished and added a portion to Agricola Consolidated School and part to Rocky Creek Consolidated School, August 1930.

Brushy Creek, Rocky Creek, Highland Line and part of Ward schools were consolidated and known as Rocky Creek High School, August 1930.

Part of the Central School District was added to the Basin Consolidated School District, June 1930.

It was ordered by the School Board that all contractors on transportation routes to report to the Court House for inspection, Saturday, October 26, 1929 and that the Superintendent of Education provide cash prizes for the best equipped trucks, to be paid out of the school fund.

The School Board met on September 25, 1929 and ordered that the territory in Broom Consolidated School District be designated as a common school district for the negro race, and a teacher furnished for the scholastic year 1929 and 1930. School to be located and furnished by the negros and to be known as the Holly Grove Colored School.

Basin, Rocky Creek and Ward new school buildings were erected during T. L. Adams term.

A special tax was levied by school districts for school supplies and this tax included supplies for libraries, sanitation, general improvement and local expenses of the schools.

R. E. Horne was elected in 1932 and served one term through 1935. He

received a salary of $179.77 from January through June 1932. Beginning July and remaining of 1932 he received a salary of $166.66 per month. 1933 he received $166.66 per month. 1934 he received a salary of $166.66 per month. 1935 he received a salary of $166.66 per month.

Consolidatinns of school during R. E. Hornes term.

Ward and Lucedale Schools were consolidated and known as Lucedale Special Consolidated School District that was created and established August 1932.

Broom School was formed into a special consolidated School District June 1933.

Sweet Water School was abolished and made a part of Deep Creek Consolidated Line School District, June 1934. Oak Grove School was also consolidated with Deep Creek, June 1934.

Fairley, McKay and Benndale(colored) Schools were consolidated and known as Holly Grove School, August 1932.

Lucedale Special Consolidated High School was erected during R. E. Hornes term.

There is $10.00 a year from the general fund to be used in each school if the schools will raise the same amount to be paid for library supplies. Interest from Sixteenth Section Fund was used for sanitation and improvements of school s of George County.

M. A. Eubanks was elected in 1936 for one term 1936 to 1940 of which he has served one year. He received a salary of $166.66 per month for 1936.

An annex is being made to the Lucedale High School for a grammar school and a teacherage is also being erected at Central School. Construction of sanitary pits at the schools in George County as well as drinking fountains being placed at different schools.

2. How County Schools financed, from sources, such as Sixteenth Section Fund, County and State Taxes, Separate School Districts, Equalization Fund, Chickasaw Fund.

The schools of George County receive very little from the Sixteenth Section Fund only interest from this fund is used for the equipment of the schools.

All of the Poll Taxes paid into George County is used for the schools of George County. County wide levy brings about $19,000.00. The State appropiates about $30,000.00. School Districts levies amounts to approximately $16,000.00 and Poll Tax about $2,400.00.

Each school district has the privilege of equalizing their own mills up to ten mills which goes for the benefit of the schools.

George County schools receive the majority of their funds from the equalizing fund.

George County does not have a Chickasaw Fund for the schools.

3. Types of Schools in County:

a. Rural, City Consolidated.

There are ten white schools in George County and they are all of the consolidated type.

George County has five accredited High Schools and five elementary schools.

The Rural High Schools are: Rocky Creek, Agricola, Basin and Central.

The Lucedale Special Consolidated High School consists of three schools under one management. There are two elementary schools, one in Lucedale, Mississippi and the other five miles out on Highway #63, known as the Ward Grammar School.

b. Racial; Negro, Indian, Chinese or others.

We have no Indian or Chinese. The only Racial school George County has is the Negro. We have no negro high schools in George County, but have nine elementary schools.

c. Adult Education, through the continuation of "Old Moonlight" schools, through extension courses or by W. P. A. Teachers.

We have no record of "Moonlight"Schools in George County.

The E. R. A. Adult Education Project in George County, began in October 1934 with Mrs. E. H. Goff as Supervisor. There were seven classes taught with an enrollment of 200. Literary, general education and music were the principal subjects taught. These classes were located at Lucedale, Bexley, Merrill, Central, Cross Roads and Broom Schools and continued under the E. R. A. until September 1935.

This work was continued as a W. P. A. Project beginning October 1, 1935 with Pauline Skinner as Supervisor of George County. At this time there were seven classes with enrollment of 200. Classes were taught at the fallowing places, Luce Farms, Bexley, Agricola, Leetown, Mauvella and Lucedale. Home Making, Literary, Music and First Aid being the principal subjects taught.

There was at this time one negro class at Luce Farms. Home Making and Literary being the subjects taught.

At present there is an enrollment of 350, with five teachers, four white teachers and one colored. Classes are being taught at the following places, Leetown, Agricola, Mauvella, Cross Roads, Central, Davis Community, Benndale, Merrill and Bexley. Home Making, Literary, Dramatic Art and General Education being the principal subjects.

4. Later Development of County Schools:

a. Through Consolidation by Transportation.

George County has ten white and nine colored schools. Children are transported to these schools by trucks. Before the roads were made passible for trucks the old fashioned horse and wagon was used to transport the children.

There are thirty three truck transporters in George County.

Following are a list of schools in George County and number of trucks used by each school; Agricola School, Five Trucks; Basin School, four trucks; Bexley School, two trucks; Benndale School, two trucks; Broom School, two trucks; Rocky Creek School, five trucks; Central School, five

trucks; Lucedale School, three trucks and Salem School, one truck.

Daisy Vestry and Deep Creek Schools are in Jackson County, but have one truck each that transports children from George County to these schools. Of the nine colored schools only two have one truck each, namely White Creek and Holly Grove.

b. Through Agricultural High School Movement.

George County has no Agricultural High Schools, but has two Smith-Hughs Schools, Agricola and Rocky Creek, where Agriculture is taught.

c. Through Home Economics Instruction.

There are four schools in George County that teach Home Economics, Lucedale, Rocky Creek, Agricola and Basin.

d. Junior Colleges.

There are no Junior Colleges in George County

5. Names and Location of the Schools in County:

a. Present buildings, types and cost; equipment, and libraries. Transportation facilities, public and private.

The five high schools are all modern brick buildings and the Ward elementary school is of brick, while the other four elementary schools are comfortable wooden structures.

Lucedale High School is located in the town of Lucedale, Mississippi and consists of three schools under one management. There are two elementary schools, one five miles out of town, known as the Ward Grammar School, the other is in town and up until early 1935 was known as the Lucedale High School. The present building is one of the most modern buildings in the State. It was erected under the supervision of the Public Works Administration and completed in 1935 at a cost of $40,000.00. It has steam heat through out and lighted by electricity furnished by the Mississippi Power Company. This school has modern Economics, Laboratory and Commercial equipment. It has a good school library also a modern Home Economics Library.

The school transportation system is working efficiently with three

trucks. While they have some private transportation.

Rocky Creek is a Smith-Hughs School and is located five miles north east of Lucedale, Mississippi. The building is a modern brick structure and was completed in 1930 at a cost of $20,000.00. They have teachers homes which cost $3000.00 and an Agriculture building which cost $4,000.00. These buildings are heated by Jacket Heaters and lighted by a Delco plant.

The Agriculture department is well equipped and pays the teacher by the year. They have a good library.

Five trucks are used for transportation while a few use their own cars.

Agricola is a Smith-Hughs School and is located twelve miles south east of Lucedale, Mississippi on Highway #63. This building is of brick structure and was completed in 1925 at a cost of $16,000.00 with a $2,000.00 teachers home. It has a well equipped Agriculture building which cost $4,000.00. The teacher for this department is paid by the year.

These buildings are heated by heaters and lighted by a Delco plant.

The library is reasonably good. Five trucks are used for transportation and a few use their cars.

Central School is located five miles west of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #26, known as the Lucedale-Wiggins road. This is an accredited high school with a brick building completed in 1925 at a cost of $14,000.00 and a teachers home at a cost of about $2,000.00. This school has no Home Economics or Agriculture departments. The buildings are heated by wood heaters and a pump is used for the water supply. Aladdain lamps are used for lights. This school has a good library, $100.00 was spent this year for books.

Five trucks are used for transportation.

Basin School is located twelve miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi on the Basin community road which is about two and one half miles west of the Lampton highway.

This school has a modern brick building which was completed in 1930 at a cost of $11,000.00 and a teachers home, a frame building at a cost of about $1,500.00. Basin is a four year accredited school and has Home Economics, but no Agriculture Department. This school has Aero-Motpr Wind Mill for a water supply with drinking fountains in the hallways. It is heated by Jacket heaters and lighted by a Delco Plant.

The library in this achool is fairley good. Four trucks are used for transportation to this school.

The following are elementary schools.

Benndale school is located about seventeen miles from Lucedale, Mississippi on the west side of Pascagoula river in section twenty three township two and range eight. This school is of frame structure. It gets its water supply from a pump and is heated by wood stoves and lighted by kerosene lamps. This building cost about $2,900.00. It has a fair library. There are two trucks used for transportation to this school.

Broom school is located on west side of Pascagoula river about seventeen miles from Lucedale, Mississippi on highway twenty six. It is a frame structure and cost $2,500.00 with a teachers home that cost $1,000.00. It is heated by wood stoves, gets its water supply from a pump and is lighted by kerosene lamps. This school has a fair library. It has two trucks for transportation.

Salem is located on the west side of Pascagoula river about nineteen miles north west of Lucedale, Mississippi. It is also of frame structure and cost $3,000.00 with a teachers home that cost $1,200.00. It is heated by wood stoves, gets its water supply from a pump and is lighted by kerosene lamps. It has one truck for transportation.

Howell school is located about eighteen miles east of Lucedale Mississippi on the east side of Escatawpa river, It is a frame structure

and cost $2,500.00. It is heated by a wood stove, gets its water supply from a pump and lights from kerosene lamps. It also has a fair library and its high school students are transported by trucks to Agricola High School.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The negro schools are all elementary schools, and are as follows:

Antioch, Holly Grove, Lucedale, Luce Farms, Mt. Sinai, Shipman, Tiger Branch, Union and White Creek. All of these schools are frame structure and cost about $200.00 each except Lucedale which is a $800.00 building. Holly Grove about $450.00 building and Union a $300.00 building. They are all heated by wood stoves, get their water supply from pumps and are lighted by Kerosene lamps. Librarys are very inadequate. Only two of these schools have truck transportation, Holly Grove and White Creek each have one truck.

b. Grades: Elementary or Grammar, Junior High, Senior High.

The following schools in George County teach through the Elementary, Junior High and Senior High grades; Agricola, Basin, Central, Lucedale and Rocky Creek.

There are five schools that teach through the Elementary grades which are, Benndale, Broom, Howell, Salem and Ward schools.

c. Special courses; Household Arts, Domestic Training; Manuel Training; Music; Arts; Physical Culture; Shorthand; Typing, Book-keeping and any others.

Lucedale High School is the only school in George County where a Commercial Course is taught, consisting of Shorthand, Typing and Book-keeping. Domestic Training is also taught in this school and has the distinction of having the only class of Home Economics in the County where boy students are taking cooking. Music is also taught.

Agricola and Rocky Creek being Smith-Hughs High Schools, teach special courses in Domestic Training, Manuel Training, Music and Agriculture.

Basin High School has only Domestic Training as a special course.

Central High School has no special courses.

We have six Rural Schools in George County that do not teach special courses.

d. Extra-Curricular Activities: Clubs, Dramatics, Debating, Hi-Y's, Scouts, Girl Reserves, Play-ground Activities, Disciplinary Control. First Aid.

The following schools have various Clubs, Dramatics, Play-ground Activities and First Aid: Agricola, Benndale, Broom, Basin, Bexley, Central, Lucedale, Rocky Creek and Salem Schools. Central School haw a Hi-Y and Girl Reserve. A number of schools have debating in their literary socities.

There is no special rule for disciplinary control. Teachers usually study each pupil and appeal to their honor. Majority of the teachers use the merit system.

6. Related Activities:

a. Parent-Teachers Association.

Agricola, Benndale, Lucedale and Ward each have a Parent-Teachers Association.

b. Faculty Meetings.

All the schools in George County have faculty meetings once each month.

c. Cafeterias.

All the schools in George County had Cafeterias in 1935 and 1936. Agricola, Benndale, Broom, Bexley, Central and Salem schools have Cafeterias already opened while the other schools are planning on

opening the first of 1937.

7. Teachers of Today:

a. Changed living conditions (from the old "boarding-around" era), present influence; present qualifications as to education and personality.

Probably, in many ways our teachers are similar to those of the old "boarding-around" era, but it is the difference that makes them outstanding. A great deal more is expected of a 1936 teacher for the Educational standard has been very greatly raised. Even an elementary teacher must be working on her B. A. degree, and the Primary and High School teacher must already have theirs, to say nothing of special teachers, Home Economics, Agriculture, Business and the like. Nowdays, any teacher must have a conversational knowledge of music and art. They must be prepared to answer questions on governmental affairs, both National and International. Opinions given out to pupils must be fair and sound. Our teachers are required to be pleasant, friendly, accommodating, and kind. They must be generous about taking part in local organizations and affairs that are for the upbuilding of the community. To sum up, they must puttheir own interest in the background and think always of the child they are teaching.

II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN COUNTY:

Give names, location, brief description of building, work, and local or general importance of each.

a. Colleges, including Church or Denominational, and Junior Colleges.

There are no Colleges, Church or Denominational or Junior Colleges in George County.

b. Commercial Schools or Colleges.

George County does not have any Commercial Schools or Colleges,

but has one school, Lucedale High where a Commercial Course is taught.

c. Private Schools:

1. Kindergartens

There are hot any Kindergarten schools in George County.

2. Any others in your county.

George County does not have any private schools or colleges.

Information for this assignment was obtained from the following source:

Records from County Superintendents Office.

Teachers of George County.

M. A. Eubanks, Superintendent of Education, of George County.

Records from Chancery Clerks Office.

M. L. Malone, Chancery Clerk of George County and different individuals.

1938

Canvassers; Mrs J.W.Passon and Miss Grace Howell

George County Assignment # I7

Subject: Agriculture Horticulture

I. Importance of Agriculture in County

a. As means of livelihood.

Twenty-eight years ago the principal industry in George County was the lumber and turpentine business.The virgin pine forest was considered by many of the people to be about the only real asset of the county.A good many people would tell you that when the timber was gone the county would go to the "bow-bows".As the timber is now practically gone let us compare the condition now with those of twenty-eight years ago.

There are good farms now where the timber was standing at that time. Then very little cotton was grown,and no gins to speak of to gin it,now 2,400 bales of cotton is grown and three or four good gins with prospects of others.Twenty-eight years ago the fatmers had no means of financ-ing their operations,now any energetic reliable farmer can obtain financial aid from the Bank of Lucedale,a sound financial institution.

A year round garden,a well filled smokehouse,a flock of laying hens, plenty of good milk and butter,fruit from the orchard and well-filled barns insure an abundant living and should be the constant goal of every farmer.

The farm land in George county is mostly level and productive,It is easy to cultivate and responds wonderfully to intelligent treatment with the use of commercial fertilizer,crop rotation,the growing of legumes and proper cultural methods.We hardly know what the limit of our yield are.

b. As means of employment

Clearing the land for cultivation,planting,cultivating and marke-

Mrs S. E. McEachern

ing the crops such as;strawberries,snap beans,English peas,tomatoes, Irish potatoes,cabbage,carrots,onions,radish,mustard and turnip greens.

In the fall of the year there is cotton to be picked and ginned, corn to be gathered,hay to cut and bale,sugar cane to gather and syrup to be made,and potatoes to be dug,as well as hauling the surplus crops to the markets.This gives employment to a large number of people.

c. Approximate Acreage of county land in farms

There are 69,70I acres in farm land in George County.The average farm is 67.4 acres including pasture land.

d. Means of building soil on farm lands.

The first of these is to till the land well.Along with good tillage must go crop rotation and good drainage,and we must add humus or vegetable matter to the soil.There are three ways of adding humus and plant food to the lifeless land.The first is to apply barnyard manure,second is to adopt rotation of crops and frequently to plow under crops like clover,cow-peas,lespedeza,soy-beahs,velvet-beans,vetch and other locally adapted winter legumes.Terracing the land where it is needed is also helpful.

e.Crops best adapted to your county.

The crops best adapted to George county are as follows;cotton,corn Irish potatoes,sweet potatoes,peas okra,beans,turnips,cabbage,collards, radish,mustard,peppers,carrots,squash,eggplant,beets,cucumber,rape, tender-greens,peanuts,pumpkins,watermelons,cantaloupe,strawberries and sugar-cane.

II. Early History of Agriculture

a. Crops and Methods of Indians.

We have no record of Indians having farmed in George county.Very few have lived here and the few that did live here,hunted and fished.

The women made baskets and traded them for corn meal,turnips and sweet potatoes or any thing they could get in exchange for the baskets.

b.Crops and methods of Early Settlers

Our forefathers in George County had to work hard and endure many discomforts in building their homes,and in clearing their fields, but there were pleasures and beautiful things then as now.The forests had not been marred by the woodman's ax,or washed into gullies through careless farming,every where wild life was abundant,hunting and fishing afforded pleasure and furnished food as well.

The nearest neighbor would live several miles away,but they were never to busy to help each other clear ground,and to help with the plant -ing,or build their homes.Their farming implements were of the simplest kind,and very little farming was done.The main crops were,cotton,corn, sweet potatoes,sugar cane,peas and beans,also a little rice was planted.

The first settlers depended mainly on raising cattle for a livelihood.They would sell them on Mobile,Ala.and buy such things as they need -ed.In many ways the farming methods used before the war were very hard on the soil,the knowledge we now have were lacking.For instance cotton stalks were burned,and the seed was either burned or lost.They knew very little about building up the soil.

III. Cotton

a.When and how introduced

" Cotton (I) was cultivated on the eastern continent before America was discovered,this crop owes its present kingly place in the business world to the zeal and intelligence of its American growers.So great an influence does it wield in modern industrial life that it is often called King Cotton.

Cotton was originally a tropical plant,but strange to say,it seems to

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thrive best in temperate zones.

As late as I736 the cotton plant was grown as an ornamental flowering plant in many front yards.We have a record of cotton being grown in George County for the past one-hundred years and over.

b. Slave Labor

There has never been any large plantations in George County. Only a small number owned slaves.The majority of the farmers who had more land than they could attend would hire slaves from their owners.

c. Modern Methods

The drudgery of farm life is being lessened from year to year by the invention or improvements of farm tools and machines.Instead of the plowman's one furrow at a time,the gang-plows cuts many furrows at one time,and instead of walking the plowman rides.The distribution of the seed in the rows by hand has been replaced by the time and money saving modern cotton planter.

d. Approximate Annual Yield in County

There are 4500 acres of cotton in George County at this time. In the year of I938,there were 2400 bales of cotton ginned in George County,This cotton is cultivated by about fifteen percent of tenants, about eightyfive percent who own their own farms.

The majority of the farmers are growing one variety of cotton, D.P.L.#II. Prior to I93I fifty five percent of the cotton growers in the county was below seven-eighths inch staple,at present sixty-four percent will pull thirty one thirty seconds to one and one sixteenth of an inch.

e, Harvesting and Marketing

Majority of harvesting in George County is done by the farmers and their families.The schools open at an early hour during harvest

times in order that the children will have part of the day to help with harvesting.The farmers hire white and colored help when the harvest is too large to be taken care of by the family.

Cotton is picked by hand,loaded on the trucks or wagons,and hauled to the steam and electric gins in George County,where it is ginned and baled ready for the markets.There were I500 bales of cotton marketed by The Cotton Association in I935.The balance was by local markets and Mobile buyers which was transported by rail-road and trucks.

IV. Corn and Forage Crops

"When (2) the white man first came to this country he found the Indian using corn.Before that time the civilized world did not know that there was such a crop.The increase in the yield and the extension of acres planted have kept pace with the rapid growth of our county.

Corn is the king of cereals and the most important crop of American agriculture.It grows in almost every section of America.There is hardly any limit to the uses to which its grain and its stalks are now put. Animals of many kinds are fed on rations into which it enters.Its grain in some form furnish food to more people than does any other crop except possibly rice.Its stalks and its cobs are manufactured into many different and useful articles.The stalks are sometimes left in the field and plowed under to enrich the soil."

Some of the other forage crops in George County are;lespedeza,Mexican clover,sorghum,velvet beans,soy beans,oats,cowpeas,Burmuda grass and other grasses for hay, which is used for livestock feed and to enrich the soil

b. Approximate Annual yield in county

There are I3,390 acres of corn planted in George county at the present time,with an average of I6 to 40 bushels per acre.There are

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2673 acres of forage crops,with an average of I950 tons,294 tons of this being Legume hay.

c. Where and how Marketed

There are 20 to 25 carloads of corn shipped out of George county to feed mills in the state.The majority going to the Big "M" Plant in Jackson and Laurel,Mississippi,and the balance is consumed at home.The other forage crops,so far have been grown mostly for home consumption.

V. Truck Farming

a. Variety and Approximate Amount

Truck farming has not been carried on extensively in George County, but the industry is growing rapidly.It is necessary for economical farm management,to have supplemental cash crops.At present the farmers are growing Irish and sweet potatoes,snap beans,watermelons,sugar cane and cabbage.

There are 99 acres of land in Irish potatoes with an average of 7,300 bushels,958 acres in sweet potatoes,with a yield of 74,736 bushels,266 acres of snap beans with a yield of about one ton to the acre.97 acres planted in watermelons,with an average of 300 melons to the acre.723 acres in sugar cane with a yield of I0,I30 tons,245 acres in cabbage with an average of about 5 tons to the acre.There are 852 acres of all other vegetables,The value of truck farming in George County is $6I,453

There are about 40 acres of personally owned land in George county planted in cabbage,which has a good yield each year.

b. Where and how Marketed

We have a truck growers assocation,through which we market our truck crops,cooperatively,as far as is possible,they make F.O.B.sales and pay the growers the cash at the car door.Some of the products are trucked to Mobile,Ala.Biloxi,Gulfport and Pascagoula,Mississippi,and sold to the markets and then peddled out.A small amount is shipped to

all parts of the United States;such as Irish potatoes,melons,corn,snap beans and cabbage.A portion of George County products are canned at the Luce Products,Inc;that is located here in George County,and these are shipped all over the United States.

c. Home Garden Products

I. Most Important Kind

There are a number of home garden products in George County,The most important being;English peas,butter beans,snap beans,beets,lettuce, mustard,turnips,tomatoes,squash,radishes,carrots,cucumbers,egg-plants, peppers and strawberries.

2. How Conserved.

English peas,butter beans,snap beans,carrots and squash are conserved in glass jars or tin cans.Beets,cucumbers and peppers are conserved by pickling and placing in glass jars or tin cans.Mustard and turnip greens are also conserved in glass jars and tin cans.Strawberries are conserved by preserving in sugar,then sealed in jars or cans.Lettuce, egg-plant and radishes are ready for use when fresh from the garden and are not conserved.

Tomatoes are conserved in different ways;as catsup,soups,cold pack, paste and their juices,then placed in jars,bottles or cans and sealed.

VI. Poultry and Live Stock

a. Poultry

I. For Home Use

There are a great many chickens raised in George County of differ-ent breeds;such as,Leghorns,Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.The Leghorns are used for egg production,the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds are used for the meat as well as the egg production.There are 42,373 chickens in George County,29,0I5 of these being over three month old.

Total amount of eggs for George County per year;I26,249 dozens. There are sixteen Home Demonstration Clubs in George County with an enrollment of 3I9 women who has raised chickens for home use and market, with an estimate of 27,300 dozen eggs being for home use,the Home Demonstration Clubs has 25,407 chickens in George County for home use and the markets,2900 of these chickens were bought when baby chicks,remainder being hatched at the homes in George County.

There are a number of geese and ducks raised in George County,but have no record of the amount raised,which are used mainly for their feathers,for beds and pillows,their meat and eggs are also used for food

There are a number of guinea's raised,used for their meat and eggs. There are 477 turkeys raised in George County each year,mostly Bronze, Buff,Black and mixed Narragansett and Burbon Red,used for their meats.

2. For Marketing

The marketing of chickens,eggs and Turkey's from George County are sold to local merchants,chicken buyers and trucked to the markets,in Pascagoula,Biloxi and Gulfport Mississippi,and Mobile,Ala. The Home Demonstration Club of George County market's chickens and eggs;I53I dozen's of eggs were marketed,which brought a net sum of $303,75¢

There were 47I chickens sold to various markets,receiving a total of $24I,00.Poultry is one of the most important farm products in our county for home use,as well as for the markets.

b. Live Stock

I. Cows and Dairy Products;beef

George County farmers are increasing the production,and improving the quality of livestock.There are 3947 cows and heifers over two years old,and I643 milk cows in George County,with a milk production of 395,555

gallons for one year,and 59,768 lbs of butter per year.George County is coming to the front in dairying products,the farmers are buying better dairy cows each year,the breed being mostly Jersey and Holstein.

Cream is being shipped each day by the Lucedale Ice Produce Company who are paying the farmers a good price for their cream,while there are still some few selling their butter to individuals,and to the merchants. There are three small dairy's in George County.

There are 7980 beef cattle in George County,these cattle are used for home and near by markets,the farmers are producing cheaper feeds such as pastures,grasses and clovers,this enables the farmer to raise more and better beef cattle.

With livestock prices averaging more than fifty per cent higher than depression lows,and with the interest in increased livestock production.The income for George County farmers are regarded as unusally bright.Average farm prices of livestock and livestock products were thirty nine per cent higher in I935,than in I934,sixty-one per cent higher than in I933 and sixty per cent higher than in I932,according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economies.The rising tide of interest in live stock production is indicated by advancing prices received by farmers and paid by other farmers for stocker and feeder cattle.

2. Hogs Sheep,Goats

There is much interest in hog raising in George County,there are 9,553 hogs in the county,the breed raised are mostly,Poland China,Durock and Berkshire.There has been a twenty-six per cent increase in hogs since I930,Together with interest now manifested,it appears that as never before we are preparing to supply those deficiencies and to build a great livestock industry.Since our population for the whole county numbers only 7523,this gives a good average for each family.There are a number killed for home use,and some are sold to home and near by markets.

There are 4I2I sheep in George County,they are raised mostly for their wool.Very few are raised for the markets.

We have no record of how many goats are in George County,but there are a number raised in the county each year.Some few are sold to the markets and killed for home use.

VII. Rural Homes Inprovements

The rapid growth of interest in home improvements in George County is extremely encouraging.About 90% of the homes in George County are of the modern type,Years ago the home was build as a shelter,today the needs of the family are first studied,then the homes are built to fit them.

The old home was supplied with water from a spring or an old fashioned curbed well,where today the homes have pumps to which an engine or a windmill is attached to pump the water for the homes.

The modern bath room has taken the place of the old fashioned privy and tub,and the sink takes the place of the dish pan,where the surplus is drained into a cess-pool.Instead of the old fashion kerosene lamp a number of the homes are lighted by Aladin lamps.Carbide and Delco plants.

Instead of the old "dairy" the ice box,Coolerator and kerosene refrigerator has taken its place,from the old way of cooking on the open fire-place with iron pots and pans the homes today are equipped with modern range and oil stoves,with modern cooking utensils.

"Perhaps some of you know how tiresome was the old up-and-down churn (I) dasher that has now generally given place to the "quick-coming" churns.

The toothed horse drawn cultivator has nearly displaced "the man with the hoe", While the scythe slow and back-breaking is everywhere getting out of the way of the mowing machine,and the horse-rake.We have the horse drawn harvester that cuts and binds hay at one operation.The farmer of the future must know three things well:first,what machines he can profitably use;second,how to manage these machines;third how to care for these machines." (I) Agricultures for Beginners Page 3I2

Almost every farmer has greatly improved his out buildings,such as garages,barns and poultry houses.The cattle and horses are well housed, some barns have cement floors,which is easier kept clean,and there are a number of brick brooders for baby chicks.A few of our farmers have silos.

Communication in early days of this section was slow and unsatisfactory,as it was miles to the nearest postoffice,and travel was usually by horse back or oxen and wagon,now a number of the country homes have telephones and daily mail,and almost every home receives at least one daily newspaper.Transportation has also been greatly improved.The automobile and trucks have caused the ox drawn wagon to disappear,and has almost displaced the mule and horse drawn wagon and buggy.

VIII. Modern Agricultural Agencies

a. County Agricultural Agent

George County is fortunate to have a live worker W.R.Cain as County Agricultural Agent,and assisted by John Lumpkin,who has an influence over the club boys of the county,with their,corn,cotton and hog clubs,as well as the older people of George County,whom Mr Cain assists with the planting,growing and reaping of the crops,also the up building of the lands.

b. Home Demonstration Agent

George County has a live wire,Miss Vivian Jelks,as Home Demonstration Agent,who is alert and on the job at all times.Miss Jelks has an influence over the women's clubs of George County,as well as the individual family.She has sixteen home demonstration clubs organized in different sections of George County,where she teaches hand Craft,home management and nutrition also canning and preparing for the winter months.She is interested in the poultry of George County,and spends much of her time in culling,caponizing and tatooing in the wing against theft,she takes

blood tests for pullorum disease and vaccinates against chicken pox

c. 4-H Clubs.

In George County 4-H Club work is conducted through the cooperation of teachers, county agriculture agent, home demonstration agent and local leaders in the communities. The state agriculture colleges and United States department of Agriculture.

The 4-H Club pledge is; "I pledge my head to clearer thinking; my heart to greater loyalty; my hands to larger service; my health to better living, for my club; my community and my county". The 4-H Club motto is: "To make the best Better". It can readily be seen that a boy living up tp the motto of the club will strive to make a better record than his father. Such friendly competition between father and son makes for a better understanding of mutual problems and a desire to work hand in hand.

At present we have ten boys clubs in George County, ranging in age from ten to twenty one years of age with a total membership of 225.

When a boy joins his community 4-H Club he automatically is enrolled as a member of the George County Boys 4-H Club and selects a project which he promises to look after for the ensuing year.

This year the George County 4-H Club boys are engaged in the following projects: cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pigs, cattle, poultry, game preservation, truck farming, farm accounting, forestry, nature study, and orchards. Thirty five per cent have completed record year books. They observe achievement day, rally day and they also make tours to any place of interest or where ever they feel like they can get information or see things that will be helpful in their work. There has been a steady growth in membership for the past seven years, so it must mean that 4-H Club work is meeting the hearty approval of farm youth.

There are 225 members of the girls 4-H Club in George County. In this work the girls can select one of three projects, namely poultry, gardening, and home improvement. One year all girls study foods and the next year clothing. In connection with this they are taught the fundamentals of home-making, such as entertaining, etiquette and how to dress, as they all want to know how to look better, act better, sing better, converse better and do a lot of other things of a personal nature better.

There were sixty-five per cent of the above members who completed their year book for 1935. They make tours each year at which time they visit the Azelia Trail and Bellengrath Gardens in Mobile, Alabama.

The 4-H Club girls took an active part in the George County Fair in 1936 where they won several prizes on their work. They also observe achievement day.

It has been gratifying to find many homes in George County almost completely done over through the influence of 4-H Club girls in the Home Improvement program.

d. Agricultural schools.

George County is fortunate to have two Agricultural schools, Agricola and Rocky Creek High Schools where Agriculture is taught. The agricultural teachers for these schools are elected for a year at a time. Eight months of every year they are teaching the boys how to make different kinds of furniture as well as teaching them how to prepare land for planting, cultivating and harvesting crops; what crops are suited to different

kinds of soil and they also assist the farmers during this time. The other four months of their time is given entirely to the farmers in helping them to select the crops that are best adapted to the soils and what crops to plant so as to produce more than one crop on the same soil each year and in the same way rebuild the soil; also care of the soil by terracing. The interest the teachers take in these pupils and farmers gives them encouragement and a brighter outlook for the years work.

e. Fairs.

George County has county and community fairs each year in which the farmers and different clubs cooperate and display the work and farm products of the past year, in this way each individual person sees the different things that has been accomplished during the years work and gives encouragement preparing for the future fairs.

During the fair of 1936 the following had booths that were especially interesting and well arranged: Broom, Benndale, Basin, Lucedale Rocky Creek and Ward Schools. Of the WPA booths were those of the Recreational, Historical Research, Sewing, Library and the Adult Education. Other booths of George County work were those of the Health Department and Forestry Work. The commercial booths were those of the Jitney Jungle and Camellia Gardens, Another by the Home Demonstration Department depicted the old fashioned kitchen in contrast to the modern kitchen and a bit of humor was added by the cemetery in which were buried seven wives that had been sent to untimely graves by the old fashioned kitchen. The various divisions reported were: Girls 4-H Club, Food Preservation, Poultry, Home Imporvement, Food and Nutrition. Women's Division: Home Improvement, Handwork, Flowers, Clothing, Vegetables, Food Preservation, Foods, Candy and Dairy Products, Honey, Boys 4-H Club and the Rural Resettlement

IX. HORTICULTURE.

a. Varieties of cultivated flowers and shrubs.

Perennial flowers of George County are: Basket flower, cosmas, holly hock, corn flower, larkspur, chrysanthemum, sweet williams, summer cypress, pansies, verbena, snapdragon, goldenglow, black eyed susan, digitalis, hibiscus or mallow, carnations, sweet pea, wall flower, violet or johnny-jump-ups, mertensia or blue bell, petunia. Annual flowers of George County follows: sun flowers, scarlet sage, phlox, ragged robins, zinnia, chiana asters, cockscomb, marigold, snow-on-the-mountain, garden balsam, four o'clock, candy tuft, poppy, globe amaranth, nasturtium, sweet alysum, forget-me-not, salvia, daisy's, venidium fastuosum, centaureas or bachelor's buttons, coleus, poppy, lantana, sweet pea, periwinkle, ice plant, morning glory, moon flowers, mignonette, gaillardia or blanket flower, xeranthemum, or straw flower. Shrubs of George County are: poinsetta, crape myrtle, arborvitae, azalea, abelia, hidrangea, lilac, mountain laurel, nandina, althaea, wisteria, juniper, japanees fir, privet, pittosporum. Bulbs of George county: lilly-of-the-valley, dahlia, tulip, gladiolus, canna, oxalis, bleeding heart, begonias tuberoes, caladium, elephant's ear, iris, tuberose, water lilies and amaryllis. George County has a number of different varieties of roses as follows: Climbing roses, American beauty, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Paul's scarlet climber, silver moon, climbing Cecile Brenner, Lady Hillingdor, radiance, red radiance, marechal niel, red cherokee, white cherokee, bess lovett, Dorothy Perkins, excelso, gardenia, and bush roses as follows: columbia, premier, radiance, Edith Nellie Perkins, red radiance, golden dawn, Duchess of Wellington and pink radiance.

b. Extent and importance of Nurseries.

George county has several small nurseries, but only two of any size and of any importance; the Bolen Florist and Camellia Garden, which

covers fifteen acres of land in George County. They have a large business in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee and some business in each of a number of other states. They have shipped as far west as Arizona. At present they are specializing in Camellia Japonicas.

People have become educated to the value of evergreens, ornamentals and roses each year and are using them more to beautify their lawns and gardens. As they realize the beautification of the grounds around the ho home help in making the homes more attractive and homelike. George County has one nursery owner being J. M. Donaldson who lives about ten miles from Lucedale, Mississippi on the Lampton Highway. Mr. Donaldson specializes in blue berries, which bears for two months and are extra fine for pies.

c. Extent and importance of Orchards.

George County has a number of small orchards of different variety, most important of these being the, peach, pear, satsuma, orange, plum, apricot and pecans. George County has a number of acres in Tung Oil trees.

The fruit from these orchards are shipped to parts of the United States, largest amount going to Indiana, Georgia and Tennessee, where some are used for market here in George County and home use.

There are several hundred acres of Tung Oil Trees in George County. The latest reports is that there is a normal crop of nuts produced from these trees that will be shipped to the crushing plant in Picayune, Mississippi (the only machine in the South) where they will be crushed and made into oil.

Nearly all the homes in George County have a number of trees of different kinds for only home use as: Apple, quince, pomegranate, kumquart, berries, grape and scuppernong arbors, persimmons, may-haws and crabapples.

d. Garden club activities.

The Home and Garden Club of Lucedale, Mississippi, George County, has been organized since June 1, 1932, and has been active in all their undertakings. Membership of club from twenty five to thirty each year. The purpose of this club is to promote interest in home garden and civic improvement. The club colors, pink and green; flower, pink rose. Their motto, "Tis the set of the sail and not the gale that determines the way we go."

They meet bi-monthly in their homes with a very interesting program that is helpful to all.

There are a number of clubs over the county that are not named "Garden Club", but they work in connection with the Home and Garden Club in Lucedale, Mississippi.

e. Agencies encouraging flower raising.

1. Garden pilgrimages.

A number from the various clubs of the county as well as a large number of private citizens make yearly pilgrimages to the Bellingrath Gardens, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Bellingrath.

These gardens are located on the historic bluff overlooking Isle-Aux-Oies river, about twenty five miles south of the city of Mobile, Alabama, Mobile county , and about sixty one miles south east of Lucedale, Mississippi.

The visitors enter the garden through an unpretentious gateway unprepared for the riot of color and beauty which will quickly meet the eyes as they progress. Through a forest of moss-covered trees they will go until they reach the heart of the estate, which is abloom with Azaleas, bridal wreath, camellias and other flowers and plants. These flowers border the road to the lodge which overlooks the river. Sheer artistry is achieved in the arrangement of the little walks, the rock grottos, the fountains, the pools, the formal gardens, the natural gardens, the pathways and steps of rock, which are found in the gardens.

Blessed with a gorgeous natural setting, the gardens are the result of the owners devotion to beauty and a brilliant architectural mind. The location of Bellingrath garden was originally a semi-tropical jungle of magnolias, bays, moss-draped live and water oaks, pines, cedars, holly and dogwood from this has been developed an exqusite and artistic arrangement of Azaleas of all sizes, color, varieties and ages, camellia japonicas, camellia sussanquas and many other varieties of flowers.

One of the most frequent visitors is the renowned columnist, Dorothy Dix, who pays an annual call to the gardens and who is enthusiastic in her admiration of them.

So richly colored are the azaleas that people who have not seen them are inclined to skepticism,believing the artists have been too enthusiastic in his reproduction. Only when they see them do they realize that the great masses of color are real, live flowers, and not the fabrication of someone's imagination.

A number of club members and private citizens of George County visit the gardens on the Gulf coast each year. Among them being the Japanise gardens at PassChristian, Mississippi.

These pilgrimages are uplifting and educational to all who take advantage of them.

2. Flower shows.

Since it's organization in 1932, the Home and Garden Club of George County has sponsored two flower shows each year, one in May and one in October. The flower lovers from all over George County cooperate with the Home and Garden Club, and in this way help make these shows a big success.

3. Beautification projects.

The WPA beautification project is to be commended for their beautification of the school grounds through the county. This project not only gave employment to a number of people, but in improving and beautifying the school grounds in the different communities, it en-

couraged the people to take more pride in the up keep of these grounds, as well as improving the grounds near their homes.

The Home and Garden club has sponsored beautifying the streets in Lucedale, Mississippi and the Business Girl's Club cooperated with the WPA beautification project during the spring of 1935 in landscaping and planting shrubbery and flowers near the Business Girl's Club House.

We obtained our information for this assignment from the following: County Agriculture Agent, W. R. Cain; Assistant Agriculture Agent, John Lumpkin; Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Vivian Jelks; A. G. Holder, truck grower; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bolen of the Bolen Nurseries and Camellia Gardens; Members of the Home and Garden Clubs and County fair exhibits.

1938

B

Canvassors: Mrs. Mae A. (J.W.) Passon and Mrs. Nettie E. Rea. Page #1.

George County. Subject: "Industry". Assignment #20..

A. COUNTY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY, OR INDUSTRIES:

1. Founders, owners, location.

The oldest present industry in George County is the Luce Products Incorporated. This plant is located two and one half miles east of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #63 and near highway #15.

This plant is the result of a series of progressive activities in the south by the late Gregory M. Luce who came to this section from Grand Rapids, Michigan, about 46 years ago, and engaged first in the timber business, later in the saw mill and lumber business. The lumber business being operated under the name of K. C. Lumber Company. More than 22 years ago Mr. Luce, principal owner and president of the K. C. Lumber Company, realizing that it would be only a short time until all the merchantable timber would be removed from the lands of George County and that something would be needed to sustain the growth and development of the community, where he had spent a number of years. He started a farm on lands of the K. C. Lumber Company. Immediately following the beginning of the development of this farm he conceived the idea of building a canning factory to handle the products from this farm together with the products from the farms in the surrounding territory. The canning factory was built on the site of and near the saw mill plant of the K. C. Lumber Company, this was in the year 1914. The first year only one product was canned, sweet potatoes. The next year green beans were added and in rapid succession the following items were added, okra, okra and tomatoes, turnip greens, pimientos, english peas, crowder peas, fresh black eyed peas, collard greens, beets, spinich and pine-apple pears. In 1925 Luce Packing Company was organized to succeed the K. C. Lumber Company with Gregory M. Luce as president and treasurer. A. G. Holder Jr., as vice president and J. H. Luce

Mrs. D. E. McEachern

as secretary. Immediately following the organization of the Luce Packing Company with its subsidiary farm operations extensive expansion was made in the farm for the purpose of growing especially the leafy vegetables such as turnips, spinich and cabbage. The latest improved type of canning machinery was installed and operations expanded on at least a fifty per cent increase in production. This company was enjoying wide spread and satisfactory business in both its local and removed trade aera when unfortunately on November 10, 1934 the plant was completely destroyed by fire. In January 1935 Gregory M. Luce decided he would build a new plant, after a number of mass meetings had been held by a representation of the entire citizenry of George County with expression of cooperation from Green and Jackson counties. There was an avalanche of requests and so much evidence of intention to cooperate on the part of those who were in these meetings, the results of which were sincerely expressed to Mr. Luce, showing him that there was a real enthusiasm and desire to coopemate on the part of every farmer and business man in the county. Mr. Luces wish was to continue employment for those who had been with him so many years and who had depended on the packing plant for employment and to furnish a market for the produce raised by the farmers in this section with whom he had been doing business so many years. Luce Products Inc., therefore succeeded Luce Packing Company. The Luce Products Inc., is an entirely new organization formed by the business men and farmers of this immediate section. Quite a number of business men and farmers in this territory took stock in the new concern. Luce Products Inc., has the good will label brands and channels of trade distribution used by its predecessor, the Luce Packing Company. An entirely new steel and concrete plant has been built on a new site removed only a few hundred feet from the old site.

The officers of the Luce Products Enc., are: J. H. Luce (son of the

late Gregory M. Luce, who died April 1935) is president; A. G. Holder Jr., Vice President. Board of directors: J. H. Luce, A. G. Holder, Jr., R. M. McKay, O. F. Moss and Dr. R. F. Ratliff.

2. Products and markets.

The products that are canned in this plant are: sweet potatoes, snap beans, okra, okra and tomatoes products, turnip greens, pimientos, english peas, fresh sugar crowder peas, fresh black eyed peas, collard greens, beets, spinach and pine-apple pear.

These products are shipped to all parts of the United States. A large quanity being sold through jobbers.

3. Number of employees and amount of annual pay-roll.

The number of employees vary, some times there are as many as two hundred but the average number of employees are about forty, with an annual pay-roll of ($20,000.00) twenty thousand dollars.

4. Benefits to Community.

This industry is a benefit to the community in many ways. It gives employment to a great number of people, and offers a ready outlet to the vegetable products grown by the farmers of south Mississippi. It saves the local merchant a nice sum in freight, as they sell a large quanity of the canned products to the local trade.

B. PRIVATE INDUSTRIES:

1. Factories of all kinds.

We have only one factory in George County, The Luce Products Inc., mentioned above.

2. Mills for converting raw products into commercial articles.

We have six saw mills in George County, The McLeod Lumber Company, which is located near Lucedale, Mississippi. Bailey saw mill and Planer, with P. P. Bailey propietor which is also located at Lucedale Mississippi. Barnes and Davis Lumber Company located at Benndale, Missis-

sippi. A. F. Eubanks saw mill located about seven miles north east of Lucedale, Mississippi. Lee Lumber Company, located at Agricola, Mississippi. The largest of these saw mills being Barnes and Davis Lumber Company, located at Benndale, Mississippi, near the Stone county line. All kinds of timber but mostly pine is made into lumber. About one hundred men are employed each day by this company at the mill and in the woods. Ten trucks are used for hauling logs to the mill and four trucks are used for hauling the lumber to Gulfport, Mississippi, where it is sold and shipped to various places. This mill produces between 20,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber each day and has a pay-roll of about $4,500.00 each month.

The McLeod Lumber Company is the next in size, and quanity of output. This mill puts out about six thousand feet of lumber per day and employs from seven to ten men. The pay-roll is about four hundred dollars each month. This lumber is shipped to different states, About ninety percent is sold in Alabama to the Republic Cresoting Company and R. D. Walker Lumber Company and some of this lumber is exported to South America.

The other mills are small privately owned concerns.

There are three cotton gins in George County. The largest of these being Parker Brothers Gin, which is run by electricity and employes five men regular and four extra men for five weeks at the busy period. 1733 bales were ginned by the Parker Brothers in 1936. Their pay-roll is approximately $1,000.00 dollars a season. The other two gins are J. D. Bullock and Sons Gin which is located in Lucedale, Mississippi and The Agricola Gin Company, which is located in Agricola, Mississippi and operated by S. H. Hindman. These two gins combined ginned 924 bales of cotton in 1936. Each of these gins employed about four men with a pay-roll of about $400.00 for the year 1936.

We have seven or eight Grist Mills in George County and two that operates crushing machines for feed for live stock. These mills employes about two men each and operates about three days a week.

Each community has a sugar cane mill that is owned and operated by some individual of the community. The quanity of syrup made in George County in the year of 1936 is estimated at a little more than 50,000 gallons with a market price of forty cents per gallon. This brings a nice sum to the farmers.

3. Wholesalers.

We have no wholesale establishment in George County.

4. Any other unique or useful industries.

The Mengel Company, is a hardwood timber company, located near the Pascagoula river, about fourteen miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi. This is the largest concern of its kind in the county. This company operates its own railroad for hauling the timber to the Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad at Merrill, Mississippi. It is then carried on to Laurel, Mississippi here the Mengel Hardwood Mill is located. This company employes about fifty men and is listed as a half of a million dollar concern in George County.

The Stover Lumber Company of Mobile, Alabama recently purchased the timber from approximately 15,193 acres of George County land. This company will have the merchandisable timber cut and trucked to Mobile, Alabama and this will give employment to a number of men.

The Lucedale Ice and Produce Company was organized in 1928 under the management of J. H. Boesen who designed the plant. The manager of this plant at present is H. O. Red. This plant manufactures perfect ice. Its output is of a clearness that reminds the observer of gigantic blocks of crystal glass. The minimum capacity of the plant is twelve and one half tons per day.

This plant employes six men.

In October 1934 there was established a meat muring plant in connection with the Lucedale Ice and Produce Company which enables the farmers to kill their hogs and preserve it any month they desire to do so.

For the past six years much money has been spent in George County by major oil company's for geological surveys, but the extent of findings by these company's have not been made known at the present time. The United Gas Company hold the oil and minerals rights on a large acreage in George County and are planning on sending a crew of men here at an early date and the people of George County are hoping that this may prove to be one of our greatest industries.

C. PUBLIC INDUSTRIES:

1. Water, light and power plants.

The Mississippi Power and Light Company of Gulfport, Mississippi has a branch office in Lucedale, Mississippi and is under the management of G. S. Helveston. There are nine regular employees and at different times they hire from two to six extra men to help.

The Mississippi Utilities Company has charge of the water system in Lucedale, Mississippi and is under the same management as the Mississippi Power and Light Company and occupies the same office. The Mississippi Power and Light Company has a plant located in Lucedale, Mississippi that furnishes light and water for 350 homes.

2. Telephone and telegraph plants.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company of Jackson, Mississippi has a branch office in Lucedale, Mississippi which is at present under the management of C. V. Maxwell and is supervised by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Cpmpany of Hattiesburg, Mississippi. There are 160 telephones in George County serviced by this company. There are three regular employees with this company.

There are no telegraph plants in George county, but have telegraph service connected with the Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad station in Lucedale, Mississippi.

3. Railroads and shops; bus lines.

George County has two railroads, the Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad in Lucedale, Mississippi and the Mississippi Export Railroad, two miles east of Lucedale, Mississippi. The Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad employs twenty men in George County. The Mississippi Export Railroad Company employes twelve men in George County.

There are no shops located in George County.

The Teche Greyhound Bus Line has a bus that runs from Hattiesburg, Mississippi to Mobile, Alabama that passes through Lucedale, Mississippi twice each day and has an office located in Lucedale, Mississippi.

D. CITY AND COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

1. Founders, with dates.

George County Chamber of Commerce was founded July 1933 by R. M. McKay, H. C. Henley, T. M. Ferrill, Dr. R. F. Ratliff, and O. F. Moss, who are at present serving as directors. Dr. R. F. Ratliff is Chairman and T. M. Ferrill Secretary.

2. Activities in connection with industry.

In November 1934 George County Chamber of Commerce met at the George County Court House in Lucedale, Mississippi and discussed plans for rebuilding Luce Packing Company which was burned November 10, 1934. In February 1935 this building was erected and known as The Luce Products Inc., The Chamber of Commerce pledged to give their loyal support after it was in operation.

3. Benefits to Community.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted code for regulating working hours, to bring business and end the depression, that was adopted

by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Main Street in Lucedale, Mississippi was paved in May 1935 by the efforts of the George County Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in getting highway #15 paved from Lucedale, Mississippi to the Alabama county line.

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT GEORGE COUNTY.

George County Farm Bureau was organized February 14, 1935 and known as George County Cooperative and adopted new by-laws in order to become affiliated with the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives of Jackson, Mississippi and the Bank of Cooperatives in New Orleans, La. The new organization is incorporated under the Mississippi A$\frac{S}{A}$ A. L. law and in position to get adequate finances and develop a more permanent program for the marketing of farm commodities.

Rotary Club organized in Lucedale, George County, Mississippi in August 1935 with a good membership. This club has been active in many ways, they sponsored a project for a swimming pool in Lucedale, Mississippi, the pool was constructed from W. P. A. funds. Another activity of importance that was favored by the club was the county wide testing all cattle in the county by the state for T. B. The other was hiring a hygenist for several months to give every school child in the county a mouth examination and teeth cleaning and advise on the care of their teeth.

We obtained information for this assignment by interviewing the following:

J. H. Luce.

A. G. Holder, Jr.

A. P. Lavalett.

G. L. Rea.

N. C. Hamilton.

W. H. McLeod.

O. E. Ward.

Miss. Julia Reid.

Mrs. C. V. Maxwell.

J. N. Williams.

H. L. McKinney.

Dr. R. F. Ratliff.

T. M. Ferrill and County records at Court House.

I. OLD ROADS:

1. Natchez Trace
2. General Jackson's Road
3. Choctaw Trail
4. Three Chopped Way
5. Old Spanish Trail
6. Old Stage Coach Lines

There was not any of the above mentioned roads passing through George County.

7. Any other historic roads.

The Copeland trail named for the Copeland Clan (as they often used this road) crossed the Pascagoula river, where Wilkerson ferry is now located. At that time it was known as the Reeves ferry. This trail continued on through this section in a westerly direction, crossed Black creek on a ferry operated by Ruben Byrd. This trail followed a ridge between Black and Red creeks. The next stop was at Wyatts, then on to Taylors store in what today is Stone county. From there into Lamar county. The only information we were able to obtain on this trail, was that the Copelands used this trail when leaving George county on their raids.

About the year of 1813 or 14, an army of Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen and a part of the regular army of the United States, under command of General Andrew Jackson marched through what is now George county on their way to New Orleans, La., to meet the invading British army. They cut their way through the tangle underbrush through the Pascagoula river swamp, making a zigzag path through mud and sloughs. They came up the river to where Fairley's ferry was used in afteryears for crossing the river. Here they constructed rafts to effect a crossing. For over 100 years the people in this section followed the same trail through the swamp that was laid out by General Jacksons men. In

Hulda J. McEachern

the early days of George county the Board of Supervisors kept this road up, but it was abandoned several years ago, and the Fairley's ferry discontinued. This road and ferry crossed the Pascagoula river four and one half miles south of Merrill, Mississippi.

The Old Mobile road also known as the Moffett road was one of the most important roads in this section. The early settlers used this road from New Augusta, Mississippi in Perry county to Mobile, Alabama. It came into what is now George county on the west side of the river, crossed Pascagoula river at Fairley's ferry. This ferry was located four and one half miles south of Merrill, Mississippi, but has been discontinued for a number of years. This road continued through what is now George county, crossed the Escatawpa river at Moffetts ferry and then on through to Mobile, Alabama. It usually taken about four or five days to make the trip to Mobile, Alabama in those days as the early residents traveled on wagon drawn by oxen. Along the route were stopping places where shelter could be had for men and women, weary after each days travel and where the animals could be penned for the night. Highway #15 now covers large portion of this old road.

II. THE PRESENT HIGHWAYS OF THE COUNTY:

1. Name members of Highway Commission.

Brown Williams, Chairman, of Philadelphia, Mississippi.
Hiram J. Patterson, Commissioner, of Monticello, Mississippi.
F. L. Linker, Commissioner, of Oxford, Mississippi.

2. Federal appropriations for roads in county.

Federal Funds on Mississippi #15,------ $274,334.31
Federal Funds on Mississippi #63,------ 12,737.50
There are no Federal funds on highway #26 and #59.

3. State appropriations for roads in county.

State Funds on Mississippi #63, ------ $12,737.50
There are no State funds on highway #15, #26 and #59.

4. County appropriations for roads in county.

County funds for roads in George county are $30,681.39.

5. Name and describe national highways through county.

There are not any national highways through George county.

6. Name and describe State highways through county.

George county highways consist# of the following routes:

Mississippi State route #15 on the Priority system and Mississippi #63 and 26 on the secondary, as set up by the State Legislature of 1936.

There are two other routes on the state system not on the Priority or Secondary systems - Mississippi #59 and a route 9.7 miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi, running east from Mississippi #63 to Wilmer, Alabama.

Mississippi #15 runs from the northwest section of George county via Merrill, Mississippi and Lucedale, Mississippi in a southeasterly direction to the Mississippi - Alabama state line. From Lucedale northwest to the Green county line is a very crooked, unimproved section approximately 14.6 miles in length which will in all probability be considerably shortened by relocation and grade crossings eliminated with Federal Funds set aside for this improvement.

From Lucedale, Mississippi to the Alabama line on Mississippi #15 is a recently completed stretch of high type sand asphalt approximately 11.0 miles in length.

Mississippi #63 runs from the Greene county line north of Lucedale, Mississippi in a southerly direction via Lucedale and Agricola, Mississippi to the Jackson county line. There are two old Federal Aid projects on this route which were gravel surfaced with Federal and State funds. Other money spent on this section was county funds. Mississippi #63 is approximately 25 miles in length.

Mississippi #26 starts at the Stone county line and runs via Slavonia to Lucedale, Mississippi, with a length of 24.5 miles gravel

surfaced with county funds.

Mississippi #59 runs from Slavonia south to the Jackson county line.

7. Give condition of secondary roads.

George county secondary roads are of clay and sand and are graded and drained. They are under the care of the Board of Supervisors. Each supervisor sees to the roads in his beat.

8. Name and describe bus lines.

The Greyhound bus line passes through Lucedale, George county from Hattiesburg, Mississippi to Mobile, Alabama each morning at ten o'clock and from Mobile, Alabama to Hattiesburg, Mississippi through Lucedale, Mississippi each afternoon at three o'clock. This is the only bus line in George county. This bus usually carries about 75 to 100 passengers through George county each week. The morning bus carries mail, while the afternoon bus brings in mail. Both morning and afternoon bus carries a small amount of freight.

III. RAILROAD PIONEERING IN COUNTY:

1. Early attempts at railroad building (name of railroad).

The first railroad in this section now George county, was built and owned by Ransom C. Luce and son, G. M. Luce in 1892. This concern operated a tremendous logging, naval store and mercantile business and maintained its own railroad and steam boats. This road was about twenty five miles in length and was for hauling logs to the river. This section at that time was a vast pine forest and a large number of logs were cut and hauled each day. This road was also used for hauling freight from Plum Bluff, (the boat landing on Pascagoula river) to the Luce Mercantile establishment, which was about one and one half miles east of the river. This business was in operation until 1904 when it finally closed , and the railroad was taken up and sold.

2. Effects of 1837 panic on railroad construction in county.

There were no railroads in this section now George county at this time.

3. Name of first incorporated roads operating in county.

The Mobile Jackson and Kansas City railroad was the first incorporated railroad in this section, now George county, and the second railroad to come to this section.

4. Development of early railroad system operating in county.

The Mobile Jackson and Kansas City had built its line to Lucedale, Mississippi and Merrill, Mississippi then in Green county but now in George county in 1898. This railroad was originated, financed and constructed by the late Colonel F. B. Merrill, financer and promoter. It was changed to New Orleans Mobile and Chicago in 1911 and in January 1917 The Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad Corporation taken this raad over. It has since been known as the Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad and its main line in Mississippi is about 335 miles in length.

5. Development of present railroad system operating in county.

The Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad continues being the main road in George county. On April 30, 1912 The Pascagoula, Moss Point Northern Railroad Company entered George county. At a later date this company went into the hands of receivers and was bought by Alabama and Mississippi on April 1, 1918. At present it is operated by the Mississippi Export Railroad Company and is an important part in the development of George county. Mississippi Export Railroad operates forty four miles of track, exclusive of spurs and swiitches, between Luce Farms and Pascagoula, and connects with two trunk line railroads, the Louisville and Nashville, at Pascagoula, Mississippi and the Gulf, Mobile and Northern at Ewanston, Mississippi, two miles southeast of Lucedale, Mississippi. In its capacity as a common carrier, the Mississippi Export railroad hauls every kind of commodity or manufactured articles shipped into or out of George County. Of the roads outgoing business the largest tonnage is provided by the following: cotton, truck logs, lumber, piling, pulpwood, paper, paper bags and canned goods.

IV. MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAVEL BY:

1. Early boats

(a) Keel boats;

As far back as 1830 or 1835 Keel boats were used on Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers.

(b) Barges;

We have no record of barges being used in what is now George county.

(c) Flat boats;

As far back as 1839 or 40 Flat boats were used by the plantation owners on Pascagoula river. They were also used on a smaller scale on Escatawpa river. Each plantation or planter owned their boats and they were used to carry horses, cattle, hogs and poultry as well as corn and cotton down the river to Moss Point, Mississippi and Pascagoula (or Scranton as Pascagoula was called at that time,) Mississippi. On their return trip these boats would bring clothing and such provision as they did not raise on their farms.

When traveling against the current long poles were used, the poles were pushed against the river bottoms or banks. Some time oars were used to paddle with.

During the War Between the States 1861 - 1865 Flat boats and dugout boats were used on the Pascagoula river to transport household goods and food supplies from one place to another, in hiding from the yankee soldiers. When flat boats were used to transport household goods when going to a new location, or carrying produce to market; at the end of the voyage they were sold for lumber or to build their homes. These flat boats were used for several years after the War Between the States for transporting various kinds of freight.

We have been unable to get any information as to the number of these early boats used.

The story goes that in 1833 a Spanish pirate boat came up Pascagoula river as far as where Leaf and Chickasawhay river meet, and forms the Pascagoula. This boat is said to have brought gold up to this place as it was unable to land on the Gulf Coast. The gold is supposed to have been unloaded and buried some where on the banks of the river and the boat destroyed. There is still small parts of an old boat to be seen on the bottom of the river, when the water is low. Several years ago some spanish money was found in the river swamp.

2. Early steamboats; (a) Name of company;

The following boats came up Pascagoula river in what is now George county: Owl owned by Farnsworth Lumber Company; Sadie L. owned by J. I. Dixon; Fritz owned by Captain Fritz; Minnie Lee, Valedia and Alice owned byR. C. Luce and son G. M. Luce; Liza Ann, unable to find the owner of this steamboat.

(b) Rate of speed;

These boats usually made seven or eight knots per hour going up stream and twelve to fifteen knots down stream.

(c) Number and for what used.

According to the information that we have been able to obtain there have been only about six or seven steamboats and these were on Pascagoula river. In the year of 1864 and 65 the men who were not in the army would chip the pine trees and gather the rosin carry it to the banks of Pascagoula river where the flat boats were hid in the bend of the river. When night came, they laaded the rosin and carried it down the river until they met the steamboat, it would then be reloaded on this steamboat and carried to Scranton (now Pascagoula) then shipped to Mobile, Alabama or New Orleans, La.

Sometimes steamboats would come up from New Orleans, La., and enter Pascagoula river at Pascagoula, Mississippi (at that time Scranton) come up this river as far as what is now known as Merrill, Mississippi

and exchanged furniture, clothing and most anything that was needed on the plantation for the produce from these farms.

From 1890 until about 1904 Basin, Mississippi then in Jackson county, but now in George, was a trading center of a large section and probably had the largest country store in the state. This business was conducted under the name of R. C. Luce and son and the firm was composed of Ransom C. Luce of Grand Rapids, Michigan and his son, Gregory M. Luce. This concern operated a tremendous logging, naval stores and mercantile business and maintained its own steamboats, the names of these were Minnie Lee, Valeida and Alice. These boats made trips up Pascagoula river as far as Merrill, Mississippi.

3. Present Steamboat Transportation:

Freight, Number, company, rates of speed, etc.

Passengers, Number, company, rate of speed, etc.

We have no steamboats in George county at the present time. Steamboats were discontinued about 1902, or shortly after the railroad came through George County.

4. Airways: Airports, if any in county.

At the present time there are no airports in George County, but there has been plans discussed in regard to building an airport near the Lampton Highway on the 16th section.

Airmail, if any in county.

There is not any airmail service in George county.

Information for this assignment was obtained from the following:

Florian Maples, President of The Board of Supervisors.

E. B. Oneal, Forest Ranger.

D. L. Howell, Farmer,

O. E. Ward, Deputy Sheriff,

Joe Leatharberry, Saw Mill Operator, and Lumberman,

A. G. Cowart, Farmer, and Cattleman,

M. L. Malone, Chancery Clerk,

Mrs. O. S. Morgan, Bus Station Operator,

J. N. Williams, Gulf Mobile and Northern Railroad Agent,

Mrs. A. K. Givens, Large land owner,

Robert Parker, Farmer,

Dr. R. F. Ratliff,

State Highway Department, Jaxjson, Mississippi,

Old News Paper Files.

George County. Assignment #16.

Subject: "FINE ARTS: PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS".

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

1. Novelists

We have no novelists.

2. Historians.

We have no historians.

3. Poets.

We have no poets.

4. Drama.

We have no actors for stage or motion pictures.

5. Miscellaneous.

We have a small number who write poems for our County paper.

B. MUSIC.

1. List outstanding musicians; give brief biographical sketch.

We have no outstanding musicians in George County.

a. Piano.

We have quite a number in our county who have talent and training; among whom are: Mrs. C. R. Hoye, Mrs. T. M. Ferrill, Mrs. Jessie Lane, Mrs. A. G. Holder, Mrs. G. S. Dickens, Miss Gladys Ferrill and Mrs Eva Miller, Mrs. T. S. Doty, Miss Irnie Mae Thomas, Mrs. Dave Davidson and Miss Doris McKay.

Mrs. C. R. Hoye, formerly Miss Rose Scanlin began her musical education at Newton, Mississippi in Newton County where she studied for four years in High School. For a number of years she studied in Mobile, Alabama under Madam Halburg, who had a private studio. Later Mrs. Hoye studied at Hill College Conservatory of Music at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Miss Stella Harris was the music teacher at this college.

Mrs. Hoye took a progressive series course correspondence school of

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

music at Saint Louis Missouri. Mrs. Hoye taught music eight years in Meridian, Mississippi in a private studio; one year in public school at Giger, Alabama, then moved to Lucedale, Mississippi, George County where she has taught for eleven years in public schools and private studios and is still teaching at present.

Mrs. T. M. Ferrill, formerly Miss Eunice Stallworth, received her early training in piano under teachers in her home town, Beatrice, Alabama. Later she attended Alabama Normal College, Livingston, Alabama and while there studied music under Signor Dotti. She later studied music at the Birmingham Conservatory of Music.

For several years before and after her marriage, she has enjoyed teaching music, two of her pupils being her own daughters.

Mrs. Jessie Lane, formerly Miss Jessie McVicar, received her training in home town of Estabuchie, Mississippi; Lucedale, Mississippi; and Mobile, Alabama. She received college training in Mobile, Alabama, and Belhaven College in Jackson, Mississippi. Mrs. Lane also has three summers normal training at Womans College in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She has taught music ten years in Lucedale High school.

Mrs. A. G. Holder Jr., formerly Miss. Kate Weldy, studied piano under private teachers from eight years of age. Four years in high school, one year piano and harmony at Prentiss High School. In 1910 and 1911 she attended Meridian Woman's College, studying piano, voice, harmony and Musical History in the conservatory there. After this period she taught small private classes for several years. Later Mrs. Holder studied voice under Miss Mabel Houstis in Mobile, Alabama. Five years she taught piano and voice in private studio in Lucedale during this time.

Mrs. G. S. Dickens, formerly Miss Grace Russell, studied piano through high school with Mrs. Lelya C. Stilwell. She received a certificate in piano from her in 1918. Certificate from Art Publication Society, Saint

Louis Missouri in 1921. She studied piano and music appreciation with Paul Van Katwizk at Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas in 1926. She had Harmony History with Harold Hart Todd, S. M. V., Dallas, Texas in 1926. Piano, Pedagogy and History, Harmony at Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi under Elwood S. Roeder 1927, '28 and 1929. Mrs. Dickens has fifteen years teaching experience.

Miss. Gladys Ferrill began her study of music with her mother, Mrs. T. M. Ferrill, who taught her in piano until her entrance into College. She continued her study of piano at Mississippi Woman's College in Hattiesburg, Mississippi under the supervision of Grady Cox. She also took a two years course in Public School Music. Miss Ferrill graduated from this College in the Spring of 1936, receiving her Bachelor of Music degree in piano. She is teaching music this year in the Fayett, Mississippi High School.

Mrs. Eva Miller, formerally Miss Eva Bryan, began her study of music at the age of ten years and studied for several years under different teachers in her home town. She continued her study of piano at the Preparatory College in Montrose, Mississippi under Miss. Lona Emirick. Later she studied piano at what was then State Normal College at Hattiesburg, Mississippi under Miss. Lorena Thames. She has taught piano for a number of years in George County.

Mrs. T. S. Doty, formerly Miss Laverge Dorsett, began her music career when seven years of age in her home town, Lucedale, Mississippi. After completing High School in Lucedale, Mississippi she entered Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi where for one year she continued the study of piano under the supervision of Elwood S. Roeder. The following year Mrs. Doty entered Virginia Intermont at Bristol, Virginia where she continued her study of piano under Mr. Schroeder. The last two years of her college career was spent in Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi where she received her degree in music.

Irnie Mae Thomas began studying music at the age of eight years. She received her certificate in high school at Lucedale, Mississippi. Miss. Thomas is now attending Bell Haven College in Jackson, Mississippi, specializing in public school music under the supervision of Mrs. Louise Middleton.

Mrs. Viven Davidson, formerly Miss. Viven McKay began the study of piano in Lucedale High School at the age of seven years and continued that study for ten years. She completed her course in high school and received her certificate in music from Mrs. Jessie Lane. While in high school she was a member of the Orchestra, Glee Club and Quartette. The following session she entered Mississippi Woman's College where she completed her four year college course. She received a B. M. degree with a major in Public School music which included the study of violin and varied instruments. Miss McKay was a member of the college orchestra. She sang in the Choral Club, a Capella Choir, Octet and Glee Club, being the president of the latter in her senior year. She broadcasted two years while in college. When receiving her B. M. Degree she also received a certificate in voice. After graduation she studied two summers under private teachers in New York City. She taught piano, violin, public school music andvoice two sessions in Rocky Creek High School.

Miss. Doris McKay began the study of piano at the age of seven at Lucedale High School and continued that course for ten years at which time she completed her high school course, receiving a certificate in music from Mrs. Jessie Lane. During high school days she studied Saxaphone and was a member of Orchestra and Band of Lucedale during which time they were invited as an official band for the confederate veterans at their meeting in Montgomery, Alabama. The following year she entered Mississippi Woman's College at Hattiesburg, Mississippi persuing her course in piano, voice, pipe organ, violin, varied other

instruments and public school music for two years. She was a member of the Glee Club for both sessions. Miss. McKay continued further study for a B. M. degree at Baylor University.

b. Violin.

We have a large number of natural talent but only three who have had special training: Mrs. W. S. Scott, Miss Gladys Ferrill and Mrs. Jessie Lane.

Mrs. W. S. Scott received her training of violin in South Dakota before coming to George County.

Miss Gladys Ferrill studied violin while in high school under the supervision of Mrs. Jessie Lane. On entering college at Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi she continued her study of violin with Miss. Dorothy Horne. Miss. Ferrill completed her four years at Mississippi Woman's College and received her certificate in violin in the Spring of 1936.

Mrs. Jessie Lane received her violin training in Mobile, Alabama, and Belhaven College, Jackson, Mississippi, also three summers normal training at Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

c. Organ.

We have three whom are talented but have had no special training; Mrs. H. H. Parker, Miss. Inez Jaggar, and Miss. Martha Elnor Hurst.

d. Other instruments.

We have a large number in our county who have a natural talent on all kinds of string and band instruments.

e. Voice.

There are only four in George County who have had special training and several who are talented and have only a little training. Those having special training are: Mrs. J. M. Dorsett, Mrs. A. G. Holder Jr., Mrs. J. A. Dorsett and Miss. Irnie Mae Thomas.

Mrs. J. M. Dorsett, formerly, Miss Mary Johnson began her voice

training in 1926 in Jackson, Mississippi under Frank Slater who is an Englishmen. (Mr. Slater studied in London, Paris, and New York. He made a concert tour in Australia. He also won the Silver Rose Bowl at Convent Garden Paris). Mrs. Dorsett continued her study under Mr. Slater for eight years. Mrs. Dorsett has a Colora-ture voice. She won first place in Atwater Kent contest in the State of Mississippi 1931.

Mrs. A. G. Holder Jr., formerly Miss. Kate Weldy began her voice training in Woman's College, Meridian, Mississippi. Later studied voice under Miss. Mabel Heustis in Mobile, Alabama. Mrs. Holder gives of her time and talent to the Churches and clubs of Lucedale, Mississippi.

Mrs. J. A. Dorsett received her voice training at Woman's College in Meridian, Mississippi in the Conservatory there.

Miss. Irmie Mae Thomas is specializing in voice and is receiving her training from Mrs. Carwell at Belhaven College, Jackson, Mississippi.

f. Composers: Character of work.

Mrs. Jessie Lane is the only composer we have in George County. She composes piano music.

g. Indian music.

We have no Indian music nor Indian musicians.

h. Negro Folk Songs and Spirituals.

We have no outstanding negro folk songs or spirituals but a number who sing folk and spiritual songs in church and at entertainments, among them being: Nathan Jackson, Fletcher Ludgood, Lee Roy Moody, Mitchel Norwood and Willie Braggs. Willie Braggs broadcast over radio in Alabama,

2. Bands, orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

There was a band of twenty four pieces in Lucedale, Mississippi in 1931 under the direction of J. Ranse Parker, and C. E. Barr at a later date Mat Lavail was selected as director of this band, but later moved away which caused the band to be disbanded. Plans are underway now for this band to be reprganized.

We have no orchestras in George County.

There are no choirs in George County except in the local churches.

3. Public school music.

Bands, orchestras, choruses are taught in the following schools of George County: Lucedale, Agricola, and Rocky Creek by Mrs. C. R. Hoye, Mrs. Jessie Lane and Mrs. David Davison, who have had special training in this work.

C. PAINTING

1. List Artists.

There are no artists in George County. We have a number that are talented and have had some training, among them being: Mrs. O. F. Moss, J. M. Dorsett, Mrs. S. E. McEachern and R. S. Skinner.

Mrs. O. F. Moss received her training in Judson College at Marion, Alabama, where she received her certificate. Character of her work being landscaping.

J. M. Dorsett received his certificate and training in art from Mississippi College at Clinton, Mississippi. Character of his work being landscaping.

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

Mrs. Hulda Nyman received her training in art in Woman's College at Meridian, Mississippi. The character of her work being landscaping.

R. S. Skinner received his training in landscaping in Spring Hill College at Spring Hill, Alabama,,under the supervision of Dr. Paul Boudousque.

2. Old Portraits and Rare Paintings

a. In homes of county.

Very few homes in our county have any portraits or paintings, among the homes are: Mrs. Helen Jensen owns a painting of a "Dutch Girl". This portrait was painted in 1795.

Mrs. Paul B. Kinch owns a painting of a beautiful "Water Scene" that was painted by Mrs. Eaton, about fifty years ago.

Mrs. T. M. Ferrill has a water color painting of a collection of flowers that was painted by her great aunt, Mrs. J. J. Stalsworth in the year of 1826.

Mrs. W. D. Ratliff has a water color painting of "Home Sweet Home" by Balfour Ker. She also has some fine etchings.

Mrs. C. H. Havard has a number of oil and pastel paintings that are considered good for an amatuer. Mrs. Havard did the painting with the assistance of Mrs. Hudson who was art instructor at Woman's College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Mrs. Vallie Parker owns an old oil painting of a New England fishing scene which is real good. The artist is unknown.

Mrs. B. J. Tomlin has a primary school chart which was painted by her daughter, Cora Tomlin, while an art student of Mrs. James M. Hardy at Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain, Mississippi.

There are a large number in our county who have copies of paintings.

b. In public buildings.

We have a few fine prints but no portraits or rare paintings.

3. Art in Public Schools and Colleges

a. Character of work, none.

b. Schools where art is taught.

We have no schools in George County where art is taught.

D. SCULPTURE

1. Outstanding Sculptors

Give character of work; short biographical sketch.

We have no sculptors in George County.

2. Name statuary and sculpture in county (Whether done by Mississippi artists or not).

We have no statuary and the only sculpture we have are tombs in the cemetery.

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT

1. Wood carving

We have no professional wood carvers but have three men, Cecil McLeod, Clarance Bonett and Cris Jenson in our county who are talented, and do quite a bit of this kind of work.

2. Handicraft in schools

We have no Handicraft taught in our county schools.

3. Basketry

a. Made only by whites,

White oaks cut into thin strips are used for making cotton and clothes baskets. Pine needles, shucks and reeds are used for work baskets and flower baskets. Pine needles combined with rubber inner-tubes cut into strips are also used for making baskets.

Crepe paper makes beautiful baskets, even snuff cans cut in small strips and curled back make attractive card and flower baskets.

b. Made by Indians, none

c. Made by Negros, none

4. Weaving

a. Done by Whites

Miss Vivian Jelks, Home Demonstration agent of George county is the only person who weaves at present.

b. Done by Indians, none

c. Done by Negros none

5. Miscellaneous

We have a large number all over the county who make rugs, such as crochet, hooked and braided rugs. We also have a few who make chairs from oak, hickory and poplar, and a number who reboton chairs

with cow hides.Corn shucks are also used for chair bottoms and table mats.Attractive wall pockets are made of tin cans covered with pine needles.

We have a large number in our county who does beautiful embroidery,knitting and crochet work.

B. ARCHITECTURE

I. Ornamental Buildings

a. Public buildings

The George County Court House is the only ornamental building we have in our county.We have five High School buildings of modern design.

b. Churches

We have no ornamental Churches

c. Homes

We have no ornamental Homes

2. Outstanding Architects

We have no outstanding architects.R.S.Skinner of Lucedale studied Art one year in Spring Hill College Spring Hill Ala,under Dr.Paul Boudousque.He had three years Architecture at Mississippi A.M.College, Starksville Mississippi;Special work in Beoux Art Work:History of Architecture.One year draftsman in George Awsumb and company,Pfeil office,who was designers of the city auditorium a five million dollars ($5000,000) building in Memphis Tennessee;draftsman under Charles Shearer,who was designer of the Famous Harrahan bridge,which was the first to span Mississippi river.

Mr Skinner also was draftsman and engineer for seven years of the Louisville and Nashville Rail-road,Louisville,Kentucky,Paris Kentucky and Montgomery Alabama.

C. LANDSCAPING

I. Parks

The late G.M.Luce gave the town of Lucedale about forty (40)acres of land for a park reserve.He gave the Business Girls club permission to build a club house on this plot.

Through their efforts the ground near the club house has been cleared and trees and shrubbery have been planted,also winding paths have been made,and many flower beds have been laid out and planted.

There are a large number of primitive trees on this land such as oaks,sweet-gum,dog-wood and honeysuckle,the town with aid of various clubs hope to make some improvements each year.

2. Grounds of Public Buildings

a.Schools

All of our County High Schools have new buildings,and each school is constantly making improvements of their school grounds,by planting shrubbery and putting down cement walks.

b. Colleges

We have no Colleges

c. Courthouse

The Courthouse grounds are two hundred and sixty (260) feet by three hundred and twenty five (325) feet,with a street on all four sides.Beautiful water oaks and a few red oaks shade these grounds, also magnolias have been planted.

There are cement walks from three of the streets to the courthouse,one on the north,east and west sides.Shrubbery grows near the building.Some flowering shrubs such as Azalea,also beds of flowers are growing on the grounds.

3. HOME GARDENS

A. Mr and Mrs E.S.Bolen owners of the Bolen Camellia gardens.

b. Arrangement of gardens

There are three fish pools located in this garden that are surr-

ounded by shrubbery such as Arborvitae,Camelias,Japonicas,Juniper, Jasmine and almost any kind of shrubs that grow in this section of the state.

There are also palms,and roses of many varieties,There are many flower beds that contains all kinds of flowers.

At the rear of this garden is a large trellis arrangement of honeysuckle.There is also a wisteria vine that grows around an oak tree.

We have a number of local gardens that are nicely planned and laid out,among the most important are, Dr.A.K.McMillan,J.M.Dorsett Mrs C.J.Trowbridge,and Mrs J.C.Dorsett,Mr and Mrs O.E.Ward,Mrs P.B.Kinch

Dr.A.K.McMillan has three gardens,each ninety (90) feet by sixty (60) feet.These gardens are connected by trellis built in the form of an arc and covered with coral vine.In the center of the middle garden is a rustic well curbed with red and gray rocks,this well has old fashioned oaken buckets.There grows a large variety of shrubs in these gardens such as: Arborvitaes,Waxprivet and flowering shrubs as, Camelias,Altheas,Azaleas,Gardenias,Japonicas,Crepemyrtle and Abelia.

There are all kinds of roses,and artistic flower beds,with such plants growing as Dahlias,Iris,Shasta Daisies,Nasturtium,Narcissus, Cannas,Cosmos,Verbenas,Phlox,Colored Daisies,Sweet-peas,Jasmine, Marigold,Aster,Fuchacia,Hyacinth,Primrose,Zinnia and Chrysanthemum.

J.M.Dorsett owns a beautiful land-scaped lawn and garden combined about two hundred (200) feet by two hundred (200) feet in size. In the center of the garden is a fish pool,with a rock garden as a back ground,In this rock garden are beds of Candytufts, Delphinium Queen-annes-lace,Alyssum,Aster,Daisies,Caladiums,Digitalis and many other flowers suitable for rock gardens.

In the pool you will find water Lillies and Lotus plants which have beautiful large pink flowers.At the rear of the rock garden grows a large collection of roses of different kinds. You will find most any kind of shrubs on these grounds among which are English Junipers tall and dwarf,Vax-privit,Japanese fir trees,Arborvitaes, Camelias,Japonicas,Azaleas,Bear-grass and Palms.

You will also find a number of flower beds where Tulips grow in the spring,and other flower beds of ragged robins gladiolus,Nasturtium, Cannas,Chrysanthemums,in the west side of the garden will be found a summer house covered with Coral Vines.

An attractive flower garden located on the corner of Vanilla and Ratliff Street,is that of Mrs C.J.Trowbridge and Mrs J.C.Dorsett. It is one hundred and eighty one (I8I) feet by one hundred and eighty (I80) feet.This garden has a beautiful lawn,with a back ground on the east made up of different kind of shrubs,such as,Arborvitaes of different varieties,Japonicas,Lugstrum,Nandian,Snow-ball,Abelia,Mountain Laural,Photienia,Box-wood,Crepemyrtle and Wisteria.

There are also trellises of Mexican Orange,Climbing Radiance Roses, and Coral Vines adds to its beauty.In the center of the lawn is a bed of Abronia Verbenas,While around the edges are beds of different varieties of flowers,such as Shasta daisies, Marigolds,Larkspurs,Lillies, Zinnias,Digitalis,Nasturtiums and Violets.

On the north side of this garden you will find Dahlias of many different colors,and many varieties of roses blooming from early spring untill late fall.Hollyhocks,Cannas Azaleas ,Blue and Pink Hydrangeas are found on this side of the garden.A stucco wall on the south forms a back ground for a bed of mixed Larkspurs,Phlox's and Petunias.

Shrubs,such as Rose-dale Arborvitaes,Royal and Irish Junipers and Palms are nicely arranged on the west.

George County Assignment # I6

Mr and Mrs O.E.Ward of Lucedale has an attractive flower garden and lawn combined;one garden is sixty six (66) feet by two hundred and ten (2IO) feet, the other is forty five (45) feet by fifty eight (58) feet.These gardens are connected by four trellises,two of these have American beauty Roses;one with Wood-bine;one with Wisteria.

There is a row of water melon pink Crepemyrtle,and a row of Azal that extend the entire length of the lawn,there are a number of shru Roses and Palms.

This garden and lawn is beautifully land scaped.with a red and gray sand stone curbing.There are several lawn chairs and benches placed in different parts of this lawn,in the rose garden there are three large blue Jardinieres that adds to its beauty.

Mrs P.B.Kinch has a garden,the front extends about seventy five (75) feet across,and about one hundred and ten (IIO) feet deep.In this garden you will find a fish pool,a lilly pool,and all kinds of shrubbery.Among the flowering shrubs you will find Azaleas,Japonicas, Gardenias,Lugstrum,Hydrangea, Poinsettias and Crepemyrtle.

Among this shrubbery are flower beds with a large variety of flowers that bloom from early spring until frost.Attractive rustic seats are also placed in this garden,which enhances its restful appearance.

Source of information for this assignment was obtained from interviewing the different indiviuals mentioned in this assignment.

1. DIVISION OF FINE ARTS:

A. LITERATURE

5. Miscellaneous

James Copeland is author of the book, Confessions of James Copeland. (This book has disappeared from our county).

Among the number in George county who write poems for our county paper, The George County Times, are the following: Tarlton F. Dumas, Clarence Smith, Riley E. Keel, Mrs. Sam Dunagan and Mrs. Bertha McDaniel Mallette. We are inclosing a poem from each of the above mentioned except Clarence Smith, who writes songs. He is at present trying to get one, "Vision of Heaven" published.

B. MUSIC

c. Organ

Among those who are espacially talented in organ, we want to mention Miss. Irnie Mae Thomas of Lucedale, Mississippi. Following is an article taken from Daily Clarion - Ledger, Jackson, Mississippi, May 10, 1937.

"Miss. Irnie Mae Thomas, '38, of Lucedale, Mississippi, pupil of Mrs. T. A. Middleston, director of piano in the Belhaven Conservatory, has been chosen to head the Belhaven College Aeolian Music club for next year.

It is a well deserved honor for Miss. Thomas has proved herself not only an accomplished and gifted musician but a capable and dependable leader. During the past year she has served on the college honor council as house president of Preston domitory; for the past two years she has been pianist for the Belhaven Christian association; as well as accompanist for the glee club and Vested Chorus, in addition to which she has been the most popular student accompanist for

Hulda J. McEachern

the voice department.

Great strides are expected of the Aeolian club, open to all students and faculty in the conservatory, under Miss. Thomas' direction. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomas of Lucedale, Mississippi.

f. Composers; character of work

Mrs. Jessie Lane has composed piano music for her class work, but has not had any of it published. She is planning to write a book of music for beginners, to be used through the first grade this summer and she does intend to have this book published

2. Bands. orchestras, other musical organizations as choirs, etc.

The Boys and Girls Junior Band of the Lucedale High School was organized in October, 1936 with Mr. Dillion of Mobile, Alabama as band director. This Junior Band has twenty one in membership and has been doing some very good work.(They broadcasted over WALA, Mobile, Alabama broadcasting station on May 18, 1937). The band practices are held every Tuesday night. The members ages range from fourteen to twenty.

II. DIVISION OF PRACTICAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A. HANDICRAFT

3. Basketry

a. Made by whites only.

We have six cabinet makers in George county, who are as follows: Owen Henderson, Gregory Henderson, Chris Jensen, Joe Dickerson, Miss. Nelda Fairley and Vaughn Fryfogle.

H. J. Solomon is talented in making cotton and clothes baskets from white oak strips. He makes a number of these each year.

Among those who are telented in making baskets from, shucks, pine needles, reeds and crepe paper, and are also talented in crocheting, embroidery, knitting, paper flowers and applique work, are Mesdames.

Willie Cochran, Varnado, Harriett Goff, Lyman Havard, George Ranager, W. J. Green, Nellie Howell, Art Flurry, W. L. Moffett, Rhoda Stringfellow, Ohlen Green, Otis Stringer, Berry Eubanks, B. A. Woodard, A. B. Hobby, Sabra Brown, Paul B. Kinch, Chris Jensen and [illegible] Nettie Rea

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Ornamental Buildings

a. Public buildings

The Business Girl's Club House is located on north Summer Street. It is of American type architecture bungalow style, built of pine lumber. It is 28feet by thirty four feet, with terrace porch on front. The roof is of composition shingles. There are eight large windows and eight small windows. The building is painted white with a moss green roof.

The Bank of Lucedale is of the Sullivan style of buff faced brick, trimmed with Indiana limestone. The walls contain nearly fifty percent openings for light and air. Protection from the sun is afforded by venetian blinds. The entrance is of imposing height and width. All screens are copper.

The high percentage of wall openings is made possible by the height of the ceiling, which is 18 feet, but the effect of considerably more height is given by the use of beam ceiling, which breaks up the overhead surface. Artificial lighting, when needed is provided by opaque commercial chandeliers. The interior wall finish is smooth, white plaster.

The floor of the public space, or lobby, is of Spanish tile. The design is a field of ivory trimmed with green. The floor of the work space is of green mastic on a concrete base.

The Wainscot of the public space and the officer's quarters, is of marble, using Greek Tinos base with white Alabama marble luff die and cap. The upper screen of the fixture is trimmed with Alabama

marble and enclosed with grills electropated for bronze effect.

There is a directors room in the rear of the public space with a mastic floor.

Occupying ground space 40 by 80 feet, all departments of the bank have abundant room to care for growth over a long period.

Protection being vital to good banking, the vault is next to the highest class in insurance ratings.

Floor, walls and ceiling of the vault are of reinforced concrete eighteen inches thick. The reinforcing is two layers of steel bars so netted that if all the concrete were removed nothing larger than a squirrel could get through.

The door of the vault is 78 inches high, 32 inches wide and 15 inches thick. It holds seven inches of solid steel, four inches of which are of heat resisting metal. The bolt housing is castintegral with the door, and contains steel bolts two and three eighths inches in diameter. The door is trimmed with a 14 inch architrave, also of steel. Door and architrave are hand polished.

Lucedale Post Office was erected in 1924. This building is constructed of bricks with a floor space of about 40 feet by 50 feet. It has a glass front with a tile and cement floor. A large roomy lobby with a complete set of combination lock mail boxes made of metal throughout.

b. Churches

There are two churches in Lucedale, Methodist and Baptist. The Methodist church is located on Main Street, is of the American style architecture, made of lumber and painted on the exterior. Interior walls are plastered and painted white with high panel ceiling of mahogany finish. In the rear of the building are thirteen class rooms and one kitchenette, seven of these rooms are built up on balcony style and are all of lumber. This addition of class rooms were added

in 1921 and are the same height as the main auditorium, but are divided into lower and upper floors. The auditorium will seat about 500 people.

The Lucedale Baptist church is located on corner of Summer and Cox Streets, on a lot 142 by 130 feet. This building is a wood structure has nineteen rooms with description as follows: an auditorium 30 by 34 feet, eight sunday school rooms 10 by 14 feet which leads off from the auditorium. This auditorium and rooms will seat three hundred people. There are two rooms 18 by 20 feet, one room 15 by 30 feet, six rooms 6 by 9 feet, these are all used for Sunday School rooms. There is also a kitchenette 10 by 15 feet.

This church is heated with furnace and stoves, has a fifteen foot ceiling and sealed throughout with pine lumber. It has 34 casement windows and 23 doors. The inside entrance of this church in the auditorium has oscillating doors. The outside entrance to the belfry is of American colonial style of architecture.

c. Homes

The Wiley Howell Home.

This is a farm home located about eight miles south west of Lucedale, Mississippi off the Lampton highway. Mr. Wiley Howell built this home in 1882 and with his family moved into this house in October 1882. It is made of pealed round pine logs, notched at the ends where they are put together. It is sealed with boards riven out with a frow, and drawn off edges with a drawing- knife. The floors are made of hand hewed boards. It has two hand-made doors with no windows. When they want light they have to open the doors.

This house has three rooms size as follows: living room 18 by 20 feet with a fire place 6 feet long and three feet deep, made of clay and sticks, one bed room 10 by 14 feet and a kitchen 10 by 30 feet. It has a porch across the front made of hand hewn boards. It was first

covered with riven boards, but at this time it is covered with tin roofing. There is a well in the yard, water drawn with a bucket. There are a number of large oaks and catalpa trees growing in the yard which furnish excellent shade for this home.

Home in Lucedale, Mississippi, now occupied by C. T. Lyons.

Located on west Main Street is a two story Dutch Colonial building consisting of eleven rooms, six on the first floor and five on the second floor. The entrance has a stoop porch with cement floor, front doors and transom windows are of American colonial type. There are eighteen doors, nine on first floor, nine on second floor. Three of the nine on first floor are french panel doors, This building has twenty four windows on first floor, some of these are casement windows. The thirteen windows of the second floor are win'dow-y, the walls are stipple spunge plastered, painted tan. Wood work is finished in ivory. This building is electrically equipped, heated with heatrola. The front yard to this building is seventy five feet by thirty feet with cement walk and drive-in, a portico on west side of building.

Home in Lucedale, Mississippi of Mrs. C. J. Trowbridge.

This home is located on the corner of Manilla and Ratliff Street, on a lot 100 by 165 feet, with a concrete walk on two sides, a flower garden and lawn located on the east side of the house, with side-walks , on the south side of the house a stucco wall divides the yard and flower garden. The house is surrounded with shrubbery and flowers. This home is of an American type one and a half story, it has six rooms and bath on first floor and three rooms on second floor, with an open stair-way, has two concrete porches, stucco cement and wood clustered column.

There is one fire place, the mantel is made of brick, also has two stove flues. The floors are heart pine stained, varnished and waxed. This resident has 21 windows in the first floor, 10 windows in the

second floor and four doors, all windows and doors are of window-y type. This home has running water and lighted with electricity.

Home located in Lucedale, Mississippi of Dr. A. K. McMillian.

Home located on west Main Street on plot of ground 195 by 283 feet, beautifully landscaped with lawns, shrubbery and flower gardens. On this lawn is a rustic well curbed with red and grey rocks, this well has old fashioned oaken buckets. Cement walks extending all around the building.

At the entrance of this home, there is a front porch 10 by 45 feet with six column balusters rail spindles with two newels. Six steps leading to front walk, also steps leading from west end of porch to walk. A colonial entrance with a french bevel glass door and side light, vistibule opening.

A reception hall 10 by 18 feet, with cased and latticed opening with two columns leading into the living room, it has a fire place built of green tile, opening, mantel with French beveled plate mirrors. The ceiling is 10 feet high, papered tan and the walls are papered green, there are two cross paneled doors, with transoms, one leading into a bedroom, one into a hall. Floors and wood work are all of pine, and finished in mahogany. The living room is just off the reception hall, is 15 by 18 feet. One window on west, one large and two small windows of colonial check rail type forms a window seat two and onehalf by eight feet with Spanish leather upholstering. Ceiling is 10 feet high papered tan with walls green. The fireplace is built of green tyle, opening, mantel with French beveled plate mirrors, has cross panel sliding double doors leading into dining room. Floors and wood work is of mahogany finish.

The dining room, 16 by 20 feet, this room has four by eight foot window seat of two American Colonial type windows with two small windows of same type at side. A 10 foot ceiling papered in tan with

drop paneled ceiling with green papered sides. The fire place is made of green and tan tiling with beveled mirror in oak column mantel. The wood work and floors are of dark oak. There is one paneled door leading in the hall, also one oscillating door leading to the kitchen. The kitchen is 18 by 20 feet with a 10 foot ceiling. There are three built-in-cabinets, one window, two paneled doors and have transoms of solid glass, one opens into the hall and one on a screen porch. This room is ceiled and painted light grey, windows and doors in light oak.

The hall back of the reception hall is 6 by 36 feet with a ten foot ceiling papered in tan and walls in green. Wood work is of dark oak. There are two paneled doors leading into two bed rooms, one paneled door opening in bath room, one on back porch. All doors have transoms. Floors and wood work are of dark oak.

There are three bed rooms on the left of front entrance, the front bed room leading off reception hall, size 15 by 18 feet with a ten foot ceiling, papered with tan and walls in green. One large and two small windows of colonial check rail type forms a window seat two and one half feet by eight feet with Spanish leather upholstering. One fire place built in white tile, opening, mantel with French beveled plate mirrors with a built in closet on each side of fireplace. A outside bead and cove glass door leading to a stooped porch. The bed sits in an alcove 6 by 8 feet, with four windows built in east side of this room.

The next bed room off the back hall is 15 by 18 feet with one window, with a 10 foot ceiling papered in a striped tan. Fire place with green tile opening and mantel with French bevel plate mirror, has one clothes closet. Floors and wood work are painted dark oak.

The back bed room leading off the back hall is 14 by 16 feet with a 10 foot ceiling, one window, one paneled door leading to sleeping porch There is a fireplace made of green tile, opening, mantel. This room is

ceiled and painted in ivory.

The sleeping porch leads off this bed room on the south, size 10 by 12 feet with eight windows, two on east side, four on south side and two on west side, which connects with the back screened-in porch.

The bath room is 8 by 10 feet, opening from the back hall and has a colonial sash window, opening on back porch.

The back screened-in porch is 8 by 28 feet and painted in white, has a screen door that opens on the back walk.

C. LANDSCAPING

2. Grounds of Public Buildings

a. Schools

Agricola Vocational High School is located on highway #63, ten miles from Lucedale, Mississippi. This building is a modern red faced brick building of American architecture, plastered on interior. This building covers a space of 180 by 110 feet. There are ten class rooms 21 by 30 feet, and auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 persons.

There is a Vocational building in addition to the main building constructed of lumber.

Water to these buildings is furnished by windmill and motor. Light is furnished by a Delco plant.

These buildings are sorrounded by shrubbery, which adds to the attractiveness of the buildings.

BASIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Basin School building is a modern brick building of American style architecture. This building was completed in 1930. The building consists of six class rooms 20 by 30 feet, a hall 8 by 130 feet and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 persons. The toilets are inside the building and of the modern type. Water is furnished by wind mill and motor and is lighted by a Delco plant.

The building is situated on a well drained plot and is surround-

ed by shrubbery.

CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Central High School site is located about 5½ miles west of Lucedale, Mississippi on highway #26. This land was donated by Charlie Rouse in 1925. It lies in N. E. corner of NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 14, Township 2 South, Range 7 West. It has 8½ chains W., 11½ chains S., 8½ chains E., 11½ chains N. to a point of beginning. This land is enclosed by wire fence.

The School building was begun 1925 while W. H. Stinson was County Superintendent of Education and D. L. Eubanks, A. D. Tilley, N. G. Fairley and James T. Howell were members of the County Board of Education. (Davis, Gordon & Davis - Contractors).

The school building is of brick construction and plastered on interior, has eight class rooms, principal's office and, an auditorium, which will seat 350 or 400 persons. The class rooms and auditorium are very well seated and heated. The water supply is ample. The Library and the science equipments meet the requirements of the H. S. Department of the state. The grounds are well landscaped.

Besides this building there are two frame buildings. One a cafe where lunches are served to the children - the other a teacherage supposed to be completed at an early date.

LUCEDALE SCHOOL BUILDING

The Lucedale High School building is a very modern brick structure erected in 1935 under the auspices of the W. P. A. at a cost of approximately sixty thousand dollars.

The building is set on a most desireable gound, a level plot of ten or more acres, located in the southern part of town, in the heart of the residental section away from all highways and public roads.

The building is constructed throughout of red face brick, set

together with white mortor. It covers about thirteen thousand square feet of floor space. The auditorium, a hall ninety feet by fifty feet has a seating capacity of six hundred and twenty, and a stage that has acclaimed the best equipped in the state. This building has ten large class rooms, a study hall with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, a science hall that takes care of forty students at one time, a commercial room arranged so as to take care of two classes under the supervision of one teacher, a home science room that accommodates 20 students to the class. This department is equipped with singer sewing machines, oil and wood stoves, standard working tables, and a modern dining and living room well furnished.

The building affords a private office for the superintendent, a nicely equipped clinic, a boy's and girl's dressing and shower room, and four toilets, two for boys and two for girls.

Besides these there is to be found ample storage room for janitor supplies, teaching materials etc. And in each class room there is a private book case for each teacher, and a general library that accommodates the entire school.

The building is heated by a central steam heating plant that is in a basement which lies between the wings of the building.

The play ground is supplied with a fresh water concrete swimming pool, basket ball courts, base ball diamonds, a good tennis court, and a splendid foot ball field.

ROCKY CREEK SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Rocky Creek School building is a large brick structure, trimmed in white.

On entering the bulding you find yourself in the hallway, which is brick itself, and this lends a different appearance in the hallway to that which is found in most buildings.

Built around the hallway in a T shape are ten class rooms, a

combination study hall and auditorium, and an office. Each of the ten class rooms are above the average in size with one side filled with windows, two sides with black board and poster space; and the back of each room is equipped with a lunch shelf and coat racks. Each room is automatically ventilated and heated with large jacket heaters. The ceiling and floors are of lumber and the walls of plaster.

There is an individual library for each of the class rooms with a general library for the high school on the study hall. The rooms are equipped with practically new desk and chairs, also sand tables for the lower grades.

The auditorium is equipped with a velvet curtain and two sets of stage scenery.

This building is lighted by a Delco plant and water furnished by windmill and motor.

In addition to this building is a wood structure building for science and Home science which is of the very best equipment.

The building is well equipped for a rural school and is well kept.

c. Courthouse

GEORGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

George county has a splendid courthouse with plenty of room and every convenience, this courthouse was erected in 1911, a brick andstone structure, located in the central part of Lucedale on a block of ground consisting of between two and three acres. Being a typical Gothic style of architecture with the four large columns on front with Gothic Scrolls and characteristics. The auditorium is constructed with a dome effect and the building is constructed with red face bricks and plastered on interior. The accusative effect is worked out to a degree of perfectness.

The first floor is divided into four large rooms with wide corridors, and the floors are laid with tile. These rooms are occupied

by the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, County Superintendent and Board of Supervisors. At a later date a large vault was added to the Chancery Clerk's office. The upper floor is the court room, jury rooms and offices. The latest and most modern fixtures are installed throughout this building.

There is a marble tablet in the hall on the lower floor. This tablet is very pretty and bears the names of all the county officers, the architects and the constructors of the building.

Information for this assignment was obtained from the following:

Mrs. J. W. Lane, Music teacher.

Miss. Vivian Jelks, Home Demonstration Agent.

P. P. Bailey, Contractor.

Mrs. Wiley Howell, George county citizen.

Mrs. C. T. Lyons, Lucedale resident.

Mrs. A. K. McMillian, Lucedale resident.

R. E. Horne, Teacher of Agricola High School.

J. E. Dale, Superintendent of Basin High School.

W. L. Walker, Teacher of Central High School.

J. M. Dorsett, Superintendent of Lucedale High School.

C. L. McQuagge, Superintendent of Rocky Creek High School.

R. S. Skinner, Civil Engineer.

Clarion - Ledger, Jackson Daily paper.

George County Times.

NEWSPAPERS

I. THE COUNTY'S FIRST PAPER.

a. By whom edited and published.

The county's first paper, The Plaindealer, a weekly paper was printed in 1904, which was then Green county, was edited and published by a Mr. Morris.

b. Extent of files kept;-giving dates.

Mr. Morris left no record of newspaper files but a partial record of the Plaindealer under the direction of Mr. Henslee are available, which dates are as follows;-From the last week of December 1907 through the year 1908. This paper was published on Friday of each week and a copy of each issue being on file.

c. Local conditions of publication.

It was a weekly little infant, composed of a five column four page paper, two pages patent and two pages home print. The equipment which was bought and paid for by donations from a few of the leading citizens, consisted of one old worn out ideal hand press and a small amount of old worn out type. Mr. Morris one of the old boomers was engaged as editor and manager to operate the newspaper. Mr. Morris would set up a few local items, fill up with old cuts and go to press, getting out 150 or 200 papers and would then get out on his regular visit for the week end among the farmers which usually extended from Thursday until Monday the balance of the time he slept and ate in his shop. Along about 1907 the new county fever broke out in this section and it became apparent that a real newspaper was needed for develppment and a search was started for a real newspaper, [illegible] and as a result W. A. Henslee another one of the old time printers was engaged to take charge

of the Plaindealer, Some added equipment consisting of small job press, an assortment of job type, a small lot of 8 and 10 point body type, the size of paper increased to six column, but the patent outside was continued.

A small frame building was erected by L. G. Sellers and filled up for a home for the Plaindealer. A very creditable paper was gotten out by Mr. Henslee, who soon ran his subscription list up to about 400. In 1910 after George county was formed it became necessary to purchase a real newspaper outfit and Mr. L. G. Sellers not being experienced in the work proceeded to purchase equipment that was sufficient at that time for a daily paper. Sufficient 6, 8 and 10 point body type to meet the requirements, an assortment of job type, borders, chases and increased the size to seven columns, a cylinder press ran by man power was installed, A C.and P. Jobber was put in, soon a paper cutter and other needed equipment. It soon reached the stage where a power press was needed and a large Potter cylinder press, a gasoline engine for power; this required additional room and the building had to be enlarged. Next was shafting to run the jobber, large job press, more shafting, more room required and as the equipment was built up additional space had to be provided and when finished it had the appearance of a dirt dobbers nest. With so many additions next came was a model L. Linotype, later this was traded in for a later model 14. The old Potter Press was traded in on a Whitelock, electric motors installed and the entire plant is now equipped with individual motors. The old building began to show signs of decay and needed repairing and this was made by building a brick building around the old dirt dobbers nest and tearing it away after the new building was completed.

d. Policy of editor, politics, history, etc.

There are no records or files of the first paper from 1904

to December 1907. Therefore we do not know what policy Mr. Morris had toward politics,history and etc.

Mr. Henslee, who was the second editor and publisher was a democrat and a strong worker for the new county (George).

e. Successors of the original publication.

Successors of the Plaindealer were: Mr. Morris; W. A. Henslee and L. G. Sellers, who is serving at present time.

f. Name editors and publishers in order.

Mr. Morris was editor and publisher from 1904 to 1908. W. A. Henslee editor and publisher from 1908 to 1909. L. G. Sellers editor and publisher from 1909 to 1924. L. G. Sellers editor and Earl Sellers publisher from 1924 to 1927. L. G. Sellers editor and E. G. Sellers publisher from 1927 to 1937 and are serving at present time.

LL. NAME PAPERS & MAGAZINES DOWN TO DATE

a. Local, civil and political attitude.

The Plaindealer, a weekly paper was the first paper to be published in what is now George county from 1904 to 1910. When George county was formed from part of Green and Jackson counties in 1910 it became known as "The George County Times? Is known today as same and is still a weekly paper, published on every Friday.

The plant has never printed any magazines.

Mr. Sellers is a staunch democrat and was instrumental in establishing the new county of George. He is a man of strong character, a christian gentleman. He has never carried an advertisement of any kind intoxicating beverages, since being editor and takes part in every thing pertaining to the up-building of the town of Lucedale and county of George.

b. Quotation from files of papers.

These quotations from The Plaindealer dated December 28, 1907.

"Last week closed volume three, which makes the Plaindealer three

years of age. Beginning January 4, 1908 it will be a six column paper."

From issue of January 1908.

"The fight is on and promisies to be a heated one to form a new county from the southern part of Greene county and the northern part of Jackson county and the town of Lucedale has gone into the fight to win - Laurel Chronicle."

From the Plaindealer January 1908.

"Let us resolve on the first of the month that we will have the new brick school building before the summer is over, good educational facilities is the magnet that draws a desireable citizenship to and materially assists in building up a town."

From The Plaindealer Saturday December 4, 1908.

"On January first the Post Office of Lucedale was raised from a fourth class office. This is an evidence of the growth and importance of the town."

From The Plaindealer, June 12, 1909.

"Now that the school question has been disposed of let's get to other business, we have plenty to do. The school will look after itself now, and in order to develop other things we must get together, stay together and work together to get results. The thing that is of most importance and looms up greatest just now is the development of our farming interests and it will take a long pull a strong pull and a united effort to place us where we rightly belong in the food producing world. Let's join hands now and not stop or look back until we have accomplished our purpose and make Lucedale and vicinity a prosperous, progressive community."

From issue of The Plaindealer, September 4, 1909.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men;" but comments the epitomist, the most tiresome persons are those who try to

be funny all the time; amusement wafers are all right as a sort of desert, but we want the beef and potatoes of common sense for the main course.

From issue of July 15, 1910.

"Our town has never enjoyed such prosperity as at the present time, and is increasing every day. The fact of the matter is, our merchants have got right down to business, and are to day selling goods as cheap as any of the larger cities. The people are quick to find out and are coming here to do their heavy trading."

From issue of December 23, 1910.

"Already enquiries from home seekers are coming in as a result of thw advertisement sheet gotten out on the second."

From July 1911 issue of The George County Times.

"The long looked for boll weevil has made his appearance at last."

From paper dated April 15, 1912.

"Statistics show that George county according to the report of 1910 has a population of 6599, has 427 farms with 51,467 acres of cultivated land."

From issue of January 24, 1913.

"The Board of Supervisors are to be commended for their action in providing premiums to encourage the farming interest. No better use could be made of this amount of money than that to which it has been applied."

From paper dated November 13, 1913.

"We feel very much encouraged over the outlook for a good school session. Indications point to a most successful term and every assistance should be given the teachers. They don't have any bed of roses at best and will appreciate your cooperation in trying to make the school what it should be."

From paper issued September 11, 1914.

"There is one redeeming feature about the speeches of Mr. Bilbo,

since Mr. Reily has been on his trail, he has learned to be a little more choice in the language he uses."

From paper dated April 9, 1915.

"If you fail to see any mention in the paper of things that you are especially interested don't cuss the editor or knock the paper. We have no force of reporters to cover the field and have no society reporter to watch the hotel registers or meet the trains to find out who has come and gone. If you have visitors we have a phone and besides we go to the post office every day. Let us know about it. Help us get the news and we will appreciate it."

From issue of February 1916.

"Only four boxes out of thirteen voted for tick eradication, Lucedale, Agricola, Shipman and Merrill. Well those four will have no compunction of conscience in years to come."

From issue of March 30, 1917.

"It should be the first and greatest duty of every citizen of this county during the coming year to see that every available foot of land under his control be made to produce some crop. Food crops are preferable, but some should be raised. Mother earth is calling to her children to come and partake of her bounties and we will have only our selves to hold responsible if we refuse."

From April 6, 1917 issue of The George County Times.

"War has been declared, and we fear that we are to feel the ill effects for a few months, but Uncle Sam will soon convince the Germans that they must sit down and be good."

From April 20, 1917.

"Old Glory floats over the Post Office. It is provided with a flag staff that places it where it can be seen from a distance. The emblem of Right and Justice should be in evidence everywhere."

From issue of July 27, 1917.

"We are proud of the showing made by the young men of George county. Being among the few counties that showed an excess in number of soldiers furnished, George county on the first drawing has in excess of our quota, nine members of our voulnteer forces. We are proud to know that the patriotism of George county is such that it not only places us on the honor roll, but places us in the lead, occupying top position on the honor roll. It shows to the world that this little neck of the woods is just as full of patriotism and slackers are almost as scarce as the traditional hens teeth."

From July 26, 1918 issue of The George County Times.

"Another bunch of our boys left here Monday for the training camps at camp Greenleaf, Lyttle, Ga. Another draft is being called for in August."

From November 15, 1918.

"The Germans have learned a lesson that will do them good. It was a bad dose. They had it to swallow."

From March 7, 1919 issue of the George County Times.

"On account of the extremely rainy season the farmers are very backward with their work. The war garden spirit seems to have taken hold of the people around town."

From September 25, 1919 issue.

"Every body is ready for prices to be lowered. Those who can and are able to do it are not going to make the effort."

From date of June 25, 1920.

"Current reports show that labor in recent weeks is much more productive. That people are buying more economically, that traffic is improving, that imports are increasing and exports decreasing."

From paper dated November 26, 1920.

"Young man if you have a good job in the county hang on to it.

If you want to walk the streets week after week in a fruitless search for work go to one of the big cities."

From issue of May 27, 1921.

"At a meeting of the farmers here Saturday among other things it was decided that George county should have a demonstration agent and many of the farmers will be on hand at the next meeting of the board of Supervisors asking that one be secured. By all means let's have a good county agent."

From paper issued February 17, 1922.

"The times is not in favor of a reduction of taxes that would cripple the States interest, and the people of the county, we believe, hold the same view, but would welcome any reduction that can be made without distruction."

From issue of April 1923.

"Careless drivers and speed demons will yet cause something more serious than repair bills if there is not a stop put to so many youngsters driving alone. There is a law against children driving and it should be enforced."

From paper of March 7, 19 24.

" After riding over the roads in several of the neighboring counties we have decided that there is "no place like home" after all. The roads in George county tho they could stand a little more work in a few places, are far above the average."

From paper dated September 1925.

"It is hard for a man to retain his popularity and always enforce the law and it may be that our sheriff has made some enimies during his term of office, but he has made many friends, that is certain."

From issue dated April 9, 1926.

"The art of success consists in making people change their minds.

It is this power that makes the efficient lawyer, grocer, politicain, pr preacher."

From paper of April 8, 1927.

"Some weeks ago we discussed the danger of the use of large sum of money in elections. This is not only the peril which threatens our national institutions. What is needed in America political life today, a new conception of public office from top to bottom. Of course Lucedale has no office holders of such type."

From issued dated September 1928.

" Farm Relief is still the most frequent subject of political discussion, it seems as if the nations leaders are afraid to do anything about it, for fear the solution of the problem will have them for nothing to talk about."

From paper of February 1929.

"Prohibition based on individual choice is true prohibition, personal liberty is a precious possession. It is worth while to teach the true facts of the case against alcoholic excess in order to make persons accept the idea of prohibition of their own free will, eliminating the atmosphere of compulsory regulation of personal habits."

From George County Times of January 1930.

"One of the most valuable assets that a town can have is successful men. Get that and remember it. It is high time that the worth of successful business men be appreciated. From them, if anywhere will come the impulses that lead Lucedale to bigger and better achievements."

From issue of April 1931.

" The fact that both railroads and bus companies are cutting their fares doesn't bring a lot of joy to the folks in George county who in the heck has any money to go bye bye with now?"

From paper of June 1932.

"For a number of years the movement of population in the United

States was from the farm to the city. This has changed now and hard times are sending many people back to the farm, where they can get something to eat and live less expensively than in crowded areas."

From issue of February 8, 1933.

"Good roads are becoming the first necessity for a growing community. Cities approachable by good highways get the business, good roads show progress, good roads lead to prosperity, good roads bring the farmers nearer to the city and the city nearer the farmer. Good roads have made the farmers marketing better and have opened new fields for the progressive business men. Today the motor car and motor truck have become an essential part of the business of the city firms and the good business farmers. Good roads blaze the way for better business."

From issue of February 9, 1934.

"Leave them alone, is about the way most local people express themselves these days regarding the states national representatives in the senate and in the house from this district. Senator Pat Harrison is one of the most powerful figures in national circles, as chairman of the important senate, finance committee, he is close to the very heart of the nation. He is one of the foremost leaders of the Democratic party and had served with distinction for many years."

From issue of September 1935.

"They don't teach leadership in school either they can't. They fill a man's head full of facts, but he has to learn how to be friendly and love folks in the school of experience. Some just can't learn. They struggle along year after year, set in their opinions and habits, ready to fight if necessary to prove that they are right. Then they wonder why some other folks get ahead."

From issue of January 1936.

"Habits are nature's way of relieving the brain of conscious effort in doing the hundred of things we do each day "without thinking." They

are a valuable device and wouln't be without them. But it's a good idea, once in a while, to check up on oneself to see if careless habits of thinking, as well as doing, aren't at fault for what we've blamed on everything else."

From issue of The George County Times January 1937.

"Indications throughout the county from every direction points to recovery and a prosperous New Year. More and better business during the last twelve months than has been felt for several years, the farmers are all in good shape to dive into another year's work with an encouraging outlook for the future and we may expect Lucedale and George county to keep the stride with the foremost and keep step in the march of progress during the year 1937."

III. <u>OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS</u>

a. Unusual news items.

From The Plaindealer dated January 11, 1908.

The county Board of Supervisors met at Leakesville on the 6th Inst, it being the first Monday in January 1908 and the county officials for the next four years were sworn in to discharge the duties of their respective offices faithfully and without fear or favor.

From The Plaindealer dated May 16, 1908.

Messers G. M. Luce and Gunthrope made a pleasant trip through the country from Mobile to Lucedale in an automobile. They left Mobile Monday, arriving here Tuesday evening;(Since the new road has been completed is now a distance of thirty eight miles).

From issue of January 25, 1908.

The Postmaster General has issued an order concerning an abuse that has been tolerated in connection with the carrying of the mail over county routes. Heretofore contractors their deputies have carried liquor from one point to another. This is to cease. The order issued against it

as follows: "It is hereby ordered that it shall be a condition of any contract hereafter extended into far carrying the mails upon star, screen wagons, messenger or special service routes, that the contract carrier shall not transport intoxicating liquur from one point to another upon such route while in the performance of mail service." This order was made in obedience to public sentiment as indicated by the vast number of complaints made to the Post Office Department against the unwholesome practice of too many mail carriers.

From issue of May 29, 1909.

Mr. C. W. Whiddon left an egg at this office that weighed a quarter of a pound. Mr. Whiddon tells us this egg was laid by a plymouth rock hen one year old and every egg from this is of this size and have double yolk.

From issue of October 23, 1909.

Moving picture in town Saturday night and showed to a fairly good crowd.

From issue of November 13, 1909.

Our popular sheriff, Mr. Dan Breeland was in this part of the world last Saturday and Sunday looking after the evil doers. Dan is a hustler and can smell a criminal afar off.

From paper issued October 2, 1909.

Some folks are getting real chummy there's policy somewhere.

From issue of July 1910.

Quite a large crowd listened to the sermon by Bishop Muzon last Sunday night. The seating capacity of the church was crowded to its fullest, many additional seats had been provided but some were compelled to stand.

From issue of September 6, 1910.

The Lucedale Livery Company have added to their outfit a bran

new and up-to-date omnibus that is a beauty as well as a great addition to their business.

From paper dated September 6, 1910.

Mr. W. E. Thomas, one of our most prosperous farmers, living in the outskirts of town, handed to us a small bottle containing two small insects that we are told are the dreaded Boll Weevil, we have heard so much about, as we are not much of a biologist and having never seen one of the little pets we don't claim to be much authority on these things, but we are told by those who have some experience with the weevil that we have the genuine article here.

From an issue of 1910.

Henry Foster was instantly killed, and his head crushed into a mutilated mass of flesh, bone and brains, by his head becoming caught between the freight elevator and a concrete beam in the Vally Dry Goods Store at Vicksburg.

From issue of 1910.

Salem Camp Meeting will begin in October 5th and continue five days. There will be a restaurant on the grounds to accommodate the public. All Ministers and Christian workers will be entertained free. Every body invited to attend.

From an issue of The George County Times in 1911.

After nearly two days spent in going over the plans for a Court House presented by the different firms the plans of Mr. A. McCrary of Mobile, were excepted by the Board of Supervisors Tuesday. The plans is all that can be wished for, roomy and convenient and the prospects shows up as being a very hansome building, and one that will be an ornament to any county. Now with such a building on our Court House square, facing Main street, and a wide sixty foot street opened up through the Weaver property giving a direct putlet to Main street, we will have something

to be proud of.

From issue of September 1910.

The work of our schools are seriously handicapped by bad conditions in and around our school house. Dirty and uncomfortable buildings, neglected yards, absence of out-houses or neglected of same, all tend to breed diseases and injure the weak child mentally, morally and physically. Such conditions are coming to be regarded as a shame and it is hoped that a concerted effort will be made to improve these conditions. To this end we have designated Saturday, October 1, as CLEAN UP AND BEAUTIFY DAY.

Everyteacher, pupil, patron and friends of schools is respectfully urged to join in this effort to bring about ideal school conditions.

The meeting should open with the organization of a local improvement Association, or short business session of the same if one has already been effected. Committees should be appointed to see that the work is planned and carried outalong the lines most needed. The exercises should consist of scrubbing windows, walls and floors, cleaning away weeds, stumps, logs, and debris erecting flag poles putting up pictures, building cleaning or screening out houses; trimming trees, sodding yard; filling gullies, making walks, planting shrubs and flowers, cleaning wells or springs, putting up shelves for books, lunch baskets, fuel and water or making any other improvement that the school needs.

If it is possible to celebrate this day as "Clean up and Beautify Day" do so on Friday September 30th or the nearest available date before school opens. It is hoped that each community will have its Clean Up and Beautify Day" well written up in the local papers and send this office a copy of the proceedings, thus giving publicity to the new movement and free discussion for these important topics.

Respectfully submitted,

Susie V. Powell, State Organizer of School Improvement Association.

From issue of July 1911.

Notice for bids to transfer the records of said county pertain to property in the territory now embraced in George county.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids for transcribing the records of Green and Jackson counties so far as said records pertain to property in the territory now embraced in George county, will be received up till the hour of ten o'clock P. M. on Monday the first day of August 1910, all bids must be accompained with a bond of one thousand dollars, or with a certified check of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the bidders will contract with the Board according to law, to perform the work of transcribing the records according to the plans and specifications now on file in the Chancery Clerk's office, the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. This 7th day of July 1910. By order of the Board of Supervisors. E. V. McKay, Clerk.

From issue of The George County Times July 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at Lucedale, Mississippi as second class mail matters on the 13th day of May 1910.

From issue of November 10, 1911.

We have been laid up again with the old fashioned chills and fever. The sort that hits you like a cyclone, knocks you down and proceeds to pound you until you are in a rack of misery from head to foot. We are at a loss however to account for the way we contracted this malady unless it was from the fact that we have contemplated for some time a trip down on the river for aday or so squirrel hunting.

From paper dated May 10, 1912.

At a mass meeting resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to notify all negroes that hereafter no colored people would be permitted to reside in the district on Main street, Mill street from Main to Dewey street, London street from Main to Dewey street, on Winter street from

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Main street to Dewey street and on any of streets or alleys inside this district. The committee notified all who were at present living in this district to settle up their rent and move out, which was complied with, This is a good move on the part of the citizens and we should see that only the very best class citizenship should be allowed to reside in the mostdesirable resident part of town.

From issue of May 1912.

Lucedale Normal, July 29th to August 23rd. J. N. Powers, State Superintendent of Education; W. H. Smith, Rural School Supervisor; Miss. Susie V. Powell, School Improvement; M. C. Furgnson, English and Arithmetic; L. J. Stringer, Physology and Geography; C. A. Bryan, United States History; Mrs. Minnie B. Ford, Primary, Agriculture and City Government; W. A. Avera, Director; Joe Walley, Superintendent of Green County; Wm Backstrom, Perry County. Matriculation $2.00, Board $15.00.

From issue of The George County Times dated May 17, 1912.

I am offering three prizes for swatting house flies.

First prize $3.00 to the one who kills the greatest number of flies.

Second prize, $2.00 to the one who kills the next greatest number from May 20th to June 20th 1912.

Third prize, a fifteen dollar gold watch to the one who kills the greatest number of flies from May 20th to July 20th, 1912.

Rules to govern this contest are as follows:

Send in your name before you begin to swat the flies.

There will be no partnership allowed. Flies killed will be measured at Dr. Brewton's barn every Monday and Friday afternoon. Anyone found acting dishonest will have their names stricken from the list.

All contestants must promise to work alone.

Flies killed must be in Lucedale. Any one winning a prize and found to have acted dishnoestly in doing so, will lose the prize and it will be

given to the next one to them in number.

Money and watch are deposited to the Brick Drug Store and can be seen by any one.

They will be awarded to the winners by Dr. W. W. Elly.

Yours truly,

I. M. Timmins.

From paper dated July 1912.

The first term of Circuit Court of George County was held here this week with Hon. J. H. Barrett, Judge B. P. Harrison District Attorney, Bob Murphy, Stenographer and Uncle Jolly Kennedy, attending to the clerical end of it. Court was called at 9 OSclock Tuesday; and after the grandjury had been empaneled. Judge Barrett instructed them as to their duties and in his charge he went briefly over the duties of the different officers and calling attention to importance of cleaning out the blind tigers, pisto toters, crap shooters and all law violaters. At eleven o'clock an adjournmrnt was taken in order to allow the candidates a chance at the people. Hon B. P. Harrison was called to the stand and after presenting his claims and explaining his position, proceeded to look after Lewis in a manner that done credit to his training as prosecuting attorney. He spoke for an hour and was followed by Hon. H. B. Everett in a rejoinder in the defence and interest of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Harrison, it seems, judging from his talk here has his guns trained on Lewis and looses sight of the fact that there are two other candidates in the field, but this is only conclusive evidence that Lewis is the man he is uneasy about.

From issued dated January 11, 1913.

The town was thrown into a state of wild excitement last Friday when it became known that Mr. Ed D. Pearce, a highly respected citizen of this place had committed suicide by drinking carbolicacid. Mr. Pearce had only been here about six months, and was very quite and retired, was seldom

seen out and never, except when on some errand. He had been in failing health for some years, and this was given as a reason for his rash acts. Mr. Pearce seemed to be devoted to his children and when ever he appeared on the streets, some of the little one's invariably were with him, and Friday morning was no exception, one of his little girls accompained him down town where he got his mail, and after making purchases, he visited the drug store and bought some carbolicacid, and returned home shortly before noon. When he was called to dinner he failed to appear and an investigation disclosed his condition and the empty vial told the tale. Dottors were called, but of no avail he was buried in Laurel, Mississippi Saturday. He leaves a wife and five children. Our sympathy goes out to the sorrowing ones.

From issue of January 24, 1913.

From the George County (Mississippi) Times we learn that a farmer in that section recently killed a hog weighing 960 pounds and sold one of the hams for $21. couln't have been one of razor back breed for which that section used to be famous-(Iowa) Review.

George county as well as the whole state of Mississippi, has quit the razor-back business and are now raising hogs. We invite our Iowa friends to come down and see that we raise hogs and good uns.

From issue of January 2, 1914.

A lighted baloon which came from a north course fell about 200 yards from my house Friday evening, December 26th about five o'clock. The colors of red, white and blue were beautiful and made me think of marching under these colors in 1862-63-64 and 65. The baloon was about six feet high. I would like to know the starting point. Wash Pearce.

From issue of December 11, 1914.

The whole county was thrown in the wildest excitment here last Saturday night, when it was known that the little daughter of Mr. Swinson, who lives near the K. C. Mill had been lost. Searching parties were organized and the

whole county was searched. She was found by Dr. R. F. Ratliff about eleven o'clock that night, she had strayed about three miles from her home and had fallen asleep by a log. The child was unharmed.

From issue of April 23, 1915.

Night Marshal Franklin gave a burglar a chase for his money last Monday night when he discovered some one prowling around the Premium Mercantile Company's store. Mr. Franklin called to him to halt and he reached up and got his hat and picked up a gait that put a "Muly Rabbit" to shame. Mr. Franklin shot once to try to stop him and the next time to bring him down, but he was too far away to pick up any stray bullets by that time,

From issue of October 22, 1915.

The George County Fair held here this week was well attended and much interest was manifested. The exhibits while confined mainly to grain and can goods were something to be proud of.

From issue of February 25, 1916.

Last week, a Mr. Young, an old man who has been around here for some months and lives a short distance south of town was reported to be in distress, and the case was investigated by Mr. W. S. Scott, who found the man sick and without a bed to sleep on. Mr. Scott solicited donations for his relief and was met with a liberal response by the kindhearted citizens who soon had him supplied with bedding and other things necessary for his immediate relief.

The people of George county are always liberal when it comes to such cases and their many charitable deeds will go a long way in balancing the book when they are called on to give an account of the deeds done in the body.

From issue of May 11, 1917.

Captain J. M. Hairston, Actg. Asst. Adjutant General, came here last Monday for the purpose of mustering into service the cavalary

company that had been organized here. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to enrolling applicants and Tuesday night the oath of allegiance was administered to the boys in the presence of more than five hundred citizens, who had gathered at the court house for the occasion.

From issue dated May 10, 1918.

We are glad to have Lieutenant J. R. Banes with us for a few days, and espacially so since we were able to get a line on our boys over at camp Beauregard. Lieutenant Banes is not with them any more but he looks after them just as carefully as if he was responsible for each individual. Mr. Banes states that when the information reached them that George county had gone over the top in the third Liberty Loan subscription our boys yelled for George county and were joined by many others who seemed equally proud of the showing made by the homes of the boys as they were themselves.

From issue of July 4, 1918.

The Scouts of Lucedale have sold nearly three thousand dollars worth of war saving stamps in the past few days.

From issue of April 1919.

A telegram was received on April 7, 1919 from the navy department by Mr and Mrs J. F. Grantham telling them the sad news that their son, James Howell Grantham who has been in France, died on November 1, 1918, from wounds received in action. He was twenty years of age at his death. He was attending the normal college at Hattiesburg, Mississippi in 1917 and when the call came for volunteers for service he enlisted in the Navy. He was too young to be drafted but he was of a patriotic disposition and wanted to do something for his county. He was transferred to the Marine Corps later and was sent across for over sea duty in February 1918. The first battle he was in was near Chatteaw Thiery Sector, in the month of June 1918 and in a letter to his home folks he said, "I want to

say when we first met the Germans, it was the most lively and exciting time of my life.

Two days after this battle he was wounded for the first time. The letter received by his parents was written on October 18, 1918.

No news had been received since from him until the news of his death came.

From issue of September 10, 1920.

A negro shooting scrape occured at Shipman Saturday, Jim Goff got wind of it and pulled out after the gunmen and landed him in jail before the gun was hardly cool. It seems a negro man and woman got in an altercation and in the absence of a razor, the woman had a very good substitute in a knife and the man shot her. She was carried to Mobile and reported on the road to recovery. The man was tried before judge Ward and Bound over by the grand jury.

From issue of The George County Times dated January 21, 1921.

At a meeting of ex-service men of George county held at the Court House Tuesday night, January 18th. The"Howell Grantham" Post of the American Legion was permanently organized. Mr. J. R. Banes was elected Post Commander; Jas. G. Byrd, Post Adjutant, other Post officers will be elected at a later meeting. This is the first permanent organization in this county. There has been a temporary prganization with a temporary charter in the county for the past year. The post was named for Howell Grantham a George county hero, who made the supreme sacrifice in action on the battle fields of France.

From issue of April 21, 1922.

Miss Belle Kearney, long distinguished as a lecturer and reformer and now a candidate to represent the state of Mississippi in the United States Senate addressed a very large audience at the Lucedale High School auditorium last Wednesday evening. The lecture was well received as Miss

Kearney's long and successful career on the chatauqua and reform platforms insures the attention of any intelligent audience, but it was not until Mississippi politics and the United States Senatorship were touched upon that the audience showed its greatest interest and considerable fund was contributed by her Lucedale admirers toward her campaign fund.

From issue of October 19, 1923.

Ku-Klux-Klan made their first appearance here Sunday night the 14th, nine Hooded figures filed down the aisle of the church at Salem Camp ground and silently handed the preacher an envelope from which he drew a sum of money and a letter. The letter was read to the congregation and only stated what they stood for.

From issue of March 28, 1924.

Dr. R. F. Ratliff, our county Health Officer is in Mobile this week attending the convention of the Southern Labratory Association, where he expects to meet with some of our leading American Public Health Workers.

From issue of 1925.

Rev. J. H. Street, better known to his friends here in Lucedale as "the little minister", enroute from Vancleave to Lucedale last week end, traveling alone at night was encountered by a band of three highwaymen who demanded by the aid of a nasty looking six shooter, that he depart from such ahange as he might be in possession of, but as luck would have it, Brother Jimmie was looking for just such an attack and had placed his cash in one of his shoes. He tendered his well meaning but empty bill fold to the man in charge of the party and from what he had to say when he found the contents seemingly had been long spent and forgotten he was not at all pleased. Such holdups are getting numerous on the public highways.

Brother Street had been holding a series of meetings and was on his way back to Lucedale.

From issue of October 1926.

Three men are dead and two wounded beaause a well-todo farmer refused

to pay a $2.00 fine and the cost of prosecution after failing to send his minor children to school. Barecaded in his house, Granville Hoben shot the sheriff and deputy sent to arrest him. After other efforts to dislodge him failed, fire was set to his house and he was shot as he made a dash for freedom, shooting as he ran.

From issue of January 14, 1927.

George County has January Apples. Mr. J. R. Parker who owns a farm one mile out of town brought to this office what may be termed some winter apples. They were of a second crop from trees on his farm and while they were not so large, they are nice for cooking and do fairly well for eating apples.

From issue of March 1928.

With the swish of blazing branches and smoking trunk, a giant pine, weakened by a three day fire, crashed last week, on to a car near Leaf, sniffing out the lives of five school children and their driver, two escaped.

From issue of December 7, 1928.

For the second time within the past ten days the Supervisors have been been called upon to take care of the bodies of these who lost their lives, in the waters of the Pascagoula river, and the court house has been used as a morgue. The lastest as well as the saddest accident happened last Sunday night at Merrill, when an Essex sedan went into the river with five occupants, four of which were drowned and the bodies recovered in the car when it was raised from the water a few hours later. The party were headed for Cario, Ill., their home. The county had the bodies prepared for burial and sent to the L. and N. Railroad to be taken to their home.

From issue of August 9, 1929.

Last Thursday was one of the biggest days in Lucedale's history and webelieve that every one feels that the undertaking was a grand success

from every ahgle. George, Perry, Forrest and several other counties were represented by some of their leading citizens and a picnic luncheon including plenty of fish was served to all.

Mr. Ferrill was master of ceremonies and intrduced the speakers for the occasion. Dr. Spiceland, Mayor of Lucedale was called on to deliver the address of welcome. This was followed with short talks by members of the Board of Supervisors from our county and the other counties represented.

From February 7, 1930 issue of The George County Times.

The Missionary Institute for New Augusta, Leakesville and Lucedale were held at Lucedale on February 4th. W. R. Hayes, Presiding Elder of the Hattiesburg district conducted the devotional service. The following speakers were on the program. Rev Van Chura of Checkoslovokia; W. D. Hawkins of Hattiesburg; Rev. Laudenslager of Leakesville and Rev. Hugh C. Castle of Lucedale. This was an inspiring as well as educational meeting and was enjoyed by all who attended.

From issue of January 16, 1931.

A serious accident occured at the corner near the Dorsett Grafe Auto Company when the school truck in charge of Mose Childress was struck by a meat truck out of Mobile, overturning the school truck that was loaded with school children, injuring several of the children and giving the entire crowd a had shakeup. There were eighteen children in the truck.

From issue of May 20, 1932.

William Watson Howell who lives in the Central community brought a sample of his turnips to town last Saturday and they were the largest we have have seen come into the market. They were of uniform size with large green tops minus the ravages of insects and rust, and measured eleven inches around. Mr. Howell states that he has one half acre of these turnips.

From issue of January 13, 1933.

Miss Emily Summerour of Lucedale, Mississippi was presented with a silver loving cup at the recent National Four H Club Congress in Chicago. Miss Summerour had the highest score of any club girl in the land, in the home furnishing contest.

From issue of August 3, 1934.

Last Thursday morning Alf and Presh Finch, twin brothers were found partly sumerged in Brushy Creek and upon investigation it was discovered both had been shot with buck shot and apparently killed instantly. The dead bodies were found by their sons who notified the officers and an inquest was held by Chief Deputy Sheriff, E. M. Galloway and Justice of the Peace, H. R. Finch. No clues were unearthed that would shed any light on who were the perpetrators or what led up to the killing. The District Attorney was also called into the investigations and together with the Sheriff, C. T. McLeod are running down any slight clues that might throw any light on the mysterious slaying of the two men. They were fifty five years of age, had lived all their lives within a few miles of where they were born, were inseperable in life and inseparable in death, as they were buried together in one box in one grave, at or near their birthplace at midnight by the torch light and without the usual burial services. One of the citizens present held prayer and ended all that was mortal of Alf and Presh Finch.

From issue of January 19, 1935.

The two Bronze Tablets measuring 12 by 15 inches with the following inscription; dedicated to the memory of Dr. Warren D. Ratliff, have been received and properly installed on each end of the concrete bridge that spans the railroad in the east end of town and is a fitting tribute to the memory of one of the pioneers workers for the development of this town county and entire section.

From issue of The George County Times 1936.

A shadow of gloom was cast over the entire section Tuesday afternoon late, when Ohlen Green, about 25 years of age was killed.

From reports gathered, Ohlen was riding the grading machine that was being pulled with truck, driven by Mr. Hickman, just the other side of the river, on the Wiggins road, they hit a stump; Mr. Hickman looked back to see what happened and noticed there was no driver on the grader. He stopped and run back to find Ohlen about two feet back of the machine, with his head cut in several places and the whole back of his head crushed. Assistance was called, but he died before they could get him to the hospital.

From issue of January 22, 1937.

A farmers meeting was held at the court house Wednesday morning, that proved to be one of the best meetings ever held, both, from a standpoint of interest, and the size of the crowd.

Approximately 250 farmers of the county were in attendance, and gave undivided attention to the speakers of the day, who were Mr. M. S. Shaw, District Agent, T. M. Patterson, Extension Economists, and W. R. Cain, County Agent.

b. Unusual social items.

From the Plaindealer December 28, 1907.

A party of young ladies and gents visited the home of a lady Christmas night, sat down at the table and declared they would not leave until they got a treat. They got it.

From The Plaindealer December 4, 1908.

The Leap Year party Wednesday night at Mr. Murdock Griffins residence was with out doubt a most pleasant and enjoyable affair. The young ladies met at Mrs. Boyets and went for the young men who were at Mrs. S. J. Boykins. The best of humor prevailed and fun and frolic reigned supreme.

The putting on of the donkey's tail created much merriment, Miss Lola Weldy was the sussessful one in performing this feat. During the evening punch and other dainties were served and all came away charmed with the evening entertainment.

From issue of February 29, 1908.

Regular meeting of the Club was held Monday evening as guest of R. O. Embry. Those present to enjoy the program were: Misses Susie Dolive, Claudia Davis, Jessie McVicar, Lallie Hayles, Ruby Byrd, Lizzie Gale, Nina Crippen, and Messrs J. N. Williams, Dee Hayles, Hubert Davis, Simon London, Columbus Hayles and the host, One of the main features of the program was the recitations by Miss. Lizzie Gale. Other entertaining features were beautiful selections on the piano by Misses Jessie McVicar and Nina Crippen. The club is progressing very nicely.

From paper dated March 27, 1909.

A unique affair was the Tacky Party given by Misses Issacson and London, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. London Monday night. The young folks entered into the spirit of the occasion heartily. Each one wearing their Bingulle costumes, the earlier part of the evening was spent in general conversation on town topics, after which all joined in dancing the old Virginia Reel, then reparted to the dining room where buttermilk crackers and sweet potatoes were served in abundance. The prize a beautiful box of stationary was awarded Miss Nina Crippen for the best costume, at a late hour the crowd reluctantly departed after having expressed themselves as having a delightful time.

From issue of The George County Times 1910.

Big pienic and barbecue at Lucedale Saturday, July 30, 1910. Speaking by B. Pat Harrison; F. H. Lewis; J. R. Talley and E. M. Barber, candidates for congress. Plenty to eat and good music, free dinner for all. Everybody come and be the guest of Lucedale for the day.

From issue of July 7, 1911.

The monster crowd of this part of the county was the crowd gathered at Merrill last Saturday, the occasion being a picnic and fish fry and to say it was enjoyed by all would be putting it mildly. When the north bound train arrived at that place and the people began to pour out like bees from a hive, the Merrill people began to wonder if the piles of loaves and fishes, they had prepared for the occasion would go around, but like the bible story, they found after all had been fed, and the fragments had been cleared, many baskets were gathered up.

Hon. L. C. Helms acted as master of ceremonies, and at ten o'clock, the candidates were given a chance to make their little spiel to the people, and given a ten minutes limit, as the number was so great.

These gentlemen for office all presented their claims in a masterly way and if the people don't vote right it will be no fault of the candidate. Special mention should be made of the attention given and the untiring efforts of Messers J. C. Dorsett, L. C. Helms, R. M. McKay and others, in looking after the comforts and pleasures of the crowd, and from the favorable comments made by the Lucedale people we are safe in saying that Merrill has reason to feel proud of the record they have established at entertaining.

From issue of April 12, 1912.

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the season was the Easter Egg hunt given by the Misses Lumpkins last Saturday evening, at three thirty o'clock.

There were about a dozen of the invited guests assembled, and we had a good jolly time in social conversation for a while, when about four o'clock, Misses Nell and Julia left the room to hide the eggs, when that was completed they called us out and we were left to hunt the eggs.

After about half an hours hunt, we went to a shady spot on the hill where we all sat down and enjoyed some delicious candy. From there we made us a bonfire and toasted marshmellows for about an hour. Then as it was getting late, we gathered a large bouquet of flowers and started for our homes, after having spent one of themost enjoyable evenings.

From issue of The George County Times 1913.

The regulars gave a hay ride on Friday evening, chaproned by Mr. and Mrs. Banes, those enjoying the ride were: Misses Laura Robinson, Hattie Scarbrough, Lella Helms, Claud Davis, Kate Weldy, Jessie Taylor, Messers Jack Bryant, Roy Cochran, Bard Avera, Hubert Davis, Marvin Ward, O. Brackstrom, G. E. Hicks and as guests Mrs. Ford and Mrs Gray, Misses Brewer, Morgan, Myers, Prof. Fergerson, Theo Lane, Greg Dicken, Messers Bryant and Cochran, Captain and Lieutenant deserve much credit for the success and pleasure of the evening. They also had their regular class meeting on Sunday evening, having about 30 present and had quite an interesting discussion of the lesson.

From issue of June 13, 1914.

Just 99 years ago an army of Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen and part of the regular army of the United States, under command of Gen. Andrew Jackson, marched through what is now George County, on their way to New Orleans to meet the invading British Army. They invaded the Pascagoula swamp and at their way through the tangled underbrush, making a zigzag path through the mud and sloughs of the Pascagoula. They came up the river to where Fairley's ferry now is and constructed log rafts, to effect a crossing. For 99 years other men have followed the same old trail through the swamp that was laid out by Jacksons men, and it was left for the present board of Supervisors to attempt to build a road that was respectable, that they have succeeded is evident to any one who travels over the present road. We believe the

work of the Board should be commended and the opening of a road through the swamp celebrated in some manner with this sole purpose in mind we have arranged to give a fish fry and allround picnic at Faibley's on July 5, 1913.

We ask a generous contribution from every one who desires to make this affair a success.

From issue of January 3, 1915.

One of the most enjoyable social functions in the history of the Lucedale School, was the oyster supper furnished by G. M. Luce, Tuesday. It has been his custom for years, in fact since the school was established to give each child, as well as the teachers something for Christmas and this year it came in the shape of an oyster supper at the close of the year and nothing could have been done to insure a more pleasant evening for the entire school, as well as the patrons.

Several large buckets of oysters together with loads of crackers, sauces, lard and everything else, needed for cooking and seasonong had been arranged for by Mr. Luce, and in the evening, one of the large rooms was fitted up for a cooking room, with furnaces and cooking utensils amd two cooks engaged, who were assisted by several ladies of the town in preparing the supper and serving the children The children were supplied first and then came the older ones, who were served supper as fast as it could be handed out, and the immense crowd of people were fed and the vast amount that was left over reminded us of the Bible story where so much was gathered up after the multitudes had been fed.

We hope that at the next supper, Mr. Luce can be present and watch the school children enjoy life.

From issue of February 6, 1916.

A Tacky Party was given at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Applewhite last Friday night, by Misses Lillian Brown and Lelia Morris

and proved a very enjoyable affair to all present. Miss. Leah Depriest and Prof. J. W. Broom were given a unanimous vote on being the "Tackiest" people in the crowd, and prizes awarded accordingly. Miss. Depriest received a nice red stick of candy, while the Professor was given a "beautiful" red handkerchief. Old time games were indulged in, but the candy served was of the very latest and up-to-date "style".

Misses. Brown and Morris, proved to be ideal hostesses and nothing was left undone to make the evening one of real pleasure, and their guests were made to feel their welcome.

From issue of June 15, 1917.

The Junior League of the Methodist Sunday School, together with a number of invited friends, under the care of Mrs. J. L. Greenway, enjoyed a picnic on the creek last Tuesday afternoon, the usual sports were indulged in. Wading in the water by the little fellows as well as some of the older ones, was a part of the pastime that was one of the leading features of the afternoons pleasures. Along about six o'clock the lunches were brought out an elaborate spread was enjoyed by the Leaguers and their guests including some of the parents who were on hand to join them at their dining.

Issue of September 5, 1918.

The Americus Club met at the home of Mrs. J. T. Merry, August 15th. Mrs. Parker gave us demonstrations in drying corn, beans and eggplant, also making a war cake as a substitute. In the afternoon the regular club program was carried out after which the members gave an interesting program consisting of readings and songs, after which the club adjourned to meet September 14th at Mrs. W. P. Flemings.

From issue of January 31, 1919.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Holder Sr., was the scene of a happy family reunion during the holidays. There were present on this occasion a family of twenty-two including the grand children.

From issue of May 16, 1919.

Miss. Claudie Davis, our soldier girl, came in last Monday much to the delight of her many friends. Miss. Claudie has been in France for some months past, landed on home soil was discharged from the service less than ten day's ago and lost no time in coming to Lucedale. She was one of the first in Mississippi to offer for service and one of the last to be released and we are all proud of her record as a Red Cross nurse.

From issue of August 13, 1920.

On Thursday of the past week a number of young people enjoyed and outing on Pascagoula river, the jolly crowd leaving early in the forenoon in order to catch fish for a fish fry. Fortunately plenty of fish were caught and after cook "Minos" "pulled his stunt" frying the fish, a delightful lunch was spread. All enjoyed the feast.

From issue of June 11, 1920.

The George County Singing Convention met at Salem Camp Ground the 5th Sunday in last month with a large attendance. The president being absent Mr. John Vise was asked to preside in his place. In the morning an excellent program was rendered by the Salem and Basin classes, which included several duetts and quartettes. At the noon hour dinner was served and was much enjoyed by all. In the afternoon an interesting program was rendered by the Agricola class. They always have something good in store for us. This closed the exercises for the day.

From issue of February 1921.

Mrs. T. H. Byrd entertained most delightfully at a Valentine Party last Friday evening in honor of her Sunday School Class.

The room was prettily decorated and illuminated for the occasion and various contests and other games were enjoyed. Later in the evening punch and cake were served. Those that attended expressed

themselves as having a happy time.

From issue of The George County Times 1922.

In a response to a very cordial invitation extended by the members of the Epworth League, quite a crowd gathered in the Sunday School Auditorium of the Methodist church on Monday evening February 13th for a party in honor of Brother Thompson's fiftieth anniversary. The room was tastefully decorated in yellow and white the League colors, ferns and cut flowers. After two hours of great fun and amusement the guests were invited over to the parsonage where delicious refreshments were served and needless to say this was one of the most pleasant features. Although there was much fun and laughter, there was a vein of seriousness among the guests, many expressions of appreciation for the life, character and christian service of Brother Thompson were given and numerous were the good wishes and happy returns of the day showed on him with the earnest prayers that many more years of fruitful labor would be his, in the service of his Master whom he delightes to serve.

From issue of April 1923.

Several of the Methodist ladies attended the Woman's Missionary Council in Mobile, Alabama with Brother Meigs and family and report that it was a wonderful occasion. We understand this is the greatest conference of the Woman's work in the Church. Besides the five Bishops and delegates from almost every section of the United States. Many returned Missionaries and delegates from every mission field under the care of the Methodist Church were present and made up the member of the conference.

From issue of March 24, 1924.

You who are not members of the Senior Epworth League do not know what you missed at a social given at the Parsonage Tuesday evening.

The first game suggested was "Going to the zoo", my but we sure saw some funny animals. Several were hypnotized while others were astonished. Who is it that doesn't like to have a good time? I'm sure it isn't Tommie for he had his fun.

After being served with delicious refreshments, the game "Spinning the Bottle", was taken up. It was more interesting than ever before. Every one seemed to have enjoyed the evening very much.

From issue of The George County Times 1925.

The attractive suburban home of Mrs. Swinson was a scene of much merriment Wednesday night when Misses Mary Swinson and Ottilie Taylor entertained their teacher Mrs. Jackson. There were present about twenty guests, the principal game played, "A contest in Hearts". Miss Jessie Mallette was the lucky one, winning a nice box of homemade candy.

From issue of 1926.

A memorial program will be given at the Court House Saturday, May 30th at ten o'clock at which time an address will be made to the George County Unit of the American Legion and all others who wish to attend a formation of the Ex-service men will be held. After the program is rendered and the unit will march out to the Magnolia Cemetery, where the graves of the American Legions dead ones will be decorated. A large attendance is expected at this exercise and although the merchants will not be asked to close their stores, they are expected to do so.

From issue of May 1927.

Monday, July 4th has been designated as a get-to-gether day for Lucedale, in which funds will be raised to defray the expenses of the Lucedale Base Ball team for the season of 1927. One or more base ball games will be staged and a special event of the day will be a game by the Junior Club.

From issue of February 24, 1928.

Mrs. A. E. Bradley entertained a number of young people last Friday night at the Rocky Creek School in honor of the Junior Girls Reserve of which she is leader. Every one reported a fine time and at a late hour refreshments was served and said good night.

From issue of The George County Times 1929.

A special program has been arranged for next Sunday at the Methodist Church in commemoration of Mother. The Sunday School services will be brief and every one is requested to be on hand promptly at ten o'clock in order to allow as much additional time to the program as possible, The first half hour will be taken up by the Sunday School and the Pastor will bring a message at the regular hour.

From issue of The George County Times 1930.

On Saturday, August 16th a reunion of the descendants of Charles Eubanks, who was born in South Carolina, in 1802, was held on the old home place here which is now occupied by E. P. Eubanks. After coming to what is now George County, Mississippi, Charles Eubanks was married to Mary Havard and reared eleven children, nine of whom have reared large families, about 300 descendants attended the reunion, one hundred and eight of them bore the name, Eubanks, and a great many of the name did not attend. There are 800 of the descendants living and enough other relatives to form a good sized army.

From issue of April 24, 1931.

A lovely flower party was tendered the Senior Class of the Agricola High School by Mrs. E. R. Cooley and Miss. Mary Francis Bass, class sponsors, at the teachers home on April 19th. The living room was decorated with pink and white roses and other flowers.

Games carrying out the flower motif were played with prizes being given for different contests.

Ice cream and cake were served by Mrs. Cooley and Miss. E. Baard,

who assists in entertaining the guests.

From issue of February 1932.

Stitch and Chatter Club enjoyed meeting with Mrs. Robert Embry, who has taken very much interest in the Stitch and Chatter Club entertained them at her home Wednesday evening. To show how grateful we were everyone stitched a doll for her quilt. Dainty refreshments were served. Everyone enjoyed the evening.

From paper dated January 27, 1933.

A banquet in interest of Mississippi Products Week was given at the Lucedale Court House, Friday night, January 20th 1933 at seven thirty P. M. This banquet was sponsored by The Home and Garden Club, who had as their guests The Board of Supervisors, public officials and the principal business men of Lucedale and George County. The principal speaker of the evening gave some of his experiences in trying to get Mississippi people to buy Mississippi products.

An interesting feature of this banquet was the menu nearly all of which was produced in George County.

Chicken, Dressing, Gravy, English Peas, Pickle, Pear Salad, Bread Sticks, American Cheese (made in Lucedale), Potato Pie, Whipped Cream and Sassafras Tea.

The Home and Garden Club of Lucedale is voting for a bigger and better Mississippi.

From issue of January 1934.

The Shipman's Woman's Club met at the Church, January 18th and took correct measurements for patterns. Miss. Harris was with us and the New Year's work was discussed and several things planned. New Officers were elected. This meeting adjourned to meet the third Friday in February. All members are urged to attend.

From issue of February 1935.

On Friday evening at the Methodist Church Mesdames G. S. Dickens,

Leonas Rea and Ralph Cowart were hostesses from Dr. Spiceland's Sunday School Class at a most enjoyable party. The Sunday School department of the church was arranged to resemble a living room. Spring flowers and the punch bowl added to its attractiveness. After a few minutes of greeting among the guests the hostesses surprised the guests with one interesting contest after another one of the most unique was announced as "Scents",. A blank paper was handed to each one and instructions was given to put twelve numbers down, then twelve bottles were passed, each bottle was numbered and the contests from perfume to chloraform had to be guessed according to what it smelled like. This caused much laughter. An old favorite, "Feathers" proved an interesting game. Later on in the evening the hostesses served delicious sandwiches and punch.

From issue of The George County Times 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodie Freeland celebrated their "Wooden" Anniversary Friday evening, February seventeenth, with a dinner party.

When the guests arrived at seven thirty, there were no indications of a party, except bright fires burning and a few pot plants sitting here and there.

About this time, the hostess appeared with little slips of paper, for the guests to draw, and which read like this; "Wooden you look behind the kitchen door and get two leaves and put them in the dining table."

"Wooden you look in the front bed room and find a pink flower to go in the center of the table."

The table cloths, napkins, candles, silver, china, etc, were hid all over the house and such a time as they did have finding them. When the dinner was scattered all over the kitchen and the one that held the most slips at the end of the party was to be rewarded; so of course

everybody was in a hurry and trying to do all the chores they could. In a few minutes the table was all set and dinner was served. The menu cards carried out all the "Wooden" idea, and read thus: Log in seasoning (meat loaf); Chips (potatoes); Paper Wood (asparagus on toast); Fallen Trees (stuffed celery); Splinters (cheese cut in tiny strips tied in bundles); Lightwood Knots (roasted pecans); Green Pine Burs (small whole pickles); Cresoted Poles (chocolate cake sticks); Coffee and hot biscuits.

There was rice and gravy but there being no way to make them into wood, they were served from the kitchen. Mrs. Marion Dorsett, having four slips was given a small Wooden Tray, and Mr. Crum McKay having only one, was awarded with a real bundle of Splinters. The game, "Lotto" was played for a while.

Those enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Freeland were staunch friends that had started off as such some five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Bill Dunnam, Mr. and Mrs. Mal Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Dorsett, Mr. and Mrs. Crum McKay and Miss. Onia Knight.

From issue of February 5, 1937.

The Margaret Lackey Circle of the W. M. U. met Monday, February 1, with Mrs. B. J. Hilbun.

Our president, Mrs. H. S. Jackson, gave the devotional, after which she led in prayer. Mrs. D. G. Williamson conducted a very interesting missiona study.

At the close of the meeting delicious refreshments, with valentines as souvenirs, were served by the hostess.

Among those present were Mesdames, E. R. Cooley, J. W. Lumpkin, R. M. McKay, M. M. Griffin, Cochran and H. H. Parker.

c. Odd advertisements.

(Note disasters, fires, cyclones, floods, etc.)

Add of 1908.

A fine assortment of nice Val laces, silks, ribbons, beautiful

line swiss embroideries, nice assortment of Persian Lawns also colored fancy lawns, at hard time prices. Will be glad to have our friends and customers to call and inspect them.

The Lucedale Commercial Company, The House That Made Lucedale.

Add of May 19, 1909.

Mr. Berry, Carriage and buggy builders, horse shoeing a specialty, thirty years experience, Vanilla Street between Ratliff and Dewey Street Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of June 5, 1909.

F. W. Robinson, Jeweler, on Mill, between Main and Ratliff Streets Lucedale, Mississippi. Barber and shoe shop in connection.

Add of May 10, 1910.

Lucedale Livery Company, A. J. Lane Proprietor.

Good Rigs, careful drivers, special attention to traveling men, phone 25.

Add of May 1910.

Merrill and Leakesville Telephone Company, Independent office at Vernal, Mississippi. Connections with Merrill and Leakesville. The patronage of the public is solicited.

Add from The George County Times of September 1911.

We carry mens pants in serges and worsteds that will appeal to you. Look at them prices $2.50 to $6.00.

Add of December 15, 1911.

A Race With A Pig. We had a very exciting race with the pigs, but we caught them and killed them and have them on sale for six days beginning Monday the 18th inst and closing Saturday the 23rd inst at just as exciting prices, come and get your supply while it lasts.

Add of 1912.

The Prize Winning Add.

What is and antopiano? A combination of a high grade piano with an

autopneumatic playing device installed within its case so ingeniously constructed as to be exactly like the ordinary piano; and when wanted as a playerpiano then in two seconds by a simple device. You have opened up the player mechanism which is so simple a child can operate it. It plays both ways with music roll and by hand. The educational advantage must not be overlooked. It is just as important in your home as your library. Your old piano or organ will be taken as part payment. Every Autopiano is guaranteed. Sold only by E. E. Forbes Piano Company.

Add of July 1913.

Twenty acres of land, seven in cultivation, about fifty fruit trees, small house good barn, twelve head of good cattle, one young mare, one mule about sixty head of hogs, seventy head of chicken, price $900.00.

Add of March 6, 1914.

Best Calicoes, fast colors, beautiful designs, two and one half cents per yard. Good Gingham, three and one half cents per yard. Wool Serge, forty inches wide, thirty nine cents per yard. Ladies trimmed hats, twenty five cents each. Splehdid outings, dark and light, four cents per yard. Fine Mercantile Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of May 1, 1914.

Friend if you live in George County we want your trade. If you do not live in George County get the George County habit by trading at Hicks and Company. Free wagon yard and watering trough.

Add of September 11, 1914.

What a nickel will do; It will buy you a loaf of bread.

It will buy you a loaf of bread that is bread and not air holes.

It will buy you a loaf of bread that will taste sweeter and last longer than any other make of bread in this section of the State. Lucedale Bakery.

Add of 1915.

Avoid the Spending Demon as you would the Devil, once he gets you in his grip you are lost to prosperity. The only way to avoid spending your money is to put it where you cannot get at it so readily. Put your money in our Bank and avoid the Demon. Bank of Lucedale.

Add of 1915.

First the fire then the smoke, nó insurance. Then you're broke, rate too high: may be true, but not as high and dry as you. Pay a little every year, be insured, have no fear: companies strong; service best: Dickin and Son do all the rest. S. H. Dickin and Son Insurance. Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of June 1916.

Found on Main street near the Post Office the only place you can get all kinds of homade candies, fruit, cigars and soft drinks. Lot of 10¢ smooth tablets for five cents while they last. M. London, X - A Building, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of 1916.

Since Cain slew Abel the earth has not yielded her increase as aforetimes, but in the "sweat of the brow" you may find comfort and pleasure and an abundant provision for the loved ones by using our fertilizer in your fields and orchards.

Add February 2, 1917.

A dollar in hand is soon frittered away, put it in this Bank and it won't fritter. Bank of Lucedale, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of April 1917.

The Radcliff Boester Club (Chautauqua), a three day whirlwind of things worth while. You will get up early and go to bed late, but you will have had a grand good time and will never forget it. Four things will be given tremendous emphasis: 1. Community Co-operation. 2. Better Schools. 3. Encreased farm production. 4. Good citizenship.

Add of February 1, 1918.

The lame lizzies, bring em to me and have em healed. S. M. Aylesworth at the old Hardware Building, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of 1919.

No bunk in this add, how about your auto repairs. S. M. Aylesworth the auto man.

Add of November 28, 1919.

Our store was closed all day in the spirit of Thanksgiving. If we cannot be thankful for the many good things that surround us lets be thankful for the many evils that pass round us. Lucedale Commercial Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of March 6, 1920.

Flying machine to be here Monday. Bly Brothers and Smith Company will be in Lucedale next Monday with their Aeroplane to give the people of the surrounding county a chance to see one of the War machines in action, They will stage a public exhibition and be ready to carry those up for a ride who care to do so and will make a reasonable charge for this service. This will give many people here a chance to see an Airship and witness some of the remarkable stunts that are pulled off in the air. Mr. J. R. Banes has been notified that they would reach here Monday morning and he will give out any further information to those who will call on him.

Add of March 1921.

Cross Ties! Cross Ties! We will buy cross ties, we pay market price. Make them at your spare time and when coming to Lucedale; bring a load of ties, the same as you would bring chickens and eggs. Premium Mercantile Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Add of February 24, 1922.

There i$ a $mall matter which $ome of our ubcriber$ have $eemingly forgotten. To u$ it i$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We are very mode$t

and do not wi$h to $peak of it.

From issue of February 1923.

In our spectacle department, we carry everything from half penny screws to fifteen dollars frames complete, and glasses that will fit anybody, from the perfect bouncing baby to the blind man. Ratliff Drug Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of July 25, 1924.

If it can be had, we have it, or we will get it. Try us and you will be surprised to find out just how satisfactory we will take care of your needs in every department of our big store. Come to see us, we promise you plenty of pure ice water whether you buy or not. Lucedale Commercial Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of December 18, 1925

Opening notice. You'll save money by wading in at Wades.

From issue of September 3, 1926.

What does she say. Look that cow of yours in the face and guess what she is thinking about. Then look at your milk pail and you'll see what she wanted to say. So whether you have only one cow or a dozen. You arght to see us right away about Happy Cow Feed and the Happy Idea in feeding. Premium Mercantile Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of January 21, 1927.

Ginning Notice. The last gin days this season will be January 28th, 29th and 31st. All who wish beds ginned, bring them on the 31st.

From issue of February 17, 1928.

Don't worry about money, People that live in George County do not need money to buy tires, tubes, repair work or batteries. Your face looks good to us. Bring the car and just say the word. J. S. Skinner Motor Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of December 13, 1929.

Ice isn't all the same. Just the famous Mike Flannery believed

"Pigs is Pigs" whether guinea pigs were classified as rabbits or no, so many people have an erroneous belief "Ice is Ice"-- not knowing that there are all kinds and grades of ice, and that the quality of the ice used has a bearing upon the condition in which your food is kept. We have the purest ice and will deliver within the town. Phone us. Lucedale Ice and Produce Company.

From issue of June 27, 1930.

The spent dollar; like the spent bullet; has lost its power. Every time you waste a dollar, you throw an encouraging bone to the wolf of poverty. Bank of Lucedale, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of January 1931.

A rainy day, a bad sale, big doctor bills. Prevent this by bringing those shoes to us. Soles and heels, dyeing and shining. You can't go wrong by coming to McLeod Shoeteria.

From issue of October 7, 1932.

Odd but true; the ball, more than any other thing, has served man as a plaything, in pleasure and sport.

From issue of October 14, 1932.

Wanted, eight loads of stove wood; eight loads of pine knots; one hundred bushels of corn; forty three gallons of syrup; one hundred thirty six chickens;on subscriptions. If you have any of these bring them to us and we will take them on your subscription account. George County Times, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of December 15, 1933.

Stop, Get Set, Go. Howdy Folks Howdy. Sale day's December 16th thru 23rd. Auction Auction, yes sir! Big Auction sale Saturday, December 23rd. An invitation to toyland now open. Premium Mercantile Company, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of January 26, 1934.

"I do my own work, and it's fun!"Housework used to be an ugly

word, but today, for the woman who strides along with the times, it simply describes brief and pleasant moments in the happiness of every day. The kitchen - electrified has become a delightful room. Our lighting specialists, home economists, and appliance representative will be glad to assist. Mississippi Power Company.

From issue of April 1935.

Not much money, but aint we got fun?

There's a lot of talk about "inflation", "deflation" and "reflation" But when people don't have much cash it doesn't matter what you call it. The dollar must be stretched to provide food. Jitney Jungle recognizes this obligation and every effort is made to provide you quality food at the lowest prices. Lucedale Jitney Jungle, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of May 1936.

Hey .. Hey! Double Ice Cream cones 05¢, cömon in . . fell'rs you, too, sister. Just say "cone" and oh, boy . . . youre going to get a "double header!" The biggest in town for a nickel. Yep -- both! Lucedale Ice Factory, Lucedale, Mississippi.

From issue of February 5, 1937.

Progress. The stride of God. So wrote Victor Hugo; progress comes from thrift that sustains it till it crystalizes into new and better things called wealth. In the accumulation of money and the fostering of the thrift necessary to progressive civilization. The Banks of the United States have overwhelmingly played a vital part. They have played an equally vital part in putting thrift to work--that is in finding work for the dollars thrift entrusted to them. Bank of Lucedale, Lucedale, Mississippi.

Fires of George County.

Taken from The George County Times, April 24, 1914.

Last Monday about eleven o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded and in less than fifteen minutes after the alarm was sounded the building owned and occupied by the Fine Mercantile Company was a sheet of flames. Some little time was consumed in getting the hose in place and turning the water on and it seemed nothing short of miracle could save the residence of Dr. W. D. Ratliff, but with hard and heroic work the flames were confined to the burning building. The fire started from an explosion of the gas lighting fixtures on the inside. Mr. Simon London, a member of the firm and the bookkeeper and manager, was working at the gas fixtures trying to remedy some defect that had appeared Saturday evening, when the explosion occured and almost instantaneously the whole back part of the building was filled with flames, and it only required a few moments for the flames to burn their way through the ceiling and roof.

Taken from The George County Times, October 27, 1914.

The Gregory Hotel one of the oldest land marks and the pride of the town was totally destroyed by fire last Tuesday morning. The fire was first discovered on the roof where it had been started by a falling spark from the chimney and on account of the shingles being so dry and fanned by a strong north wind the flames gained such headway before the hose could be gotten in place and connected it was impossible to save the building. For a while the surrounding building's were threatened and several caught from the burning embers that were carried to them by the high wind, but the hard work and close watch over the other buildings saved them without damage.

Other fires were started from the burning building, but were soon extinguished. After it was thought all danger had passed a small building occupied by a darkey, in the outer edge of town, was caught from the

sparks and before the crowd could reach it the building was enveloped in flames and soon burned to the ground.

The Gregory Hotel was owned by Mr. G. M. Luce and was one of the most commodious structures in this part of the county. It was built when Lucedale was in its infancy there was not much else here at that time except the hotel and it was fitted up with every convenience and would have done credit to many cities. The loss of this hotel will be a serious blow to Lucedale.

From issue of The George County Times, February 14, 1930.

Lucedale was awakened about four o'clock Thursday morning with a fire that threatened the entire business district, when the building occupied by the Smith Chevrolet Company was found to be in flames. Mr. and Mrs. Wade, who occupy the upper story of their store just across the street from the burned building were awakened by the light shining through their windows and when they looked out saw the Smith Chevrolet building with fire just bursting through the roof and gave the alarm, but the entire building was soon a mass of flames, and fed with the gasoline, oil and other inflamable material the flames reached well up toward the sky, and as the explosions would come from the gas tanks the flames were sent skyward and for a time, threatened the business district and the firemen could use the water with little effect except to protect the near by building, the adjoining buildings were saved with only small damage in theway of broken windows, except the Gem Cafe, which was a small room joining the Smith Chevrolet building and the Embry barber shop, this building which was owned by R. O. Embry and occupied or under the control of F. M. Abernathy, was destroyed with its contents. The windows of the building occupied by the Main Drug Store and Art Gibson's barber shop were bursted out in the upper story, the Embry's barber shop building, the postoffice building and Lucedale

Drug Company's building escaped with very slight damage if any.

The Smith Chevrolet building was owned by W. W. Thomas and was not insured, the Smith Chevrolet Company carried only a small amount of insurance and their loss will be around $15,000.00, the total loss is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

They had just received a shipment of new cars and with the exception of two cars, all the new ones as well as all the best used cars were destroyed and their entire equipment was a total loss.

Another time the Lucedale firemen deserve much praise in the way they handled the fire and saved adjoining property. The building was a mass of flames when they reached it but the fire was confined to the one building.

From The George County Times, November 16, 1934.

The most disasterous fire that ever occured in this section destroyed the canning plant, warehouse and gin of the Luce Packing Company last Saturday night, together with all equipment and a considerable amount of cans and canned goods. The fire was of unknown origin, as it started in the ware house where there was no reason to expect fire. The watchman in making his rounds had seen nothing to indicate that all was not well when he discovered fire on the morthside of the building, with the wind blowing from that direction it was soon eating its way through the ware house and factory. The call for assistance was made and those that could be aroused from their slumbers were soon on the scene but could render very little assistance and the entire buildings were soon in ashes. The estimated loss is enormous which is partly covered by insurance. Plans for rebuilding are very remote at the present time. This plant as well as the farm was being extended from year to year until the Luce Packing Company was organized about 1925 or 1926 and took over the canning factory and developed it into one of the largest and best equipped canning plants in the country. This great loss is almost

a death blow to this part of the country and means many hardships to their farmer employees as well as the entire farming section of country and it is to be hoped that the management will at the proper time decide to rebuild and operate the only smoke stack the people here have known and could depend on for many years.

From The George County Times, February 12, 1937.

The Fire Department was called out Tuesday night about one o'clock when the McLeod sawmill was found to be in flames. It did not take Fire Chief Aylesworth and his workers long to get to the scene of action, and get the fire under control, preventing it from getting to the lumber yard. It burned the main building of the mill, that housed the office and mill machinery.

From The Plaindealer, 1906.

On September the 26th 1906 this section was visited by a disasterous storm that almost ruined the timber and saw milling industry, which up to this time had been the life of this section of the state. Some of the older residents say that the pine timber fell so fast in this terrific wind until it was impossible to see through the falling timber. A number of homes and churches were also wrecked. Up until this time farming had been a minor industry, and as most of the crops had been gathered the loss was not so heavy for the farmers.

Cyclone of 1906.

Four weeks after the storm on September 26, 1906 a cyclone passed through the South western part of what is now George county and demolished a home and out houses and several of the children in this home were injured, but none seriously.

Cyclone of 1908.

A cyclone passed through the northern part of Lucedale on January 31st, 1908. The home of J. B. Hinson was entirely demolished, one

child instantly killed, another died soon afterwards from effects of the cyclone and the whole family were more or less badly injured.

From the George County Times, May 21, 1916.

Agricola was hit by a storm Sunday evening and suffered considerable loss of property. The Tomlin store and Hegwood store were completely demolished. The office of Dr. Denson, together with several outhouses, were blown down. One family of eight lost their home and everything in it. The large new school building was wrecked and the Griffin farm suffered the loss ofseveral buildings.

The fences and crops in the path of the storm were more or less damaged, the storm was less than a quarter of a mile in width. No lives were lost and so far as heard no one seriously hurt.

From The George County Times, July 7, 1916.

All telephone and telegraph wires down and communication from outside cut off. Meager reports from surrounding county, but crops seem a total loss. One of the worst storms that was ever experienced in this country struck here last Wednesday morning, July the 5th and continued for about twenty four hours with out ceasing. The wind started blowing about seven o'clock Wednesday morning and increased in velocity until about two o'clock in the afternoon when it was blowing a hurricane the wind reaching a velocity of about seventy five or eighty miles and continued that way until about ten o'clock. After that time it was not quite so high, but continued blowing very heavy during the night and until about nine o'clock next day, decreasing in velocity as the hours went by. Dr. J. A. Dorsett had his garage blown away. The heavy rain that accompained the high winds was blown through the cracks in the shingles and every house was damaged to some extent. Windows were blown out and chimneys blown down. The front of Central Drug Store badly damaged and windows blown out. The Baptist church was badly wrecked. Home of J. R. Banes badly wrecked, homes of Mrs. Searboro

and Uncle Billy Depriest badly damaged and out houses blown down. Sasser and Helveston shop demolished. Part of the High School roof blown off and the rest badly damaged, court house roof badly damaged, Premium Mercantile Company and Lucedale Hardware Store badly damaged. The Premium building and stock of goods damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The Ice factory suffered some loss and a number of negro houses in that part of town blown down, barns were blown down and some stock killed, two silos at the K. C. Farm were blown down and several hundred feet of plane roofing blown off.

All telephone, telegraph and electric wires were blown down. The leaves were whipped off of the trees of those that were not blown down. Those that are left standing have the appearance of winter time with not a vestage of foliage on them. The garden stuff is all beat into the ground and all young trees are ruined. Many of the older citizens claim they have never seen anything like the storm just passed through. Many of the citizens gathered whatever came handy to throw over their heads and made their way to the court house and spent the night there, while others gathered in storm pits.

There has been no train through here since number four from Mobile, which arrived here Wednesday afternoon and it had to hang up at Bexley, Mississippi. The out look for farmers is any thing but encourageing, their crops are almost a total loss. The corn crop was practically made and was one of the best in the history of the county and it is now completely destroyed. It is hard to estimate the damage to cotton, but the storm has cost the farmers thousand of dollars and the out look is gloomy for them.

From The George County Times, September 24, 1926.

The storm that passed through Florida and Alabama struck this place last Monday morning but had spent its greatest fury and very little

damage resulted. Several houses here were damaged, some caused by defective roofs. The Main Drug Store building, the Lucedale Commercial building and one or two others suffered slight damage. The Agricola school building was damaged causing the greatest loss to buildings, two stores at Agricola was damaged some and the cotton crops and pecans were the worst suffers, much of the cotton was still in the fields on account of shortage of labor and much of this was blown out and destroyed. The open cotton that cannot be gathered up will be damaged. The pecan crop was extra heavy was blown off of the trees and many are gathering up the nuts that were not fully ripe with the hope of saving at least a part of them, the nuts were so nearly ripe that some of them will be saved.

From The George County Times, March 31, 1933.

Last Friday without the slightest warning this section was hit with cyclone winds, accompained by heavy down pour of rains leaving death and distruction in its path. The first one struck here passing through about three o'clock and an hour or so later another one hit here crossing the path of the first wind at the home of Hollis Ward, near Shipman, the first wind demolished and scattering the barnes and outhouses and was followed shortly after by a wind that wrecked the dwelling house about twenty homes have been completely demolished or badly wrecked to say nothing of the barns and other outhouses.

On the west side of the river two homes were completely demolished and the wrecks acattered for miles around but fortunately all escaped with slight injuries.

After reaching the east side of the river the tornado struck the Basin community and three homes were badly damaged. After leaving the Basin community and cutting a path about a quarter of a mile wide through the young timber it hit Uncle Willaim Fairley's home and swept

away his barns and large oaks, but did not damage his home. A little father along after passing Cedar creek, another home was swept away, making a clean up of all their house hold affects, but leaving the family uninjured.

C. A. Stringer was the next home demolished, everything swept away, the family were gathered in one room where three members of the family were in bed with measles and the entire family escaped without a scratch. Other homes were damaged in its path, J. F. Counselman just south of Cedar creek, near Agricola, was blown down, his little eleven year old daughter, Mable was killed outright and he was painfully bruised, this home in addition to the death of the little girl left the entire family homeless and without any thing. In the Shipman vicinity several homes were destroyed and large oaks were laid flat on the ground. At Latonia many of the colored homes were wrecked and one colored man, Lem Wells was blown about fifty feet and instantly killed. This makes two deaths in the path of the storm in George county.

Floods of George County.

The first flood of which we have any record, occured in April 1900. At this time the Pascagoula river in the western part of George county over flowed its banks and the flood extended a mile or more on each side of the river. The greatest loss was in live stock which amounted into several thousands dollars, but we have no record of any lives being lost.

We have had several floods since that time bit none quite so severe.

In 1927 and 1928, the Pascagoula river overflowed in the western part of George county and the Escatawpa river in the extreme eastern part of George county, but live stock was the principal loss.

IV. WHERE NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMMERCIAL JOB SHOP, MENTION SAME.

The George County Times has a commercial job shop in connection with the printing shop for local use.

Information for this assignment was obtained from the following:
Chancery Clerk's office,
Local print shop,
Local editor,
Newspaper files.

I. Give information and data on the lawyers of your county with special attention to outstanding lawyers of the past.Mention brilliant or unusual incidents in professional life or practice.

T.R.James was born at Montrose,Jasper County,Mississippi.He studied law at Millsaps College,Jackson,Mississippi and came to Lucedale,Mississippi in I903 or I904.This section was at that time in Green County and Lucedale was just a small saw mill village,with virgin pines growing where some of the business houses now stands.

Mr James engaged in the practice of law,and was the first lawyer in this section for a radius of thirty or forty miles.He was one of the promoters in having the town of Lucedale incorporated,and served several terms as Mayor.

When the New County movement was talked of,he was looked upon for leadership,and when it was worked up and put in shape to bring before the legislature,James was pushed foward and depended on to put it through.

After the bill had been passed it was freely admitted by his co-workers that James was the only one that could have accomplished the feat,and in I9I0 when George County was formed,he was appointed the first county attorney.

Mr James was prominent in the practice of law here until he moved to Troupe,Texas in I9I2 where he accepted an appointment with that city.A few years later,he with his family moved to Crestview,Florida, where he served as County Judge in I923.He is at present(I937) prominent in his profession at Crestview,Florida.

Hulda J. McEachern

Joe Cowart was born in the Cross Road Community,Jackson County,now George County,Mississippi,May I8 I87I.In his early years he attended school in his home county,until he entered Millsap College in Jackson Mississippi,where he finished,and was admitted to the Bar in I902.

He began the practice of law in Lucedale,at that time Green County Mississippi,in the spring of I905.Shortly after begining the practice of law he moved to Prentiss,Jeff Davis County,Mississippi.He served this county in the Legislature from I908 to I912.

While a member of the Legislature he was an ardent supporter in creating George County,and helped frame the bill.After his term in the legislature he returned to Lucedale,George county,where he was prominent in the practice of law until abuut I9I6 when he moved to Oklahoma to accept a Judgeship,and remained there until I920,from there he moved to Wichita Falls,Texas where he practice law until his death in I935 at the age of sixty four (64) years old.

Thomas Hendrix Byrd was born at State Line Mississippi in I885.He came to Lucedale(at that time in Green County,now George County)in I904.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in I9I6.He did not take up the practice of law at this time,but served as assistant cashier of the Lucedale Bank for sometime,later he was elected cashier of the Lucedale Bank,and served in that capacity for one year.

In the reorganization of the Lucedale Commercial Company,Mr Byrd became vice president and general manager,and therefore did not begin active law practice until I924.

He served as Representative of George County in the Mississippi Legislature two full terms from I924 toI932,and filled the unexpired term of C.J.Trowbridge Deceased,from I934 to I936.

He has held various offices in connection with the Political organizations of the county,such as chairman and secretary of the Democratic

executive committee and is at present (I937) a member of the Board of Election Commissioners,and also Secretary of George County Democratic Executive committee.

George W.Ellis was born in Kemper county,Mississippi,and began practing law at Poplarville Mississippi,while there was elected to the senate.He resigned before the end of his term and moved to Hattiesburg,Mississippi,and became city atterney,in which office he served with distinction for more than two years.

Mr Ellis was a resident of Hattiesburg fot I4 years,before moving to Lucedale,Mississippi in I909.He was quite an unasuming man of sterling qualities,and took an active part in the forming of George county.After making this county his home for four years,he with his family moved to Atmore Alabama,where he continued to practice law until his death a few years later.

Lattus C.Helms was born in Lawrenceville,Henry county Alabama May 20th I865,and attended the common schools in that State.He moved to Hattiesburg,Mississippi in I892,and in I894 he settled at Merrill,Green county(now George county)and soon became identified with the development of that town,

He was for several years Post Master at that place,and was twice elected Mayor of the town.In I906 he was employed as mill foreman by Colonel F.B. Merrill and served in that capacity until he was admitted to the bar in I909.His education as well as his knowledge of law,was secured by his persistent efforts and close applications to study at night,and by this means acquired a knowledge of law that has placed him in the front ranks of his profession,and after his admission to the bar,he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

He was elected County Prosecuting Attorney in I9II over two very able lawyers,and served as such until the office was abolished by the people a year later.He was prominently identified with the Progressive Democracy in the State,having been campaign manager for Vardaman and Bilbo,in the I9II campaign in this county.He was a member of several fraternal orders,and was a prominent lawyer in George County until I9I7,when he retired on account of ill health,and died at Lucedale in July I920.

George W.Newbill came to Lucedale,George County in I909,served as agent for the old K.C.Rail-road,he also served in several other places as agent for this and other roads,and during that time was studying law,He was admitted to the bar in I9II,and practiced law in Lucedale,George county until I9I2 when he moved to Richton Miss.

C.L.Waller was born in I887 in Lawrence county,Mississippi,and spent his life on a farm in Lawrence county,until he entered college. He was a graduate of the Literary department of the Mississippi College,and law department of Millsaps College,having earned his own way and was admitted to the bar in I9IO.

The same year he located at Lucedale,George county for the practice of his profession,under the firm named Moss and Waller.Mr Waller lived in Lucedale,until I9II/when given a position as private secretary to Congressman Pat Harrison,a position he held for three years, resigning to become a member of the law firm of Gex and Waller at Bay St Louis and Gulfport,Mississippi.He resided at Bay St Louis, for a number of years.

When war was declared he enlisted in the army at Memphis,Tenn. November I9I7 in the Aviation Corps,and was flying at Barron Field, Texas when discharged on November 27th I9I8.Later he moved to

Tallahasse Fla.where he is at present (I937) a prominent lawyer.

Oscar Fillmore Moss was born in the town of Moss,Mississippi October IOth I879.He attended school at Mississippi State College at Starkville,Mississippi.Mississippi College at Clinton Mississippi, and received his L.L.B.degree at the University of Mississippi.

He came to Lucedale,George county July 7th I9IO,where he has since practiced law,and has been attorney for the board of Supervisors of George county since I9I2.He acted as special Judge for one term of court at Gulfport,Mississippi in I936.

Mr Moss has also served as attorney for the Federal land bank since I9I8,attorney for Luce Packing Company since I920,and attorney for the bank of Lucedale since I920.He is at present (I937) chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee,having been either chairman or secretary for a number of years.

Mr Moss is a leading lawyer,and one among the most prominent men in George County.

Julius Owen Moss,son of Oscar Fillmore Moss was born in Lucedale,George County,Mississippi January 2Ith I9I3,he attended the Lucedale High School graduating in the class of I930.He spent four years at the University of Tennessee,receiving his A.B.degree from that Institution in I935.

In the summer of I936 July 3Ist he received his L.L.B.degree from the University of Mississippi.He entered the practice of law in Lucedale,with his father August 3,I936,as a member of the law firm of Moss and Moss.After having practice law in George County one year,he left Lucedale going to Oklahoma City,Oklahoma where he is at present (I937) practicing law,and has recently been appointed legal investigator of Oklahoma City,Oklahoma.

John H.Cook came to Lucedale,George County Mississippi from Pascagoula,Mississippi in September 1910.He opened a office for the practice of law and was prominent in his profession.He presided at the dedication of the George County Courthouse November the 25th 1911.

Mr Cook resided here until 1917,when he with his family moved to Drew,Mississippi where he associated with Mr Mounger an attorney of Indianola,Mississippi under the firm name of Mounger and Cook, and had an office at both places.During this time he was appointed United States Marshall,and District Attorney,for the northern district of Mississippi.He was killed in an automobile accident a few years later.

Oscar Backstrom was born in Green County,Mississippi in 1883. After receiving his high school education,he entered Millsaps College,at Jackson Mississippi where he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

Mr Backstrom served as County Superintendent in Green County for two years,then coming to Lucedale,George County in 1912 where he opened a law office,and was a prominent lawyer.In 1921 he was elected Mayor of Lucedale and served one term.

He with his family moved to Gulfport,Mississippi in 1925,where he is at present (1937) practising law under the name of Gardner and Backstrom.

Sam Whitman Jr.came to Lucedale,Mississippi in 1918.He practice law here for one year,then with his family left Lucedale,George County in 1919 for Crystal Springs,Mississippi.

Luther Maples was born and reared in that part of Jackson County

that composes the southwest part of George County.

He attended the rural school that was then a part of Jackson County,and which was known as the Old Byrd School.He finished high school in north Jackson county in 1912; finished the Literary course in Mississippi College at Clinton,Mississippi in 1916;finished special course under Judge Whitfield,Millsaps College in the summer of 1916 and finished a law course in the University of Mississippi in 1917.

In 1915 Mr Maples was elected to represent George County in the Legislature and served in that capacity until the declaration of the world war,when he enlisted in the Army in Battery E.140th Field Artillery.

After his service in the world war,he was admitted to the bar in July 1919 to practice law in George County,and has since that time engaged in the active practice of law.He moved to Gulfport, Mississippi in October 1919,and in 1925 was elected County Attorney of Harrison County,where he still resides (1937) prominent in his profession.

Thomas Edison Skinner was born in Green County,Mississippi. April 18th 1906,coming to George County with his parents at the age of five years.He received his early education in the public school at Lucedale,George County,and graduated in the Lucedale High School in 1924.He received his B.A.degree at the University of Kentucky on the 11th of December 1928.

He studied law two years at the University of Michigan,later attending the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa where he received his B.L.degree the 12th of May 1931.

Mr Skinner taught law school in Birmingham,Alabama for two

years,and later was appointed Judge of the traffic Court of Birmingham Alabama at the age of 28,where he is at present (I937) prominent in his profession.

Stewart C.Broom was born near Daisy Vestry,Mississippi about 20 miles south west of Lucedale,George County,in north western part of Jackson County.

He received his early education in his home county,later entering Millsaps at Jackson,Mississippi where he studied law,and wasv admitted to the bar. Mr Broom enbered the race for Governor in I93I,but withdrew from the race in May I93I to accept an appointment from Governor Bilbo as clerk of the State Supreme Court,succeeding William Jasper Buck,who died on May the 7th I93I.

Mr Broom is at present (1937) a prominent lawyer at Jackson Mississippi.

Maurice L.Malone was born Febuary the 7th I897,in Green County that is now George.

He received his education in the public schools of George county a business course at Draughns Business College,Jackson, Mississippi. His first work was rural mail carrier for three years,after resigning the Postal service,he farmed for one year,and then accepted an oppointment as deputy chancery and circuit clerk for a period of two years.

He then accepted a position as book keeper and cashier with Kitlrell Milling and Motor Company of Mobile Alabama for one year. He was elected Chancery and Circuit Clerk for George County in I924,and he has served the county in that capacity since that time.

Mr Malone is especially proud of his system of book keeping which he installed several years ago,and his work of assisting the board of Supervisors is an economical administration of the affairs

of the county in that the fiscal affairs of the county are promptly and efficiently discharged.The fact that the financial affairs of George county are in excillent condition and that the county wide outstanding bonded indebtedness is only $6,000 is due largely to the efficient administration of Mr Malone.

He is a tireless worker in civic affairs,a tried and proved public servant,who has only the best interest of George county at heart.He took examination the first monday in February I937 with twenty three other applicants,and was admitted to the bar,but he has not practiced law,as he is still the chancery and circuit clerk of George county.

2. Note lawyers who have become famous judges,period of service and designation of court.

We have no lawyers from George county who have become famous as Judges;but Oscar Fillmore Moss served as special Judge for one term of court at Gulfport,Mississippi in I936.T.R.James served as county Judge at Crestview,Florida in I923,and Thomas Edison Skinner was appointed Judge of the traffic court of Birmingham,Alabama in I934.

3. Political positions held by lawyers,past and present.Names of present day lawyers of your bar.

T.R.James took an active part in politics,and was largely instrumental in forming George county in I9I0.

Joe Cowart served in the legislature from Jeff Davis county, from I908 th I9I2,and while there was a strong supporter in the creating of George county.

Thomas Hendrix Byrdserved as a Representative of George county for two full terms from I924 to I932,and filled the unexpired term

of C.J.Trowbridge,deceased,from I924 to I926.He has held various offices in connection with the political organizations of the county,and is at present (I937) a member of the Board of Election Commissioners,and also Secretary of George county Democratic Executive committee.

Lattus C.Helms was elected Prosecuting Attorney in I9II and served for one year,until the office was abolished,he was campaign manager for Vardaman and Bilbo in George county in I9II.

Oscar Fillmore Moss is the present(I937) chairman of Democratic Executive committee,having been either chairman or secretary for a number of years.

John H.Cook was appointed United States Marshall and District Attorney for the northern District of Mississippi,after leaving George county in I9I7.

Luther Maples was elected to represent George county in the legislature in I9I5,and served in that capacity until the declaration of the world war when he resigned to enlist for service in the army.

Stewart C.Broom entered the race for Governor in I93I,but withdrew from the race the same year to accept an appointment from Governor Bilbo as clerk of the State Supreme Court,succeeding William Jasper who died in May of that year.

Maurice L.Malone was elected chancery and circuit clerk for George county in I924 and has been relected three times since that time,and is serving his fourth term(I937) in that capacity.

Lawyers of the past

A Meeting of George county Bar Association was held on Thursday May the 30th I9I2 at the office of Ellis and Cook in Lucedale

The meeting was called to order by the president G.W.Ellis, The following members were present.Lattus C.Helms,John H.Cook,G.W. Ellis and O.F.Moss.The following candidates for membership were present and accepted; Joe O.Cowart,Oscar Backstrom,and George W. Newbill.T.R.James left George county in I9I2,and C.L.Waller in I9II,therefore they did not belong to the association.

The present day lawyers of George county are; Oscar Fillmore Moss and Thomas Hendrix Byrd.

Information for this assignment were obtained from the following sources;

Mrs J.W.Depriest elderly citizen Lucedale,Miss.
O.F.Moss Lawyer Lucedale Miss.
T.H.Byrd Lawyer Lucedale Miss.
R.F.Ratliff M.D. Lucedale,Miss.
Mrs Julia Hinton elderly citizen Lucedale,Miss.
Maurice L.Malone Chancery and Citcuit Clerk of George county
Mrs J.S.Skinner resident of Lucedale,Miss.
Mrs O.F.Moss resident of Lucedale,Miss.
J.A.Dorsett M.D. Lucedale,Miss.
Mrs Oscar Backstrom Gulfport,Miss.
Newspaper files and Court records

I. 1. Mississippi's First Board of Health (1877)

a. If any from your county, give a narrative concering him.

(1) The legislature of 1876 had provided for Boards of Health and quarentine regulations in the Gulf Coast counties, but that was not enough, and under an act of February the 1st, 1877, Governor Stone appointed three sanitary commissioners for the state at large and twelve to represent the six congressional districts. On April 7, 1877 the commissioners met at Jackson and organized a State Board of Health, with Dr. Robert Kells, of that City as president.

(2) In the line of economy and simplicity of government of 1880, the legislature of this year abolished county boards of health and provided for the appointment of county health officers to be nominated by the State Board. To the functions of the Board was also added the collection of vital statistics.

There was no Board of Health in this section, now George county at this time.

2. Secretaries of the State Board of Health since the year 1877.

a. Write a narrative of his work, if from your county.

There was not any from George County.

3. Present State Board of Health:

a. Secretary, etc. (Give same information as in 1 and 2).

We have no one from George county with the State Board of Health at present. We do have a county Health officer (Dr. R. F. Ratliff Sr., who gives part time services).

(1). Dunbar Rowland, Volume II, page 209.

(2). Dunbar Rowland, Volume II, page 218 - 19.

Hulda J. McEachern

II. 1. Three Epidemics of Diease have visited Mississippi:

a. Yellow Fever, 1878.

We have no record of yellow fever ever being in this section now George county.

b. Small Pox, 1900-1901.

We have not had small pox in George county since about 1908, but we did have an epidemic in 1901 or 1902. This epidemic was of short duration as vaccine for small pox was freely used.

c. Influenza, 1918-1919.

George county had an epidemic of influenza in 191801919 and a few cases in 1920.

2. Elimination of Yellow Fever Mosquitor (Stegomyia).

a. Give history of work of doctors, and cooperation of countians with health officials in the extermination of Yellow Fever.

We have no records of the yellow fever mosquito (Stegomyia) in George county, but the majority of the citizens of our county have cooperated with our county doctors, by screening their homes and by proper drainage.

3. Give all the information you can find on elimination of Small Pox.

Everything possible is being done by our county health officer and county health nurse for the elimination of small pox by immunizing with a vaccine. The county health nurse visits each school in the county and administers this vaccine free to the school children as well as adults in the different communities.

4. Give definite information in regard to the Influenza Edidemic of 1918 in your county.

In 1918 there was an epidemic of Spanish Influenza in George county. It caused a great deal of talk, scare, suffering and business disturbances. The county Health Officer, Dr. J. A. Dorsett, asked the

people of George county to cooperate with him in preventing its spread by staying away from crowded places and to breathe plenty of fresh air. Therefore all public gatherings and schools were abandoned until this disease was under control. George county was fortunate in having only a few deaths from this disease.

III. How does your county cooperate with# the Mississippi State Board of## Health in Malaria control and other diseases:

a. Full time health departments or part time - give personnel.

George County has a part time health officer, but full time county nurse. Dr. R. F. Ratliff Sr., is our county health officer, and Mrs. W. D. Ratliff is our county nurse.

A Malaria Control Project was started in Lucedale in August 1936 that is doing a great thing for the health and comfort of the citizens of the county.

This work which consist of draining all sloughs, ponds and such places that hold water giving a place for the mosquitoes to multiply. It is being supervised and conducted under the directions of the Mississippi State Health Department, using W. P. A. workers. This project was begun by draining a ditch running north of Lucedale into the creek known as the depot creek and from there they will work until every pond, slough or such is well drained

IV. Sanitation:-

1. Narrative on each:

a. Food control (daries, bakeries, candy factories, storage plants, fruit stands, grocery stores, hotels, meat markets, restaurants, slaughter houses, soda fountains, etc.

There are three small daries in George county, all of which are located near Lucedale, and a number of farmers in the county who sell cream. These are all inspected by the county health officer and are kept up to the standard required by the State Health Department.

Nearly all the milch cows in George county have been tested for tuberculosis.

Bakeries.

We have no bakeries at present as the one we had, has been discontinued.

We have no candy factories.

Storage plants.

We have one storage plant connected with the ice factory, where the farmers bring their meat to be cured in this plant. They can cure several hundred pounds at one time, and at any month in the year.

Fruit stands.

We have't any fruit stands but have a number of grocery stores that handle different kinds of fruit. The stores are all screened.

Grocery stores.

There are a number of grocery stores over the county,locations namely, Avent, Merrill, Bexley, Lucedale, Agricola, and a number of small country stores, on highway's. Most of these stores handle fresh vegetables and are all well screened.

Hotels.

There are four hotels in George county which are well equipped, with electric refrigerators, screened buildings throughout, all equipped with sanatary bath rooms. One of these hotels have eight connecting baths. The bed rooms in this hotel are all well ventilated.

Meat markets.

We have two meat markets in George county, that handle all kinds of fresh meats, the butchering is done in the country and the meat is brought to town and put in cold storage or in the refrigerators. Each market is equipped with an electric refrigerator display case. They also handle the shipped-in western meat. These markets are screened throughout.

Restaurants.

We have a number of restaurants in George county. All are kept up to the standard of requirements of the State Board of Health.

Slaughter houses, we have none.

Soda fountains. The drug stores are the only ~~####~~ places that have soda fountains. We have three drug stores in George county, and each of these have a soda fountain. These are up-to-date fountains and are kept up to the requirements of the State and County Health office.

b. Water Supply.

Water for the town of Lucedale is furnished from a crystaline spring. It is piped from the spring to a steel tank that is 75 feet above the ground. It is piped through the streets and served to consumers at a pressure of eighty pounds to the inch from the steel tank. It is claimed to be the purest water in the state of Mississippi.

Water supply for George county is furnished from dug wells, bored wells, pumps, windmills and motors, springs and three artesian wells.

c. Excreta disposals.

Excretial disposal of the town of Lucedale is piped to cess pools. A cess pool being at each individual residence and place of business.

In the rural district of George county pit toilets are used for excretia disposal.

d. General Sanitation - Swimming pools, tourist and scout camps, garbage disposal, fly control, mosquito control, public service places.

Swimming pools. There is a swimming pool located in the town of Lucedale on the property of the Lucedale High School. This pool is drained during the winter. There is a continue flow of water in and out of the pool, is drained and refilled every two weeks. Disenfectants are used before and after entering the pool, also in the water. This pool was erected under the auspices of the W. P. A.

We have no tourist or scout camps in George county.

Garbage disposal. There is a garbage truck that makes a trip over the town of Lucedale twice a month to collect the garbage that has been placed in containers by the residents of the town for the truck to pick up.

Garbage in the country is disposed of by each individual family removing same from their homes.

Fly control. Majority of the homes are screened against the fly. Keeping the garbage covered. Manure is covered in lime at the daries, they also spray the cattle for flies. In keeping with the above it has decreased the flies in the past few years in George county.

Mosquito control. All weeds around the homes are kept out. Containers that will hold water is destroyed or fixed so they cannot hold water. Ponds of George county are being drained under the direction of the Mississippi State Health Department using W. P. A. workers.

Public service places. Each public service place keep their individual places clean and disinfected according to instructions of George county's Health officer, Dr. R. F. Ratliff, Sr. He also makes a visit and inspects these places.

V. Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing:

1. Information on each -

a. Maternal Hygene, (Instruction by literature, public health, nurse, midwives and physicians). Death rate of mothers - Has it reduced in recent years?

The county nurse endeavors to teach all expectant mothers that she can reach important information in connection with this condition. The necessity for repeated examinations, especially of heart, blood pressure and kidneys; and the importance of securing whatever treatment may be necessary. She also advises expectant mothers as to the essential elements of their diets as well as giving them literature of instructions. As a result the health of mothers and infants has been great-

ly benefitted and the death rate of mothers as well as infants has been reduced.

There are five Medical Doctors, one Dentist and four midwives in George county. The midwives have received instructions from the county health nurse. She meets with them regularly and instructs them as well as gives them literature on their work.

2. Infant and Child Hygiene:

a. Infant mortality

Infant mortality has been considerably reduced in George county in the last few years as a result of the parents being instructed by Public Health Departments.

b. Physical defects (what is being done to improve conditions for a child to be <u>well</u> born?)

The parents are being educated more and more each year by the distribution of printed literature to expectant mothers and new mothers, also visits by Public Health Nurse and instructions given midwives by Public Health Officers and Nurses.

3. Mouth Hygiene:

a. What is being done along this line in your county.

George county was fortunate in having Miss Emily McQueen, State Mouth Hygiene worker, for a period of six months. Miss McQueen visited every school in George county and examined and cleaned the teeth of every child and taught them in the care of their teeth and mouth hygiene in general.

VI. Tuberculosis control:

a. Number sent to Sanitorium (Do not give names).

There is a record of fifteen different people being sent to the Sanitorium at Magee from George county during the past ten years.

There was a tuberculosis clinic in George county during March 1937 there were 78 people examined and there was only one case of tuberculosis out of the 78.

VII. Industrial Hygiene and Factory Inspection:

a. Write narrative if this is done in your county.

We have only two factories in George county. The Luce Products Incorporated and the Lucedale Ice Factory. These plants are regularly inspected by State and County Health Officers.

VIII. All communicable diseases - control.

Communicable diseases of George county are being controlled by the following methods: Vaccinations, Isolations, and Quarentine which are given by the county Health Nurse and attending physicians.

IX. Accidents and Accidental Deaths.

a. Give number and causes - Alcoholism, Etc.

There were six accidental deaths in George county, from June 1935 to June 1936, from the following causes.

John Nelson Bell, drowned, June 3, 1935.

Louis Lucean Logan, Homicide, November 8, 1935.

Wesley Bush (colored), crushed skull caused by automobile accident, November 30, 1935.

Ohlen Green, crushed skull, run over by road machine, January 21, 1936.

Christine Reeves, accidental drowning caused by car running into river, March 1, 1936.

Mary Magdalen Reeves died from pneumonia, March 22, 1936, caused by being under water for several minutes when car ran into river on March 1, 1936

X. Give number of:

a. Doctors in county, and name of each.

There are five medical doctors in George county, all located in Lucedale, Mississippi, which are as follows: R. F. Ratliff Sr., J. L. Spiceland, A. K. McMillian, J. W. Horne, and J. A. Dorsett. There is one dentist who is located in Lucedale, Mississippi, H. H. Parker.

b. Number of Nurses and names of each.

George county has eleven graduate nurses who are registered with the State Board of Health, who are as follows: Mesdames Mamie Ratliff, Dolar Havard, Fred Parker, Doyle Randall, J. P. Davis, Aubrey Croom and Misses Earnestine Croom, Mary Alice Mims, Edwina Harverson, Bertha Moore and Oxie V. Moore.

c. Number of Hospitals, Infirmaries and Sanitariums, and status of equipment.

There are no Hospitals, Infirmaries or Sanitariums located in George County

XI. Narrative on human interest biographies of old family physicians and nurses.

Doctor Warren Dewitte Ratliff was born at China Grove, Pike county, August the 20, 1866.

His youth and early manhood was passed at school and on the farm with parents. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered Tulane University and graduated in 1892. In 1893 he came to Jackson county, now George county and opened an office at Basin, Mississippi, twelve miles south of Lucedale, Mississippi where he began the practice of his profession.

Coming to this section when it was new and roads bad, his life was a strenuous one, In order to meet the demands upon him he had to have relays of horses, and often slept while on the road. He respondad to all calls as far as possible, and ministered to rich and poor alike. He moved to Lucedale in the year of 1905.

The making of George county, the building of good roads, the securing of better school houses and equipment are some of the things for which he labored and seen realized. There was given him due recognition by the medical fraternities, he was a member of the Tri County Medical Association, The Southern Medical Association and The American

Medical Association.

Dr. Ratliff was one of God's noblemen. No man in the county was better known, or more highly respected and loved. For more than twenty-six years he gave to the community in which he lived the full measure of service and devotion.

He ever sought not his own but anothers good, the best interest of the county was ever on his heart. While never an office seeker, he was given positions of honor and trust.

He served as Mayor of Lucedale two terms, and Alderman a number of years. He was considered a man with good business ability, and as a result was connected with some of the leading business enterprises of the town. He was president of the Lucedale Light and Water Company and the Vice President of the Lucedale Bank.

Ethel Kinch of George county, graduated at Mobile Infirmary in 1914, continued nursing there until early in 1917. She went to Nova Scotia and nursed the wounded after a great disaster there in 1917, In 1918 she returned to Mobile Infirmary where she died, September 15, 1918. She was greatly loved and admired by the entire personel of the Infirmary. After her death a room was dedicated to her memory and her name engraved in Bronze lettering on the door entering this room.

Mrs. Claudie Davis Ward was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis and was born at Americus, once the seat of Jackson county about the year of 1885. She with her parents moved to Lucedale, George county in the year 1907. She was employed with the Lucedale Commercial Company until June 1915 when she went into training at the South Mississippi Infirmary in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She volunteered for service as a Red Cross Nurse to go across to France before finishing her senior course, in 1918. She was the first nurse to offer her service from George county and sent immediately over seas. After arriving over seas Miss Davis had charge of one of the Base Hospitals at one of the American Camps in France

where she came in contact with a lot of southern boys. The camp was located on an old camping ground used by Napolean, this place was very historic. George county is proud of her record as a Red Cross Nurse. She arrived back in May 1919. She was later married and moved to Texas where she resided until her death in 1927.

Information for the above assignment was received from the following:

Dr. R. F. Ratliff, County Health Officer.
Dr. J. L. Spiceland, Local Physician.
Mrs. Mamie Ratliff, County Health Nurse.
Mrs. M. C. Kinch, Lucedale Resident.
W. R. Goff, Resident of Lucedale.
O. E. Ward, Deputy Sheriff.
Jack Gibson, County Register of Vital Statistics.
Mrs. Pete Galloway, Lucedale Resident.
Health Syllabus State of Mississippi.
The George County Times.

2nd copy

GEORGE COUNTY

Supplement to Health

Dentists

The first record we have of a dentist, was Dr. Jackson of Mobile Alabama. He came through this county (now George County) about 1888 in a horse and buggy visiting the few homes here, at that time. He carried his instruments about with him, and attended to the needs of the people in their own homes. Between visit s those suffering from teeth disturbances were attended as best they cound in the home with a crude instrument. Later the practicing physicians assisted when needed. While those who were financially able went to Mobile, Alabama for treatment.

Other dentists who traveled through this county in horse and buggy, and who came later than Dr. Jackson were: Dr. Vough of Ocean Springs, Mississippi and Dr. Moody of Moss Point, Mississippi (1)

In 1904, Dr. D. W. Mobley came from McHenry, Mississippi to Lucedale, Mississippi, and was the first dentist to locate here. The office he occupied was in the old Brewton Building, now known as ABene Grocery Store." He practiced five or six years and build up a successful business. He took great interest in any thing pertaining to the interest and welfare of the town and surrounding country. Besides being interested in civic affairs he was interested in sports as well. (2).

DR. CHARLES E. WARD, was born and reared in Pleasent Ridge , Alabama. He received his early education at Pleasent Rigge. His father owned a large plantation and was able to offer him the best education available at that time.

(1) Mrs. W. S. Cowart
(2) Dr. J. A. Dorsett

He attended a dentist school in Texas, and began work when he was about twenty two years of age. His first practice was done in Texas, after a few years, he came to Shubuta, Mississippi, married and practiced there a number of years. In November 1912, he and his family moved here, (Lucedale, Mississippi). (1) He practiced dentistry here about twenty five years, and wasforced to give up his work on account of age and feeble health. He was prominently identified with the business interests here served this town as Mayor, and served as Justice of Peace for seceral terms, and was rounding out the last year of his term, as such, when he was taken away be death. While time was beginning to bear heavily on him he did not grow old, but retained his cheerfulness and genial disposition. He was every body's friend. He died October 6, 1935, at the age of eighty three. (2).

DR. HUBERT HAROLD PARKER, son of Hubert H. Parker and Collie Batson Parker, was born at Wiggins, Mississippi. August 31, 1906, several months later his parents moved to Poplarville, Mississippi, where his father practiced law.

Dr. Parker finished grammer school, High school and Junipr College at Poplarville. He spent one year at Mississippi College, 1923-a4. One year at the University of Mississippi,1926-27. Entered Atlanta Southern Dental College, 1927-28. Finished term of 1931-32. Came to Lucedale August 10, 1932, and began to practice, and has made a splindedsuccess, and takes active part in business interests.

In June of 1934 he married Miss Carolyn Dorsett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs.

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(1) Mrs. C. E. Ward,
(2) George County Times, October Issue 1935.

J. A. Dorsett of Lucedale, Mississippi. They have one son. (1)

DR. JAMES DAWSON HARRELL: son of Dr. J. D. and Mary Gains Harrell, was born at Melvin, Alabama. He received his early education in the school at Melvin, after finishing high school, he attended Atlanta Dental College, at Atlanta, Georgia, received his D.D. S. in 1904. He began practicing in Clark County, Mississippi, there he spent many hours riding over the country in his horse and buggy; practicing on patientsin their homes. After his marriage to Miss Minnie V. McMillan, he moved to Lucedale, Mississippi. Here he practiced for twenty five years, reared a large family, and died in 1935, at the age of fifty six years.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrell had one son, J. D. Harrell, dentist, Laurel, Mississippi. Four daughters, Miss Joyce, and Miss Vivian Harrell, teachers in Laurel City Schools. Miss Imogene, teacher at M.S.C.W. Columbus, Mississippi, and Mrs. Whitten teaching at Columbus City School. (2).

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(1) Dr. H. H. Parker
(2) Mrs. J. D. Harrell

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George County

Chapter XXII

ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal Orders

R. P. BOWEN LODGE NO. 430, F & A. M. Located at Cross Roads, Mississippi. Charter dated, February 18th. A. L. 5897, A. D. 1897. Officers were: A. Allman, master; S. H. Shannon, senior warden: L.N. Howell, junior warden; (1)

Charter members were: A. Allman, S. H. Shannon, L. N. Howell, M.H. Allman, A. F. Cochran, Willie Davis, Lamma Davis, G. C. Blake. G.M. Howell, Benj. Howell, Aaron Mixon, Willie Howell, Daniel McInnis, T.H. Moody, Jesse Parker, Charles Steed, James Steed. W. W. Thomson, George Mallett, Robert Moffett, Robert Galloway and James Tanner.

R. P. Bowen Lodge was moved from Cross Roads to Lucedale, January 18, 1901.

John S. Cobb, grand master and John Logan Power, grand secretary sign the charter of R. P. Bowen Lodge #430.

Oliver Lee McKay, grand master, and John Logan Power, grand secretary signed the resolution authorizing the removal of the Lodge to Lucedale, Mississippi.

From the twenty two charter members in 1897, only one, Mr. Willie Howell is left. At the present time (1938) there are one hundred members. Officers are: William Shelby McBay, warden;
Manuel Dorsett Solmon, senior warden; Albert Buil Smith junior warden;

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(1) O. E. Ward.

Thomas Murry Ferrell, treasurer; Whitney Arnold DeMonbrun, secretary; Maurice Leander Malone senior deacon; Louis Lee Vise junior deacon; and Arthur Louis West, Tyler.

NORA SUTTLE CHAPTER NO. 233 O E S. was organized November 22, 1923. Is located at Lucedale, Mississippi. Charter members were: Mrs. Maud M. Demombrum, Mrs. Emogene Byrd, Mrs. Mollie E. Helms Lumpken, Mrs. Cora Hopper, Mrs. Lita Hart, Mrs. Dollie Banes, Mrs. Mae Passon, Mrs. Lola V. Malone, Mrs. Grace Dickens, Mrs. Edna Hammond, Mrs. Willie McLeod, Mrs. Ruby Wade, Miss Elma Hammond, Miss Ellen Eubanks, Miss Ninnie McNease, Charles L. Fryant, Maurice L. Malone, J. Raleigh Banes, C. Posey Eubanks, T. Hendrix Byrd and James A. DeMombrum.

Officers were: Mr. Charles L. Fryant, patron; Mrs. Maud M. DeMombrum, worthy matron; Mr. Maurce L. Malone, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Byrd, associate matron; Mrs. H. L. Hopper, conductress; Mrs. Lita Hart, associate conductress; Elma Hammond, adah; Mrs. Ruby Wade, Ruth; Miss Ninnie McNease Ester: Mrs. Mae Passon, Martha; and Mrs. Kate Ward, electa. (1)

From twenty one charter members. 1923, The Nora Suttle chapter has grown to fourty two members. (1938)
The present officers are: Miss Donnie Ward, worthy matorn; Mr. H. J. Solomon, worthy patron; Miss Myrtle Reeves, associate matron; Mr. O.F. Moss, worthy patron; Mrs. Stella Lavallet, conductress; Mrs. Gertrude

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(1) Mrs. Stella Lavallet.

Mason, associate conductress; Mr. M. L. Malone, secretary; Mrs. Nettie Dorsett treasure; Mrs. Ida Solomon, chaplain; Mrs. Vergie Moss.(1) marshall; Mrs. Mattie Davis, Adah; Mrs. Ora Goff, Ruth; Mrs. Mary Snoden, Ester; Mrs. Mae Passon, Martha; Mrs. Gertrude McKinney, Electa; Mrs. Mamie Ratliff, warden; Mr. Marion Dorsett sentinel; Mrs. Blanch Vise, organist;

Social and Cultural Organizations

BUSINESS GIRLS CLUB was organized January 19, 1928. The inteal officers of this club were: Mrs. Elma Bristow, president: Mrs. Leah Spear, vice president; Mrs. Grace Dickins, secretary; Mrs.Nettie Dorsett, treasuer; Miss Troy McNease, reporter and Mrs. Bessie Parker, sponsor.

The constitution and by-laws were drawen up by a committee consisting of, Miss Ninnie McNease, Mrs. Kate Ward, and Mrs. Stella Lavallett. There were fourty charter members of this club.
Its purpose is that of Civic improvement. Immediately after the club was organized they began to beautifying the park reserve, which was deeded to the town of Lucedale, by the late Mr. G. M. Luce in 1923. Mrs. E. E. Bolen and Mrs. E. V. McKay donated shurbbrey, and the members helped to clean up and put out flowers, the club soon raised funds for benches, tables and swings, also helped to build a band stand in the park.

Among the first project of the club were the landscaping and beautification of the "County court house yard", and local "cemetery"

(1) Miss Donnie Ward.

Helping in establishing the "George County Library" by contributing a number of books. It has done good bit of charity work, such as, establishing christmas funds for the poor, contributing to Red Cross and helping distribute Red Cross provisions. (1)

In 1935, after much hard work the Business Girls Club builed a "Club House" on the park reserve. The club house ground have been beautified with flowers and shrubs. This building is not used by the Business Girls Club only, but by every other organization in town, and by individual who wants to rent it, only enough rent is charged to pay actual expenses.

The Business Girls Club of Lucedale is a Federated Club consisting of a limited membership of twenty eight members. Present officers are: Mrs. Kate Ward, president: Mrs. Myrtle Thomas, vice president: Myra Goff, secretary: Mrs. Laurentine Waldrup, treasure: Oiuda Morgan, local treasurer; Laura Jean Adams, reporter; and Mrs. Stella Lavallett, parliamentarian.

20th Century Club, organized March 16, 1933, under name of Junior League." Mrs. W. P. Hart, president of Woman Club, and Mrs. J. S. Jackson, chairman of Junior Club work in the Woman's Club, organized a club for the young people, for the purpose of promoting interest in the culture of it's members, and civic welfare.

(1) Miss Myra Goff.

The club consisting of fifteen Federated members, was under the Women Club, but when changed to "20th Century Club" is now a separated Federated Club.

Club motto: "A life moulding itself in action not in words."

Club flower- "Pink Rose."

Club Colors- "Pink and Green." (1)

The main work of the club has been developing the cultural life of the members through systematic study and rendering civic aid when (2) possible. They have printed year books, and the programs are of literary value.

First officers were: Perrin Johnston, president: Hally Gene Hart, vice president: Marion Helveston, corrospond secretary: Ina Wayne Reid, recording secretary; Marie Griffen, parliamentarian; Troy McNease, historian; Ethel Baily, reporter; and Laura Jean Adams, treasurer.

Present officers (1938) are: Julia Reid, president; Myra Goff, vice president; Willie Pearl Shows, correspond secretary; Ninie Lee Parker, recording secretary; Perrin Johnston, parliamentarian; Georgie Duboes, historian; and Minnie V. Goff. treasurer.

WOMEN'S CLUB, organized in October, 1925, formly the "Lucedale Literary Club." Was the first club organized in Lucedale. The object of this club for study and improvement. Was admitted to Mississippi

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(1) Miss Minnie V. Goff

(2) Miss Perrin Johnston.

Federation Women's Club February 26, 1926. Mrs. H. L. Hopper, was first president, and Mrs. W. S. Scott member of this club served as State Treasurer for Mississippi Federation Women's Club for eight years, and at present time (1938) serving as State Auditor. Mrs. J. C. Dorsett as District Officer. Mrs. O. F. Moss has served two years as District finance chairman. Present Officers are : Mrs. Clinton Reid, president; Mrs. John Lumpkin,vice president; Mrs. H. H. Parker, recording secretary; Mrs. O. R. Cockrell, treasurer; Mrs. E. W. Lumpkin, Parliamentary referee; Mrs. C. T. Lyons, chairman and year book committee. (1)

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, formally "Home and Garden Club," was organized June 1, 1932, and has been largely responsible for beautifying of Lucedale. It has unlimented membership, which consist of twenty five members at present. (1938) The programs all vary from flower gardens to musical and literary programs. It holds nine meetings each year, with one meeting as guest night for its members, at which time they entertain their husband.

First officers were: Mrs. A. K. McMillian, president; Mrs. G.S. Helveston, vice president; Mrs. J. E. Gates, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Maud Scott, recording secretary; Mrs. C. R. Hoye, parliamentarian; Mrs. Alf Goff, treasure; and Mrs. R. M. McKay, chairman of the program. (2)

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(1) Mrs. O. F. Moss.

(2) Miss Vivian Jelks,

The GEORGE COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, is an active working club during the school year. Every teacher in the county is a member, and 100% membership of M. E. A.

This association was organized October 4, 1912, by Superintendent W. A. Avery, Officers were Prof. D. L. Denson, president; Prof. C. A. Bryan, vice president; and Miss Jessie Taylor, secretary and treasure. At this time (1912) the association met at the different school's in the county. Present (1938) the teachers of the county meet at Lucedale.

Officers served in 1937-38, were: Prof C. L. McQugge, president, Prof. D. A. Liv ngston, vice president; Eula Lee Welford, secretary and treasure; and Mrs. Ethel McPhearson, reporter.(1)

AMERICAN RED CROSS, George county chapter, was organized March 28, 1918.

Officers were: T. H. Byrd chairman; Dr. W. D. Ratliff, vice chairman; Rev. J. L. Greenway, chairman of executive committee; Rev. P. G. Carter, secretary; Mr. T. M. Ferrell treasure; Mr. W.J.Hurst, chairman of finance and Mr. O. Backstrom, chairman of civilian relief department. (2)

Women work: Mrs. O. E. Ward, publicity and entertainment chairman; Mrs. W. B. Ray, chapter development; Prof. I. M. Chochran, junior membership chairman, and Dr. A. K. McMillian, Military relief

(1) Mr. M. A. Eubanks

(2) George County Times,

chairman.

This chapter was very active during the world war, and since doing general Red Cross Work in the county, and assisted in flood relief.

The present chairman: Dr. J. L. Spicland. (1)

CIVIC CLUBS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, organized May 13, 1932 at Lucedale. Its first officers were: P.P. Bailey, President; N. C. Hamilton, first vice president: R. M. McKay. second vice president; T. T. Thomas secretary and treasure; with P. P. Bailey, T. T. Thomas, N. C. Hamilton, R. M. McKay, F. M. Abernathy, T. H. Byrd and T. M. Ferrell constitutes a board of directors.

The purpose of this organization to further the interest, and development of George County. To work in unity for the advancement of civic and financial interest of the people, through this territory fostern every move for the development, and make it a bigger, better and more prosperous county. (2)
Encourages every worth while move for better living condition, and better citizenship.

The Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in getting highway #15 paved from Lucedale,Mississippi to the Alabama line, and rebuilding the Luce Products Inc.,

(1) T. M. Ferrell

(2) Dr. R. F. Ratliff,

Present officers are: Dr. R. F. Ratliff, president; and T.M. Ferrell secretary. Board of Directors are: H. C. Henley, Dr. R.F. Ratliff, T. M. Ferrell and R. M. McKay.

ROTARY CLUB, was organized in Lucedale, Mississippi August 18, 1935. Officers were: Crum McKay president; Raymond Baily, vice president; Herman Henley, secretary and treasure. These with Harold Parker, Maurce Malone, Robert Ford Ratliff Sr. and Marion Dorsett constitute a board of directors.
At present (1938) the club has sixteen charter members. They have build a very friendly relation-ship between its members and other organizations, sponsored several worthy projects, and are now sponsoring a move to get a sewer system, curbing and guttering, and more paving for Lucedale.

They have given funds to the hospital at Memphis Tennessee for cropie adults, aiding and helped in getting children to hospital for operation, also have made a survey of George County, and gotten out a pamplet showing the possibilities that George County have to offer others.

Present officers: Maurce L. Malone, president: and Orange R. Cockrell, secretary and treasure. (1)

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(1) C. R. Cockrell,

The FARM BUREAU, was reorganized in December 1936. With W. R. Cain county agent. The object of a County Farm Bureau is to band together the farm people of the county into a compact organization, to improve the agriculture of the county; to study and foster the educational, legislative, economize profitable and county life more attractive.

The organization compose of five directors, one from each Supervisor district. The original directors are: John D. Parker, J. L. Cochren, J. W. Donelson, J. W. Whittenton and J. K. Shows. Officers were: J. D. Parker, president; and Mrs. W. S. Scott, secretary.

There are three community Farm Bureau in George County, Rocky Creek, Agticola and Basin. The community organization have a central set up known as County Organization, all County Organization has a central set up known as State Organization, the State set up as a National Organization.

The community organization has monthly meeting. County Agent attends all meetings, offering help and advise. There were 350 George County farmers holdingmembership with the Farm Bureau the first year, and continual increasing in membership.

Present Officers are: J. K. Shows, president; J. L. Cochren, secretary; J. W. Whittenton, Bob Parker and John D. Parker. (1)

The HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB, under the direction of Miss

(1) Mr. W. R. Cain.

Vivian Jelks, county Home demonstration agent, are equally as active as the Farm Bureau. There are eleven club in the county, these clubs meet once each month, except the month of August. The month of July the clubs hold guest nights, entertaining members of their families.

The Home Demonstration Club consist of Project leaders, Major project (clothing) Minor projects.(nutrition, poltry and home management.) Each club has Recreation leader, and 4-H Club adviser.

The Home Demonstration Club publishes a monthly paper called THE CHATTERER, which is editored by two Home Demonstration Club members, is memiograph, and sent out from the Home Demonstration agent office.

COUNTY COUNCIL of Home Demonstration Clubs is made up of president and secretary of each club. The County Council meet each month in the year at various communities. The work of County Council is to act as an advisor to Home Demonstration agent, and plan work of county.

The Home Demonstration Clubs, and Federated Clubs work in close corporation. The Federated Clubs have a representative whose duty is to attend the County Council. A member of the County Council is invited to each of the Federated Clubs as a guest.

A camp is held each year for the 4-H Club for girls and Women's Club. There a membership of 289 members in the eleven clubs. The County Council is Federated with State County Council, and the Mississippi Federated of Women's Clubs.

Officers are: Mrs. W. S. Scott, president; Miss Ava Havard, vice

president Mrs. W. L. Moffett, secretary and treasure; Mrs. Wiley Parker, recreation; Mrs. Bob Parker, major project leader; Miss Lois Mae Flurry, minor project leader; Mrs. H. L. McKinney, 4-H Club advisor; Mrs. G. C. Newbill, membership chairman; Mrs. Chas. Bonnett, camp chairman; Mrs. Wiley Parker, exhibit chairman and Mrs. Buel Smith chairman of record books. (1)

4-H Club, has ten 4-H Clubs in the county with an adult leader from each school. The girls can take either poultry, garden, canning and home improvement, and addition to these project they have on year in studying of foods, and the next year in clothing. Each project is followered very closely, and record or kept by the club girls, and Home demonstration agent. The end of each year they hand their record book in showing that they have completed project undertaken.

During the year, county wide events are conducted for boy's and girl's, they are as follows: "County Fair", "Achievement Day", "Rally Day" and 4-H Club basket ball turnement and camp.
Contest are helded at the community club meeting in all the projects. First place winners are completed in county contest which is held at the County seat. Winner in the county contest or sent to the State contest which is held at Club Congress in July.

When the girls finish four years in these project, she is allowed one unit in high school. (2)

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(1) Miss Vivian Jelks,

(2) Miss Vivian Jelks,

Patriotic Organization

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY No.53, organized 1929. Officers were: Mrs. L. L. Vice, secretary and treasure; Mrs. T. H. Byrd, president; and Mrs. P. B. Kinch, historian.

The charter members were: Mrs. T. H. Byrd, Mrs. L. L. Vise, Mrs. P. B. Kinch, Mrs. A. K. McMillean, Mrs. W. W. Wilkson, Mrs. Elton Horn, Mrs. C. J. Trowbridge, Mrs. G. P. Green, Mrs. Robert Pough and Mrs. P. E. Gibson. The charter was granted the eight day of May 1929, by the National Secretary at head quarters in Indianopolis, Indiania.

This organization each year sells poppies for Memorial Day, also helping the hospital for veterians at Gulfport, Mississippi. Have a christmas cheer funds for veterian to buy cigaretts, and other luxury that the goverment does'nt give. They also help pay funds to the child welfare.

At present (1938) the Auxiliary has thirteen paid up members, they meet regulary each month in the homes. Present officers are: Mrs. Wert Mills, President; Mrs. C. J. Trowbridge, secretary and treasure; Mrs. L. W. Lassiter, Vice president; and Mrs. W. S. McBay, Chaplin. (1)

HOWELL GRANTHAM POST, No 53. American Legion, organized January 18, 1921. The Post was named for "Howell Grantham" Post of

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(1) Mrs. C. J. Trowbridge,

American Legion was permanently organized. Mr. J. R. Banes was elected Post commander, and Mr. Jas. G. Byrd Post Adjutant. (1)

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(1) George County Times, January issue 1921

References

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Lavallet, Mrs. Stella	Lucedale, Mississippi
Ward, Miss Donnie	Lucedale, Mississippi
Goff, Miss Myra	Lucedale, Mississippi
Goff, Miss Minnie V.	Lucedale, Mississippi
Johnston, Miss Perrin	Lucedale, Mississippi
Moss, Mrs. O. F.	Lucedale, Mississippi
Jelks, Miss Vivian	Lucedale, Mississippi
Ferrell, T. M.	Lucedale, Mississippi
Ratliff, Dr. R. F.	Lucedale, Mississippi
Cockrell. O. R.	Lucedale, Mississippi
Cain, W. R.	Lucedale, Mississippi

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Helen Cowart, Supervisor. George County Lines, Lucedale, Miss.

Canvassers; Mrs J. P. Valentine and Mrs. J. W. Reason Page/1

George County Subject; Interviews. Assignment ### 13

Conditions at Home During the War Between the States.

Martins bluff in Jackson County was thehhome of Miss Amo Ware. In 1861 at the begining of the war between the States. This was a thriving Community of about twenty six families located on the banks of the Pascagoula river. After war was declared Martins Bluff was used by the Con-federate soldiers as a training camp. Colonel James McCray was in command of regiments, thatwere trained at Martins Bluff.

During this training period the soldiers injoyed picnics and barbecues. After training the soldiers were transfered to different regiments the Calvary would ride ho rses and the Infantry walked.

Miss Amo Wares father and brother were soildiers in the Confederate army. While serving as a soldier her father developed Measles and was very ill and was sent home. While he was on this furlough a messenger was sent to Martins Bluff to warn the people that the Yankees were coming. The families who had boats hurriedly packed their money, house-hold goods such as China, silver, linens, and groceries-- all they could carry in small boats and crossed the Pascagoula river to Pine Island.

This Island was between Johns Bayou and Sumerlin Bayou. They stayed there for several weeks, and built camps to live in out of poles and covered them with palmetto leaves to protect them from inclement weather There were about fifteen families who taken refuge on Pine Island.

The Yankees stayed so long at Martins Bluff until the Refugees on Pine Island became fearful that their hiding place had been discovered. The men on the Island made boats and loaded their possessions and families on them . When night came and closed the light of day, they started up the Pascagoula river. After several miles of dangerous travel up the river they found a small abandoned house on the banks of the river

Mrs L. E. McEachern

George County Assignment #13

They had camped in this abandoned house for several weeks when a me messenger came to let them know that the Yankee soldiers had gone. They made their way back to their wrecked and damaged homes to find all cloth - ing and other house-hold goods, they were not able to carry with them were stolen or distroyed, hogs and cows were killed and some homes burned. This was in the year of 1864.

This war was fought so long ago that it has almost been forgotten. It laid the beautiful South into a land of waste- tall grass and weeds grew on forsaken soil, mounds of ashes marked- palatial mansions that once rang with welcome and responded with cheers to comers, that was time before the war. Then came the dark days of discouraged survivors of that terrible strife returned to their wrecked and ruined homes;some righted the wronge by toil and industry. Others under the burden of discouragemmnt allowed their wronge to drag them down still futher.

After the wealth and fortunes, and farms and homes had been distroyed, the men of the South found that they must buckle down to work. They have worked. They have revived the fallen spirit of the South.They cleared away the ashes. The weeds were cut, the forsaken gardens were re -stored to bloom. The agricultural interest was regained. The awakening brought with it a new spirit. Luxury was gone and energy appeared in its stead.

Today the South is the wonder of the new world. Each year it shows its growth.

Mrs. J.W. Depriet who before her marriage was Miss Ano Ware, was interiewed for this story.

Miss Ano Ware had three uncles killed in the was between the States namely Sam, Laird and Allen Ware.

Miss Ware was married to J. W. Depriest in 1875. He was a confedirate xxiix soldier and she and her husband lived in the community at and near Martians Bluff until 1911 when, they moved to Lucedale, George County Mr. Depriest died in the year 1927. Mrs. Depriest still resides in Lucedale.

canvassors; Mrs. J. W. Passon and Mrs. J. F. Valentine

George County Subject, Interviews Assighnent #13
August 4, 1936

Doctors life in George County.

1.

Dr. W. D. and R. F. Ratliff were brothers and were the second doctors to administer to the sick in this County.

The Ratliff family consisting of nine members were born and reared in Pike County near China Grove. The picture is drawn of a log house constructed of hewn logs inside and out surrounded with farm lands. Their parents sought early to plant the tiny seed in their Children that would at least make them proud in their last days. They implanted in the minds of their children to lay not away oppertunities. Every possible effort was to send the Children to school.

The Ratliff children, five boys and four girls went to grammer school at China Grove near their home in Pike County and the intire nine recieved a grammar school education there. They recieved high school education at different high schools as they grew up and the educational world changed. The ones we are most concerned about finished their high school at Tyler Town Normal Institution. After the boys finished high school three of them discovered their talents were to be doctors and two were merchants. The girls married and settled in different parts of the County, but none of them ever made their home in George County. The parents of these children had worked hard in time and used the very best judgement they had for the benefit of their childrens welfare, it was made possible for them to attend medical College.

They were enrolled at an early age at the Tulane University and there labored for four long years and recieved a diplomathat sent them fourth in their lifes work. Dr. R. F. Ratliff after finishing his course at Tulane went to Nashville and there studied one year. He also did intern

/. interviewed DrR.F.Ratliff.

Mrs S. E. McEachern Supervisor

George County Assignment # 13

one year at Vicksburg.

Dr. W. D. Ratliff did his first practice in medicine near Columbia Mississippi in Marian County, after one year he was pursuaded to come to George County. He came in the year 1894.

Dr. W. D. Ratliff on coming to George County settled in the Basin Community and there labored with his fellow Country-men for twelve years. He walked, rode horse-back, and in buggies at all times of the day or night over three path roads and through the woods, to help those who were sick and in trouble. He was a single man on going to that community but married there . He married Laura Helveston, she died a short time after their marriage. He then married a second time and married a sister to his first wife. She died also after some years and the doctor married the third time. His last marriage was with Mamie Rawles who now is County Health nurse of George County. They had only one child, a girl.

After twelve years of service in the Basin community Dr. W. D. Ratliff moved to Lucedale, Mississippi. He lived in Lucedale and continued to practice medicine until his death in 1918. He contributed much to this County, as it was said, about two thirds of the people living here then were given medicine by him.

Dr. R. F. Ratliff came to Lucedale immediately after leaving Vicksburg where he served as an intern. He came in the year 1900. He was also single when he came here and married Josie Kennedy who was a native Kentuckian. The first home Dr. Ratliff occupied here was a room in the Hotel. This lasted two years, after he was married he resided in a house on what is now known as main street. Then a plain dirt road after one year he built a new house on Howard street. He and his wife

lived happily with one son R. F. Jr. to bless their married life. She died in 1933.

Dr. Ratliff states that he covered the same amount of space when he came to this County as he does now,but now its a much easier way. Until the year 1908m he traveled on horse-back and in buggies. Dr. W.D.and R. F. Ratliff owned the first automobile in this County.

Dr. Ford Ratliff served for sixteen years as local surgeon for what was then the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad. He resigned in Company with a number of other local surgeons along the line because of a change in the railroad policy.

When he left the service of the railroad, Dr. Ratliff was the oldest surgeon on this division. He was one of the first three surgeons appointed by Dr. Rhett Goode of Mobile, chief surgeon for the road, when he made his first trip along the line in that capacity.

Dr. Ratliff has been for eighteen years a director of the bank of Lucedale, and for twelve years County Health officer. He served one year as president of the Commerical Club. He is vice president of the Indepen dent Oil Company.

Interviewed Dr. R. F. Ratliff.

Doctor number 2.

Dr. J. A. Dorsett was born in Scott County at Harperville Mississippi He and one sister are the only members still living of his family. His sister Mrs. D. F. Pruit of Bay Springs Mississippi in Jasper County and DR. J.A. Dorsett of Lucedale, Mississippi in George County.

Dr. Dorsett was reared on a farm. Went to school at Harperville and finished high school. After finishing high school he taught for three years two years in Green County and one in George. This was in the year 1898.

Dr. Dorsett entered medical college in the early fall of 1899 at Emory University of Georgia. He recieved his diploma and license to prac -tice medicine in the Spring of 1902. His first work was to pick out a location.

He came to Leaksville in Green County and stayed for three months; but was only getting settled. From Leaksville he came to Lucedale- began his practice and built up a home.

He married Lula Roberts from Mobile County. He is the son of one son and four daughters.

In 1902 the year Dr. J.A. Dorsett came to Lucedale there was only one tellephone line in the County and it was a private line. There were no ways to travel except horse-back and buggies. The people rode through the woods or three path roads to summon the doctor to their sick. Sometimes they were on the roads all night before the doctor was reached, then the doctor would go back home with them.

Unsual Cases.

On a very dark night and stormy night a man knocked on doctor Dorsetts door and asked him to go with him and do something for his daughter that she was very ill. Dr. Dorsett saddled his horse and rode with the man

twelve miles to his home.

upon arriving he found the girl had appendicities. He administered what aid he could and told them she would have to have have an operation immediately, to carry her to the Hospital that night. The people were very poor and some arrangements had to be made, so they de-cided to wait until next morning. The next morning they carried her in a wagon to Lucedale to catch the train to go to the Hospital. She was suffering so severely upon reaching Lucedale, they decided to get Dr. Dorsett to give her something for ease. She was carried into his office and he gave her a small tablet and a glass of water. Before she had time to take the tablet her appendex ruptured and she died in his office.

A man from Alabama ran a candy shop in Lucedale in 1906. He had a wife and baby and his wifes mother and grandmother lived with them.

One Sunday after-noon a womans voice was heard and all who heard her knew she was in trouble. Some one called Dr.Dorsett and he ran over to the house and found that the husband had gone insane and shot his wife as she was runing away from him with their small baby in her arms..The bullet went into her body just beneath her shoulder and came out just above her heart. The insane man was still runing when Dr. Dorsett arrived. immediately doing what he could for the wounded woman and at the same time wondering what would be the out come.

Guns began fireing again and the insane man shot his wifes mother and her grandmother. His wifes mother was killed instantly and the gran-mother was seriously injured. The man ran and men began to surround him. He saw he was trapped and with the same pistol he shot his wife he took his own life by shooting himself straight through the forehead.

Dr. Dorsett adminestered aid to the wounded wife her grandmother and baby and they all recovered.

The first brick building erected in Main street-that occupied by the Lucedale Drug Company, Incorporated-was built by Dr. J.A.Dorsett, who at the time staked every doller he had on the future of the town.

Afer twenty five years,the store is not only here, but is going strong, and Dr. Dorsett is still runing it. Not only this, but the drug store owns the Lucedale postoffice, next door. Uncle Sam runs that, but he pays rent to Dr. Dorsett and his associates in the Drug business.

Dr. Dorsett, who,is still a practicing physician, has been in Luce-dale thirty four years. He is a director in the Bank of Lucedale, local surgeon for the G.M. & N.railroad, and interested in farming near Lucedale.

Dr. J. A. Dorsett was interviewed for this story.

Canvassors; Mrs. J. W.Pascon and Mrs. J. F. Valentine

George County. Subject; Interviews. Assignment # 13
July 31,1936

Steam boat days.

1. As far back as 1870, boats were about the only means of transportation. At this time turpentine and rosin was the main export. These boats would take off a cargo of rosin and turpintine and bring back a general line of merchandise from New Orleans by way of Pascagoula, Mississippi, then Scranton, Orrels landing so named after a firm by that name.conducted a turpentine business here at that time, is located on the Pascagoula river in the South Western part of George County. This landing has been abandoned for many years, but quite a number of"old timers" remember well those days

In those days cutting timber and sending it to Moss Point in rafts and shipping rosin and turpentine was about the only industry. There was some farming but this was carried on in a small way.

2. From about 1890, and until the establishment of the new County in 1910 Basin, then in Jackson County about one mile East of Pascagoula river, was the trading center of the large section and probably had the largest Country store in the State.The business was conducted under the name of R. C. Luce and son and the firm was composed of Ransom C. Luce of Grand rapids Michigan, and his son Gregory M. Luce.

This concern operated a tremendous logging, Naval store and mercantile business and maintained its own railroad and steamboats. The names of the " Minnie Lee " Valeida and Alice will be readily recalled by old timers. these boats brought merchandise from the world market and carried out a cargo of rosin and turpentine. There was of course much work to be done. For instance, a number of men living along the Pascagoula river were kept busy chopping wood which was sold to the steamboats. Wood was the fuel burned in their engines. The boats would tie up at different places alongthe river to load enough wood to take them futher along on their

1.interviewed Mrs Biard Byrd.
2 interviewed Hulda McEachern.

journeyy The river traffic flourished up until 1902 1903 when it went into a decline and a few years later ceased intirely as the railraads had taken the place of boats for transportation and to day trucks are being used almost as much as railroads for this purpose.

Historical Research Project Assignment #13 July 28,1936

Subject : Interviews:

Indian Story; as told by Mrs. James R Goff.

"About one mile East of Lucedale, where the Tom Taylors live is the place where I was born.

My grandfather Wm Ira Taylor and his brother-in-law William Wainright baught the place jointly from a Mr. Dockens for whom the Creek by the depot was named, and until now the old Settlers call it "Dockens Creek"

The George Countains who have notvvisitedd the Taylor Springs have missed a great. This Spring was used by the Indians before the the white Settlers came and has never been dry. There is a steep bluff just above the Springb where the Mountain Laurel Honey Suckle and Ti-Ti bloom in the Spring time and always you may drink clear, cool,spark -ling water from this Spring.

When my Mother was a growing girl there still lived on the Taylor -Hill and Indian family. A man his wife and son, whose name was Tom My uncle Richmond Taylor was quite a lad and he learned to converse with the boy Tom in his language. My Mother only remembered that when the boy was angry and wished to fight he would run up to you and cry out "Show you Bully, Show your Bully"

one day my grandmother was making biscuit and the Indian woman came in and she gave her a pan of biscuit and told her to take it to her tent and bake them. She took the biscuit and ran out with them not say -ing a word, for she could not speak English. My grandmother thought this a stringeway to act but soon the woman returned with an arm load of oak wood and threw it in the wood box. Her way of saying " Think you"

Mrs S. E. McEachern Supervisor

My Mother and her sisters saw theb boy Tom shoot a bird with his bow and arrow and they told hem "He should be ashamed to kill the poor birds" for answer he sat down upon a stump, tore the bird in to pieces and ate with raw.

Many arrow heads have been found in fields and gardens and I am sure at some time many Indians roved the then " Pineywoods" where Lucedale Now stands.

My grandmothers name was Pocahontas. I never learned why, perhaps in admiration of the brave Indian maid who saved the life of Capt. John Smith.

She was known as Aunt "Poccy" and was avery useful woman for she was the only Dr. the people for miles could get in touch with and she traveled miles on horseback to treat her sick friends, often going alone at night with a negro slave. Surely she had the same high courage as the Indians Princess whose name she bore.

I have been told that Mr. G.S. Dickens grandfather was an Indian Chief and I think there is an enlarged picture of him dressed as an Indian Chief that I saw when I was a small girl. I do not think he was an Indian at least not a full blooded Indian but the Indians admired him so much they made him " Big Chief"

These things were handed down to me by our family and I am sure they are True Stories.

Mrs.
Mrs. James R. Goff now resides in Gulfport, Mississippi

Canvassers: Mrs J.F.Valentine, Mrs J.W.Passon

Historical Research Project

Subject Interviews: Rafting Days On Pascagoula River

Fifty years ago,the great Pascagoula river flowed down its natural course of stream with the same innocence it does today. Amid the rolling and tossing of the mighty waters,it serves in many purposes the welfare of man.The beauty of the green covered banks still in emotion with the ever flowing stream held in its arm tells us,it was made in the beginning for beauty to the human eye.

Along with the pleasant thoughts another scene comes over our minds.The danger of being engulfed in its mighty force never to be seen any more.The most dangerous,and in turn,the most help in marketing timber down the stream,commonly known as rafting logs.

Mr.Joe Davis,W.M.Howell,Webster McLeod,Henry Howell,Bulley Pipkin and Alex Cochran were residents here when this county was covered with Virgin pine timber.They lived a life of experience on the river,today there is only one of these men left to relate to us the happenings of both the day-light and dark of this stream.

The first rafting we find any history of was,called loose rafting.Men went out into the woods with cross cut saws and cut the logs,they were hauled to the river by ox wagons and were thrown overboard.Once in the current of the powerful waves they traveled with much speed on down the river wondering where they would go.

For the purpose of handling these logs,there were booms stationed along stream equipped with material and men to catch up logs and check them to the owner before they were sold.Each log bore a number or mark to be identified by.Sometimes they were stored in

Mrs. A. E. McEachern Supervisor

these booms for a while before they were sold.

Men rode down the river on these logs to the different booms, later after the largest timber was cut away ,and the smaller logs were rafted,they had to be fastened together and this brought about lots of changes.

The process of getting the logs in the river,was the same,only instead of floating them loose,they were put together with pins,and timbers made from hickory.Many men worked day and night putting the raft together.When it was completed the river was watched for a rise, Usually the summer was spent in cutting logs and putting the raft together,then the cold winter days,while it was raining and freezing the logs had to be run down the river.

The owner of the logs seclected a crew of men to carry the raft down the river.They prepared themselves with beding and food supplies for they slept on the raft.Ropes to anchor the raft in case of storm or other happenings were prepared.Dug out boats were used.

On one occasion,Mr.J.Davis had fifteen rafts of logs in the river,a big rain fall came and he made arrangements to carry the rafts down the river to Moss Point.The river was full and very,very swift. The ropes broke turning the rafts loose down the river.Mr.Davis knew that if he lost the rafts,it would mean thousands of dollars. His brother got into a dug-out boat and paddled back to the place where the ropes broke and got the ropes.Mr. Davis jumped out into the river and swam to the ropes hanging to the rafts and turned them into Walt,Old dead river.When his brother came back with the rope they tied the rafts up until the river was more calm.They camped out and watched their rafts,and what sleep they got they slept on the rafts or the ground.They took rain,sleet and snow,sometimes freezing until they were unconscious,as luck would happen there was only one

near frozen and the other one built a fire and warmed him.

John McLeod was going down the river on a raft of logs for Mr. Davis and the weather was bad and very cold,with a high wind blowing, while floating down the stream a tree caved in,fell across the raft and fractured Mr.McLeods skull.He was carried out to a neighbors house and nursed until he was well.

Mr.Davis says there has been many thousands of feet of timber rafted since he can remember,but for about seven years of late it has been on a decline,until two years ago.Mr.Davis has rafted lots of logs.Last winter he had 2000 logs in a raft at Wilkersons ferry. He had them fastened together and all ready to go down the river,but there was not enough water,he had a negro on watch,it began raining and turned cold,the wind rose,and it began to freeze.The negro froze unconscious on the raft while keeping guard.

Johnie Davis,Mr.Davises son and Mr.Bob Brown were at the camp, they went outside to bring in some wood and discovered the raft had broke loose,they ran out jumped into their boat,the dug-out being replaced with a moter-boat,and caught up the raft and retied it. They found the negro froze down on the raft,and carried him to the camp and warmed him by the fire.

Mr. Davis says he knows of no one getting killed,but a goodly number has been crippled.

George County Canvassers Mrs J.F.Valentine,Mrs J.W.Passon

Historical Research Project Assignment # I3

Subject Interviews: July 23,1936

Early Days;

A.G.Cowart,director of the Bank of Lucedale,and known to practically everybody in this section as "Buck" Cowart,is a life long resident of this corner of Mississippi.He was born in that part of Greene county that is now in George,and has always lived near his birthplace.

A live-stock man all his life,Mr Cowart harks back to the days when stock growers used to drive their herds to Bull Head, on St.Stephens Road,between Mobile and Whistler,and when residents of southeast Mississippi traveled to Mobile on wagons drawn by ox teams,three to four days being required to go one way.

Along the route were stopping places,where shelter could be had for men and women weary after each days travel,and where animals could be penned for the night.

In Mobile were wagon yards where the sojourners made their headquarters while in the city.Two of the wagon yards of Mobile are still in operation,but they should now be called flivver-yards,as they are chiefly used for the parking of the Fords, Chivvies and trucks which long age took the place of the heavy wagons with their yokes of plodding beasts.

Lest the younger generation,which can rush to Mobile and back in fewer hours than the number of days once expended in going one way,feel sorry for the old timers whose progress now

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

seems so painfully slow,Uncle Buck would have it known that it was not regarded as hardship.To the contrary,each trip was an event.Naturally,they were not often undertaken,and every-body wanted to go along.

"I made many such trips in my time,"said Mr.Cowart,"and I can truthfully say I enjoyed every one of them.We used to have a good time on the road,and,in Mobile--well I was a young fellow when I first began going down there,and I can't remember all the things we boys used to do,but you can bet we were not so slow, even if we didn't know anything about automobiles and airplanes."

Later Days

As time goes on many improvements have been made in traveling and farming in this county. The transportation facilities in George county are good.The Gulf,Mobile & Northern railroad has through traffic arrangements with the Burlington Route,and connects the port of Mobile,with the north and central west.This road runs in a northwesterly direction through the county.The Mississippi Export railroad runs north from the port of Pascagoula,Miss.,and connects with the G.M.& N.railroad at Evanston,in George County, terminus of which is at Luce Farms,two miles from Lucedale.

Good Highways

Good highways connect Lucedale with Mobile 40 miles;Pascagoula, Miss.,42 miles;Hattesburg,Miss.,62 miles;Gulfport,Miss.,65miles.In connection with this we wish to call the attention of the prospective home seekers to the fact that George County is a net work of good roads,the best that can be found in the State.In addition to the graded roads George county has more than fifty miles of Federal Aid

and State owned roads that have been completed and other roads that have been designated as such but have not yet been completed. The Lucedale and Mobile road No.I5 is now being paved which will make marketing of George county produce much easier.

Truck Farming

It must not be overlooked that this is a great truck farming county,and a great deal of attention is being given to this line of work just now.In addition to one of the most modern and well equipped canning factories that handles tons and tons of beans, okra,turnip greens,sweet potatoes and many other crops of the truckers,much of truck raised in this section is handled through the truckers association and other organization.

This is also the native home of the soft shell or paper shell pecan,and the satsuma orange grows well here,peaches,grapes,pears, apples,strawberries,melons and many other things that are grown here offer very large net returns when the land is properly cultivated.George county farmers are hard working,and although faced with the tricky elements of Mother Nature they make progress each year and are satisfied tith their lot,they say.

Many Good Reasons Why George County,Mississippi Is A Mighty Good Place In Which To Live.

Climate is delightful all year round.

There is abundant rain fall,but not too much

It is a healthful place in which to live

Twenty-one good schools and every child in the county within reach of a good high school.

Seventeen good churches in county.

People are prosperous. Assessed valuation of personal property, $556,54.00.
Assessed valuation of real estate, $I,50I,255.00
Lands are among the best for agricultural purposes in the country
Certain crops will grow all year.
Good roads,the main ones being graveled and paved.
Gulf,Mobile & Northern R.R.and Mississippi Export R.R.furnish adequate railroad facilities.
Free mail delivery over county
Assessment of property low
Bonded indebtedness of county is low
County nor any of its subdivisions have ever been in default in the payment of any indebtedness.
County bonds are selling at premium.
People are law abiding.
Home of a new vegetable packing plant,Luce Products,Inc.,which furnishes the farmers a ready market for their surplus truck crops and who's payroll is large.
Within hours drive of mobile,Ala.,over paved road when complete.
Several trunk line highways intersect at Lucedale,the county seat.
Excellent banking facilities,Bank of Lucedale is one of the strongest in the country.
Near the Gulf of Mexico.
Over 585 miles of road,440 county roads and 85 miles state roads.
A good set of county officials.
Fine county courthouse built in I9I0 at cost of $30,000.
Five good physicians of high standing.

Nineteen hundred separate land owners who are progressive.
County library with full-time librarian.
Different crops can be grown:Cotton,corn,sweet and irish potatoes, English peas,snap beans,butter beans,peas,satsuma oranges,pecans, tung oil trees and other crops too numerous to mention.
Fine place for raising chickens.
Annual income from chickens and egg production over $60,000.
Plenty of excellent drinking water available.
Population 90% white Anglo Saxon.
Eighty per cent of the white people are home-owners,which speaks well for the high regard they hold of their home county.
Bus lines offer quick and frequent service to all points.
Lucedale,the county seat,is out of debt and town operates on eight mill tax levy.
Good fraternal organizations.
Womens clubs in every community.
Good telephone service.
Convenient telegraph service.
Electric light and power service available.
Taxes are low.County will be out of debt in I936.
Near good market for all products.
Progressive business men.
Good hunting all year.
Fine fishing every day.
Some prospects of oil.
Friendly disposition of its citizens.
Fine place for stock raising
Perfect location for dairies.

Enormous quantity of wild berries and grapes,
County health officer of ability.
Womens home demonstration agent.
Full time county agent.
Red Cross chapter that's active.
County health nurse available if needed.
Plenty of wild flowers and shrubs.
Four hundred and seventy square miles in county.Plenty of room for you.
Summer temperature averages only 80 degrees.
Winter temperature averages only 50 degrees.
Fair assessments made on land and personal property.
Efficient law enforcing officials.
Honest election commissioners.
Business women organized and own club house.
Public restaurants where good food prevails.
Proper hotel facilities.
Investment opportunities unsurpassed.
Good working conditions.
Weekly newspaper of real merit.
Clear land titles easy to secure when required.
Possibilities of future development in county excellent.

If you wish to locate a home,farm or factory in one of the best counties in Mississippi,George county welcomes you.

Historical Research Project
Assignment # I3 July 20.1938
Subject Interviews;
Luce Products,Inc.,

Luce Products,Inc., New Plant is located two miles east of Lucedale,is the result of a series of progressive activities in the south by Gregory M.Luce,who moved to this section from Grand Rapids,Mich.,over 44 years ago and engaged first in the timber business,later in the sawmill and lumber business,the lumber business being operated under the name of K.-C.Lumber company.

More than 20 years ago,Mr Luce,principal owner and president of K.-C.Lumber company,realizing that it would be only a short time until all the merchantable timber would be removed from the lands in George county and that something would be needed to sustain the growth and development of the community where he had spent a number of years.He started a farm on lands of the K.-C. Lumber company.Immediately following the beginning of the development of this farm he conceived the idea of building a canning factory to handle the products from the farms in the surrounding territory.

The canning factory was built on the site of and near the sawmill plant of the K.-C.Lumber company.This was about the year of 1914.The first year only one product was canned-sweet potatoes.The next year green beans were added and in rapid succession,the following items were added:Okra,okra and tomato products,turnip greens, pimientos,peas (sweet or English)fresh sugar crowders,fresh black-eyed peas.collard greens,beets,spinach,and pineapple pears.

Mrs S.E.McEachern Supervisor

Mrs. S. E. McEachern

Canning Plant Built

In 1925 Luce Packing company was organized to succeed the K.-C.Lumber company,with Gregory M.Luce as president and treasurer; A.G.Holder,Jr.,as vice-president,and Jex H.Luce as secretary. Immediately following the organization of the Luce Packing company,with its subsidiary farm operations,extensive expansion was made in the farm for the purpose of growing especially the leafy vegetables,such as turnip greens and spinach,to be packed in the plant of Luce Packing company.The latest improved type of canning machinery was installed and operations expanded on at least a 50 per cent increase in production.

Destroyed By Fire

This company was enjoying to the fullest extent,widespread and satisfactory business in both its local and removed trade area when,unfortunately,on November IO,1934,the plant was completely destroyed by fire.For some time after the plant was destroyed by fire G.M.Luce,principal owner and president of Luce Packing company,was undecided as to whether or not to rebuild--perhaps,due to his advanced age,this was a natural hesitancy--but from the very beginning letters began to pour in from a long list of satisfied customers expressing the hope that the plant would be rebuilt,as many of them had used Luce products so many years and had built up such a satisfactory business on them that they felt that it would be a considerable loss to them to have the line of goods removed from their channels of distribution.

New Plant Built

All of these things,together with the fact that he appreciated

strongly the good things that had been said about Luce canned goods and the desire of the trade to continue to be furnished with these goods,Mr Luce decided to make every effort to have a new plant built to carry on as the Luce Packing company had done. Luce Products,Inc.,therefore succeeded Luce Packing company.

The Luce Products,Inc.,is an entirely new organization formed by the business men and farmers of this immediate section,practically every business man and farmer in this territory taking stock in the new concern.Luce Products,Inc.,has the good will,label brands and channels of trade distribution used by its predecessor,the Luce Packing company.An entirely new steel and concrete plant has been built on a new site,removed only a few hundred feet from the old site.

The new plant has acquired an area 50 acres in extent and is built in such a manner that physical expansion can be made in any direction with ease New modern sanitary machinery has been installed for handling every product in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.Each line is set up in such a manner that all raw products can be handled with such dispatch that there is no deterioration and,besides this,the peculiarities of each product has been taken into consideration so that every sanitary measure can be applied in handling it,so that it can be made into high grade canned goods.

The packing tables are built of non-corrosive metal and the lines for each product assembled in a tandem manner so that there is no break in the continuous travel of the product in the act of being prepared,washed,blanched,packed,exhausted,sealed and processed.

Luce Products,Inc.,is a member of National Canners'association,as was the Luce Packing company.It buys its sanitary cans from one of the leading can manufacturers of the country.

It might be noted here that in a cannery the minimum temperature at which most products are processed,with exception of acid fruits,is 240 degrees Fahrenheit,or about ten and one-third pounds of steam pressure on the retort.It would be well for those who wish to compare the value of canned vegetables with home cooked vegetables to observe that as compared with this temperature of cooking,home open kettle cooking is done at a temperature not to exceed 212 Fahrenheit,or at zero pressure,but because of evolvement in open cooking there is a great loss of some of the essential things in vegetables.

Oxygen from the air comes in contact with the vegetables,destroying at least a portion of the essential vitamins.

Years of Experience

The Luce Products,Inc.,is new in name but it has 21 years of successful operations behind it,as the same personnel operated the Luce Packing company.The things enumerated here,in a large measure,account for the continued popularity of Luce Products,Inc., goods which are put out under the following labels or trade'Realpak,Luce and Tenderpak.

The favorable comment Luce Products,Inc.,have received on their goods,encourages them to not only maintain,but to improve in every respect the quality of their goods and service to all,jobbers,retailers and consumers,of Luce Products,Inc.,successors to Luce Packing company.

Extra Material for Future Assignments

1

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State Wide Historical Research Project
History of Forrest County: Subject: Prominent Citizens
Canvasser: J. L. Langston
August, 1936.

3

HON. JOHN PRENTISS CARTER
Banker, Lawyer, Civic Leader

The warmth of the glory and chivalry of the old South radiated and softened the cool efficiency and modern practicability of one of Mississippi's most distinguished sons, the Hon. John Prentiss Carter, former lieutenant governor of Mississippi: Confederate soldier, member of two State Constitutional conventions, bank president, lawyer and financier. Descended from Old American families, John P. Carter was born on February 7, 1840, near New Augusta, Mississippi, son of Abner and Isabella (McLeod) Carter, Abner Carter's parents, Isaac and Christiana Carter, emigrated from Georgia and settled on Leaf River, near New Augusta, when Mississippi was a territory, about 1800. Isabella (McLeod) Carter was the daughter of John and Mary (Bethune) McLeod, who left their home in North Carolina and made their residence on the west side of the Chickasaha River, near the county line as it now stands between Wayne and Greene Counties, also about the year 1800. John P. Carter's father and grandfather on his mother's side were both active in public affairs; John McLeod serving as delegate from what was then Jackson County to the Constitutional Convention that met in the Town of Washington, near Natchez, Mississippi, and adopted the first State Constitutional (1817) and was also representative from Greene County in Legislative sessions of 1822-1823, and also a state senator in 1830-1831-1832. Abner Carter served as a member of the Legislature from Perry County, in the sessions of 1832-1834-1835, and was a judge of the probate court of said county several years.

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History of Forrest County: Subject : Prominent Citizens.
Canvasser: J. L. Langston
August,1936

John Prentiss Carter attended Salem High School in Greene County from 1849 to 1857, and in October, 1857, entered the Sophomore Class in Centenary College and was graduated in 1860 with the arts bachelor degree, receiving class honors. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the first company to leave for the war from Perry County - Company "G", the 27th Mississippi Infantry, Walthall's Brigade. Upon the organization of the Regiment, Mr. Carter was appointed sergeant major; was elected 2nd lieutenant of his company in 1862, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1863. His company was assigned to Fort McRee in 1862 and remained in that post until General Bragg evacuated Pensacola and then helped to burn the Fort. First Lieutenant Carter remained with his company in Mobile until General Bragg marched into Kentucky, and was then actively engaged in the Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 1st and 2nd, 1863, acting in this battle as adjutant to Colonel James L. Autry, commander of the 27th regiment. Lieutenant Carter was with Colonel Autry when the latter was killed in the charge on a log cabin in a cedar thicket held by a company of sharp shooters. The Confederate charge was successful and they captured the sharp shooters, an ambulance wagon, five pairs of mules, medical supplies, and assisted in capturing a battery of four guns. His duties as adjutant were continued on the staff of Lieutenant-Colonel, A. J. Hayes while he was in command of the Regiment, and on the staff of Colonel James A. Campbell who was appointed commanding officer of the 27th regiment. On October 10, 1863, Lieutenant Carter was appointed acting ordnance officer of the brigade on the staff of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hays while he was in command of the Regiment, and on the staff of

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General Walthall, contingding until the return of the regular ordnance officer. Ordered then to Chickamauga, Lieutenant Carter was engaged in that Battle on September 18, 19 and 20, 1863. The intensity of the war kept both armies on the move and on November 24, 1863, in the Battle of Lookout Mountain, Lieutenant Carter, stationed on the side of the Mountain on the extreme left of the battle line, was severely wounded and with a large part of the Regiment, was surrounded and captured. With Colonel Campbell, also captured at that time, he was taken to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie and kept a prisoner of war, until the Confederate Armies surrendered, when he was paroled as a prisoner of war, June 24, 1865.

Returning from the War and once more a civilian, Mr. Carter studied law and was soon admitted to practice and became widely known as a lawyer, of ability. His prominence as a lawyer and his personal popularity, led him into politics where he achieved great distinction. When in August, 1865, Governor W. L. Sharkey ordered an election of delegates from various counties to meet in Jackson, Mississippi, on August 14, 1865, to adopt a Constitution for the State, recoginzing the freedom of the negro, Mr. Carter was elected delegate from Perry County, and was the youngest delegate in the convention. The Convention ordered in October of that year, an election of representatives and senators to the State legislature and Mr. Carter was elected representative from Perry County. Elected to the Senate from the First District in 1873, he was re-elected in 1880. Again elected a representative from Perry County, in 1887, the Legislature in 1890, provided for the calling of a Constitutional Convention in 1890, to which Mr. Carter was a delegate. That Convention drew up the present State Constitution of Mississippi, which Constitution includes among others the "Franchise Article," by which

political power of the State passed into the hands of white voters of the State. Mr. Carter was a member of the Franchise Committee that reported the article.

Mr. Carter was never defeated for public office; public confidence always reposed in him and supported him in any trust for which he asked. The last office he sought was a fitting climax to an unusually successful and useful career; He was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1903 and served four years.

He was devoted to his old Confederate soldier friends, and was held in high esteem by them. In August, 1904, he was elected Brigadier-General, 2nd Mississippi Brigade, Mississippi Division, United Confederate Veterans, at that society's meeting in Aberdeen, Mississippi, and re-elected at the meeting held in Vicksburg, in 1905. He was a trustee of the Beauvoir Old Soldiers' Home, starting in 1910, and was appointed by Major-General George P. Harrison, Commanding the Army of Tennessee, United Confederate Veterans, to his staff with the rank of Quarter Master General, holding that office also in 1914 and 1915. He also served with the rank of major on the staff of Major General Lowry. Hattiesburg Camp No. 21, which he had helped to organize, elected him Captain Commander.

Mr. Carter was successful in business and financial affairs, and was known as a business man of unusual acumen. An organizer of the Bank of Commerce of Hattiesburg, he was its first president and when, in 1899, the institution became the First National Bank, he continued in that office. He voluntarily resigned as president of the bank in 1924, and was then elected chairman of the board of directors. His banking activities performed a real service for that congressional district. During these

days there were but few financial institutions in the section and his bank covered a large territory. He was also an organizer of the Board of Trade of Hattiesburg and served as its first president. A Mason since early manhood, he was member of Perry County Lodge, but later transferred his membership to Hattiesburg. He was a Knight Templar Shriner, Scottish Rite 32nd degree, and a member of Hattiesburg Consistory.

Religion was vital to Mr. Carter and he was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His home always had been the headquarters for ministers and in the early days, before railroads, traveling ministers always found his latch string hung out, and scarcely a week passed by that did not see one or more preachers as guests there. Until late in life he was member of the boards of stewards of the church.

His marriage on December 24, 1869, to Margaret C. McCallum, daughter of John McCallum and Annie (Hartfield) McCallum united two old families. John McCallum was a Scotchman and for many years prior to his death, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and the mainstay of that church in his community. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter:
1. John McCallum, born November 10, 1871, married Minnie Ford, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret, John McCallum, and Louise. 2. Dr. Abner Prentiss, born October 30, 1873, married Rebecca Cook; have a son John Prentiss, second, who married Kathryn Jordan, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth. 3. George Henry, born January 3, 1875, married Nan McLeod, and have two children; Webster McLeod, and George Henry, Jr. 4. Annie Isabella, born December 19, 1880. 5. Charles Galloway, born in 1885, married Sallie Bell Gresham, and they have a son, Charles Gresham. 6. Martha Ruth, born in 1887, and married Mil Fairley.

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History of Forrest County: Subject: Prominent Citizens.
Canvasser: J. L. Langston
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John Prentiss Carter died on July 23, 1925. His death caused deep mourning on all sides. He was one of the best known and best liked men of his generation and his reputation extended throughout the State he loved. He was active and diligent in all affairs of life and was peculiarly fitted for helpful work and unusual service. Probably no better testimony can be written than that of a Hattiesburg newspaper, which stated editorially: "The example and memory of such a life is worth more to those who remain than any material benefit. His life is a rich heritage to his family and the community."

Reference: Information furnished by Miss Annie I.Carter, Court St., Hattiesburg- which is also to be found in Dunbar Rowland's History.

Alberta Locke.
Alberta Locke, Supervisor.