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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON

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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.



MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
For
Mississippi

Source Material
For
MISSISSIPPI HISTORY

JACKSON COUNTY
Vol. XXX

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

Illustrated

1936-38

In grateful acknowledgment of his
sponsorship of the
WPA Historical Research Project
this series of volumes of
Source Material for County History
is respectfully dedicated to the
memory of

DR. DUNBAR ROWLAND

Founder and Director

of

The Mississippi Department of Archives & History

1902-1937

FOREWORD

This volume of historical data is one of a series of eighty-two, assembled by the W. P. A. Mississippi Historical Research Project, under the Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Miss Ethel Payne, Director. In 1935, under the New Deal, funds were allocated to the Works Progress Administration for that purpose. The project was set up on a state-wide basis, February 19, 1936, with a unit in each county, and employing about 400 persons of work relief status. The plan was unique in that it provided for the writing of eighty-two county histories instead of one state history. Each volume purports to set forth the background of social, economic, and political history of its respective county.

The original Project Proposal, which has been closely followed, succinctly states the objectives and character of the work:

"Historical research and compilation of historic data: Work to consist of (1) searching city, county, and official records, (2) interviewing old inhabitants, (3) collecting data, (4) compiling data pertaining to historic, civic, and cultural development of locality. Index and condense into handy volumes for educational and reference purposes.

"This compiled data will be made a permanent record. One volume of the historical data will be given to the State Department of Archives and History, one volume to the county library, and other volumes to other designated public institutions. Particular consideration will be given to the making of photographs and sketches of public institutions, municipal halls, schools, churches, and all historic sites and places of interest as well as photographs of old portraits of pioneer citizens and famous men and women who have been instrumental in building and developing Mississippi. Copies of rare documents of historic and educational value, and pictures of fine old furniture and other valuable antiques will be made in connection with the historical research.

"The Project will promote county museums to collect and preserve records of historical interest, both private and public and of educational value, relics, antiques, documents; and encourage placing of such articles of greater value in the State Department of Archives and History to stop the present flow of these out of the state and preserve them for the enrichment of Mississippi history."

The content of these volumes is souce material for history, rather than history itself. It is a simple presentation of facts and alleged facts, with no attempt at interpretation. The aim is to preserve the intimate, factual history of the citizens of the county for posterity. No attempt has been made to write eighty-two finished histories. Time would not permit, and this was not the purpose of the Project. It is hoped that this source material will prove valuable for reference, and as a basis for further and more intensive research.

The photographs are used to illustrate the volumes, and for educational exhibits. They are also assembled into portfolios of pictorial history of the state.

The collection of such a vast amount of data was made possible by the co-operation and sponsorship of the following organizations and agencies:

State Sponsor: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Co-Sponsors: Mississippi Forestry Commission, Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Spanish American War Veterans and Auxiliary, American Legion, and the Adjutant General of the National Guard
County Sponsors: Boards of Supervisors, County Officers, Departments of Education, and Municipal Boards
Local units of the organizations named above, church societies, and individual citizens

The State Press was generous with its space in interesting and informing the public, and eliciting information. Workers were given free access to newspaper files.

Credit is due the county supervisors of the Project and their assistants who made up for lack of training in research methods by tireless zeal and intelligent interpretation of the plans. Their tact and their devotion won the interest and co-operation of the public, without which the data would not have been available.

The state staff of clerical workers, authors, and editors also worked whole-heartedly to assemble the colossal mass of material into logical, readable form.

Susie V. Powell

Susie V. Powell, State Supervisor
Historical Research Project

INTRODUCTION
By William M. Colmer
Member of Congress
from the
Sixth District of Mississippi



He who would write a history of the State of Mississippi must also write of the early life of Jackson County, for it was here the white men first settled in our state.

When Pierre LeMoyne de Iberville, adventurous colonizing Frenchman, observed "an elevated place that appeared very suitable" near what is now Ocean Springs and there established a colony, he laid the foundation for both a state and a county.

Accounts of this first settlement in Jackson County, because it was an epochal event in both the old and new worlds, have gone into many histories. Researchers have uncovered accurate records in Paris, Madrid, and London. But not so carefully nor so accurately were the records of the events subsequent to de Iberville's cautious landing in 1699, insofar as they make up Jackson County's individual history, assembled and constructed into a story of this lovely Gulf Coast section.

Jackson Countians, first in so many things and happy and prosperous in the independent progressive spirit of the great man for whom the county was named, are pleased with the completion of this co-ordinated narrative of the geographical sub-division that is their home. Fact and fancy, romance and realism, and the legends of the first "Pascagoulas"--redmen of the forests--blend into word pictures that instruct and delight.

Citizens of Jackson County everywhere are grateful to the authors of this splendid document. They are thankful for the instrumentality of the Federal Works Progress Administration through which it is made possible. They are keenly appreciative of that splendid, outstanding Mississippi woman, Miss Susie V. Powell, who directed the compilation of this statement of facts and legends. For this work we are grateful. Here in the soft, almost semi-tropical climate along the Gulf of Mexico, living the present has

engaged us more than has the regaling of our rich and romantic past. Contemporary writers have delighted us with fulsome praises of our climate, of the breezes from the gulf, the moss on the trees and other gifts of nature, while everyone knows one or more versions of the melancholy march of the Pascagoula Indians into the Pascagoula River, where death ended their chanting and left in the waters the plaintive "Mysterious Music," which is the enigma of scientists.

Mississippi's history affords much to inspire the present generation. Jackson County's contribution is no little part of that proud record. With more complete and orderly presentation of the events that led up to our having a great state and county, there may well be a renewed stirring of the enthusiasm felt by the Frenchman who first trod our soil. So much has happened that we know too little of, and had it been otherwise Jackson County might now be a sub-division of another state, or even of a foreign country. Indeed, flags of many other nations fluttered in our sea breezes during the years before that eventful morning of January 13, 1811, when the Stars and Stripes were raised at the mouth of the Pascagoula River and we became part of the United States.

There is much rich and instructive history come to light in the uncovering of old writings and old records by earnest workers. They reveal so much of our past that we understand better our county of today, and know better how to chart our course in the future.

This generation salutes those who have gone before. We are grateful for the constructive effort of our forefathers and deeply appreciative of the splendid current leadership of the county. And is it not amiss to here record the fact that this little county has ever been foremost in the list of well-governed counties. In fact, its name, like that of Abou Ben Adam, is wont to lead all the rest. And here may we mention that our county, first in that early day of discovery, is still first in many progressive movements for the betterment of mankind.

We were the first to establish and maintain a county airport; first to own property for a county fair; first to invest sixteenth section funds in bonds; first to collect a special tax for reforestation purposes; first to construct, own, and operate a county hospital; first to provide a fur animal preserve; first to build a standard concrete highway entirely across our borders; and first to build and operate toll bridges.

These are "firsts" in a political way under legislative authority, but industrially, we are first in many ways, too--perhaps distinct. We have the only steel shipyard in the state; built the only steel ship ever launched in the state; we have the only paper mill and the only paper bag factory.

If to anyone we owe thanks for present progress and happiness it is to those generations who preceded us and to those faithful workers of our day who write of the past for our inspiration.

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GENESIS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Lucy Somerville Howorth
Member Veterans Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

County government preceded state governemnt in Mississippi, the county of Adams being created in 1799 shortly after the establishment of Mississippi Territory. Though the territory comprising Mississippi had been for many years under French and Spanish rule, those countries left no permanent imprint upon the government of Mississippi, and the first permanent governmental unit, the county, was Anglo-Saxon in origin. By 1817, when Mississippi was admitted into the union as a state, there were fourteen counties, Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson, (originally named Pickering), Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Warren, Wayne, Marion, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Lawrence, and Pike.

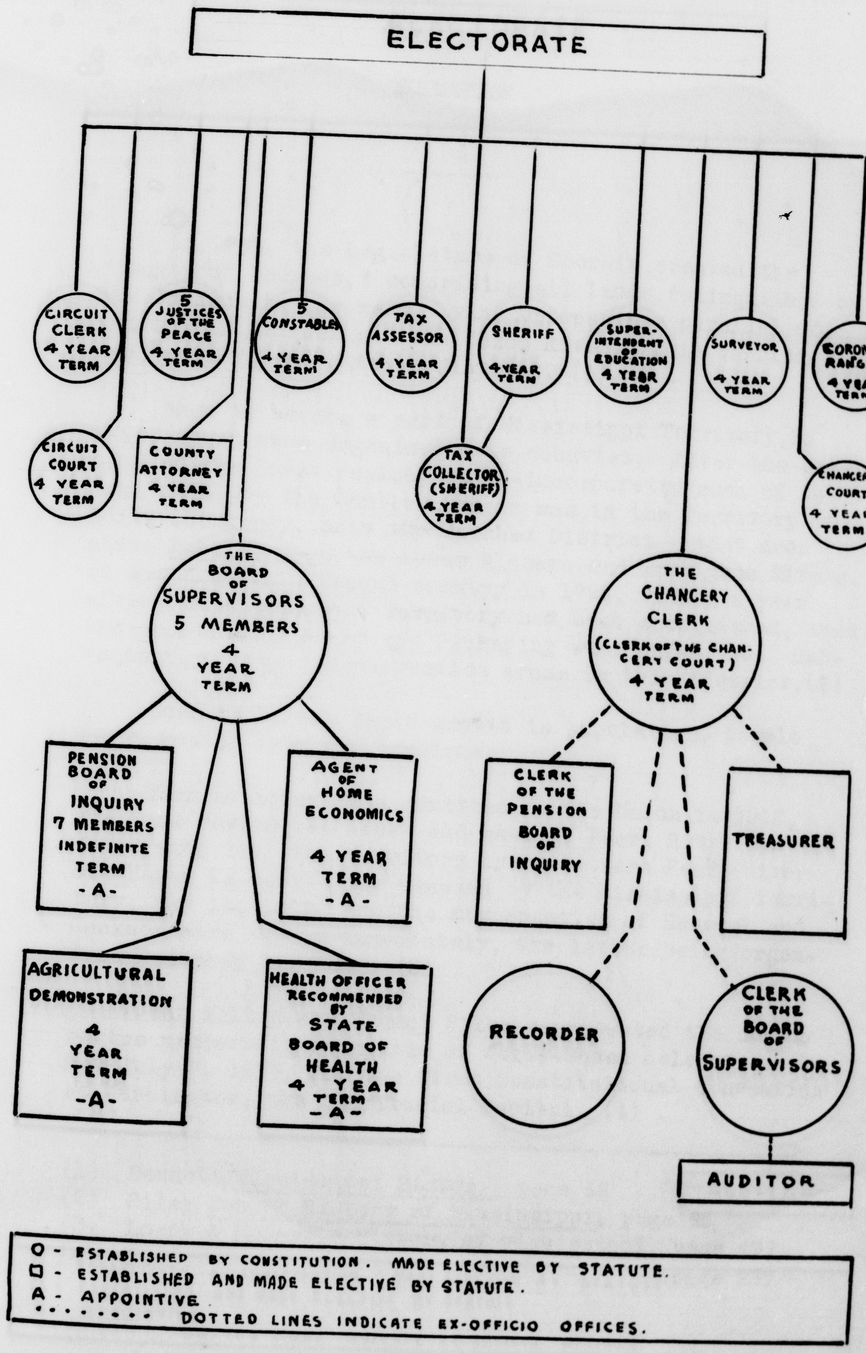
The first counties were those in the southwestern part of the state along the Mississippi and the Pearl and along the Gulf Coast. The state was settled rapidly in the early nineteenth century, and by 1836 fifty-five counties had been created. The state now has eighty-two counties, the most recent county being Humphreys which was created in 1918.

Our county government is a natural development of the British shire; the history of the shire reaches far back into antiquity; it was an established unit at the Norman Conquest. The Normans accepted the shire as a governmental unit but changed the name to "county." The colonists, particularly in the South, transplanted the county plan of government, and as adapted, it has become the logical unit of local government. As originally set up, the colonies had highly centralized forms of government, and county officers were appointed by the governor, After the Revolution and with the rising surge of democratic ideas, control of county government was localized, and officials were elected by the citizens of the county. Mississippi's first constitution, 1817, provided for the election of the sheriffs and the appointment of other officers; the constitution of 1832 made elective the office of the justice of the peace in addition to sheriff. By 1869 all constitutional officers were made elective.

While county government in Mississippi has been described as "largely traditional, copied from institutions evolved more than a century ago - not in Mississippi, but in other states - and adopted in this state with little essential modification and with little, if any, critical study," other observers have noted that county government in Mississippi has undergone few changes in structure; but in recent years, there has come a marked change in the basis of its support. A new character, "State Aid," has come upon the stage and is demanding modernization of county government, both in structure and manner of the performance of its functions.

Counties have two-fold functions: They are divisions of the state for administrative purposes, and they also have local duties. Counties are bodies politic and corporate, but their powers and activities are only such as are bestowed upon them by the state. The Mississippi Supreme Court has said, "They have no life, no power, no rights, no obligations, but such as have been conferred upon them" (Jefferson County vs. Grafton, 74 Miss. 435). In modern times the county has been given greater power and responsibilities, but it remains a governmental unit created by the state, and not, as is true of municipal governments, by choice of people comprising them. However, though the people did not create the counties originally, county boundaries followed natural lines, and county pride and county tradition soon became and are strong forces. The people of each county developed and cherish its own traditions and exploit its own assets. This has happened because the county is a natural unit. More than that, it is a unit that has made possible local self-government in rural and agricultural communities. It is through the counties that the people of Mississippi have exercised local self-government, which has been defined as "The right of a people within a given area to determine some governmental policies to levy and collect taxes, to make appropriations, and to administer these policies through officers of their own choosing." County government is the heart of our democratic system. That its roots are deep in the past should assure it of greater strength and usefulness in the future.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT - JACKSON COUNTY



JACKSON COUNTY

Chapter I

FORMATION

In 1785, the Legislature of Georgia created the "County of Bourbon," comprising all lands relinquished by the Indians to the west, lying between the parallel of thirty-one degrees and the Yazoo River. This territory was, mainly, the Natchez District. (1)

When it became a part of Mississippi Territory in 1798, areas were organized into counties. After the separation of the Coast region, which incorporated much of the land ceded by the Indians, there was in the Territory of white occupancy, only the Natchez District - that area above Mobile, upon the lower Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. It was from this fecund country in 1799, within a year after the Mississippi Territory had been established, that the counties of Adams and Pickering were organized. Subsequently, five other counties arose in this district.(2)

Because of the rapid growth in population, people began moving into new sections.

When Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812, the land "below the line" and west of Pearl River was annexed with it. The territory lying between Pearl River and Bayou La Batrie was annexed by the Mississippi Territory, May 14, 1812, and the new counties of Hancock and Jackson were set up immediately, the latter being organized December 14, 1812. (3)

John McLeod and Thomas Bilbo represented the county on the membership committee of forty-seven delegates, who met July 7, 1817, for the first Constitutional Convention at Washington, the Territorial Capitol. (4)

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(1) Bennett, Mississippi History, page 69
(2) Riley, School History of Mississippi, page 95
(3) Lowry & McCardle, History of Mississippi, page 497
(4) Ibid, page 237

Shape, Size, and Boundaries

The original shape of Jackson County, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, was rectangular, extending from the 31st parallel north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Perido River, on the east, to the center of Range 9, West, including about 600 square miles. (1)

The original act defined the boundaries as follows: "South of the 31st degree of north latitude, and west of the dividing ridge between Mobile and Pascagoula; and east of a line running due north from the middle of Biloxi Bay to the 31st degree of north latitude, shall compose a County which shall be called Jackson." In 1821 and 1829, the northern tier of townships south of the 31st parallel were annexed to Greene County, and in 1841, the western part of Jackson was taken to assist in forming the county of Harrison. In 1910 it contributed a part of its northern area to assist in the creation of George County. (2)

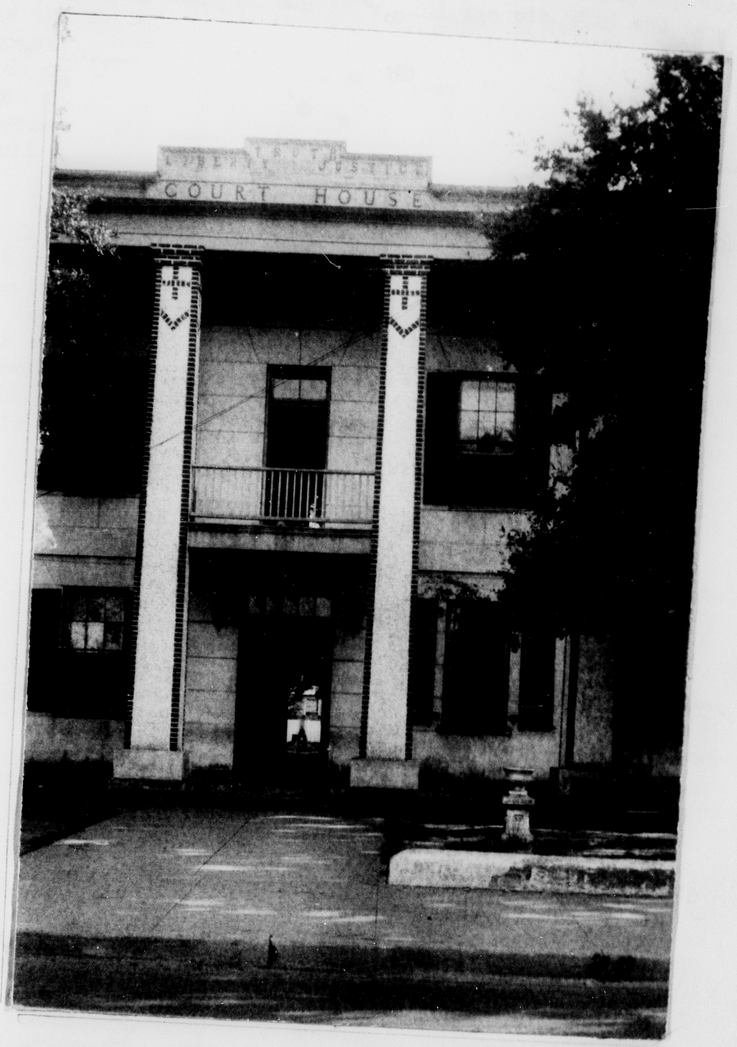
The present shape is practically square and comprises an area of 710 square miles. (3) Three sections of Range 9 are in Jackson County. It is bounded on the east by Alabama, ten miles from the mouth of the Pascagoula River; on the north, by George County, the division line between Township 3, south, and Township 4, south; on the south, by the Sound of the Gulf of Mexico; and on the west, by Harrison and part of Stone County, including half of Range 9, west.(4)

County Seats

Records show that Jackson County has had at least three county seats, and as many as five courthouses. Authentic information pertaining to the various county seats is not available, since most of the records were destroyed when three courthouses were burned.

According to consensus of opinion, the first courthouse was at BREWTON, on the Pascagoula River (present location, Sec. 12, R. 7, W., T. 5, S.) The Legislature, on February 5, 1829, passed an act, "To levy a special tax," and included the following in section 20: "And be it further enacted, the County Courts of Jackson County be, and they are hereby authorized and required, to levy a special tax in said district for the years 1829 and 1830 sufficient to complete payments due for the erection of public buildings on Brewer's Bluff in said county." (5)

(1) F. L. Riley, School History of Mississippi (Richmond)
(2) Fred Taylor, Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935
(3) Soil Survey, No. 19 Series 1927
(4) Fred Taylor, Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935.
(5) Ibid.



THE COURT HOUSE - PASCAGOULA

Although no record of this courthouse remains, old citizens say that it was here, and the pit that was used as the jail cellar is left to mark the site. The courthouse and jail were evidently erected - a half mile below the village of Brewton - shortly after the county was established in 1812. The jail was reputedly very secure, with thick, heavy planks, two inches thick, driven full of spike nails.

The original courthouse site, fixed at the geographical center of the county, was later moved by a vote of the citizens. The east side of the Pascagoula River being more rapidly settled than the west, causing the former to be more populous, it was deemed advisable to move the county building there. Too, it is possible that trouble with the Creek Indians may have caused the citizens to consider it wiser to have it on the opposite side of the river.

James Copeland, when a young man burned the courthouse of Jackson County (See Chap. 10, Outlaw Days) according to the history of his life, the burning occurred in the late thirties or early forties. He was subsequently hanged. (1)

It is certain that a county seat was at AMERICUS, in the northeast section of the county, the courthouse located on Cedar Creek, near Salem Camp Ground, in Section 9, T. 4,S., R. 6 W. Here were the offices where court was held. This courthouse was also destroyed by fire, and the county seat moved to what is now Pascagoula. (2)

By Act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1871, the seat of government was changed from Americus "to some suitable place at or near the depot of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad, opposite the village of Pascagoula, in Jackson County." It was the duty of the Board of Supervisors to select a site not more than a half mile from the depot for the county buildings. (3)

PASCAGOULA, the present county seat, was originally called Scranton, being named in 1875, by a Mr. Allen, a pioneer, for the superintendent of the L. & N. Railroad. The fort was then known as Pascagoula, and the postoffice as Scranton. This caused such confusion that the name was changed to Pascagoula, January 1, 1912. (4)

In 1875, the courthouse again burned and records

(1) Dr. R. L. T. Pitts Copeland Gang, 1870
(2) Fred Taylor Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935.
(3) Ibid.
(4) C. H. Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.

T.J. R.S

In 1875, the courthouse again burned and records were destroyed. It was replaced by a brick structure in 1878, by William Arms, at a cost of $5,700. The auditorium will seat about 300 persons. There have since been two additions. (1)

Early Settlements

It was in this Gulf section, at what is now Ocean Springs, that Iberville, the French explorer, observed, to the north of where his ships lay at anchor, a beautiful little sheltered bay, where small vessels could come and go at all times. Here he erected a wooden fort which he named Fort Maurepas in honor of Count Maurepas. (2) No town was laid out, however, as this was intended only as a temporary settlement, but it was guarded by twelve cannons and well supplied with ammunition. He then departed for France, leaving Sauvole in command, and his brother Bienville, as King's lieutenant. He also left a major, a chaplain, and eighty men as garrison. This, the first white settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley, and what is now Jackson County, was also the first capitol of Louisiana, located at OLD BILOXI, where is the present town of Ocean Springs. (3)

Written histories and early records do not completely tell who first settled at Pascagoula and Moss Point. It is a known fact that de Iberville made several trips to the struggling little colony of first settlers, each time bringing new settlers.

Others came down the Mississippi from Canada. It must have been sometime between de Iberville's landing at Ocean Springs and January, 1721, that a settlement was established at Pascagoula, for on the latter date, the ships, La Gironde and La Volage, arrived at Ship Island with about 300 persons for the concessions of M. le Blanc and Count Belleville on the Yazoo River, and Mme. Mezieres on the Bay of Saint Louis and Mme. Chaumont on Pascagoula Bay.(4)

The Pascagoula River was discovered by the great French explorer, LeMoyne de Iberville, in 1699, while on a search for the mouth of the Mississippi. After ascending the river a few miles, Iberville found the ruined village of Biloxi (Ind: "the first people"), and the then inhabited village of Pascagoula (Ind: "bread people"). Iberville made his first permanent settlement at Biloxi, now the town of OCEAN SPRINGS.

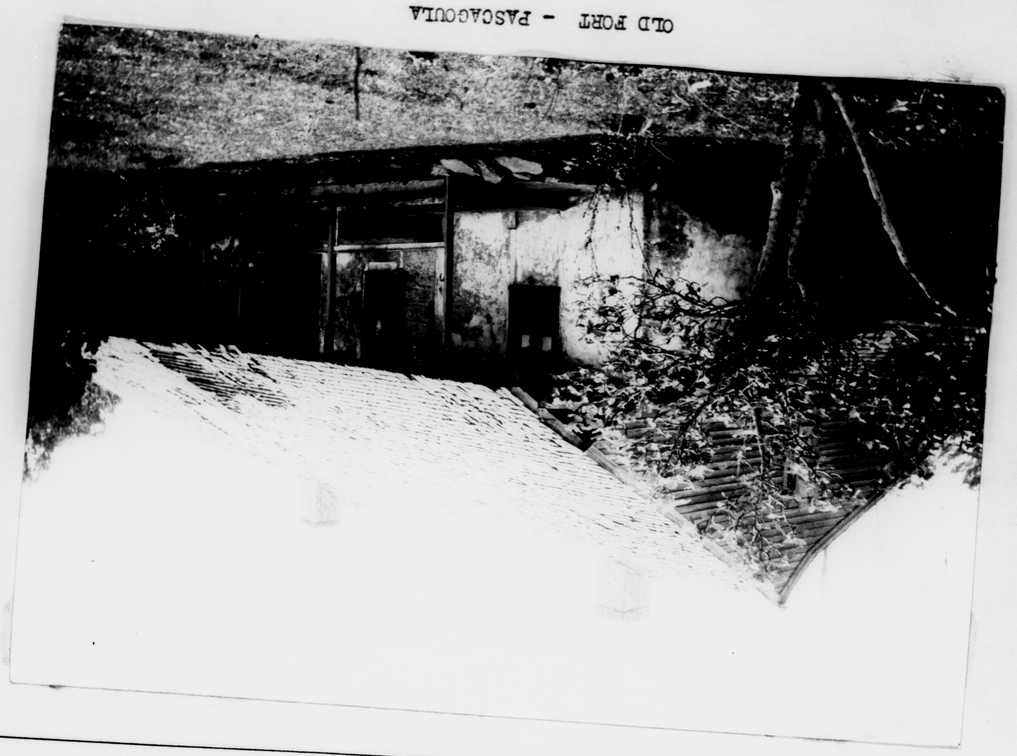
---

(1) Star of Pascagoula, March 6, 1875
(2) Lowry & McCardle, History of Mississippi, pages 25,26
(3) Ibid.
(4) Penicant, the Historian.

TABLET, FRENCH BRICKS AND CANNON BALL
Found buried on the shore of Ocean Springs



OLD FORT - PASCAGOULA



In 1717, Iberville received from the Duc D'Orleans, Regent of France, a patent for HORN ISLAND, and probably located a colony here.

In 1718, Madame de Chaumont received a patent for all the lands lying around PASCAGOULA BAY. Three years later she sent 300 followers to settle her holdings around the point. (1)

FORTRESS CHATEAU was erected in 1721 by Sieur Joseph de la Pointe, Admiral of Bienville's fleet on Lake Chatahoula (now Krebs Lake), near here, to protect the royal concessions of the Duchess de Chaumont at Pascagoula. This was used later, both as a fort and chateau by the Spanish lieutenant, Colonel El Sieur de Henreque Grinarest. Occupied by descendants of this distinguished family for more than 200 years, it still stands. Little change has been made in its appearance. De la Pointe arrived at the Bay of Biloxi in 1710, and established a naval base on DAUPHINE ISLAND, where he lived with his wife, Madame la Marquise Marie Louise de Belle Isle. He was commissioned by the French government to build the fort as a protection against incursions of the Indians in 1721. (2)

About this time - 1721 - two shiploads of "casket girls" were sent from France to become wives of the settlers in Pascagoula, where Mme. Chaumont had possession. Her land was on the present site of KREBS LAKE. Some of these girls, who were brought to this country in care of the nuns, came of their own volition. Others were forced to come. They were selected by the heads of the church from convents and schools, each provided with a little chest or trunk (casquette), and safely guarded until their marriage to one of the colonists. (3)

Iberville, then governor of Louisiana, came to Pascagoula in 1777, for the purpose of examining the status of the colony and to hear the mysterious music of the Pascagoula.

The Spanish kept a garrison on the northeast shore of Biloxi Bay, known as SPANISH CAMP, from 1781 to 1783. It was moved to Krebsville (now Pascagoula). The old fort still stands on Krebs Lake.

When the United States purchased Louisiana from France, in 1803, a few backwoodsmen and Biloxi pioneers settled about OCEAN SPRINGS. Later came a Mr. Lynch from Virginia. The Woodcock family came from Carolina in 1812;

(1) Lowry & McCardle, History of Mississippi, page 57
(2) L. H. Rohr, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Lowry & McCardle, History of Mississippi, page 57

the Seymour family, from Canada; and also an Irishman, Jerome Ryan, from whom the Ryan family descended, who married an Indian woman. Other explorers came from the Carolinas and Georgia, bringing negro slaves. John Kindall came from Pennsylvania and put up a brick yard, which is now at the foot of Jackson Avenue. A grist mill was erected at the Mill Dam Bayou, which still operates by that name.

On Bluff Creek, a tributary of the Pascagoula River, northwest of Pascagoula, VANCLEAVE, one of the earlier settlements was made. Before the War between the States, it was the landing place for boats which brought supplies and carried products, chiefly charcoal and turpentine, to and from the haven. (1) In 1818, a postoffice was established and named in honor of R. A. Vancleave. (2)

A clipping from "The Star" (Feb. 21,1874), advises that during that period, PASCAGOULA enjoyed a brisk lumber trade. Thirty ships from various places were often in port at the same time, and the citizens were then working to get the United States Government to improve this port. About this time, Pascagoula became a resort for the wealth and fashion of the south. Fine hotels sprang up on the beach front. People traveling via boat, between New Orleans and Mobile, stopped here for the night. The stage coach inn was patronized by many travelers.

Captain John Grant, a noted pioneer, who had operated his own dredging machine in the Baltimore harbor, and in 1825, at Sockett's Harbor, constructed and operated the first government dredging machine ever used on the lakes, came south in 1827. He located permanently at Pascagoula. This remarkable nonagenarian, inventor, engineer, commander, legislator, and first railroad man of the South, gave GRANT'S PASS to the commerce of the Gulf. (3) A government engineer had failed to connect the navigable waters of Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound, and abandoned his efforts in 1832. Captain Grant was convinced that the location was a mistake. In 1838, he set apart $109,000, and through individual engineering, had, by 1839, a passage for boats drawing six feet. From that day, GRANT'S PASS has remained a permanent channel. Descendants of Captain Grant still live in Pascagoula.

Pioneers

BARON VON KREBS, born in Castle Cochren, on Mosel River, Germany, left his native country in 1730, landed

(1) Jeff Havens, Vancleave, Miss.
(2) Miss B. Burton, Mrs. Fred Ware, Professor C. E. Dees,Jr.
(3) Jeff Havens, Vancleave, Miss.

in Mobile, and from there came to Pascagoula. He gained possession of the old Spanish Fort in 1799, and a large plantation on Catahoula Lake (Krebs Lake). In America, he became Sieur Francis Krebs, and made his home in the old fort. It is said he lived like a feudal lord on his extensive plantation, with slaves by the hundreds, and raised cotton, rice, indigo, and other products. (See Chap. 16, Agriculture). His descendants had charge of this property about 200 years. (1)

Marie Josephine, daughter of Joseph de la Points and Jeanne Pulout of Canada, became the wife of Sieur Francis Krebs, and they had four children - Francis, Pierre, Hugo, and Marie Josephine.

WALTER DENNY, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Mississippi in 1800, locating in the northern part of Jackson County, on a Spanish grant of 210 acres. He moved to Greene County in 1828, but his twelve-year old son, Walter, Jr. returned to Jackson County in 1853, located at Moss Point, and became the first lumber manufacturer of the county. S. D. Denny, age 83, of Moss Point, is a son. Two daughters, Mrs. Mounce and Mrs. Bloomfield, are in Texas.

Other outstanding pioneers were members of the DAVIS family. In 1825, Samuel Davis and family came from Georgia to Jackson County via covered ox wagon. Attacked by Indians while enroute, they lost everything but one horse, the clothes they wore, and some bedding. They settled on Davis' Bayou, just east of Ocean Springs, on a land grant. Their home was called Cedar Grove - now known as the old Hollingsworth Place. (2) Besides farming, they engaged in one of the county's earliest industries - tar and pitch-making. Seven children were born, whose living are: Mrs. Sherwood Bradford, Henry and Sherwood Davis, Mrs. Gay Ellis, Mrs. Joe Hulbert, Elias Davis, Mrs. W. M. Bilbo, George W. Davis, Mrs. William Carter, and Abraham J. Davis.

ALFRED E. LEWIS came from Virginia to Mississippi in 1818. He was a farmer and a stock raiser and for fourteen years, sheriff of the county. His children were Mrs. P. H. Orrell, Mrs. Kate Staples, Frank and Alfred Lewis. (3)

LOUIS AUGUSTUS FREDERIC DE ST FEROL, a native of France, came to America in 1820, the day the "Robert Fulton" was launched. (4) From New York, he went to

(1) Mrs. Mina Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Sherwood Bradford.
(3) Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I.
(4) Francis Saucier and members of Frederic Family.

Gainsboro, Alabama, and thence to Pascagoula, where he became the first post-master, at a time when mail was brought by rowboat from New Orleans.

Born in Lyons, on the River Rhine, on the day of the seige of Lyons by the Republicans, his mother was Marie Antonette Geret, his father, Jean Baptiste Nathaniel Fredereh de St. Ferol, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte,until his exile to Helena. Louis Agustus was married in 1829 to Marie Aimee Delmas, and died in August, 1840.

A list of the early settlers of 1817 follows:

John I. Abner, Pleasant Elam, Perry King, Isaac Allison, Brisats Ferels, Aincy Kracps, Thomas Bilbo, William Flurry, Francis Kracps, John B. Budrow, Ellis Fairbanks, Antoin Kracps, James Baker, Andrew Farms, Bojeal Kracps, John Bose, James Garnet, Elare Kracps, John Brewer, Ignatius Grantham, Madame Joseph Kracps, William Baker, Whealan Graham, Peter Ladnier, James Bradley, Benjamin Graham, Jacob Ladnier, Stephen Bradford, Joseph Graves, Abselom Lott, Jacob Bang, Jersey Graves, Amicus P. Lyons, John Beaver, Hugh Calender, Edward Loveandum, William Blackman, Joseph Graham, Jeremiah Martin, John Combas, William Graham, John Miller, William Carter, James Goff, John Munger, Matthais Carter, William Goff, John Moore, Claborn Chatham, Edmon Goff, Archibald McManus, Rodney Cooper, Lard Graham, John McLeod, Zobel Coward, Allen Goode, Alexander Nicholas, William Cochran, Benjamin Goode, John B. Nichols, Burel Cochran, Willis Holder, Charity Powerfil, Francis Cunningham, Thomas Havens, Aaron Parker, Joshua Cates, John Havens, Lewis Parker, William Cates, James Havens, Isaac Ryan, Valentine Delmas, Peter Helverson, Richard Roberts, George Davis, Henry Hoskins, Joseph Rabby, Samuel Davis, Caleb Howell, Benjamin Spencer, Morey Rose Despong, William Hall, John Self, Sterling Deupree, Hezechi Hodge, John B. Ellis, John Howard, David Smith, Sanscar Simon, Antoin Ellis, Phillip Howell, William Tavier, John Eubanks, George Hutson, Patrick Ward, John Eubanks Jr., Noah K. Hutson, John Ward, Charles Hollan, Tarleton Ward, William Hollan, Henry Wells, George Has, Edward Williamson, William Hamilton, Francis Williams, W. T. Johnson, James B. Warchen, Smith Johnson, William Welborn, Walter Denny, William Ware, George Fanquet, Frederick Toger.(1)

(1) Department of Archives and History.

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Schrieber, Adolph	Madisonville, La.
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Chapter II

TOPOGRAPHY

Water Sheds

The PASCAGOULA RIVER (Ind: "breadeating"), with its tributaries, Escatawpa, from the east, and Bluff Creek, from the west, carries the drainage from more than two-thirds of this area into the Mississippi Sound, and divides Jackson County into nearly equal parts. The Pascagoula winds north to south through swamps and marshes about four miles wide. (1)

The ESCATAWPA RIVER (Ind: "dog"), sometimes empties into Franklin Creek, during high water, and carries it through Alabama to the Sound. Fort Bayou Creek derives its name from the old Spanish settlement at Ocean Springs.

The creeks in Jackson County are FRANKLIN, (2) CASTAPALA, CEDAR, JACKSON, MILL,LITTLE BLUFF, BIG SPRING, FLAT, CLAY, FORT BAYOU and the RED, and BLACK, the two latter deriving their names from the color of silt they carry. (3)

The soil is very rich in fertile deposits because of these streams, and the land, being well drained, is desirable for agricultural development and health. Jackson County, being on the Gulf Coast, needs no irrigation. The sandy soils, of a black to brown sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, stand a period of drought, and are easy to till and keep in a good state of cultivation. (4)

Elevation

The highest point in the county, near Vancleave, is only 35 feet above sea level; the lowest section is along the meanders of Mississippi Sound. (5) Bottom lands are along the rivers, principally the Pascagoula. Because of periodic overflows, these lands are unfit for cattle and hog raising.

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(1) H. B. Everett, attorney
(2) Rev. William Wedig
(3) Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, 1927
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.

Lakes, Marshes, Bayous

Swamps extend along the rivers and creeks. Depressed areas, probably caused by the sinking of surface soil into the earth, seldom embracing more than a few acres, are found in many parts of the county, usually clustered, or in a chain. Fissures, due to geological changes, are along the coast, extending for miles inland in places, especially along the bayous and rivers.

The most notable marsh is the PASCAGOULA, three or four miles wide, extending north eight miles, where it merges into the river swamps.

Black waters, in bayous and ponds, carbonic due to decomposed vegetable matter, are in nearly all streams except Red Creek. River marshes, swamps, and ponds tend to stabilize the temperature, especially on the coast, where mild winter weather and tropical characteristics prevail. (1)

Springs, Wells, and Mineral Waters

The first site of Biloxi, now the site of Ocean Springs, settled by Iberville, in 1699, was a high and woody section, in the ravines of which were flowing springs that provided a natural water supply. Today these show signs of wear where the supply was used. One is on the McGinnis place, which was once occupied by Boss Tweed. Another is on the Davidson lot, and another to the north about a fourth of a mile, on the Parkinson place, is now occupied by the Palfreys.

The springs, highly prized by the Indians before the coming of the white man, have been superseded by artesian wells.

WILSON SPRINGS, at Ocean Springs, has pure, cold water, and was suggested as a resort, but this idea never materialized. (2)

ARTESIAN WELLS took the place of springs, and in many places are bored to a depth of seventy-five to 100 feet, where the water will rise to pumping distances of the surface. In the towns and congested sections, artesian wells, bored from 500 feet to 800 feet deep, flow

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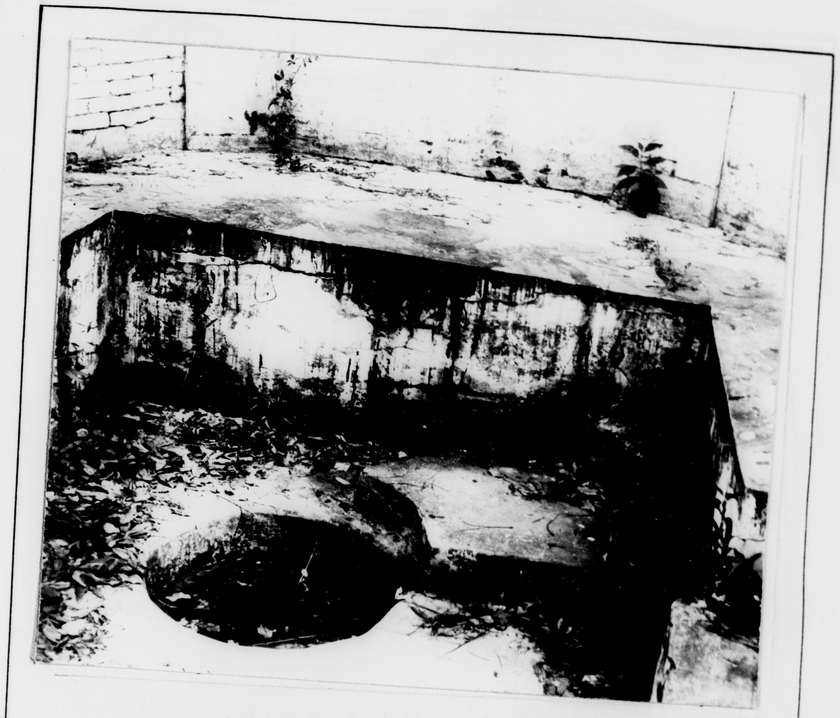
(1) Rev. William Wedig
(2) Judge Davidson, Old Settler, Ocean Springs, Miss.



ECANACHAHA - OCEAN SPRINGS

with sufficient pressure to carry the water in pipes as high as 125 or 135 feet. These waters, although free of organic impurities, are sometimes heavily charged with minerals, such as sulpher and soda, but are not considered unhealthful. Artesian water in Jackson County is apt to be heavily impregnated with sodium, potassium, and sulphur, or various combinations of these minerals. Slight shifts in well locations, however, usually solve the problem of obtaining usuable water. (1)

An exceptionally fine well is owned by Mr. Parsley in the ship yard district at Pascagoula. So many people drink the water and claim that it is beneficial to them that Mr. Parsley had the following analysis made at A & M College:

	Parts per million
"Total solid matter	290.00
Carbonic acid	.00
Bicarbonic acid	196.42
Chlorine	62.00
Free ammonia nitrogen	.40
Albuminoid ammonia nitrogen	0.016
Nitrogen in form of nitrates	.00
Nitrogen in form of nitrites	.00"

In 1852, while P. P. Bowen and a Mr. Lynch were operating a sawmill near Fort Bayou, at Ocean Springs, the former noticed a small stream that was impregnated with some kind of mineral. When he found the source, he had a sample of the water sent to New Orleans for analysis, and it was found to contain iron, sulphur, and magnesia. Mr. Bowen built a health resort near the well, with a boarding house to accomodate afflicted people. Many wonderful cures resulted from drinking this water. Known as Lynchburg, prior to the discovery of mineral water, the village was afterwards named Ocean Springs. (2)

ESCANACHALA, a well of "enchanted" waters, at Ocean Springs, beside the old Spanish Trail, was so named by the Indians who used to visit it. They drank from and bathed in its healing waters.

An analysis of the Pascagoula drinking water shows a variety of minerals.

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(1) Rev. William Wedig
(2) Hotel Greeters' Guide, Vol. 1. p. 9-23-49

The Unusual

A study of maps and charts reveals abrupt turns of water courses, especially in the southeastern part of the county. This, with the tremendous variations of the magnetic needle east of Pascagoula, and the evident geological fissure followed by the Pascagoula River, indicates structural abnormalities which arouse the attention of geologists.

There are small gas seepages north of Moss Point, near the Escatawpa bridge.

Singing, humming sounds are frequently heard on the Pascagoula River at Pascagoula, causing it to be called the "Singing River" (See Chap. 13, Folklore), (See Chap. 4, Indians). Since the sounds are stated by divers to come up through the river bed, they are believed to be the result of slipping-faults, or moving salt masses and gases. Thorough scientific investigation has not yet been attempted to determine the nature of these peculiar sounds.

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Chapter III

SOILS AND MINERALS

Soils

The Gulf Coast soil area, which occupies a narrow belt along the coast, consists of two types--fine sands and fine sandy loams. (1)

Soils of the region originated from recent depositions of sand and clay borne to the Gulf by inflowing streams. The weathering of sandy clays has produced a fine sandy loam. Alluvial soils, consisting principally of loams and sands washed from the highlands, are found along the courses of the streams. (2)

Soils of the Gulf Coast area contain types belonging to the Norfolk and the Meadow series, according to the classification used by the United States Bureau of Soils. (3)

Very fine sandy loam----with a very dark gray, or black surface layer of very fine sandy loam----is an extensive soil in the county, particularly in the southern or flatwoods section. It has a very dark gray, or black surface layer of very fine sandy loam, from gray to mottled pale-yellow and gray material, ranging in texture from fine sandy loam to fine sandy clay loam.

The soil of Jackson County is a black-to-brown sandy loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil.

Types and Characteristics

The productiveness of sandy loam, greater than any other class of soil, is increased by the presence of a clay subsoil. A group of white sands and a group of variegated clays along the Gulf Coast belong to the formation, the sands composed of small, rounded grains.

Numerous minor variations, especially in color, occur throughout mapped areas. Most areas include small patches of Portsmouth silt loam. This soil is characteristically

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(1) The Mississippi Gulf Coast, edited by Lions Club.
(2) Soils of Mississippi, Bulletin 7.
(3) Soil Survey of Pascagoula Area .

flat, and drainage is generally poor.

Some of the soils are gray in color, others are dark, from the incorporation of organic matter. Some are acid, due to poor drainage and the abundance of organic matter.

The surface soil of PASCAGOULA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, on better drained areas, typically consists of dark gray or black loamy very fine sand or fine sandy loam, underlain rather abruptly at a depth ranging from six to ten inches by a layer of pale-yellow very fine sandy loam. As mapped, the soil characteristics range toward those of the Portsmouth soils in the wetter positions, and toward those of Norfolk, fine sandy loam, in the higher better drained positions.

CUTHBERT FINE SANDY LOAM, as mapped, ranges in surface-soil texture from fine sandy to sandy loam, and includes patches of Susquehanna, Barrie, Hoffman, Norfolk, and Ruston fine sandy loams. It occurs in scattered areas on slopes and knolls, chiefly in the northern part of the county. It has essentially the same crop adaption as Ruston fine sandy loam, but dries out more quickly in the summer, and therefore, requires shallow cultivation, in order to conserve moisture. Kalmia loam occupies stream terraces, and is well drained. On small elevated knolls and ridges, the fine sand texture extends to a greater depth than typical, and the surface soil, in most places, appears lighter gray, or even white.

OKENEE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is somewhat variable in its characteristics, especially in the depth of the black or very dark-gray surface layer, and in the color of the upper subsoil layer. Mapped areas of Okenee very fine sandy loam include small patches of Okenee clay loam, Okenee silt loam, and Kalmia, Leaf and Myatt very fine sandy loam and silt loam. The soil occupies low terraces, some of which grade into still lower or first bottom soils in such a way that sharp boundaries could not be drawn. The area along the head waters of Black Creek, northwest of Hurley, are surrounded by somewhat lower areas of much the same formation, and some patches of this material were necessarily included. The soil, from the surface down, is wet most of the time, but sometimes it dires out in summer. It is acid in reaction.

The surface soil of NORFOLK FINE SANDY LOAM consists of a surface layer of light-brown, grayish-brown, fine sandy loam. Mottled or splotched yellow-gray and reddish-yellow, ranging from fine sandy loam to fine sandy clay, appearing at various depths from four to seven feet below the surface, usually contains some yellow or red concretions. The soil is acid in reaction. The shallow surface layer of light-brown material occurs only in uncultivated or virgin areas. In many places, the top soil, to a depth of eight to ten inches, is no heavier than loamy fine soil. As mapped, the soil includes some areas of Norfolk very fine sandy loam and patches of Cuthbert, Caddo and Ruston fine sandy loam, and of Norfolk fine sand. The relief is flat, undulating or gently rolling, and under drainage is excellent. The soil is easy to cultivate, and when properly mulched, holds moisture well.

NORFOLK FINE SANDY LOAM, FLATWOODS PHASE, includes areas of Norfolk fine sandy loam, occuring through the flatwoods section in the southern part of the county. The principal difference from the typical soil, aside from the flat surface, is the presence of a surface layer of dark-gray, fine sandy loam, or loamy fine sand, ranging from about one and a half, to three inches in thickness.

RUSTON SANDY LOAM differs from Ruston fine sandy loam only in its coarser texture and higher content of medium sand in the friable sandy clay subsoil. It is adapted to the same crops, requires the same treatment, and gives the same crop yields. Only a small area is mapped in the county, most of the soil occuring with the fine sandy loam. The surface soil consists of light brown or grayish-brown fine sand, or loamy fine sand, which grades at a depth of five or six inches into yellow loamy fine sand. This soil occurs in small scattered areas on knolls and ridges in the northern part of the county. It is thoroughly drained. The surface soil of typical Ruston fine sandy loam, in wooded areas, consists of a two or three-inch surface layer of gray loamy fine sand, or light fine sandy loam, which passes at a depth of five to six inches into similar material of yellow color. A rather stiff clay is present at a depth ranging from three to four feet in some areas, resembling the subsoil of the Cuthbert soils in some places, and of the Susquehanna in other places; the surface soil is more brown than typical; the subsoil is a trifle sandier. Many such areas are more level than the typical soil of the area near Hurley.

The largest development of Ruston fine sandy loam is north of Vancleave, where it occurs in well-drained, undulating or gently-rolling areas. The soil holds moisture well and crops respond readily to fertilization. It is adapted to the same crops as Norfolk fine sandy loam and requires the same kind of treatment.

The surface soil of CADDO FINE SANDY LOAM consists of dark-gray fine sandy loam, which passes, at a depth ranging from about one-half inch to three inches, into pale-yellow fine sandy loam. Where the subsoil is deeper, it is yellow, and the drainage is better; the mottled compact layer is deeper and the productiveness of the soil is greater. Considerable areas having a very fine sandy loam surface texture are included with Caddo fine sandy loam is mapping. Caddo fine sandy loam has much the same characteristics as the Scranton soil, except that it is lighter in color. It occupies flat areas and gentle slopes.

The grayish-brown fine sandy loam surface layer of ORANGEBURG FINE SANDY LOAM grades, at a depth of five or six inches, into buff fine sandy loam, which, in turn, grades at a depth ranging from eight to twelve inches, into buff, or light-reddish brown fine sandy loam. Some small areas having a sandy loam surface soil are included with the soil in mapping. In small areas, chiefly in the extreme northeastern part of the county, the surface soil is deep brown and directly overlays red soil below. Cultivated areas closely resemble the Greenville soils. This is the strongest upland soil in the county.

LEAF VERY FINE SANDY LOAM has a surface layer of dark gray or dark brown very fine sandy loam, underlain at a depth between four and seven inches by pale yellow very fine sandy loam, which passes rather abruptly into stiff clay at a depth ranging from fifteen to twenty-four inches. It occupies stream terraces of moderately good or rather poor drainage.

The surface soil of LEAF SILT LOAM, in the better drained areas, consists of dark brown, or brown silt loam which passes, at a depth from six to ten inches, into pale-yellow silty clay loam. Leaf silt loam occurs principally on low terraces, adjacent to the first bottoms. A considerable part of the island, hummocks of the Pascagoula River bottoms, is of this soil, which includes small acreages of the Kalmia, Cahaba and Bienville soils.

BIBB VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, a first bottom, poorly drained, alluvial soil, has a surface soil of gray, or mottled gray, and rust brown, and is underlain, at a depth ranging from six to ten inches, by mottled bluish-gray and pale yellow fine sandy clay.

The soil occupies narrow stream bottoms, and numerous but comparatively small areas are in the large bottoms along Pascagoula River. Most of it has been included with Ochlockonee clay; owing to its inaccessibility, several soils, including Bibb clay, are included in mapping. Frequently overflowed, it remains wet most of the time between overflows.

The surface soil of MYATT FINE SANDY LOAM consists of gray fine sandy loam. Over a considerable part of the soil, the surface material ranges to a very fine sandy loam in texture. This loam occupies very poorly drained areas on stream terraces, and is much like Plummer fine sandy loam.

COXVILLE SILT LOAM differs from Coxville very fine sandy loam in its finer textural surface soil, and stiffer upper subsoil layer. This soil occurs most extensively east of Pascagoula River. The largest area west of the river is near Hilda.

CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM has a light-brown, fine, sandy loam surface soil, which passes at a depth of about five or six inches, into yellow, sandy loam. As mapped, the soil includes patches of Cahaba loamy fine sand and Kalmia fine sandy loam. This is a productive stream terrace soil, and although it is not very extensive, it is locally valuable.

SUSQUEHANNA FINE SANDY LOAM differs from Susquehanna very fine sandy loam, only in having a coarser texture and a slightly greater depth, to stiff clay.

The surface soil of SUSQUEHANNA CLAY consists of stiff plastic clay, corresponding to the subsoil of Susquehanna very fine sandy loam. The surface is rolling and the soil dries to a hard, intractable condition in Summer. Susquehanna clay occupies more rolling areas than the other Susquehanna soils. Patches of Susquehanna very fine sandy loam and Susquehanna silt loam are included in mapping. The larger areas are near Daisy, south of Red Creek, where much of the land is severely eroded.

The surface soil of SUSQUEHANNA VERY FINE SANDY LOAM consists of very fine, gray, sandy loam. In numerous places, the surface soil is very thin, and many patches of Susquehanna clay are included with the soil in mapping. Under cultivation, the slopes erode rapidly, quickly losing the surface and leaving the raw, intractable clay exposed. On a few flat areas in the southern part of the county, the soil passes at a depth of four or five feet, into more sandy beds, and the subsoil has a little greater sand content and is a little less plastic than in the typical soil. This soil occurs in small scattered areas. The areas in the northern section are rolling, and consist chiefly of cut-over long leaf pine lands.

PORTSMOUTH VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is particularly extensive in the southern or flatwoods section. it has a very dark-gray or black surface layer of very fine sandy loam from about six to fifteen inches thick. In most places it consists of loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, or very fine sandy loam. Numerous minor variations occur throughout mapped areas.

Along the border of tidal march, in the southeastern part of the county, Portsmouth very fine sandy loam has a more shallow surface layer than typical, and is intimately associated with patches of Bladen Soil. Most areas of this soil include small patches of Portsmouth silt loam in depressions, and Sorenton fine sandy loam. Some patches of Coxville very fine sandy loam are also included. Areas of this soil are characteriically flat, and drainage is generally poor. In dry summers, much of the flat land dries out to a depth of several inches.

The surface soil of PORTSMOUTH SILT LOAM consists of black silt loam, and closely resembles Johnston loam, although it carries more sand and is less fluffy when dry. It occurs in depressions, surrounded in many places by lighter soil. Some areas of the soil, as mapped, include patches of Portsmouth very fine sandy loam, Johnston loam, and Coxville silt loam. Although some of the material has probably washed in the depressions, the soil is not wholly compromised of alluvium, as Johnston loam. It seldom dries out, and, therefore, would be even more difficult to bring into use for crop production than Portsmouth very fine sandy loam.

The surface soil of JOHNSTON LOAM consists of black loam, high in organic matter, containint considerable silt and, in most places, some fine and very fine sand. Owing to

the presence of much well-decayed vegetable matter, a dry sample crushes easily to a rather fluffy condition. Some of the areas, near tidal marsh, are brown, resembling Ochlockonee soils. This soil occurs in numerous small strips along stream depressions. In many places, marginal strips of Portsmouth very fine sandy loam and silt loam, and some Plummer very fine sandy loam and silt loam have been included with this soil in mapping. The soil is largely alluvial material. Partly covered with water most of the year, it seldom dries out below a depth of a few inches.

OCHLOCKONEE CLAYS vary greatly, as they are cut up by countless narrow sloughs and modified by thousands of depressions and hummocks. The surface layer of the greater part of the soil probably consists of brown, silty clay, in many places faintly mottled with a rust brown, yellow or dark gray. The gray, or mottled surface soil, which occurs in many wet, low places, represents included areas of Bibb silty clay. Some of the higher lying areas, representing island areas of low second bottoms (hummock land), are occupied by leaf, Kalmia,and Cahaba soils, including the fine sandy loam and silt loam types. A large number of the hummock areas could not be satisfactorily separated from the Ochlockonee soil.

The large hummock area, known locally as Taylor's Hummock,lies northeast of Ward Bayou, along the mouth of Pascagoula River.. Ochlockonee clay occurs almost exclusively in the wooded bottoms of Pascagoula River. The deeper brown areas most commonly lie near the banks and abandoned channels of the river. More of the included Bibb soil lies along the outer edges of the bottoms. The bottoms are overflowed several times nearly every year, and owing to the low position of the areas, water drains off slowly. The soil represents swamp.

MUCK, consisting of black, or nearly black material, composed of well decomposed and partly decomposed vegetable - the included areas consisting of peat on one hand and Johnston loam on the other - occurs chiefly in the bottom of the streams, as Black Creek, etc. The larger bodies commonly occupy swampy, drainage divides, out of which the flow is in two or more directions. Such an area occurs on the road between Wade and Hurley. Another large area is mapped in the Escatawpa River bottom lands, extending from Orange Grove, north to Bird Lake. This is a gradational area between the peaty tidal marsh, near the coast, and the alluvial mineral soil deposits, lying well above the influence

of tides. A similar transition occurs upstream over the Pascagoula River bottom, but the separation of the transitional soil areas soil areas was impractical because of inaccessibility and the difficulty of inspection. Some strips occur on slopes, such as many of thos occupied by the Plummer soil in the northern part of the county.

DUNE SAND of no agricultural value, consists of hillocks of drifting and temporarily fixed white sand on Horn Island and Petit Pois Island, together with a few patches on Round Island. The temporarily fixed areas are partly covered with grass. They are frequently broken up by storms, and the sand is re-distributed; the drifted dunes are, in places, gradually sweeping over and destroying pine forests and other vegetation.

BEACH SAND, comprising narrow strips of wave-swept beach sand, has no agricultural value. Some areas on Horn Island and Petit Pois Island extend almost over the island and are above the normal height of the wave-swept border, but during storms they are overrun with water. Sand on the shore of the Mississippi Sound, protected by the outlying islands, does not show much marked wave action, and most of the strips of beach sand are too narrow to show on a small-scale map.

GRAND GULF AND PASCAGOULA STAGE occupies the largest outcrop area in the state, but with the exception of a small area along the Gulf Coast, and another small area along the bluffs of the Mississippi, it occupies all of the state south of the Vicksburg formation. Superficial deposits of gravel, sand, and silt conceal a part of its outcrop.

The rocks of these formations consist of gray, clayey sandstones, quartzitic sandstones, and clays. The clayey sandstones contain from eighty to ninety per cent silica. They often contain the impressions of leaves of plants, and were, doubtless, deposited under fresh water or marsh conditions. The clays are often dark in color and contain much vegetable matter. Some of the clays are greenish-gray in color and have an alum-like taste. Soil formed from some of the clays that are actually inter-bedded with thin layers of sand, are sands, loam and clays. Usually the soils are deficient in mineral plant foods, particularly phosphorus and lime, sometimes in potash.

(1) Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Series 10, 1927.

Value

RUSTON SANDY LOAM is especially well suited to cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans, peaches, and sweet potatoes.

Ruston loamy fine soil, mostly forested with pine, blackjack and turkey oaks, with some dogwood, winter huckleberry, and palmetto, is good for melons, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, pecans, satsuma oranges and pears. It would produce good asparagus. Because of its small extent and scattered occurence, however, it is of slight agricultural importance.

NORFOLK FINE SANDY LOAM, one of the best soils of the coastal plain uplands, has an extremly wide adaptation to crops, is a splendid producer of slash and long-leaf pines, and is very resistant to erosion when the slope is less than 15%. It is adapted to the growing of corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, and nearly all varieties of vegetables; also pecans, pears, satsuma oranges, and some sugar cane for syrup, but corn, sweet potatoes, oats, and pecans are the leading crops. This is one of the best upland pecan soils of the pecan belt, and produceswell, when properly cultivated.

CADDO FINE SANDY LOAM, when properly drained, is especially suited to the production of potatoes, oats, and corn, but it requires liberal fertilization for good yields. The natural growth consists of long-leaf and slash pines, wire grass, gallberry, myrtle, and various wild flowers.

Susquehanna fine sandy loam is probably better suited to cotton, but the rolling areas should be used only for forestry and grazing.

SUSQUEHANNA CLAY, under present conditions, is suitable only for pine production.

SCRANTON VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is well suited to strawberries, string beans, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and eggplant. Corn does fairly well. Lespedeza could probably be grown for pasture, and even for hay; velvet beans will succeed on the better-drained areas; pecans can be grown on those areas having the more yellow subsoils. The natural vegetation consists principally of pine trees, gallberry bushes, myrtle and wire grass; it is an excellent soil for pine trees. Both the slash and long-leaf varieties make excellent growth where fires and hogs are kept out, and the land can be used for cattle and sheep pastures while the trees are growing.

On PORTSMOUTH VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, the dominant tree growth is slash pine, a crop of outstanding value if protected from fire, which is rather scattered on Scranton fine sandy loam. Scattered cypress usually marks the lower,more poorly drained, somewhat heavier-textured areas. Gallberry and myrtle are common shrubs; pitcher plants and a large variety of flowering plants abound. Old fields support considerable broom sedge, and corn does well on drained lands. The land also has value for spring grazing.

PORTSMOUTH SILT LOAM is good for forestry and for pasture. Smilax, vines, ferns, moss, and a large variety of flowers are characteristic growths; also scattered pines, cypress and black gum. Hay and a variety of pasture grasses grow here.

PLUMMER FINE SANDY LOAM supports a much poorer stand of pine and other trees in most areas; less wire grass and more pitcher plants, than the Portsmouth soils. Many broad flats support only widely scattered cypress and pine trees; some meadow areas have no tree growth, but support a variety of grasses, which afford good grazing. Flowers bloom from early spring to late autumn. This soil's greatest value is for pasturage for live stock; hogs find considerable food - in the form of crayfish and succulent roots - in the spring, and sheep and cattle graze rather extensively over the meadows.

Although pecans have recently been planted in a number of places, they do not grow so rapidly on this, as on soils with deep, well-drained subsoils. Strawberries are seemingly the most promising cultivated crop for well-ditched soil of this kind.

COXVILLE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is good for pines and for grazing land. The natural growth consists of long-leaf and slash pines, gallberry, myrtle,and wire grass.

CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, although it is not very extensive, is valuable in producing excellent pines, pecans, sweet potatoes, corn, and oats.

Pecans do especially well on KALMIA FINE SANDY LOAMS, where under-drainage is good. Among the crops that can be successfully grown with fertilizer are: sweet potatoes, watermelons, onions and other vegetables, corn, cotton, oats,and dewberries. Pine trees grow rapidly on this, one of the best pine soils of the Coastal Plain region, slash pine being probably more abundant than longleaf. A few sweetgum trees grow. Gallberry and myrtle are the most conspicious shrubs.

KALMIA LOAMY SAND is planted in corn and cotton, sweet potatoes, melons and pine trees.

OKENEE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM is best suited for pasturage, and for the production of pine. At present,(1937), cypress, hay bushes and titi are scattered over most of the areas.

LEAF VERY FINE SANDY LOAM occupies stream terraces, and with moderate ditching, potatoes, corn and oats can be successfully grown on the better-drained terraces. Lespedeza could be successfully grown; pine, especially slash, does well. The wetter areas are valuable for forestry and grazing.

On **LEAF SILT LOAM**, the wetter areas are best adapted to pine trees, lespedeza,and carpet grass pastures. With efficient ditching and the proper fertilizer,the land could be used for potatoes, corn, oats, and lespedeza.

JOHNSTON LOAM soil is best used for pasture and forestry.

OCHLOCKONEE CLAY soil is heavily forested with cypress, black gum, sweet gum, willow oak, water oak, ash,and ironwood, with some holly, overcup oak, and occasional pine. Pine is rather common on the included hummocks, together with bay, sweet gum, high bush, winter huckleberry, and some oak. The bottom soil proper, the Ochlockonee clay, and its various inclusions, is useful only for forestry and grazing. Some hogs are raised, and cattle fine good pasturage.

BIBB SOIL, frequently overflowed and wet most of the time, is best suited to forestry and pasturage. The natural growth consists of sweetgum, ash, ironwood, bay, and other water-living plants.

MUCK, is strictly a swamp soil,and best adapted to forestry. Cypress and black gum are the principle trees. The shallower areas, such as those along the head-waters of Black Creek, are covered with an extremely dense growth of titi, or a mixture of it.

Commercial Formations

The typical soils of the northeast prairie are derived by the weathering of a soft, marly chalk, or limestone, belonging to a formation known as the rotten lime-

stone or Selma chalk. The chalk in all places contains some clay, and the soil resulting from its disintergration is ordinarily a clay soil, although there are some sandy phases which yield sandy types of soil. It also has marly layers which contain quantities of concretions of calcium phosphate.

The presence of large quantities phosphoric acid in the concretions explains why the application of commercial phosphates has produced little or no effect on the black prairie soils of the area. The soil often contains many fragments of the more insoluble parts of the limestone, particularly the fragments and casts of shells and bones which contain calcium phosphate. In areas where those phosphatic concretions occur, not only are the residual upland soils supplied with the mineral, but also the valley soils, through waste from the higher lands.

The chalk from which the soil is derived also contains grains of glauconite, a silicate of iron and potassium, which mineral is the source of much of the potash found in the Prairie soils. Lafayette soils, which probably covered the entire exposure of the Selma at one time, are very different from the residual Selma soils, in that they contain a much smaller percent of lime, of potassium, and phosphorus. They may be deficient in one or all of these minerals, though as a rule, they contain sufficient potassium. These red or yellow soils, generally spoken of as "post oak" soils, are similar in physical characteristics to the solid of the short-leaf pine area.

Minerals

Any amount of PETRIFIED ROCK, in large slabs, can be found along the banks of the Pascagoula River, where Mead's Mill once stood. This rock originally was pine slab, according to W. W. Clark, Pascagoula, who found a large quantity.

The soils of Jackson County are in a region where the most soluble chemical constituents, such as lime carbonate, have been removed from the soil materials. Of the chemical constituents present, compounds of iron show the most visible evidence of accumulation in the sub-soil. In the subsoil of the Orangeburg, and to a less degree in the Ruston and Cahaba soils, the red color is imparted by iron in a high state of oxidation, probably where, as in the yellow subsoils of the Kalmia and Norfolk soils, the iron appears to be in a more

hydrated form. (1)

Long before the War between the States, and up until recent years, several small brick plants manufacturing RED BRICK, were operated in Jackson County, as this type of clay is abundant, and advantageously located to transportation facilities.

WHITE CLAY, sometimes referred to as pipe clay, although found in abundance, has never been utilized. (2)

POTTERY CLAYS are plentiful, and pottery plants, manufacturing what is termed a superior quality of product, have operated since long before the War.

The SHEARWATER POTTERY, located on East Beach Road, Ocean Springs, (See Chap. 27, Industry), controlled and operated by Anderson Brothers, was established in 1928. This pottery produces three types: plain glazed pottery, the slip decorated pieces, and underglazed figures from original designs. It is distinguished by the variety of its glazes, and by the originality of the subjects employed; some of the most attractive pottery is carved and glazed, elaborate in design, and marked in individuality.(3)

O. T. Cassibry operated a brick-making plant near Orange Grove four years, beginning in 1905. The bricks were of the DRY-PRESS type, air and sun-cured.

Adam Blumer operated a brick-making plant near Moss-Point, at the clay bank deposit on Rhodes Bayou. His product was the stiff, MUD TYPE of brick.(4)

GLASS SANDS of Horn Island, off the coast of Jackson County, are perhaps the purest found anywhere, and the supply is inexhaustible. According to the analysis made by Dr. W. T. Hand, State Chemist, this sand was 99.90 per cent silicon dioxide. (5)

Oil and Gas

About sixteen years ago (1920), the Pascagoula Development Company was organized for the purpose of drilling and exploring the gas and oil indications. Although two wells were drilled about four miles east of Pascagoula,

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(1) John Clark Jr., Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) J. W. Zink, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) G. W. Anderson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(4) Gus Roberts, Orange Grove, Miss.
(5) E. B. Dunten, Pascagoula, Miss.

and gas and hot salt-water found, the project was abandoned due to lack of funds.

Later, on the report of Dr. G. D. Harris, of Cornell University, and their own geologists, respectively, the Atlas Oil Company drilled two wells about twelve miles north of the old gas and salt-water wells of the Pascagoula Development Company. No information as to their findings has been given out, however, and the Atlas Company has ceased operations.

It is believed that oil pools exist in Jackson County. The chief evidence is the big gas escapements in the Pascagoula River and elsewhere. Dr. G. D. Harris, probably the highest authority in the county on southern oil fields, stated in his report of December 29, 1913, on observation in the coast section of Jackson County: "The amount here being emitted is by far greater than any river or marsh gas escapement with which the writer is acquainted." As far back as 1850, there were indications of oil in Jackson County.

In 1911, the Pascagoula Development Company drilled a well in Sec. 28, Township 7, S. Range 5, in which, at a depth of 2250 feet, gas and oil were discovered.

In 1921, the Georgia Oil Company found gas in considerable quantity at 1320 feet, in Sec. 4, Township 7, S. Range 5 W.

In 1922, the Great American Oil Company drilled a well in Sec. 28, Township 7, S, Range 5, W, and encountered gas at 2250 feet.

In 1933, a large portion of the lands west of Pascagoula River were seismographed by the Gulf Refining Company, who, since that time, have acquired and now hold, gas and oil leases on over 200,000 acres, while other major companies hold leases on many thousand acres. (1)

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(1)"Pascagoula and Jackson County," Chronicle Star

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Chapter IV

FLORA

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Jackson County, covering an area of 710 square miles, and bordering the Gulf of Mexico for more than thirty miles, has 449,570 acres of rural land, 13,878 under cultivation, with 435,692 of uncultivated, timbered, and state lands. The forest growth of this county is varied, and although the forests have been definitely depleted in recent years, there are still a number of trees worthy of mention. (1)

FORESTS

Generally speaking, the woodland of this county consists of pine. However, there is an abundance of hardwood, which is confined to narrow strips along streams and branch bottoms of the Pascagoula River and its tributaries. The swamp of the Pascagoula, the largest wooded area, is about four miles wide.

Forest Trees and Types

Conifers: - SPRUCE (cedar pine), recognizable by its dark, almost smooth bark, grows in bottoms and river swamps. A large tree often reaches a height of from eighty to 120 feet, with a diameter of from two to over five feet. The leaves are slender and dark green, mostly from two to three inches long. Cones, single or in clusters of two to three, on short stalks, one to two inches long, are reddish-brown and glossy. The wood, light, soft, brittle, close-grained, and not very strong, is used for paper pulp and firewood.

VIRGNINA PINE (scrub pine), one of the slower growing conifers, thrives in old fields. The leaves varying from one and a half to three inches in length, are grayish-green and shorter than those of other pines, with a cone about two inches long. The bark is thin, reddish-brown, and broken into shallow plates. The wood, very knotty, light and soft, but fairly durable for fence posts, poles and piling, is especially used for pulpwood and firewood.

LOBLOLLY, a fast-growing member of the yellow pine group, seeds rapidly upon abandoned fields, particularly in sandy soil where the water is close to the surface. The bark, dark in color

(1) Fifth Biennial Report of Forest Commission Soil Survey of Jackson County, Series 1927

and deeply furrowed, often attains a thickness of as much as two inches on large trees, and the needles are six to eight inches long. The resinous wood is coarse-grained, not very durable, but good for building material, box shooks, barrel staves, basket veneers, pulpwood, lath, mine props, piling, and fuel.

SLASH PINE of the lower coastal plain, because of its abundant seed production and rapid growth, has naturally replaced longleaf pine over large areas. Its leaves are from eight to twelve inches long; cones, mostly three to six inches long. The heavy, hard, strong, tough, durable, and very resinous wood is used for general building and heavy construction purposes.

LONGLEAF PINE grows on uplands, tall and cylindrical, with no lower branches, and few upper ones. Its leaves are from nine to fifteen inches long. The heavy, hard, strong, tough, durable, and resinous wood, sawed into lumber, is valuable for general building and heavy construction. (See Chap. 17, Industry)

Although there are many SHORTLEAF PINES here, the heavy, hard, and fine-grained wood is less resinous than that of other important southern pines. It is used largely for construction for piling, box veneers, and paper pulp. (See Chap. 17, Industry) (1)

CYPRESS, one of the few conifers that sheds leaves in fall, grows in swamps and lowlands. The wood is light, soft, easily worked, and especially durable in contact with the soil, which makes it greatly in demand for boats and ship building. (See Chap. 17, Industry)

The CUCUMBER, a big-leaf tree that belongs to the magnolia family, bears a cone that resembles a cucumber, and grows on the slopes in the rolling district near Daisy, in the northern section.

The YELLOW POPLAR (tulip tree) has greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped flowers. Its wood is used in manufacturing, for veneers, and in other high grade work. (2)

Hardwoods

Following are the hardwoods of Jackson County: WHITE, BLACK-JACK, LIVE, WATER, TURKEY, CHESTMUT, POST, LAUREL, RED, WILLOW, and OVERCUP OAKS; MAPLE, GUM (Sweet and Tupelo) SASSAFRAS, DOGWOOD. HOLLY, MULBERRY, CRABAPPLE, MAYHEW, RED HAW,

(1) Extension Bulletin No. 42
(2) Edgerton, Southern Forests



VIRGIN SLASH PINES - PASCAGOULA

PERSIMMON, WILLOW, CATALPA, LOCUST, BEECH, and HICKORY.

The CATALPA TREE, planted for shade and ornamental purposes, is now rare. It re-seeds itself when the seeds are carried off by the wind. The wood is coarse-grained, and in demand for fence posts, poles, and fuel.

WATER ASH grows in low, shaded swamps throughout lower Jackson County; its wood is light, soft, close grained, and used chiefly for fuel.

SOUTHERN BLACK GUM, found along the swampy borders of fresh water streams, has bark about an inch thick, deeply furrowed, and gray to very dark reddish-brown. The wood is used for veneer lumber and plugs.

SOURWOOD, growing on both rich and poor soils, has small, white, or creamed colored flowers borne in panicles from five to ten inches long, on the ends of the twigs, which appear in late summer.

JUNIPER, aromatic, soft, strong, and of even texture, is useful in the manufacture of many articles, from cedar chests to cedar pencils. Birds like the berries.

SWEET GUM, a large and valuable southern forest tree, has spicy, fragrant gum which oozes abundantly from the bark. The wood is largely used for furniture and furniture veneers.

WHITE OAK, at present, is not plentiful, but some grows in the swamp in a stand with other trees. The wood - heavy, strong, hard, tough, close-grained, durable and light-brown in color - is valuable in ship-building, tight cooperage, furniture, wagons, implements, interior finish, flooring and fuel. Although of slow growth, it is valuable for highway and ornamental planting.

POST OAK grows on the poorer soils, the fruit being an oval acorn, a half to one inch long, set in a rather small cup. The wood, very hard, heavy, close-grained, light to dark-brown and durable, is used for cross ties and fence posts.

OVER CUP OAK grows in the Pascagoula River bottom, and in rich low grounds. The acorn is large, rounded, a half to one inch long; the heavy, hard, strong, and durable wood is used for the same purpose as that of the white oak.

LAUREL OAK, in the lower coast region, on the banks of streams and in or near swamps and rich hummocks, has a dark brown acorn about half an inch long. The wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained. It checks in drying and is used only for fuel.

WATER OAK, found along the borders of swamps and streams and on Pascagoula River bottom, has an acorn from a half to a third of an inch long. The wood is heavy, hard and strong, light brown in color, with lighter colored sap-wood. It is used as piling, cross ties, and fuel.

BLACKJACK OAK is found in the northern part of Jackson County on dry or poorly drained gravel, or sandy, upland soil. The acorn is about three-quarters of an inch long, yellow-brown, often striped, and enclosed for half its length or more in a thick, light-brown cup. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong; when used at all, it is mostly as firewood.

The LIVE OAK, a tree of striking character, often spreading 100 feet, has an acorn about one inch long and a third of an inch wide, oblong, dark-brown, and lustrous. The wood, very heavy, hard, strong, and tough, light brown or yellow, with nearly white, thin sap-wood, is splendid for ship's knees.

SWAMP CHESTNUT, growing in bottom lands, resembles the white oak in bark and branches, but has a different leaf and acorn. The acorn is one and a half inches long, set in a rather shallow cup. The wood, heavy, hard, tough, and strong, taking an excellent polish, is used for baskets, veneer, and tight cooperage.

TURKEY OAK, one of the characteristic trees of the coastal plain region, is abundant, and reaches its largest size on barren, sandy ridges, sandy bluffs, and hummocks close to the coast. Its acorn is an oval shape, rounded at both ends, dull light-brown in color, an inch long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, rather close-grained, and light-brown in color, tinged with red. Although used largely for fuel, it is cut to some extent for lumber and general construction.

RED OAK, one of the common upland oaks of the county, has a small, rounded acorn, about half an inch long, set in a thin, saucer-shaped cup. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained.

TUPELO GUM, common only in the deep swamps or coastal swamps of the Pascagoula and Dog Rivers, is usually inundated a part of the year. The commonly enlarged base, large sized fruit, or plum, hanging on a long stem, together with the brittleness of the twigs, distinguishes it from the black gum. The flowers appear in March or April. The wood is light, soft, not strong, and used for woodenware, broom-handles, fruit and vegetable crates; as lumber it is marketed as tupelo or bay poplar. The root-wood, often extremely light in weight, is sometimes used for floats for fish nets.

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POINT-AUX-CHENE, LORNA DOONE OAK

SASSAFRAS, a small, aromatic tree, common on dry soils, has red-brown and deeply furrowed bark. It is one of the few trees with leaves of widely different shape on the same tree. The wood, light, soft, weak, brittle, and durable in the soil, is used for posts. rails, boat-building, cooperage, and ox-yokes. The bark of the roots is very aromatic and delicious as a flavor for candies and tea.

The wood of the DOGWOOD TREE is important in American industry because of its unasual combinations of properties - hardness, toughness, fineness of texture, and smoothness when subjected to wear. It is valuable for shovel handles, bobbins, spool heads, golf club heads, small handle mallets, pulley turn-pins, brushbacks, and many novelties. Its berries are eaten by birds. Dogwood is generally an undergrowth scattered among larger hardwoods; seldom, if ever, is it found in pure stand. Last year (1935) at Vancleave, enough dogwood was shipped for 90,000 shuttles. (See Chap. 17, Industry) (1)

HOLLY, a small evergreen tree, thrives along ravines and banks of streams in rich soils. The bark is light-gray and roughened by a wart-like growth; the fruit, which ripens late in the fall and remains on the branches over the winter, is a dull-red berry, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, with four to six nutlets.

Fruit Bearing Trees

RED MULBERRY which grows in the rich soils, although not abundant here, has bark of a thin, dark grayish-brown. The fruit, dark red or black, resembles a blackberry, and is greatly relished by birds and animals. The wood is rather light, soft, not strong, light orange-yellow, and very durable in contact with the soil - chiefly used for fence posts.

PERSIMMON, found in dry, open places, although most abundant in old fields, has small yellosish, or cream-white, somewhat beet-shaped flowers, which appear in May. The fruit, a pulpy, round, orange-colored or brown berry, an inch or more in diamter, containing several flattened, hard, smooth seeds, is pestered by insects. When thoroughly ripe, it is sweet and delicious. The wood is hard, dense, heavy, strong, and valued for shuttles and golf-stick heads.

PAWPAW (wild banana), as an undergrowth in the shade of larger trees in shallow woods, has a thin, dark, grayis-brown bark. It grows from three to five inches long, and turns from greenish-yellow to very dark brown in color. Because of its handsome foliage, attractive flowers, and curious, but delicious fruit, the pawpaw has been widely used in ornamental planting.

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(1) Dees, C. L., Vancleave, Miss.

BLACK CHERRY (wild cherry), a medium-sized tree found both in forests and open fields, has a bark on branches and young trunks that is smooth and bright reddish-brown, marked by conspicuous, narrow, white, horizontal lines, with a bitter-almond taste. The edible fruit is dull, purplish-black, about as large as a pea, in long hanging clusters which ripens in the summer. The wood, reddish-brown with yellowish sapwood, moderately heavy, hard, strong, and fine-grained, does not warp or split in seasoning. Because of its lustre and color, it is valuable for furniture, as an interior finish, and for tools and implement handles.

Members of this family, the hawthorn (mayhew, red haw, thorn bush), have a common likeness, possessing thorns and bearing white blossoms and red fruit. The white and fragrant flowers appear in early spring, is used for making a good grade of jelly; mayhaws, which ripen in May, are also used for jelly. The wood is strong, tough, heavy and hard, but has not been used to any extent.

HONEY LOCUST grows both in the forest and waste places. The dark gray bark on old trees is divided into thin, dark scales. The fruit-pods furnish food for many animals. The wood, coarse-grained, hard, strong, is used for fence posts and cross ties.

The CRABAPPLE (southern) tree grows in the central and northern section, and has thin, dark-reddish bark, narrowly and deeply ridged; flowers about an inch in diameter, very fragrant, and rose-colored, grow in clusters of three to five. The fruit, a flattened globe, pale yellow green, three-fourths to one inch in diameter, makes delicious jelly and preserves. The wood, heavy, hard, close-grained, is light brown tinged with red, with thick, yellow sapwood, and is valuable for tools and handles. (1)

Street and Highway Trees

This being the southern part of Mississippi, evergreen trees are used for street planting. The EVERGREEN LIVE OAK, the handsomest southern tree for broad streets, is the pride of Pascagoula, but Moss Point and Ocean Springs also have many of these large, spreading, open trees. PALMETTOS and PALMS thrive and may be used for formal effects. The MAGNOLIA, a broad-leaved evergreen, is a good street tree. Good, deciduous trees are the WILLOW, LAUREL, SPANISH OAK, TULIP, SWEET GUM, SYCAMORE, and AMERICAN ELM. (2)

Nurseries

Mississippi's first pine nursery was in Jackson County on SAM BYRD'S ten-acre plantation, three and a half miles

(1) Edgerton, Southern Forests

(2) U. S. Government Bulletin No. 1208
Extension Bulletin, No. 32, May, 1929

south of the tower. In March, 1926, it was planted in slash pine seedlings six to eight feet apart, and after ten growing seasons, the trees had attained an average height of 38 feet; an average circumference (four and one-half feet above ground) of 5 feet, 9 inches; a volume of felled wood amounting to 1,872 cubic feet per acre, mercantile volume per acre, 24.46 cords, and an average growth per year, per acre of 2.44 feet.

Among other nurseries in the county is that of MRS. J.C. COLE, of Pascagoula, who in 1928 began with twenty-five plants and reinvested in other shrubs, roses, conifers, etc., to beautify her home grounds, making it a paying proposition. She sold 1500 plants in 1935 and 1936. A thousand blooming azaleas are exhibited in her private show garden, and she had 2500 for fall and spring sale (1936-37).

THE MORGAN NURSERY, of Ocean Springs, dealing in general nursery stock, camelias, azaleas, and native shrubbery, was established three years ago.

THE WAYSIDE NURSERY, on the Halstead Road, south of U. S. Highway No. 90, about a mile east of the Ocean Springs Postoffice, has several thousand Azaleas, camelias, cedars, and other shrubbery in its collection. Through this protection, thousands of acres have reforested naturally for the support of industries in the area, such as the Southern Kraft Paper Mill, at Kreole. (See Chap. 17, Industry) (1)

Part of the reforestation area has been fenced to protect the young longleaf pine from the hogs, the chief enemies to the young growth on cut over land. O. D. Newman, forest ranger, has charge of the whole county, and looks after the five towers, sees to the upkeep of the telephone system, and visits the different districts to see that the men connected with the tower are attending to the protection of the forest.

THE ENGBARTH NURSERY, owned and operated by Joseph Engbarth, Ocean Springs, has plants, vegetables and flowers the year round. He specializes in cut flowers, early plants, fresh vegetables in and out of season, and also has many varieties of roses, azaleas, and camelias.

CCC Work

CAMP F-12, Company 1444, was located in Jackson County, about twenty miles north of Biloxi, in 1934. The work done by these men has covered a wide scope, including construction or improvement of about thirty miles of roads, the building of three bridges, construction of twelve miles of fire lanes,

(1). Fifth Biennial Report of Forestry Commission

the planting of trees on 875 acres of land, a timber survey covering 60,000 acres, the roadside beautification of fourteen miles of road, and the protection of approximately 3,000 acres from forest fires. (1)

Economic Value

The economic value of the forests cannot be over-estimated as a soil preservation agent, trees replenishing the soil with as much plant food as they take from it. Erosion from either wind or rain does not occur on tree-covered lands, since the trees serve as windbreaks and shelter.

Practically all rural people, as well as many town residents, obtain fuel from the forest, both soft and hardwoods being used for this purpose. The wood is sawed any length the buyer desires, and is sold by the cord. A majority of the houses in this county are built of timber manufactured locally. (2)

Conservation

To protect the woods from fires, there are five steel look-out towers, with twelve men to each. Alternating, there is one man on the tower each day and until late at night, or all night during dry seasons. There are five smoke chasers, one for each tower, each having a car and a crew of four to call in case of fire. If necessary, men of the community are called out to help. (3)

H. E. Kimball, district forester for Mississippi, 1927 to 1935, organized and installed this forest protection system. So successful was the organization, that he saw the average acreage burned over in the protected area reduced from over 80% to about 10% per year.

Fruit Trees

While the Washington Naval and other varieties of oranges are grown in Jackson County, the most profitable is the SATSUMA, where it finds those ideal conditions in climate and rainfall which it demands. The unusued space between pecan trees when first planted, can be profitably used in the cultivation of satsuma orange trees for twelve or fifteen years without affecting the growth of the pecan tree.

GRAPEFRUIT will grow well in this climate when protected from possible frost.

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(1) Fifth Biennial Report of Forestry Commission
(2) Fifth Biennial Report of Mississippi (First period ending June 30, 1935), F. J. Bilbo, Vancleave, Mississippi
(3) D. O. Newman, Forest Ranger, Jackson County



FIRE TOWER - JACKSON COUNTY

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, a delicious fruit, grow to the size of apples.

KUMQUATS, a small citrus fruit, not widely known, are delicious for jam, marmalades, etc.

Flowering Trees

The magnolia, red maple, dogwood, poplar, and tete are flowering trees, all of which grow throughout the county. One of the most beautiful is the MAGNOLIA MACRAPHILLA at Guess Humphrey's home, three miles south of Vancleave, near Old Brewton.

Historic Trees

On State Highway No. 58, three miles south of Vancleave, at Mrs. Sardin Ramsey's home, stands a LIVE OAK under which, in September, 1861, the Live Oak Rifles of Ocean Springs were organized as one of the units that fought in the War between the States. This tree is cared for by the Ramsey family.

RUSKIN OAK, on the estate of "Many Oaks" at Ocean Springs, belongs to the Live Oak Society, and each year pays its dues in acorns through the lawyer in charge. Its circumference is seventeen and one-half feet at four and one-half from the ground, and its spread is 365 feet.

The LORNA DOONE OAKS, on the Leavell Place at Pointe Aux Chene, also belong to the Live Oak Society, which pays dues of twenty-five acorns each year - to be planted and later transplanted on a highway.

The EDWARD OAK at French Hotel, on the beach in Ocean Springs, is also a member of this historical society.

LOVER'S OAK, at Pascagoula, on the river, is connected with the legend of Singing River. (See Chap. 6, Indians),(See Chap. 13, Folklore). It was under this tree that the lovers met before marching into the river after their defeat by the Biloxi Tribe. When the street upon which it is located was being constructed, the citizens interceded for it. Small and dwarfed in form, it still provides a romantic shelter for lovers.

The virgin pines at Fountainbleau, the Ruskin Oak, the Lorna Doone Oaks, the Edward Oak, and a live oak on M. J. Robert's place, six miles east of Hurley, are the largest trees in the county.

FLOWERS

Wild Flowers

Wild and cultivated flowers grow in profusion. The warm, damp climate is favorable throughout the entire year, but they are especially beautiful in the early spring, when the roads and country sides are adorned with numerous native flowers.

The beautiful yellow heads of GOLDEN ASTER are common during August and September in the dry soil of fields and open woodlands. (1)

The PITCHER PLANT grows in meadows and damp places, and is half-filled with water; the inner surfaces of the hood thickly covered with fine, hairy bristles which point downward. Just inside the aperture is secreted a sweet, sticky substance, supposedly to attract insects. (2)

BUTTERFLY WEED, a lively bloomer from May to September, grows on the hillsides and in the fence rows, in the central and northern section of the county, drawing numbers of butterflies and other flying insects. This magnificent herb has several medicinal virtues, the root being used for making different curatives. The numerous small and long bright orange, or rarely yellow flowers, are set on slender, light-green stems, arranged in one or several loose, flat-topped, terminal clusters. (3

BONESET delights the eye in low, wet places. The large, round, hairy stalk rises from two to five feet, and the tiny, tubular florets are greenish-white in color; from ten to sixteen are gathered in small, dense tufts, which terminate the branches in rather crowded, flat-topped clusters. The protruding stamens give the blossoms a fluffy appearance. The leaves and flowering tops are made into certain drugs. Their odor is faintly aromatic, the taste, bitter and astringent. (4)

BLUE WOOD ASTER grows from one to five feet high in partly shaded woods along roadsides, in thickets, and on dry banks from early August until frost. DOG FENNEL is found almost everywhere in dry soil from August to October, and its numerous flowerheads measure from one-third to one-half inch across. (5)

BLUE FLAG, with long, horizontal branched rootstalks and rather stiff, sword-shaped, light green leaves, grows in thick patches along streams and in swamps. It produces a blue flower, variegated with white, green, and yellow. (6).

BACHELOR BUTTONS are found in the damp meadows, the

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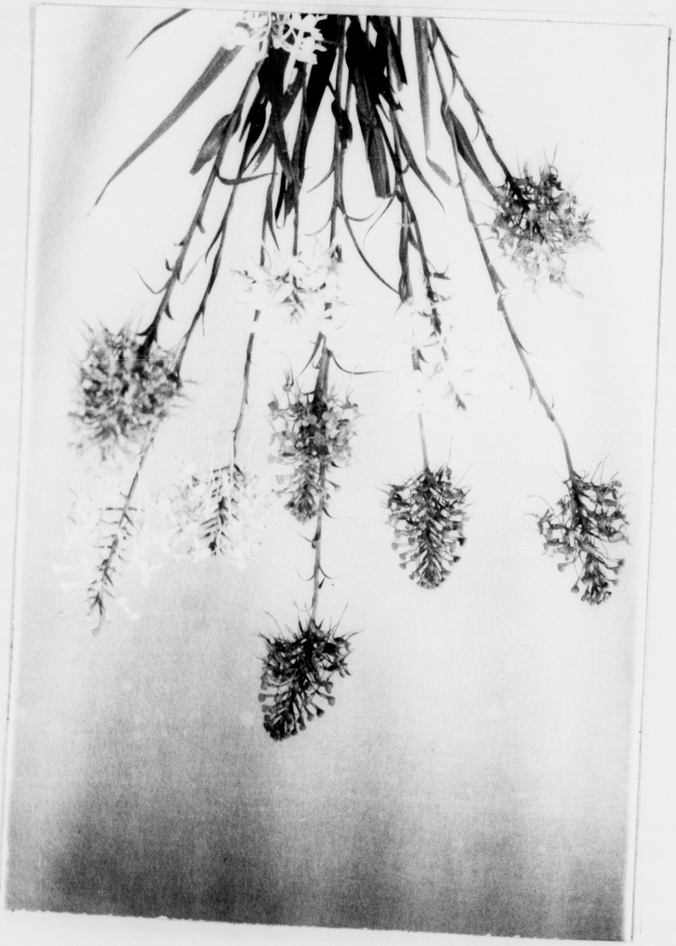
(1) Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know, P. 14
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid.

SHOWY MILKWORT



flower-heads resembling a whitish, round button about an eighth of an inch in diameter. They appear in August and September. (1)

The exquisite white STAR FLOWER which decorates Jackson County's moist fields and meadows during July and August, appears at the top of a stem from twenty to thirty inches tall. (2)

YARROW flowers in fields and along roadsides and river banks from June to November. Yarrow tea heals bumps and bruises.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL flourishes in the swamp section in the central and northern parts of this county. This evergreen shrub usually grows from three to eight geet high, and upward. The fragrant flowers, varying from pink to white, are arranged on short, sticky stems in numerous, large showy, terminal clusters, each closely surrounded with drooping or hollowed leaves. (3)

TITI, an evergreen shrub from two to thirty feet high, thrives in open swamps and in all low, damp places, especially in the central and northern section of the county. The blossom, a spike tassel from one to two inches long and an inch in diameter, is composed of numerous tiny, white flowers with a faint sweet odor. It blooms in April and supplies food for honey bees.

MILKWEED, probably the best known of summer flowers, flourishes everywhere along roadsides, in fields, and in the open woods. In the fall, the clusters of lilac-colored flowers are replaced by large, rough-coated seed-pods, completely filled with the silkiest of glossy substances, attached to the numerous seeds that sometimes travel by air for several miles before coming to earth. (4)

The golden yellow flowers that line the roadsides in late summer and fall are those of the BITTERWEED, which blooms from midsummer to frost. It is a nuisance to farmers, however, as it gives a bitter taste to milk. The clusters of yellow blossoms about three-fourths of an inch broad, have conspicuous rays. It is widely distributed in this county. (5)

IRONWEED, so called because its stems are hard to pull up from difficult to cut with a hoe, is an annual plant from six to twenty inches high, producing small, copper-colored flowers. The alternate gray-green leaves are broadest at the middle, and wedge-shaped at each end. (6)

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(1) Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Our Wonder World, p. 381
(5) Louisiana Conservation Review, July 1, 1936
(6) Ibid.

SLEEPY BRIER grows in dry, rocky pastures and waste places in the northern section; it is sensitive to the touch, and rises from four to six feet long. The gracefully arching branches are very leafy, and the small, creamy-pink flowers that open in June and July, generally cluster along the main vine. (1)

The flowers of the GOLDEN DANDELION are deceptive in construction. Although they appear to be borne singly on the stems, in solitary, large flat heads, closer inspection discloses that each golden dandelion is a colony made up of tiny flowers brought into a compound head. The leaves are used for a pot herb and salad, and the root is used medicinally. There is also the FALL DANDELION, the DWARF, and the CYNTHIA. The MEADOW VIOLET, which grows here on all the dry, warm hillsides, is such a dwarf that it is difficult to find one with a stem long enough to hold. The little WHITE VIOLET of the wet meadows is the first to appear in some places. (2)

The yellow STAR GRASS of the iris family, which appears from April to October in grassy fields and dry, open woods, is spangled with little, yellow, starry blossoms. The flower stalks are slender, and grasslike leaves rise from a fibrous-rooted egg-shaped crown. (3)

The charming LARKSPUR, with tall, spikes of blues,is of the crowfoot family.

Swinging from the tops of tall, slender, leaf-clasped stalks, the LADY'S SLIPPER, a showy flower of the orchid family, flaunts its beauty from May until July in bogs, thickets, and most, hilly woods. The yellow lady's slipper, common to the county, has a pale yellow pouch, topped by long, narrow, twisted petals of greenish-yellow, streaked with purple or brown. (4)

The PRIMROSE, springing from broad hairy leaves, had delicately fragrant blossoms that grow singly on long stems, blooming during April and May. The flowers are pale pink, on separate stalks, in the meadows of the central and northern sections. (5)

The dwarf perennials, WILD PHLOX, trailing and tufted in habit, make a charming sight in the woods through May and June. Another flower that grows on the hillsides during the summer and early autumn months, is the BLUE-BELL, with bell-shaped blossoms drooping on their slender stems, so that the

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(1) Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know
(2) The Wonder World, pp 340,343,349.
(3) The Wonder World
(4) Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, Vol. 8, pp. 53, 54, 65
(5) Ibid, pp. 159,173

petals form a roof to protect the pollen from the rains. This is a hardy plant. (1)

FORGET-ME-NOTS, common to this section, grow in the damp spots on warm hillsides. They are very tiny, from one to two inches high, blossoming singly on the stem, a dainty, sky-blue flower with yellow eyes. (1)

BUTTERCUPS flash and sparkle in the sunlight, lending to the meadows a dazzling golden glory from April to May. (1)

From March through April, the beautiful, tiny white blossoms of DAISIES brighten the meadows. The flowers are from a half to an inch across, growing singly on the end of the stem; the leaves oblong and near the ground. The OX-EYE, a yellow daisy, likes a moist, damp place. Their flowers range in size from one to one and a half inches across, and bloom singly on stems from twelve to eighteen inches high. (1)

The BLACK-EYED SUSAN lasts from May through November, in wheel-like blossoms of gold and black that brighten the meadow. (1)

GOLDENRODS are of the bright golden variety, and when the flower clusters fade, the seeds, tipped with fine, feathery hairs, are wafted in every direction. They attain a height of from two to seven feet. Luxurious blossoms decorate fields and swamps from the latter part of September through October. (1)

The WILD ROSE, known as the climbing rose, common to Jackson County, has clusters of deep, bright, pink flowers that fade almost white. It has a faint odor, and enjoys the distinction of being the only native rose that has ever passed into cultivation.

Adorning the low, damp places during August and September are the bright-colored wild SWEET PEAS. Small, wiry vines twine themselves around shrubs and bushes, and blossom forth in bluish-lavender flowers. Bright, greenish-yellow flowers turn reddish or dull crimson, and are gathered in long, slim-curving, feathery spikes which terminate the slender branches.

The graceful, pure and fragrant WATER LILY has numerous, waxy-white petals, gigantic in size, often spreading five or six inches across. It flowers from June to September in ponds or slowing-moving water. The COW LILY or yellow pond lily, is common to the still or stagnant waters in central and northern parts of Jackson County. The RED LILY,

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(1) Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, Vol. II, pp. 159, Vol. III pp. 544,953, Vol. IV, p. 1483.

most attractive specie of the lily family, due to its height and coloring, blossoms in the meadows in the central and northern parts.

Shrubs

SUMAC grows wild in all parts of the county; it is an attractive shrub, from eight to ten feet tall, whose foliage during autumn turns purple-red and scarlet. The yellow and white blossoms that come in May are not really pretty, but the brilliant colors of the foliage in the fall immediately catch the eye.

WILD HONEYSUCKLE, or azalea, is one of the real glories of May, giving a gorgeous touch to the woods. (1)

The DOGWOOD, a large shrub or a small tree, grows both on hills and in the swamps. Two varieties, the white and the pink, bloom in late March or early April. White dogwood is numerous; the pink is very scarce.

Vines

The wild MORNING GLORY thrives in moist ground, along roadsides, or at the edge of woods or thickets. The flowers remain open only during sunshine, and occasionally on bright moonlight nights, ranging in color from lavender to bluish-pink, while some are almost white. (1)

Wild YELLOW JASMINE, with bright colored yellow flowers, grows in damp lands, twining on old fences, in abandoned fields, and along the roadsides. The flowers are cone-shaped, from a half to an inch across, with a pleasant odor.

WOODBINE, an evergreen, that grows in the hilly section of the northern part of the county, has flowers of bright red, spiral-shaped, with four to five stamens to the honey-suckle, in small clusters.

Cultivated Flowers

Flowers from Seed:

petunias
sweet peas
verbena
zinnia
salvia
solanum
stokesia
statice
stocks
sunflower
pyrethum
ricinus
scabiosa
saponaria
rudbeckia

(1) Our Wonder World, Vol. III, p. 375

poppy
merigold
nasturtium
dianthus
antirrhinum
lathyrus
heliotrope
anchusa
ageratum
lobelia
nicotiana
platycodon
Texas blue bonnet
torenia
vinca
delosia
kochia
dolichos
sultan's balsam
alyssum
abronia
lupine
pansies
physostegia
tritoma
silpiglossia
wallflower
artotis
kenilworth ivy
hollyhock
amaranthus
xeranthemum
larkspur
mignonette
violets
portulaca

Perennial Plants:

digitalis
hibiscus
shasta daisy
platycodon
aquilegia
gallardia
monarda
yucea
hardyphlox
chrysanthemum
golden glow
iris
tritoma
sweet william
delphinium

Bulbs and Roots:

dahlias
amaryillis
narcissus
guernsey lily
butterfly lily
gladioli
caladium
zephyrantes (fairy lily)
water lily
banana plants
cannas
calla lily
regal lily
bermuda and Easter lilies

Shrubs:

pyrocanths (tire-thorn)
barberry
camellias
flowering quince
sweet olive
deutzia
snowberry
Japanese magnolia
lugustrum
California privet
plumbago
poinsettas
junipers
palms
grand duke jasmine
crepe myrtle
oleander
bush honeysuckle
weeping willow
Mexican lilac
azaleas
yellow jassamihe
butterfly bush
magnolia fuscata
golden elder
kerria japonica
nandina
English boxwood
Amoor river privet
variegated pittosporum
Norway spruce
roses
arbor vitae
mountain laurel
cherry laurel
wild crabapple
holly
flowering peach
Enonymous (burning bush)
torsythia (golden bell)
double flowering almond
althea (rose of Sharon)
calycanthus (sweet shrub)
cornus (shrubby dogwood)
Philadelphus (mock orange)
spirea (bridalwreath)
apriea (Anthony waterer)
pittosporum (evergreen)
abelia grandiflora
Colorado blue spruce
cedars
sesanqua
flowering pomegranate
cape jasmine
hydrangeas
Japanese flowering cherry
mimosa

ferns	cactus	eleagnus pungens variegated
angel's trumpet	pampas grass	bottle brush

Vines:

bougainvillea	clematis	wistaria
English Ivy	Rosa Montana	bignonia
Confederate Jasmine	Euonymons vegetus	allamanda

Gardens

Mayor Watts owns a considerable collection of large azaleas and camellias, both of which thrive luxuriantly in the sandy soil and pleasant climate of Pascagoula. So well adapted is the soil to azalea's culture that note-worthy plantings cluster about numerous homes.

Starting from the radiant grounds of Mayor Watts, Pascagoula's azalea trail leads to within a short distance of the courthouse, where Mrs. Fannie Langbridge has the biggest azalea bush on the Mississippi Coast in her Kerr Street garden.

Next in size, is the one on the grounds of Mrs. G. Gentile, on Lake Avenue, which has a rival in a bush among Mrs. M. K. Weiblen's azaleas, on Tucker Street, just off South Pascagoula Street.

It is claimed for Mrs. J. O. Cole that she has the greatest number and variety of azaleas, those of Mayor Watts and Frank Canty being barely second to her collection.

So lovely and profuse are the azaleas in the gardens of Mrs. Ivor Johnson, Kimy Gentile, T. T. Justice, J.D. Clark, H. B. Everett, and Mrs. W. W. Woodmen, that these links in the azaleas trail can only be compared with those of Mrs. E. E. Krebs, Mrs. A. B. Brondum, Eugene Gautier, Jesse Higginbotham, Mrs. E. B. Sargent, G. E. Briggs, W. T. Sparkman, Sr., James Ford, Mrs. J. B. Evans, Claude Delmas, Harold Gautier, and Mrs. A. G. Delmas.

There are almost as many more in Pascagoula, to say nothing of those in the suburbs. The Pass Christian Garden Club plans to open to the Dixie and Natchez Pilgrimage trails early in the spring of 1937.

In Moss Point, the lawns of Jackson County Hospital present one of the most attractive scenes on the trail.

Some of the outstanding azaleas of this town are in the yards of K. W. Burnham, Bob Fitzner, Bellevue Avenue, Mrs. Overstreet, Mrs. Louise McLeod, Doctor Colley, Mrs. M.L. Stuart, W. F. Herrin, George Bowman, and Fred Taylor, on River Road. Continuing on this road, to Pascagoula, Sister Christine's attractive lawn is a beauty, with its fifteen acres landscaped with native trees and shrubbery, with undergrowth of azaleas. Nearby, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Havens, with magnificent oaks that furnish protection for about two hundred azaleas.

The yards of W. F. Dale, E. T. Simpson, and A. E. Westbrook, have won prizes for their beautiful lawns with their profusion of fine roses and annuals.

Garden Clubs

The OCEAN SPRINGS GARDEN CLUB, organized October, 1935, is fostering a movement to make and keep the city beautiful. A triangular piece of land at the foot of Washington Avenue, on the beach, has been improved and beautified with shrubs and flowers, due to the efforts of the club members.

The BETTER HOMES AND GARDEN COMMITTEE OF THE WOMEN'S CLUB of Ocean Springs, has done considerable highway beautification, of which, beautification of the approach to the War Memorial Bridge, was most outstanding.

The PASCAGOULA CIVIC LEAGUE, organized in 1920, began work by planting oleanders and Washington Robusta palms on Krebs Avenue. Through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clark, working for the Civic League, other palms of the same variety were set out on Kerr Street, cross street of Krebs Avenue.

Flower Shows

Under the flower-fostering influence of Mayor J. R. Watts, of Pascagoula, that beautiful town of legendary Indian heroism and romance has sprung into prominence as the most noteworthy city of the Mississippi Coast. The thirty gardens were so radiant with azaleas the past spring (1936) that at the suggestion of the mayor, they were opened to the public the last two Sundays in March. In May, of each year, the Ocean Springs Woman's Club holds a flower show, where both cultivated and wild flowers are displayed and prizes awarded. Prizes are also offered for the best kept yard, the best flower garden, and the most attractive window box.

Beautification

The 4-H clubs sponsor beautification. One hundred and twenty-four members enrolled for beautification of home grounds in 1936.

The home demonstration agent, assisted by twenty-nine local leaders, devoted eight days in eight different communities, giving instructions for improving and beautifying grounds. Thirty-one homes followed directions for care of, or establishment of lawns; seventy-two homes benefited from recommendations regarding the planting of shrubbery and trees. (1)

A circular plot of ground, once called "The Loop," and maintained by the Pascagoula Street Railway and Power Company, now kept up by the L. & N. Railroad, is part of their neutral ground in Pascagoula. Adjacent to L. & N. freight depot, it is planted with a circular hedge of Amoor River Privet, two Washington Robusta palms, four large oleanders, one water oak, pampas grass, and cannas.

Crepe myrtles were set out on Orange Street; live oaks planted on Krebs Avenue; 600 oleanders, contributed by citizens, set in different parts of town; crepe myrtles planted on both sides of Pascagoula Street, two miles to the beach; 175 live oak trees set out along Beach Boulevard.

In Ocean Springs, there is a rail of pink Dorothy Perkins Roses whose foliage remains green the year round. Shrubs and flowers have also been planted on both sides of the highway, which is beautifully landscaped, extending to the water's edge.

The grounds of the PASCAGOULA COMMUNITY HOUSE have a dividing hedge of trimmed ligustrum, while the foundation planting is of ligustrum, pittosporum, cherry laurel, abelia grandiflora, spirea (bridal wreath), and arbor vitaes.

PASCAGOULA MUNICIPAL PARK, on East Beach Boulevard, is landscaped with native wood trees in their natural plantings. Some trees have been cut out to make more room and sunlight for others. Seven acres comprise the tract adjacent to Beach Boulevard and South Washington Street.

The UNITED STATES COAST GUARD formed a base at Pascagoula in 1927, and Commander Roger Heimer began beautifying the grounds adjoining. Since then, the Port Commission has landscaped and maintained these beautiful grounds. The small

(1) Miss Blanche Goad, Jackson County Home Demonstration Agent.

park begun by the Coast Guard was planted with roses, oleanders, ligustrum, and enclosed by an iron rail fence. A flagpole in the center of a bed of Cannas is edged by an octagon cement coping. There is a dividing hedge of large oleander bushes.

The W.P.A. Project # 1267, for the beautification of public grounds, extended from February to the 28th of April. Twelve public grounds were cared for - eleven schools and one community center - under W.P. A. project, when native trees and shrubs were transplanted.

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Forest Ranger, Jackson County, Miss.
Franklin, A. J., County Agent, Pascagoula, Miss.
Goad, Miss Blanche, Home Demonstration Agent
Lander, Dr. R. G., County Health Director
Martin's Veneer Mills
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Chapter V.

FAUNA

Fish and Their Relatives

It is unnecessary to state that the most important fauna of Jackson, a Gulf Coast County, are of the sea. Here fishing is a vital industry (See Chap. 17, Industry), also a great sport.

You can wrestle with the mighty tarpoon or match your skill with the wary bass; fill your boat with big yellow-mouth speckled beauties (weakfish), or try to land that gamest of all small fish, the Spanish mackerel; go floundering at night with a "gig" to the light of a pine knot flare, or pull out any number of channel bass, red snappers, and salt water game fish that abound in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, along the Mississippi Coast. There are many fresh water streams in which you can cast for the elusive black bass (green trout), or, you can sit idly on the bank in the shade and catch perch, bream, and crappie.

The coast counties have spent over ten million dollars on beach and road improvements, to make motoring a pleasure and to expedite reaching fishing waters.

CRAYFISH, a familiar fresh water relative of the lobster and the crab, crawls about at night on four pairs of legs either forward, sidewise, or backward, examining muddy bottoms for worms, larvae, snails, etc. Crayfish are eaten by a few, and prepared similarly to shrimp.

The CRAB, a delicacy of the blue type, is caught on a big scale for commercial purposes. In recent years, people have been employed to boil the crabs and pick the meat, which is sold by the pound in bulk, or canned. The soft shell crab, picked up late in the evening or night, is considered an especial delicacy. The fiddler crab, not a true crab, fairly swarms along the shallow ditches of the Gulf States. It gets its name from one abnormally large pincer and an abortive one, suggesting a fiddle and a bow. These are used for fish bait, particularly for sheep-head fish.

The SHRIMP, a small shellfish allied to the lobster, the crab and the crayfish, is used for food bait in the raw state, and is also canned. Shrimp rank among the finest of seafoods and can be served in many ways. (See Chap. 17 Industry). There are three canning plants in the county, and two periods of the year are definitely set aside to prohibit the catching of shrimp, to allow time for spawning and growth.

The BARNACLE is a degenerate species related to the crayfish, but in appearance more nearly resembles the clam. The common barnacle, known also as the ship and goose barnacle, has a peculiar life history. Larvae escape from the egg cases of the parent, and, after molting several times, becomes very much like little water fleas. After a period of flea swimming, it settles down, first on some floating object, to which it becomes firmly glued by a secretion from cement glands. As the body develops, it assumes a stalk-like form from two to several inches in length. The end of the body secretes a shell of five valves, giving the barnacle an appearance similar to that of a clam, clinging to an object by a long foot. Barnacles are detrimental, adhering to bottom of boats and foundations of bridges and wharves. Wherever the barnacle is found, there also is a worm that bores into the wood, bottoms of boats, bridge foundations, etc., wreaking considerable damage.

GARS are bony fish inhabiting Pascagoula River and adjoining lakes. The common gar, easily distinguished by the length of its jaws, is a menace to hook and line fisherman, since it often devours the hook and line, and drives food fish away. If caught in a net it tears it.

The LAMPREY, the lowest member of the fish family, and considered a parasite, is eel-shaped, with no real backbone. The salt water lamprey goes up the Pascagoula River to lay its eggs. River lamprey, which live in the Pascagouls River and along its edges, especially where drainage ditches empty, are often seen in great numbers at these points. Some people eat the flesh, although it is of a tough cartilege and very indigestible.

HAG-FISH, allied to the lamprey, is a true parasite, a long eel-like creature which attacks and eats larger fish, remaining attached to the victim and being carried around with it while it feasts on the muscles. These fish frequent the gulf and Mississippi Sound, but have not been found in Pascagoula River.

SHARKS belong to a group of very simple fish which have only a cartilege skeleton, with no bones being developed anywhere.

SPOTTED DOG-FISH, a small shark about two feet long, hunts in packs with his comrades through shallow water near the shores of Horn Island and Round Island, as well as Mississippi Sound, off the Jackson County coast. His long body, with his powerful fins, makes him a highly efficient hunter, and disliked by fishermen because he scares away food fish. TIGER SHARKS frequent the Gulf of Mexico, and small ones have been seen inside of Horn and Petit Bois Islands. The HAMMERHEAD SHARK, attaining a length of ten and twelve feet, has been found in the Mississippi Sound. A few SHOVEL-NOSED SHARKS - with narrow shaped heads - come into the shore waters of Jackson County.

STINGAREES, cartilaginous fish of the ray family, with a poisoned dart in their tails, are known to be near the shore of the county during the late bathing season.

Among the typical bony fish is the FRESH WATER TROUT, etc.

Game fish are protected by law and can only be taken in open season by hook and line, or by use of trot lines, troll, or dip nets. It is unlawful to sell game fish, to use explosives and chemicals in taking them, or to take undersized fish - such as that of the bass family - of less than ten inches, and the sunfish family of less than four inches, and not return same to the water.

Following are the game fish: Family Contrachidae, including CRAPPIE, CALICO BASS, BREASTED BREAM, LONG-EARED SUNFISH, BLUE GILL SUNFISH, BLACK BASS (large and small mouth), STRAW BASS, and all other of the bass species; family percidae, including JACK PERCH, WALL-EYED PIKE, and YELLOW PERCH (ringed perch); family serranidae, including WHITE BASS and YELLOW BASS.

The STURGEON, a valuable fish shipped to northern markets, is taken in gill nets in the upper fishing grounds of the Pascagoula River in April, May, and June.

FRESHWATER EELS - the true eels - are found in the upper waters of the Pascagoula River and its Lakes. They are of elongated form, and often used as food.

The FLOUNDER, one of the group of flat fish, of moderate size, is common hear the shores of Jackson County, and valuable as food. They are taken chiefly at night with a torch, by means of a gig.

The RED FISH, or channel bass, is caught in certain seasons in the bayous and Pascagoula River; a black spot on it's tail distinguishes it from others.

SPECKLED WHITE TROUT of the weak fish family are of the highest type of bony fish, very plentiful at certain seasons and considered valuable as food. Croakers, the most common fish in the county, are silvery looking, and often found with white trout.

SHEEPHEAD, a flat, spiny fish found near the piling of wharves and bridges, is valuable for food.

The CAT is a fresh headwater fish in Pascagoula River. The SPOONBILL CATFISH is taken by snag line or gill net. It swims just under the water, does not devour other fish as food, but lives on sediment and dead leaves on the bottom of river beds. The eggs of this fish make Russian caviar. The TABBY, BLUE, and CHANNEL CAT are considered very choice. The former is a destroyer of other fish; the blue cat lives practically on bait, and the channel lives on minnows and small perch. The BULL-HEADED CAT, a ravenous eater, enjoys snakes. The POLLYWOG CAT FISH, found in small streams and lakes, averages about four pounts, eats crayfish, and frogs, and is used as bait for the tabby cat, placed on the hook, alive. The "gaff topsails" used in "courtboullion," are considered the best salt water cat fish.

ALLIGATOR GARFISH, found thirty miles up the Pascagoula River, is a glutton, said to eat his own weight every ten days. The scissor-bill gar is the true fresh water gar.

The BUFFALO, of the carp family, is sold to northern markets.

MULLET, among the most common fish on the coast, belong to the sucker family; they travel in schools near the surface of the water, going deep in cold weather. They are caught with nets during warm weather. Ground mullet, usually found on the bottom, are taken by hook and line.

Numerous salt water fish of the perch family, called grass perch, are found near the shore and in shallow bayous.

BLUEFISH, allied to the mackerel, but larger, growing to a length of three feet, is very destructive to other fish, but is valuable as food. BLACKFISH, found in shady places, have been known to float in the shadow of a beacon for a long time, until disturbed. The horse mackerel and skipjack also frequent Gulf waters. CAVALLY, members of the family Cazangidae, closely allied to the mackerel, are distinguished chiefly by the form of the mouth, and have but twenty-four vertebrae, ten abdominal and fourteen caudal. They are carnivouous, abounding everywhere, in temperate and tropical seas. CARANX HIPPO, the cavalla of the Gulf of Mexico, preys upon fish smaller than itself, usually the Gulf Mehanden and mullet. On arrival, about May, it contains spawns which it probably deposits in the salt water bayous, since some of the young come out of these places in the fall. The Spanish mackeral is a perfectly proportioned salt water fish which passes these waters about May, traveling near the surface in great schools. Some remain in the waters of Mackeral Point Horn Island Pass, feeding on small fish, and are eagerly sought by anglers for a short period each year. Ling, a species of fish allied with the cod, frequent Gulf waters, but are not prolific.

POMPANO, a sea fish about one and a half feet long, slightly flattened, bluish above and silvery or slightly golden below, inhabits the Gulf Coast of Jackson County, but is not found in great schools. This is one of the finest of food fish, bringing a high price in the markets.

Small RED SNAPPERS, deep water fish, come in the waters of Mississippi sound, and are excellent for baking.

TARPOON, a large sea fish covered with silvery scales, is sometimes called "Silver King"; a few have been caught off the shore of Horn Island and in Mississippi Sound.

FLYING FISH, caught by local fishermen in Mississippi Sound, use their power of flight to escape from numerous enemies, including the shark.

Amphibians

Toads and frogs, numerous in all parts of the

county, are beneficial to man, since they feed upon injurious bugs and insects which destroy plants. TREE TOADS can change color to match the leaves or bark upon which they sit. COMMON TOADS, mostly nocturnal, devour caterpillars, slugs, worms, and insects, hence they are among the best friends of man. The BULL FROG, the largest species of frog, frequents marshy places, still water lakes, and bogs of Jackson County. They eat mosquitoes, waterbugs, and small fish, and the hind legs are used for food. The SPRING FROG, known as the spring peeper, or "greenie," frequents ponds, marshes, and lakes, and eats mosquitoes, water bugs, small fish, and mollusks. The hind legs are considered fine food.

SALAMANDERS, non-poisonous amphibians with four legs and a well developed tail, may be distinguished from lizards by the smooth skin, on which there are never any scales. AQUATIC SALAMANDER - called water dogs by lumbermen - are found in still water, especially around log booms and lumber mills. Being carniverous, they eat fish and other foods of the water; those that leave streams to become terrestial are insectivorous, and called mud puppies. The NEWT, which frequents fresh, shallow running water, is the best known of all the members of this group. It has an olive-green back , with rows of black-bordered vermillion spots down the sides, and yellowish, black-dotted under parts. It may be caught with a scoop net and put in the garden pool or aquarium. Newts are great mosquito eaters.

LIZARDS are harmless, four-footed reptiles of this county. The SIX-LINED LIZARD, smallest of the species, is remarkable for its activity. The FIVE-LINED SKINK, blue-tailed and smooth scaled, frequents wood piles and lumber yards. The SWIFT, often called scorpion, is absolutely harmless - without fang, sting, or evil charm. It eats flies, bugs and ants. The CHAMELEON, so called, because of its peculiar power to change color, eats worms, flies, and roaches. The GLASS SNAKE (jointed snake), an interesting footless lizard, may be found around piles of leaves, trash, and often out in the open where it eats bugs and insects.

Reptiles

The ALLIGATOR, although a very ferocious creature, develops great timidity toward man. The tail and jaws, seven or eight feet long, make formidable weapons, and

are usually put into simultaneous action. These reptiles eat fish, mammals, and birds. Young alligators eat frogs, tadpoles, insects, and waterbugs. Alligators are found in lagoons, bayous, and dead lakes. They frequent the sloughs of fresh water ponds of Ren Pas Beach and Horn Island, and Moon, Crane, and Buzzard Lakes of Pascagoula River. They eat fish, mammals, and birds. The young eat frogs, tadpoles, insects, and water bugs. Alligators, becoming less numerous, are hunted for their hides.

GREEN SEA TURTLES are often brought in alive by fishing boats, and their meat is served in restaurants. They are found in the waters adjacent to Petit Bois and Horn Islands, in what is known as Mississippi Sound. The great LOGGERHEAD TURTLE inhabits the outside waters and lays its eggs on the sands of Petit Bois and Horn Islands during May and June. The eggs are hunted by fishermen, and as many as 140 to 275 have been found in one nest. The meat is valuable as food. The DIAMOND BACK TERRAPIN, a food delicacy, frequents the salt waters of the coast of Jackson County. The southern soft-shelled turtle, known as the SOFT SHELLED SNAPPING TURTLE, a fresh water reptile with broad, webbed feet, has a vicious nature. The soft-shelled turtles of Pascagoula River inhabit ponds and lakes where there are soft, muddy bottoms. The MOBILIAN, an edible turtle, inhabits the brackish waters of Pascagoula River, which is the meeting place of salt and fresh waters. The BOX TERRAPIN, strictly a land turtle with habits similar to that of the tree tortoise, folds up like a box, thus protecting itself. These are found in low, marshy places. The GOPHER TORTOISE burrows in the dry, sandy regions, among scrub oaks and wire grasses. It prowls about in search of vegetable food on cloudy days, and evenings.

Invertebrates

The commonest variety of JELLY FISH found on the Gulf Coast consists of a circular disc of jelly, called the umbrella, often fringed with long tenacles, from the center of which hang the feeding organs. This invertebrate has no commercial value, but upon coming on contact with man, causes a stinging sensation distinctly irritating. The SEA-NETTLE, a species of jelly fish found in the waters of the Gulf Coast when the water is warm and extremely salty, is annoying to bathers because of its habit of stinging whatever it touches.

HOOK WORMS hatch in loose or sandy soil that has

been polluted by waste material of persons who have the disease.

LEECHES are of many kinds. Some physicians formerly prescribed the use of leeches in certain forms of disease, but other remedies have now superceded them.

EARTHWORMS burrow into the earth and live on organic matter in the soil, which they obtain by swallowing the dirt through which they mine, and cast the refuse on the surface, making them valuable to agriculturists.

The STARFISH is a marine invertebrate with an apple-shaped body, or disc, in the center, with a single opening, or mouth, on its lower surface, surrounded by five pointed rays. It travels, mouth downward, by a system of tiny feet, or suckers, along the under side of each ray. In feeding, the starfish arches its body over an oyster, turns its stomach inside out through its mouth, absorbs the pieces of the oyster, draws its stomach inside again, and is fed. They are pests to oyster beds, and consequently a source of trouble to fishermen in Jackson County.

The SEA-CUCUMBER, related not distantly to the sea anemone, starfish and sea urchin, has the external appearance of a fat worm. Although not a native to the waters of the Gulf Coast, these fish sometimes come in with high tides and are washed ashore.

The OYSTER, " a marine bi-valve, or shell fish,"is much used for food. The spawning season is from June to August, when fishermen leave oysters to breed. Being cultivated, these fish must have constant attention, and the Seafood Commission demands return of part of the shells to the reef to replenish it. Their commercial value is unlimited on the Gulf Coast and especially in Jackson County, where there are two canning factories. (See Chap. 17, Industry).

The SQUID, a marine animal allied to the cuttlefish, has a barrel-shaped body, with a head in front bearing ten pair of tapering tentacles, by means of which it catches fish. It also eats shrimp. Although never commercialized as food, some people eat squids with relish.

Mammals

In all parts of Jackson County, especially the wooded lowland parts, the OPOSSUM, a marsupial, fur-bearing

animal, is trapped in season for its fur. In summer many are killed at night when they are found killing young ducks and chickens. They also eat persimmons and scuppernongs.

The COMMON MOLE is a great nuisance in gardens, often going under a hill of peanuts or other plants, and wreaking havoc. Castor oil beans (Palma Cristas), planted in parts of the infested ground will drive them away. Although mole traps are often used, it is best not to kill these mammals, since they are hard workers, voracious eaters, and destroy many worms. They live in pairs, breeding in the spring and sometimes in autumn, the family of the young numbering five or six.

BATS, true flying mammals that live in lofts and hollow trees by day, hibernate in autumn, but reappear in the warm twilight of spring. The bat lives, moves, rests, and sleeps, suspended by its own feet from the underside of tree limbs, but its flight is uncertain and awkard. The hind legs are joined by transverse membrane, which includes the tail, and this combination forms the framework of the scoop-net that ensnares noxious insects.

Canines

The dog classification, "canis domestious," or domestic dog, gives him a coordinate classification with the wild dog, the wolf, the fox, the hyena, and the jackal, all of which form the general mammal family of Canidae. Long known as man's best friend it is used as a home protector and companion. DOGS and YANKEE TERRIERS of the county are trained by farmers to catch hogs and drive cattle. POINTERS and SETTERS are trained to hunt quail, as are HOUNDS, for rabbits and deer. FOX TERRIERS make good squirrel and opossum dogs. A department for the exhibition of different breeds of dogs and cross breeds is maintained at the county fair each year.

The wolf, at one time found here, is no more, although until recent years its pits were scattered over the county.

The GRAY FOX of this county, typical of the South, is a small, sly, cunning, agile animal that has a coat of pepper and salt gray above and rusty brown beneath, with a red patch on each side of its neck. The gray fox seldom if ever lives in burrows, showing a decided preference for hollow logs; or it will rake together a bed of dry leaves in a tangle of undergrowth. Here it will sleep

in the open air, and frequently the vixen, the female fox, raises her puppies in such a bed. A clever hunter, this animal feeds on almost everything that haunts the forest - birds, small mammals, insects, reptiles, berries, mushrooms, acorns, etc. The gray fox is not particularly sought for its fur, but quite a few are caught in traps every winter, furnishing sport for hunters. Red foxes have been imported and turned loose by the hunters, and a few are still in the county.

The RACCOON, a pretty, carniverous animal, with a long, brown or grizzled coat, a ringed and bushy tail, and a turned-up-nose, has short legs armed with strong claws, useful for digging or climbing, and has a curious habit of washing its food before eating it. Raccoons may not be hunted, or otherwise taken for fur before December 1st, but they may be sought with dogs between November 20th and January 31st for sport.

The WEASEL, another carniverous animal, has a slender, round body and a long neck, with very short legs. It is a light reddish-brown, whitish below. They are not numerous in Jackson County.

The OTTER, also a carniverous mammal, related to the bear, has valuable fur. It is not fond of the water, but is found in fresh water creeks. Being protected by law, it may not be trapped or otherwise taken.

The MINK, allied to the weasel, and yielding a valuable fur, cannot be taken for fur before December 1st. There are not many in this county.

SKUNKS, carniverous mammals of nocturnal habits, are trapped for fur from December 1st to January 31st. They are usually strikingly marked with black and white.

WILD CATS, known as catamounts, have been killed in Jackson County, having once been quite numerous in the hilly sections.

PANTHERS have been seen in Pascagoula River swamp. During the spring of the year, when wild turkeys are gobbling, the panther usually goes to their roosting places and destroys the young.

The NORWAY RAT, known as the gray rat, is the most destructive pest in this county. The damage done has been so great as to warrant measures for their extermination, but no concerted effort has been effected here. Rats

destroy food and grain; also eat young poultry, ducks and chickens. Red squill, a patented preparation sold by drug stores for the control of these pests, is used by a few when rats become too numerous. The owl also helps destroy them. The common HOUSE MOUSE is well known for its prying habits of gnawing into the food pantry and cupboard. The harvest, or FIELD MOUSE, frequents grain and hay fields and gardens.

The MUSKRAT, a massively built animal, with the head and body attaining a length of about a foot, is not so much rat as it is a little cousin of the beaver. These are thoroughly aquatic, living in ponds and sluggish streams of Jackson County, feeding on roots of grasses and water plants. They may be trapped by licensed trappers for their fur.

The SWAMP RABBIT and little COTTONTAIL are common here. The former lives in lowland underbrush or marshes, eats such food as fallen fruit, or lettuce and cabbage from the garden. Cottontails are less numerous, and frequent high ground. The young are often destroyed by stray dogs and cats. The game law on rabbits is from November 20th to January 31st, but they may also be hunted by licensed hunters with sticks and dogs throughout the year; without a gun, the limit is ten in one day.

SQUIRRELS are abundant, living in trees and feeding largely on nuts, the gray or CAT SQUIRREL being the most common. There are a few RED SQUIRRELS, and a very few black. Their habits vary little, whether they live in the deep Pascagoula River swamp forests, or within the city limits. They frequent pecan and oak trees in the town of Pascagoula, where they are protected by a city ordinance. They are hunted as game in the swamps of the county between August 1 and December 31st. The FLYING SQUIRREL is fast disappearing, due to boys who have robbed the nests of the young and set traps for the older ones.

The DEER in Jackson County, probably a species of the Virginia deer, varies its color with the season. In spring it is reddish brown; in autumn, a slatey blue, and in winter, a dull brown. Deers are being protected in season - November 1st to January 1st - one buck being allowed, while does and fawns cannot be taken or molested. Venison steak is a rare food in this section.

Fowls

WILD DUCKS - the mallard, pintail teals, black and wood duck, all wood ducks - are migrant. BLACK and WOOD

DUCKS are the only ones that nest here; the others in the north. The BAY and SEA DUCKS are divers and distinguishable from river ducks by the presence of a flap, or lobe, on the hind toe. They breed in the north and start for home as early as March, coming south in October and November.

The PIN-TAIL, a spring and autumn migrant to Jackson County, is a winter resident in the south. With their sharply pointed tail feathers, which distinguish them from other species, they seem at home on land, in water or in the air.

Shoveler, or GAR BILL DUCKS, expert swimmers and divers, not plentiful in Jackson County, are good walkers also, and almost as swift on the wing as a teal. They live in lakes, sluggish water and streams, isolated grass-grown ponds, and puddles made by the rain. They feed on small fish, insects, and roots of aquatic plants.

One of the surest signs of winter approaching in the South is the sight of a long string of CANADIAN GEESE speeding overhead. They fly by night, but their trip of several thousand miles is chiefly in the daytime. As they prepare to land on the waters of this County, the flocks drift down a slope of a mile or more, on almost motionless wings. They migrate irregularly. The BRANT is a small goose common in its migrations to the Gulf Coast, but not many are killed off Jackson County coast, as they continue on the islands, mostly on the Chandeleur group.

LOONS, the largest amd handsomest of the diving birds found in the waters of the coast country, , are plentiful and the meat is not valuable. Cautious and shy, fond of solitude, they are remarkable divers and swimmers, and when alarmed, descend suddenly. These wandering winter residents are common in their migrations from September to May.

Birds

The QUAIL, or Bob-white, is one of the fowl-like, ground-dwelling birds (Gallinae), and is fitted for such a life. He can build a nest on the ground so cleverly that it is hard to find, while his brown plumage with its black and white markings enables him to flatten out in the dry grass and become almost invisible. The quail is a resident of this county. Just recently (1936) the

county purchased some MEXICAN QUAIL, smaller than Bobwhite, which have been released in different sections. Open season for hunting is regulated by law.

The TURTLE DOVE, a small ground bird with iridescent back and side, spreads its long tail as it flies up and goes off on whistling wings. Seeds of weeds compose its principal diet. The game law allows the dove to be killed from September 20th to October 5th, and from November 20th to January 31st; the bag limit is twenty in one day. Being a migratory bird, it comes south as early as September, and goes north in March.

In the northern part of Jackson County, WILD TURKEYS still feed, especially in the swamps of Pascagoula River, Dog River, and Red and Black Creeks. These are not migratory birds, but hunting them is regulated by law; only one gobbler per season is the bag.

The SOUTHERN MOCKING BIRD, about the size of the robin, has a marvelous voice and is able to imitate almost any song bird. Its decidedly somber plumage is of a general ashen hue, and paler beneath.

The CAT BIRD, wintering in the county, arrives in November and returns north in May. It is a slim, light, elegant, and dainty bird, with a keen appetite for many pests of the garden and orchard; its friendship is worth cultivating.

The HOUSE WREN, a tiny, friendly bird, with a song that seems to bubble faster than she can sing, is a tireless, spirited, brilliant singer. A fussy little bird, she builds her nest in any old can or basket that happens to be convenient, provided its entrance is small enough to keep other birds out. Her long, curved bill, short wings, and pert tail are characteristics of the wren family. The CAROLINA WREN, shy and retiring, hides in mossy, half decayed logs, and prefers forest undergrowths. She has a loud, ringing three-syllabled whistle, and with tail erect, slips mouse-like, about brush heaps, crevices, and bushes. Wrens migrate south and reach the county in September and October, winter here, and go north in April. LONG-BILLED MARSH WRENS that hide among tall grasses and reeds along the creeks and rivers, come south in September, and during the winter, live along the coast marshes. They return north in May.

With the first cool days of autumn, BLUE BIRDS collect in flocks, often associating with song sparrows, robins, and orioles; but it is really a sign that summer is gone when the blue bird arrives in his southern haunts of Jackson County.

The ROBIN, most familiar of the winter thrushes, is the farmer's friend, its diet consisting of worms, grubs, and insects. By September, robins gather in friendly flocks to begin their migrations southward for the winter. When they arrive, they feed on gall berries and juniper berries. The WOOD THRUSH, which arrives in late October or early November, sings its best in the evening.

VIREOS, or greenlets, nervous restless warblers that sing as they search the green foliage of trees for bugs, worms, caterpillars, weevils, and beetles, have a habit of flying up to some perch as they sing. The RED-EYED VIREO, a little smaller than the sparrow, is the most common member of his family. The distinguishing touch of his costume is a gray cap edged with a black line which runs parallel to his conspicious white eyebrow. Because he spends his life amohg foliage, he is commonly called a greenlet. Vireos migrate south in October; a few stopping in the county, while others go further south, to return north in April.

The NUTHATCH, smaller than a woodpecker, can hop, head first, down a tree trunk quite as easily as he can hop up it, for his sharp claws are well adapted to holding on to the rough bark. He has a habit of wedging pecans in crevices of the bark and breaking them with his beak.

The BROWN CREEPER is a quiet sort of a bird, and though he and his cousins, the nuthatches, are classed as song birds, they are not real singers. They live on little insects which they find as they scramble incessantly over the trunks and branches of trees.

The RUSTY BLACKBIRD, a trifle smaller than the robin, is smaller and more sociable than the Grackle, or Jackdaw.

The PURPLE GRACKLE and BRONZED GRACKLE winter in Jackson County, coming south in September and returning north in May. It feeds on fat, with grubs and beetles.

The BALTIMORE ORIOLE, gorgeously clad, is like a flash of fire through the air. A rich, high whistle floating in the wake of the feathered meteor, this bird cannot be mistaken. The ORCHARD ORIOLE, less conspicious in coloring,feeds on worms and grubs. Some are summer residents, migrating south in the middle of September, and north in early May.

The MEADOW LARK, a trifle larger than the robin,

nests on the ground, and its eggs are often eaten by meadow mice and snakes. It is a friend of the farmer, since it eats grasshoppers and many other destructive insects.

The REDWINGED BLACKBIRD, coal black with red and orange epaulets on his shoulders, is a very tuneful bird, congregating in large numbers where wild rice is ripening, and destroys some grain in cornfields. This bird migrates in March, and south in October. Many are summer residents.

The COWBIRD, with a reputation for being contemptible, is often seen alone, or in small flocks, walking about the pastures, behind cattle, where he sometimes perches upon their backs to feed upon insects. This bird builds no nest, but the female lays her eggs in the nests of other birds. The cowbird migrates north in March, and south in November, while some stay all summer on the cattle ranges.

The PURPLE MARTIN comes south in the early spring from Central and South America, when insects are just beginning to fly. For several years, bird houses,have been provided by citizens who realize what birds do toward ridding the air of billions of blood-sucking insects. The purple martin is the largest of the swallows, and its song is one of pure joy. In late August and early September, martins gather in colonies near the coast, where they prepare to begin their long journey back to Central and South America via land route,

The MARYLAND YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER looks as if he were dressed for a masquerade ball, with a gray-edged black mask over his face and the sides of his throat, and his brownish green coat and bright yellow vest. He quickly hops, swinging from twig to twig, and flies from one clump of bushes to another, in restless, warbler fashion. He comes south in September and stays until cold days when he goes further south, often as far as Panama.

The OVEN-BIRD, a warbler that can really sing, is heard in the autumn, his "Feacher-Feacher-Feacher" easily distinguishing him. He migrates in May and October.

The MYRTLE WARBLER, that comes to Jackson County sometimes as late as November, haunts those sections where juniper berries, gallberries and myrtle berries abound, remaining as long as the supply is sufficient. This is the hardiest member of the warblers, and all

do not leave in the coldest weather. The yellow warbler, often called the wild canary, is the first to leave in the spring, coming in May, and leaving around September for South America.

The CEDAR WAXING, one of the most familiar of the top-knot birds, is a richly shaded grayish-brown. A roving resident, with no fixed migrations, it may be found almost any time in Jackson County. He feeds on cedar and juniper berries, dogwood, elder, and other small wild fruits. They also devour enormous numbers of insects.

The GOLDFINCH, smaller than the English sparrow, feeds on the seeds of sunflowers. It is easily distinguished by its wavy course through the air, now rising, now falling, in long aerial waves. Often it accents the rise of each wave as it flies by a ripple of sweet, twittering notes, and is often referred to as a wild canary, because of their singing qualities. Goldfinches are frequently seen here during the winter.

The BOBOLINK, known as the gladdest bird that sings in the northern states, where he goes to win his mate, raises from four to seven young birds, and feeds them almost entirely on insects and weed seeds. When he migrates south, where he is a menace to farmers, he feeds on ripening rice. Some frequent this county a good part of the winter, and migrate as far south as Brazil. In late March they start northward, coming south in July to October.

The CARDINAL, a "refined and dignified" non-migrating bird, lives in Jackson County, feeding on weed seeds, the buds of trees and bushes in winter, and forage in the woods and gardens. The female cardinal is a charming singer, unusual with most female song birds; the male has a loud, clear whistle.

The SCARLET TANAGER, gorgeously colored, is shy and solitary, a frequenter of the woodlands, passes the coldest weather in the south, and likes groves of gums or swamp maple near a stream or pond, where he bathes. He perches high in the tree-tops where he pours forth rich, sweet melodies. The SUMMER TANAGER, known as the summer red bird, is a resident of the county. Of a uniform red, he is one of the most familiar birds in orange groves, pecan orchards, and open woods of pine and oak. He has a smooth head and is "fire red" all over, distinguishing him from the black-winged scarlet tanager.

The SONG SPARROW, different from the English sparrow, winters in this county. Fine dark streaks on his light breast tend to form a larger blotch in the center, like a cravat. He perches on an extended branch of some low tree or twig of a bush or fence, where he starts singing.

KINGLETS condescend to join with nuthatches in their gymnastics, not being at all exclusive. The RUBY-CROWNED and the GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLETS get their name from the patch of bright color on the crown of their heads, which brightens up their otherwise dull plumage of olive, brown, and black. Hatched in the far north, they come south in October and return north in April. As energetic as wrens, as restless as warblers, perpetually seeking insects as food, kinglets flit with a certain jerking from twig to twig among the trees and bushes.

The TUFTED TITMOUSE, distinguished by a gray pointed crest, and common here, sings "peto-peto-peto" in a loud clear whistle from the woods and clearings, where he and his large family rove restlessly throughout autumn and winter. These birds nest in old holes of tree trunks, which secures their babies against hawks, crows, jays, or other foes. They rid the boughs of insects' eggs and worms hidden in the scaly bark.

The flicker, or YELLOW HAMMER, a big brown bird with black crescent breast decorations similar to the meadow lark, unlike others of the woodpecker tribe, feeds on the ground on acorns and ants, and is the friendliest of the family.

The RED-HEADED WOODPECKER'S "rat-a-tat-tat" is the rising bell of the forest. He clutches the sides of a tree, braces himself with his tail, then pounds with his head like a riveter, boring holes, so that he can run his long tongue into bark for grubs. Although native to Jackson County, he and others of his tribe, have been known to leave for a time. Though the IVORY BILL WOODPECKER, the largest of the woodpeckers, is nearly extinct, he is still to be found in the wilderness of Pascagoula swamp and in outlying swamps that are infrequently visited. The call of the ivory-bill is high, with a rather nasal "Yap, Yap, Yap" sounding in the distance like a penny trumpet. Dark, with a high crest on the head, a stripe of ivory colored feathers down each side of the neck and along the wings, the large feathers of the pinions are ivory white.

PILATED WOODPECKERS are numerous in Jackson County, particularly in the swamp districts. Some claim that their call is "Lord God," or"Lord cock." This bird has a dark-colored bill and not so many white feathers on the wing as the wary bill, as well as a different call.

The FISH-CROW, a small, bright bird that talks through its nose, crowds around the wharves along the beach, and occasionally strays out to hens' houses for eggs. When a flock of crows feed, one is always posted as watchman. At times he eats the eggs of other birds and kills their young in the nests. Crows eat grain, seeds, and sprouts, but offset the harm they do by destroying enormous numbers of injurious insects, so that expert agriculturists consider them a benefit to the farmer.

The BLUE-JAY, a permanent resident, although frequently seen in flocks moving southward or northward, is not migrating, but merely seeking happier hunting grounds. Of a beautiful military blue, with black and white feathers and crested head, he is a fearful treasure. He loves to chase some poor, blinking, bewildered owl in the daylight. As mischievous as a monkey and as deft at hiding as a squirrel, a jay will carry all its pecan nuts to a hollow in a tree and then go down and bring the nuts out to eat. Members of his family have been known to hide matches,buttons, a thimble, and hair pins under the eaves of the roof.

The YELLOW BELLIED SAPSUCKER drills numerous holes in the bark of trees for sap. His tongue is not barbed like that of the other woodpeckers, but has a little brush on the end with which to wipe up the sap.

The YELLOW BILLED CUCKOO, an American bird, slips through the trees like a ghost. His call, not musical like that of the European cuckoo, is rather a series of hoarse clucks. He migrates south in September, and north in late April. This bird eats the caterpillars.

The KINGFISH is a crested bird that belongs to the same order as the cuckoo (cocyges). His skill as a fisherman commands admiration, for he can see a fish under water from a height of fifty feet, dive down and catch it. Some of these birds, found along the streams and lakes of the county, are permanent residents, while others migrate south as late as December, and go further north in March.

The WHIP-POOR-WILL, often mistaken for the night hawk is a queer shadowy bird that sleeps all day in the woods, and flies about with uncanny softness - like an owl - through open country after dark. He is recognized far better by sound than by sight. His notes are heard for the first time in late April and early May; he calls rapidly for about two hours, just after sunset from some low place. His feet are too small and weak for much perching, but on the wing, he is exceedingly swift and graceful. He eats night-flying insects, mosquitoes, June bugs, gnats, and little moths. The whip-poor-will is not common in Jackson County.

The NIGHT-HAWK, bull-bat, or mosquito-hawk, has a white band near the end of his slightly forked tail, which helps to distinguish him from the whip-poor-will, who carries his white signal on the outer feathers of his tail. It is the night hawk that makes the weird, rushing, whirring, booming sound heard on still, summer evenings. This bird comes to this county in September, and leaves in late May.

The CHIMNEY-SWIFT, of the night-hawk and whip-poor-will family, is unsurpassed in its powerful flight, which sometimes covers a thousand miles in twenty-four hours. No bird is more tireless than this, but its small feet, weak from disuse, could scarcely hold it on a perch. A colony of chimney swifts soon rid the air of myriads of gnats and mosquitoes, as they fly about overhead. Migratory, these birds go north in April, and south in September,or October.

The RUBY-THROATED HUMMING BIRD, which derives its name from the humming sound it makes when hovering over a flower, is the smallest bird that migrates or lives in this county. The male has brilliant metallic-red feathers on his throat, which the mate lacks, but she is one of the most expert nest builders in the world. Two eggs, not larger than beans, in time give place to two downy hummers about the size of honey bees. These birds live on nectar from wild columbine, bee-balm, canna, nasturtiam, phlox, trumpet flower, salvia, and numbers of others. His common name is due to the humming noise which he makes when hovering over a flower. Arriving in Jackson County about September, he stays until winter comes in the southland, when he goes further south - Central America.

The KINGBIRD attacks hawks with his bill, even clinging to their backs, screaming loudly all the while. He is an excellent fly catcher; destroys robber flies - a pest of the hives - eats rose chafers, and catches the gadfly that torments horses and cattle; it also devours grasshoppers, katydids and crickets that would destroy field crops if left unchecked. Readily identified by the white band across the end of his tail, he migrates north in May and comes south in September.

The PHOEBE perches on the peak of a building or other point of vantage and vigorously wags his tail when he calls "Pewit-Phoebe." With an instinctive desire to return to his old home year after year, he migrates north in March, and south in October. He is ever on the alert for flies, wasps, May beetles, the moth of the cutworm, and countless other winged pests.

The BANK SWALLOW, which lives in holes in a sand bank, has plumage of a dull, plain, brownish-gray above, and white underneath, with a grayish band across the breast. Some of the nests have been placed as far as four feet from the entrance, a remarkable performance for the small, weak footed swallow. It comes in April and goes south in September.

The CHICKADEE, a cheerful, confiding, social little bird, comes to Jackson County only when northern winters are severe, returning north early in the spring.

Birds of Prey

A common name of several small raptorial birds, the term hawk, is applied loosely to buzzards and ospreys, or fish hawk. The OSPREY feeds upon fish, darting to catch its prey. Small fish are eaten on the wing, larger game is borne off to a perch or carried away to its nest.

The MARSH HAWK, of slow flight, haunts open stretches of the country, wide fields, salt and fresh water marshes, ponds, and the banks of small streams for prey. On the whole, he is a great aid to the farmer, since he destroys meadow-mice, crickets, grasshoppers, and other pests.

The COPPER HAWK and SHARP SKINNED HAWK are both foes of the farmer, plundering poultry yards and killing game and song birds. COOPER'S HAWK, the big blue

darter, and the smaller sharp-skinned hawk, or little darter, are the most common in the county, and do more harm than all the others. The SPARROW HAWK feeds on grasshoppers and mice, but failing to find them, he swoops down upon tree sparrows, thrushes, and other small birds that are near the ground in thickets and woodland borders.

The BALD EAGLE sometimes seen in the Ren Pas districts of Jackson County, as well as the hilly section, usually sits on a limb of an old dead tree, watches the osprey searching for fish, and attacks as soon as one is caught. The eagle grabs the fish that the osprey drops before it touches the water or ground.

The TURKEY BUZZARD, or vulture, common in Jackson County, suggests, by its flight, the very poetry of motion, while its terrestial habits of scavenger are surely the very prose of existence. One of its chosen roosts is among the old gum trees along Buzzard Lake, where they gather in great numbers to spend the nights.

The OWL, a nocturnal bird of prey, has a large head with huge eyes directed forward, a short bill, and feathered legs. Its food consists mostly of small mammals that steal abroad at night to destroy crops. The prey is bolted whole, and the hair, claws and bones afterwards ejected in matted pellets. They nest on the ground and in hollow trees. Those found in Jackson County are the BARN, the SCREECH, the HORN, and the SHORT-EARED OWL.

The LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, or butcher bird, eats large insects and grasshoppers in summer, and mice and birds when insects are scarce. This bird is a friend of the farmer, and should be protected. The shrike's call-notes are harsh, creaking, and unpleasant, but at the approach of the nesting season, he proves that he really can sing.

Aquatic Birds

The KILLDEER is a plover, destroying worms, grasshoppers, crickets, and other insects. Usually found in company of friends, this bird haunts broad tracts of grassy land near water uplands or marshy meadows beside the sea. Noisy, and known by the call, "kildee, kildee," this bird comes to Jackson County in the autumn, some remaining into the winter. Others migrate further south.

The SPOTTED SANDPIPER, or tilter, smaller than a

thrush, but just as tuneful, is a familiar little bird along the sand beach and river shore. These are usually seen in pairs, although they are more numerous at migration time in the autumn, when whole families arrive together.

Earthworms are the staple diet of the WOODCOCK, a game bird that inhabits field, wood,and bogs. Woodcocks are not plentiful in Jackson County, and may be hunted from December 1st to December 31st; bag limit, four daily.

The SNIPE is a shore bird much pursued by hunters. Wilson's snipe, or the JACKSNIPE, a delicate bird both in taste and appearance, migrates across the United States during the hunting season. Flashing suddenly from the grass with a zig-zag motion, it dashes off with rapid flight, uttering its call, "Scaip, Scaip, Escape!" and is a difficult mark. During the winter these frequent marshes of the county, and are hunted from November 20th to December 19th.

MARSH WRENS are noisy and happy little birds; the salt water marsh has a short bill,while those of the fresh water marsh are known as long billed wrens. They build nests in tall reeds, and migrate north in September, and south in May.

The MARSH HEN, or clapper rail, rather large and of a greenish gray, is not built to fly or perch, but to tread the low, narrow paths of the marsh jungle, silent, swift, and elusive as a shadow.

The SORA, or Carolina rail, and the BITTERN, are two interesting birds of the fresh water marshes. The former is a pale blue bird that skulks along the deep runways, calling in a high-pitched treble. Hunting season is from September 1 to November 30. The bittern, a timid bird that relies on his protective coloring to conceal him, walks about sedately on the muddy flats at low tide in search of food, and makes more noise, especially toward evening, than all the noisy inhabitants of the meadows, except the frog, which is, incidentally, his favorite food.

The COOT, more aquatic than the rail, delights in the swimming and diving feats of the ducks and often inhabit the same waters. Coots are hunted from November 20 to December 19.

The SEASIDE SPARROW, which inhabits salt marshes of the coast practically all summer, has a sweet but monotonous tune.

The BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, called grosbeak (big bill), in Jackson County, migrates to South America in the fall and returns about January or February. These birds go to their nesting grounds in the region where they build nests out on the flat bottoms of cat tails, flags, and dried grasses, of Buzzard, Crane, and Moon Lakes. When the young birds are old enough to fly, they come to the coast about June and July, where they flock preparatory to starting for their South American haunts in September and October. Since there is no game law on grosbeaks, they are hunted as summer game birds. A few have been known to remain in Jackson County and killed late in the fall.

Little GREEN HERONS, the most prolific of the tribe, shy and solitary, with long, dark green crests on their odd-shaped receding heads, wade about the edge of a pond or creek, with slow calculated steps, looking for supper. All herons become more active toward evening. By day, this bird, like his big blue cousin, might be mistaken for a stump or snag among the sedges and bushes by the waterside, so dark and still is he. He gets the name of "sungazer" from his ability to stand gazing such a long time. Green herons summer in the north from April to October, but winter in Jackson County.

The WATER TURKEY, a species of water vulture entirely separate from the buzzard, usually hunts alone, rarely pairing off. This bird eats dead fish, crabs, and other refuse from the water. He is quick on the wing, while the land vulture is of a soaring habit.

The CRANE, a genius of birds belonging to the order of Grallae, is remarkable for long migrations. They are the largest of wading birds, resembling the heron in appearance, but like the rail in structure. They are tall, long-legged, and long-necked; frequent low plains and marshes, and feed on fish, reptiles, frogs, mollusks, worms, insects, and even mice.

The big BLUE CRANE, a common bird of the coast regions, is noted for its beauty, but has no commercial value in this county. The largest of this family, the sandhill crane, has become almost extinct in Jackson County, although several were seen in 1935. They range

from Big Bear Pond to Bayou Castel - one of three known places in the United States where they may be found.

PELICANS, fish-eating, swimming birds of the Pascagoula River and shore waters of Jackson County, have a large pouch of skin between the halves of the lower jaw. In fishing, they swim, striking the surface of the water with the wings, scooping the fish into the pouch, and later returning to the shore to devour them. There are two species in this region; one white, the other brown in color.

Large web-footed GULLS, common about Pascagoula River and Jackson County, are usually white below, with upper parts varying from a light gray to a black. Noisy and quarrelsome while searching the water for any possible scrap of food, they follow fish boats for the offal thrown overboard.

Snakes

Among the most poisonous snakes is the DIAMOND BACK RATTLER, which inhabits the pine swamps and hummock lands of the northern section, often hiding under the broad leaves of the low palmettos by day, hunting their food by night. The ground, or SAND RATTLERS, smallest of the poisonous snakes of the county, are rarely longer than seventeen inches, and are found in bare sandy places on high ground.

The WATER MOCCASIN, or cotton mouth, very vicious, with a stout body, thick neck, and flat triangular head, lives in swamps, drainage ditches, and bayous of the lowlands. The bite is dangerous.

The CORAL SNAKE, really a Florida snake, identified by the black and red bands divided by narrow yellow bands that completely encircle the body, is found in wooded regions and elevated areas. Its bite causes nerve paralysis. There are very few in Jackson County.

Non-poisonous snakes include the HOG-NOSE or blowing or puffing or spreading adder, harmless, but no help to the agriculturist, since he feeds on toads, which are insect destroyers. The KING SNAKE kills other snakes within his deadly coils. Bull pine, or CHICKEN SNAKES, largest of the harmless snakes, are great rattlers. Green or GRASS SNAKES, not venomous, are often found in fig or plum trees and in clumps of grass. The BLACK SNAKE, very slow moving, eats field mice, birds eggs,

and insects. The COACH WHIP, very quick and alert, is a fast runner, and often catches spring frogs or chases rats and young birds. WATER SNAKES abound in fresh water ponds and streams, eating small fish and insects.

Common Roadside and Field Insects

Among the common roadside and field insects of the Hymenoptera species, is the WASP, the name applied to a number of insects belonging chiefly to this family, whose nests are usually of a material resembling brown paper. Dangerous for their sting, no control methods are used in Jackson County. The MUD-DAUBER belongs to the wasp family, building mud houses on the walls and in attics. The HORNET, largest species of the wasp found in America, is a very voracious insect, seizing and devouring bees and other insects, or carrying them to its nest to feed its young.

BEE is a name given to a large family, the most important being the hive, or HONEY BEE. Keeping of bees for honey is an important industry in Jackson County, especially near the swamps, where the honey is made from the wild flowers. The BUMBLE BEE, much larger than the honey bee, is beneficial in pollinating plants, but has a dangerous sting. YELLOW JACKETS are numerous, especially in the fall of the year, when they build their nests in old stumps and in the earth. Their sting is harmful.

The native ANT is a troublesome household pest. When it makes its appearance in the county, a representative of the State Plant Board immediately puts out poison.

Other insects prevalent in Jackson County include the WATER BUG, the STINK BUG, the SQUASH BUG, belonging to the Hemiptera species; the CRICKET, the ROACH, the DEVIL HORSE, the GRASSHOPPER, and KATY DID, of the Orthoptera species; the BUTTERFLY, the MONARCH, the PEACOCK, SWALLOW TAIL, and SULPHUR, of the Lepidoptera family; the DRAGON and DAMSEL FLY of the Odonata species; the MAY BEETLE or June Bug, the LADY BUG, the LIGHTNING BUG, the LEAF CASE BORER, PECAN SHUCK WORM, and SWEET POTATO WEEVIL, of the Coleptera family. TERMITES, of the Isoptera species are destructive to buildings.

Spiders include the BLACK WIDOW, the CRAB, TRAP-DOOR, FUNNEL WEB, ORB WEB, and COB WEB. The crab, trap-door, orb, web, and funnel web feed entirely on other insects, and are, therefore, beneficial in a way. The black widow,

greatly dreaded, is dangerous because of its poisonous bite and is very much dreaded.

Pests of cotton and field crops, poultry, and cattle - the boll weevil, the tick, the mite, and numerous others - are also to be found in Jackson County (See Chap. 16, Agriculture).

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Chapter VI

INDIANS

Tribes

Most of the minor tribes of Mississippi Indians---the Biloxis, Pascagoulas and Mactobies---were located in the southern part of the state.

At the time of the "First Choctaw Cession" in 1805, Jackson County was not included. (1) But the Choctaw Indians came to Pascagoula fishing, hunting, interfering with the whites, and killing out the main tribes of Jackson County, the Pascagoulas, who were always friendly to the whites. (2)

As late as 1870, A. J. Catchot reports that circles of yellow clay dotted the land showing where Indian wigwams had stood in Ocean Springs, and even of late years, perfect forms of pottery have been excavated there.

DePratz, writing of Pascagoula, 1718-1726, makes the following reference to the Indians of this section: "Returning from the sea, and to the west of Mobile, is the little nation of Pascagoulas, which the French call Pascagoula. The nation is situated on the shores of the bay which bears their name, and signifies 'bread nation.' This nation is composed of but one village, containing about 50 cabins. Some Canadians have established themselves near them, and they live together like brothers, because the Canadians, being naturally peaceful and understanding, know how to live with the natives of America; but what contributes to this durable peace is that no soldier frequents this nation."

This narrative of DuPratz shows conclusively that in 1718, Pascagoulas were living near Pascagoula Bay, the white man in close proximity to them. The Pascagoula Indians remained here until 1764, when they removed to Louisiana. Migration of the Biloxis, Pascagoulas, and other minor tribes is explained by their attachment to the French. When the French power gave way in 1763, to that of the English, these tribes resolved to follow the French into Louisiana. After a great council, held in Mobile in 1764, to consider the subject, they

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(1). Riley, F. L. School History of Mississippi, p. 150
(2). Delma, Valentine Scrapbook of Ancestors, Pascagoula, Miss.

proceded to move into French territory. They refused to accept the name, Biloxis, but called themselves "Taneks," "the first people," and a study of their language classes them with Dakotas.

Sauvole observes that the three tribes mentioned lived together on Pascagoula River, sixteen leagues from the sea, in a village of fewer than twenty cabins. LaHarpe reduces the distance eight leagues, and places the number of their warriors at 150; but it appears from Iberville's journal, written during his own visit April, 1700, that Sauvole's account is the more reliable.

During the latter expedition, Iberville found the ruins of the former Biloxi village six and a half leagues from the mouth of the river, and describes it as being abandoned, the nation having been destroyed by sickness two years previous. He further states that two leagues below,many deserted spots were found, all near each other and on both banks of the river. According to reports of the savages, this nation was formerly quite numerous. To Iberville it did not appear that there had been more than thirty or forty cabins in the village, all built long, one-story,of mud, about eight feet high, and the roofs covered with the bark of trees. Iberville found three, the others having been burned. Palings eight feet high and about eighteen inches in diameter surrounded the village. In the three watchtowers that were left were many loopholes through which to shoot arrows. It appeared that there had been a watch tower at each angle and one midway, strong enough to form a defense against enemies who had arrows only.

Eleven leagues beyond, i.e., eighteen leagues from the mouth of the river, he came to the Pascagoula village, where the Biloxis and Mactobi may have been settled, as stated by Sauvole and LaHarpe.

Iberville's failure to mention the Biloxi and Mactobi, added to the fact that both Biloxi and Pascagoula kept their autonomy for more than a hundred years after this time, in the face of adverse circumstances, leads to a suspicion that the Biloxis were then living somewhere else.

In 1702-1703, according to Peonicaut, St. Denis, then in command of the first French fort on the Mississippi, induced the Biloxis to abandon their former home and settle on a small

bayou back of the present New Orleans; but in 1722, we are informed, they settled on Pearl River. Whether they had been on the southern shore of Lake Pontchartrain up to this cannot be determined. It is probable that about 1730 they drifted back toward Pascagoula River, for Dumont, whose information applies to the latter date, speaks of them as if they were near neighbors of the Pascagoula tribe. (1)

Customs and Characteristics

That the Pascagoula and Biloxi Indians buried their dead in mounds has been evidenced by the finding of bones and skulls in the excavations. When a chief died his body was dried and smoked, then carried to the Temple, and put in the place occupied by the body of his predecessor, then placed with the bodies of their other chiefs, in the interior of the temple, where they were all ranged in succession like statues. The chief last dying was exposed at the entrance of the temple on a kind of altar or table, made of canes and covered with mat, worked very neatly in red and yellow squares, with the skin of those same canes. The body of the chief in the middle of this table, upright on its feet, was supported behind by a long pole, painted red, the end of which passed above his head and was fastened to the middle of the body by a creeper. In one hand he held a war club or little axe; in the other, a pipe, the favorite of all his calumets presented to him during his life.

This table was scarcely elevated from the earth half a foot, but was at least five feet wide and ten feet long. On this, was placed food for the dead chief. At every harvest they brought to his bier the first fruits of all the crops. It was always before this table that for months the widow of the chief, his children, and his nearest relatives, came from time to time to pay him a visit and to make a speech, as if he were in a condition to hear them.

The old warriors of these Indians composed the council of war, and if they decided that their nation had been injured, they sent a messenger to seek redress. If reparation were granted, they smoked the calumet, or pipe of peace; but if refused, the messenger speedily returned home and the warriors assembled for the war dance. They painted their bodies red and prepared for battle and a great feast. They gathered for the feast all the delicacies which they could command, such as fish, deer, buffalo or bear meat, either fresh or smoked; a roasted dog, a dish of much relish to them; corn was liberally used in various ways, of which the most partaken of - "satamete" - is still in fashion among the old French on the coast.

(1). Swanton, Dorsey, Dictionary of Biloxi and of Languages; Bulletin 41, pp 5,6,7. Bureau of American Anthology.

To this feast, the warriors always came fully equipped, and with their weapons in best order.

Legends, Romances

According to the legend, GARDEN OF EDEN,"Kuti Mandkee," the One Above, made people. He made one person, an Indian. While the Indian was sleeping, He made a woman. Kuti Mankdee departed for the purpose of making food for the Indian and the woman. After His departure, another person appeared to the Indian woman and said, "Why have you not eaten the fruit of this tree? I think that it was made for you to eat."

Then the woman stewed the fruit of the tree, and she and the Indian ate it. Kuti Mandkee returned after they had eaten the fruit of the tree, and, in anger said: "Work for yourself and find food, because you shall be hungry," as he was about to depart. After a long time, he sent back a letter to them, but the Indian did not receive it. The American took it, and since then Americans have known how to read and write.

Perique Quave landed on the bank of the Pascagoula River March 11, 1734, at the head of eighty French and Canadian families. He found two tribes of Indians there of equal strength. Near the Pascagoula's mouth, Chief Altama ruled the Pascagoula tribe; four miles upstream, Chief Kehiana ruled in the Mohocti. Perique Quave was told they had never engaged in war. The men were of medium size, expert fishermen, and inclined to indolence. The women were beautiful of face and figure and wore draperies of silvery green Spanish moss, such as hung from the trees. Anola, daughter of Chief Altama, was so beautiful, that the French colonists called her La Glorieuse.

There are varied versions of the legend of SINGING RIVER. One version says that between the two tribes on the bank of the Pascagoula River, the white men reared their settlement, with Perique Quave as commander. The Indians were very friendly, and learned French and English and many other lessons from the colonists.

Life on the banks of the Pascagoula, where the waters were teeming with fish, forests thick with game, wild flowers, as far as the eye could reach, seemed an earthly paradise to the white settlers.

Baptiste Budreau, gallant young Frenchman, joined the colony, partly through love of adventure, but primarily through love for Suzanne, daughter of the commander. They strolled the river bank, and sat beneath the great live oak tree that

the colonists christened "Lovers Oak." There, through the sunset, they would dream their dreams, watching the western sky grow crimson and gold through the draperies of Spanish moss.

One sunset a soft voice drifted to their ears, singing this song:

"Land of love and song and dance,
Land of islands, sweet romance,
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 river's calling you."

Looking up in Lovers Oak, through the moss, they spied Princess Anola, La Glorieuse. Her voice had caught the murmuring Pascagoula River, blended with the melody of the flowing stream. But the shadow of tragedy hung over the idyllic scene.

"Bulle" Quave, son of Perique Quave, (French commander), though meaning well, was to be connected with this tragedy. Chief Kehina (High Water), of the Mohocti, had a daughter, a beautiful Indian princess, Adoration, who was christened with the English name Helen Highwater. She fell in love with Bulle Quave. Then Cassauh, son of the great chief of the warlike Biloxi tribe, from the village west of the Pascagoula village, went hunting in the marshes and became lost. Bulle Quave and Baptiste Budreau found him nearly dead from exposure, and brought him to Chief Altama, of the Pascagoula.

Chief Altama knew death would await the Pascagoula Indian who brought the unpleasant message to the fighting Biloxi Chief, and so, without explaining his reasons, he begged Bulle Quave to go as messenger to tell the Biloxi chief that his son was sick - and why - knowing the Biloxis and French were friends. Bulle Quave knew nothing of the ill feeling between Biloxi and Pascagoula, and so blunderingly well meaning, he wanted to save the father of the sick young warrior from worry. He told the Biloxi chief that his son was madly in love with the Princess Anola of the Pascagoula, that he had gone to win and wed her, and would return home as soon as she became his bride.

Raging, the Biloxi chief ordered his warriors to prepare for a campaign to wipe out the Pascagoula tribe. Bulle left the Biloxi Camp and sped home, where, with Helen Highwater, he sought to work out plans to foil the impending raid. Cassauh was

not yet well enough to return to his father, when a fever smote the Pascagoula village, leaving only twenty families alive. Cassauh was moved upstream to the Mohocti village, and Helen Highwater nursed him. He recovered swiftly and fell madly in love with her. Then, with dusk, one evening came the Biloxi war canoes from the bayous back of the coast to the Mohocti village, planning to sweep down on the Pascagoulas next morning. Chief Kehiana, Helen Highwater, and Bulle Quave met there and invited them to spend the night as guests at a feast. While they feasted, Bulle Quave, Cassauh, Baptiste Budreau, and Suzanne sped to the stricken Pascagoula village with warning. A plan was evolved to avert war.

Back to the Mohocti village sped the four again. This would be a night of high revel, they told the Biloxi warriors; they would dance the dance of the Noksompa (Wild Dance), Biloxi fighting men and Mohocti maiden both.

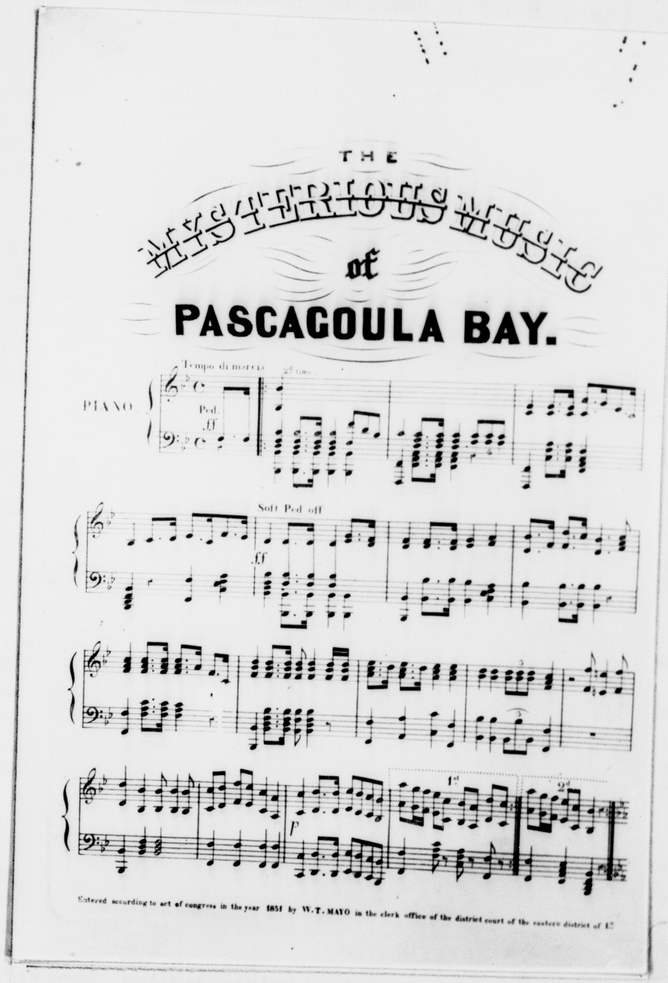
All night they danced the Noksompa, and by dawn, the Biloxis were too exhausted to do battle that day. They postponed the attack twenty-four hours. Next night, all the Pascagoula men were persuaded by Bulle, Cassauh, Baptiste, and Suzanne to cross the Pascagoula River and hide in the marshes, leaving only a few old men and women in the Pascagoula village.

In the morning, the rested Biloxi warriors were guided to the Pascagoula village by Bulle and Baptiste. They entered it with weapons ready. But no arrow-storm, no war-cry, no brandished war club or tomahawk or lifted knife met them. Only a handful of aged men and women stared at them blankly - that was all. Then the silence was broken by the soft, sweet music. In the moss-draped branches of Lovers Oak, Princess Anola was singing the song she had taught the river to sing. They surged to the foot of the great oak, listened, and saw Anola.

"Where are the men of Pascagoula?" Baptiste Budreau demanded of Princess Anola.

"They were warned of the coming of the mighty Biloxi," her gentle voice answered. "They were too sick and weak to fight, and would not remain to be slaves. So they marched into the river singing. They were brave men who preferred to die free, rather than live as slaves. Listen - you can hear their song."

And in the silence, the song of the river sounded in the ears of the Biloxi warriors. Softly, the voice of the Princess Anola blended with the rhythm of the flowing stream as the river sang. Awe-struck, the Biloxi turned toward the Mohocti


THE
MYSTERIOUS MUSIC
OF
PASCAGOULA BAY.
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Entered according to act of congress in the year 1851 by W. T. MAYO in the clerk office of the district court of the eastern district of L

"THE MYSTERIOUS MUSIC OF PASCAGOULA BAY"

Mohocti village upstream, back to their canoes, back to the village of the Biloxi. And the story of the Singing River had entered the folklore of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

And that is the story Baptiste Budreau and Suzanne Quave Budreau, his wife, told their little son. That is the story that has passed from generation to generation of that family, since three hundred years ago on the banks of the Pascagoula.

The origin of the singing is a mystery, but the chant is distinct enough to attract travelers who come for miles and miles to marvel at the river's strange behavior. Pascagoula River is a fickle stream that rises in southeast Mississippi and rushes into the Gulf. Just before it swells and pours into the Gulf, it eddies through cypress swamps, and at night the chant is heard.

Another version of the Singing River is told by William Baxter, who spent the summer of 1848 on the Mexican Gulf. He had frequent opportunities to observe the Pascagoula and to listen to the music heard on its waters. He recorded the legend, told to him by the natives of this section, in a poem which has been preserved by the Lewis family. The story, according to Mr. Baxter follows:

Long ago the Pascagoula Indians lived happily on the shore of the Pascagoula River. The time came for Altama, noblest of the warriors, to seek a bride, and his heart turned to Anola, the old chieftain's only daughter who had been promised to another warrior of another tribe. But the lovely princess chose to break her vows to her promised lover and take Altama.

A celebration was ordered for the village, and while the music, singing, and dancing of the Indian warriors and maidens was at its height, the warwhoop of the fierce Biloxi Indians pierced the air. Quickly the Pascagoulas exchanged their flutes and bridal torches for bows and spears. The women and children crouched behind their men,

"As the fearful sound of battle
Smote upon each startled ear" (1)

Helpless the women saw their "sons and sires, husbands and lovers fall wounded and dead, yet they did not yield. (2)

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(1). Baxter, Walter, Music of the Pascagoulas.
(2). Ibid.

Suddenly, the Pascagoulas heard another warwhoop and looked around in time to see

"-----another band of foeman
Fresh for battle and for blood,
Rushing on the helpless women
Who behind the battle stood." (1)

With superhuman effort, the remaining Pascagoulas rushed on the fresh assailants and drove them back a sufficient distance to allow the exhausted tribe to reach an entrenchment near the bank of the river where they would be safe for a short time. As the bleeding and wounded group reached the refuge, the waning moon rose, and to their amazement the Pascagoulas saw that only fifty of their 500 were alive. They could not hope to cope with the thousands of Biloxis still on the field, so there was only one thing left to do.

"Then stood forth the bold Altama,
Bleeding still from many a wound,
And in firm unfaltering accents
Spoke to those who stood around.

'We met at day's decline, my braves,
A large and joyous band,
And now the remnant of our tribe
We here at nidnight stand.
Full many of our warriors true
Now strew the battle plain,
And we have fought as men should fight,
And fought alas! in vain.
Though wounded, all your hearts I know
Will never brook to yield,
For ye the yoke as proudly scorn
As flying from the field.
Your noble forms were never made
To tamely bend to those
Who would, with hatred in their hearts,
Our little band enclose.
Where is our refuge, then? The waves,
Which murmur softly night
Like spirits gently call the brave
In their embrace to die.
If here we fall, our scalp locks soon,
Will swell the foemen's pride,
And they will tell their eager youths
That we ignobly died.

Our women and our children too,
A weak, defenseless band,
Torn from their own loved homes away
Will till the victor's land.
Oh! rather let these waters now,
Around us darkly close,
And let our bodies, near the land
We loved in life, repose.
In death I'll be your leader still
I'll lead you in the wave,----
Who by my side will first advance
To freedom and the grave?

"Forth there sprung the fair Anola
To the dauntless chieftain's side,
Saying 'yield that sad, sweet office
To thine own devoted bride!
True thou are the mountain eagle,
I the gentle, timid dove;
Yet I felt my nature stronger
Since thou gave my thy love! '

And while singing a wild death song Altama and Anola led the dying yet defiant tribe into the Pascagoula River. They joyfully welcomed their watery grave.

"And the music, which at nightful
Oft comes stealing o'er the wave,
Is a strain the waters rescued
From the death song of the brave." (1)

The favorite legend of Ursine Raby, that delightful old Cajun (Acadian) reconteur is the tradition of Tallulah, the ancient maiden who loved her own voice so much that she gave lonely song recitals by the water. It was by an old oak on the east branch of the river, so this legend goes, that Tallulah kept her tryst with song.

Among the Bilocchis was a young chief by the name of Pexexka (Ind: "the hawk"), whose custom was to fish in the east river by night. Hearing Tallulah singing one night, he paddled to her oak. She attempted to flee, but seizing her, he forced her to stay and sing. Every night thereafter he would meet her there and listen under the spell of her voice.

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(1). Baxter, Walter, Music of the Pascagoulas

Tallulah had a sister named Anoli, the Blabber - " 'cause she was allus telling what she saw an' heard, like some udder folks dese days." Anoli imparted her knowledge of the trysts to Talaka, her father, the Grey Eagle, who was most angry. He called together his tribe and laid in wait for Pexexka. But Anoli blabbed as freely one way as the other. She tipped Tallulah to what their sire was doing. Thus forewarned, Tallulah intercepted Pexexka that night and informed him of the situation, leaping into his canoe and asking him to paddle off and take her with his people.

As he was paddling away, Grey Eagle and his warriors swarmed to the banks and fired volleys of arrows. While Pexexka paddled, Tallulah sang him songs of encouragement. The Grey Eagle, following in a canoe, was gaining. But suddenly there came up on the bay a huge waterspout, which ran up the river into Grey Eagle's canoes, scattering his men. Then the capricious waterspout turned upon the lovers and swamped their canoe. Tallulah was still singing as she went down with her sweetheart.

So, according to the Cajun legend, the music from the Pascagoula is the tuneful soul of Tallulah, serenading the lovers who still come to Lovers Oak with their romances and dreams.

Mounds

Indian mounds in Jackson County have two different constructions. At the Denny Home, in Pascagoula, on the Pascagoula River front, a mound that has never been excavated appears to be only a pile of shells covered with a thin layer of soil in places on which vegetation grows. A similar mound, just north, was excavated a number of years ago, and underneath these shells were found Indian relics - pottery, arrowheads, tomahawks, and stones.

Other MIDDENS (or shell piles), are located at the following places: Site of the Coast Guard Dock, Pascagoula, on the river front; on the west side of the Pascagoula River, at Gautier; two and a half miles southwest of Gautier, at the mouth of Graveline Bayou; on the Parquette Property, at the mouth of the Pascagoula River. A large mound, excavated in 1892 by Professor Mets, a state chemist, of New Orleans, proved to be a real Indian burial ground. Many interesting relics were found - Indian shells, beads, tomahawks, rude



INDIAN RELICS FOUND IN THE COUNTY



LOVERS' OAK ON THE SINGING RIVER - PASCAGOULA

pointed instruments of stone, arrowheads, and petrified potatoes. The latter were very interesting as they showed signs of having been eaten by insects. All were placed in the New Orleans museum.

Seven miles southwest of Fountainbleau, at Pointe Aux-Chene, on the Levell place, are two mounds that have not been excavated. Live oaks grow on the side. On the larger are two graves of the Ramseys, former owners of the place. The largest, about fifty feet in diameter, has an elevation of about ten feet.

Indian relics, such as pottery, arrowheads, and stones are still found at the sites of these middens. At the mouth of the Gravelene Bayou and at Gautier, on the west bank of the Pascagoula River, as the water washes against the bank, the shells are moved and pieces of pottery often unearthed. Recently, at Gautier, in front of Walter Gautier's home, in a road that had washed and caved, a large piece of pottery was unearthed.

In Ocean Springs perfect pieces of pottery have been excavated in tilling the soil.

At the Samuel Starks' place, in Ocean Springs, is a mound, that was secretly excavated twelve years ago, and that is gradually being demolished. There is a mound at the John Goff place, four miles northwest of Wade, and three-fourths miles east of Pascagoula River.

When Long Lake Mound, in Kirkwood Lake, two and a half miles south of Cumbest Bluff, and a half mile east of Pascagoula River, was excavated, the lake was drained. The story goes that a large quantity of gold was found, but most of the inhabitants in the district discredit this.

On Round Island was an Indian mound, on which Adolph Schreiber, lighthouse keeper, of Ocean Springs, found a large stone, in the shape of a pear.

The largest mound that has been reported is located in Township 4, South, Range 7, West, S.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4, Section 27. About 150 feet in diameter, built up perpendicular at the edge, with a smooth path worn around, it was excavated more than eighty years ago. Pieces of sandstone, piping or tubing, stones, and arroheads were found. A short distance away is another, supposedly never excavated, but not nearly so large, about fifty or sixty feet in diamter.

An Indian shell bank is located not far from the house of Schuyler Poitevent, on the bay near Ocean Springs. This heap, eighteen inches deep, is situated directly on the edge of an inlet, which has washed away much of the heap. Fragments of pottery have been found.

In 1905, Clarence B. Moore undertook the investigation of mounds from the southeastern corner of the state along Mississippi Sound, but abandoned the work at Biloxi, due to poor success in finding artifacts, and because his advance agent reported no mounds of importance west of that place. Those investigated were: a mound near Mary Walker Bayou; three mounds near Belle Fontaine Point; seven mounds near Gravelene Bayou. A summary of Moore's work on these mounds follows:

On the south side of Mary Walker Bay, near its mouth, is the residence of David Saucier, and about 100 yards northwest is a mound of sand, of circular outline, three and five-tenths feet high and fifty-six feet in diameter. A thorough investigation showed this mound to have been domiciliary in character.

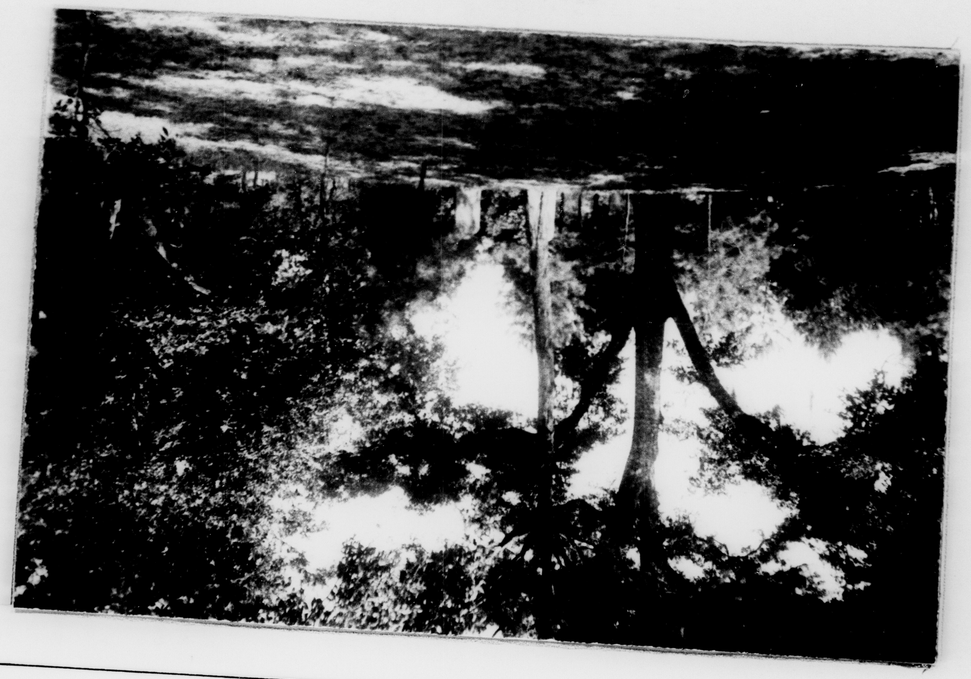
Back from the bluff that overlooks the sound at this place, not far from the eastern side of Gravalene Bayou, are seven mounds of sand on the property of J. I. Ford. All are circular except the largest, which is oblong, with basal dimensions of ninety-three feet east and west, and eighty-one feet north and south, and a height of about six feet. The summit-plateau measures fifty feet east and west and thirty-eight feet north and south. Although each of the seven was carefully examined, no human remains were discovered. A few bits of earthenware were found, only one bearing decoration.

About two miles northwest from Belle Fontaine Point, are three mounds on the property of S. G. Ramseys. One, used as a modern place of burial, was not investigated, but it resembles the other two, which investigation showed to be domicilary. (1)

Prominent Indian Men and Women

Oppeha was an Indian chief of one of the Indian tribes on the Pascagoula River. He had one son, named Budreau, who had six daughters, and they married the inhabitants of the early French settlements. One married Quave, the great-great-grandfather of George Mallette, on his maternal side. The others married Raby, Ladiner, Bang, Guillotte, and Lewis.

(1). Archeology of Mississippi, Calvin S. Brown.



POINT-AUX-CHENE
Indian Mound - Has been used as a
cemetery for white people

The family name was changed from Budreau to Lewis when Edwin Lewis, of Virginia, married Marguerite Budreau May 5, 1811. On the baptismal records of the St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, No. 1264, Page 400, signed by Favre Jose De Levez, is inscribed the baptism, March 11, 1785, of Marguerite Budreau, daughter of John Baptist Budreau, and Mary Louise Sauset, his wife, with Francis and Mary Louis Christian as godfather and godmother.

A community or tribe of mixed breed, supposedly the descendants of Budreau, Bangs, and Ladiners are located north of Vancleave, eighteen miles north of Ocean Springs, on Bluff Creek.

Present Indians

In 1917 the first school was established for the Creole Indians. They were taught by an old Frenchman who lived in that territory for two years, until B. H. Ellis, a Baptist minister, took over the school, and the religious training of these people, and continued until the spring of 1934. For the past two years, the Indian Creoles have been under the supervision of white teachers of Jackson County. Live Pond School, at Moss Point (See Chap. 15, Education) is a Creole school attended by children of mixed breed.

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Cumbuest, Manuel	Pascagoula, Miss.
Denny, Miss Kate	Vancleave, Miss.
Ellis, B. H.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Flateam, H.	Vancleave, Miss.
Fletcher, J. J.	Perkinston, Miss.
Flurry, A. W.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Frelsem, M'Lis	Gautier, Miss.
Gautier, Walter	Pascagoula, Miss.
Krebs, Mrs. Mina	Pascagoula, Miss.
Lewis, Mrs. F. H.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Lahr, L. H.	
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Chapter VII

ANTE-BELLUM DAYS

The early history of the lower Mississippi Valley lies hidden within the old homes, relics, and antiques that are still in Jackson County. The architecture of these that were built in the early part of the 17th and 18th centuries, reveals the nationalities that inhabited the territory at that period. The relics and antique furniture that have been passed down to the descendants of the early inhabitants of this territory, portray the prominence, culture and habits of these early settlers.

It is strange that in a territory which had as much importance as that which formed Jackson County, so little is known of it and its peoples. It is evident that some very prominent personages lived here, being the watering place of poets, writers, authors, statesmen, musicians, and educators before the middle of the 19th century. The virtues of these visits from the cultured remain engraved upon the old homes.

Historic Homes

One of the oldest log houses in the county is on the RICH ROBERT'S PLACE, situated in the northeastern section, near Brown's Bridge, on Dog River, on the site settled by a Mr. McLain from Hinds County when he came here in the early 1800's. Erected during that period, the home is of pine poles, with the bark removed, about eight inches in diameter, notched on the end to hold them in place, and the cracks between covered with the boards that were split from pine wood - three to four inches wide. A chimney made of clay and grass is supported by four poles the height of the house, joined together by pegs placed between the posts, and each end fitted in a hole bored into the post, each hole placed about six inches apart. The clay being wet and rolled with dry grass, formed into pieces called "cats" about four inches in diameter and about twelve or fourteen inches long, and placed over and around the pegs until they formed a solid wall, covering the wood. (1)

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

The WASHINGTON GRANT HOME, situated on Yazoo Lake, Pascagoula, is of the pioneer type of architecture, one and a half stories high, with three rooms on the main floor. Built by Washington Grant - a member of aristocracy - before the War between the States, this home is well-preserved, and is now in possession of his granddaughters, Lucy Grant McCarvell and Idele Grant. Situated about 1,000 feet from the house is a monument to Captain John Grant, father of Washington Grant, inventor, engineer, commander, legislator, and first railroad man of the South, who gave Grant's Pass. (See Chap. 21 and 24) to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. (1)

It was here that during the war, Mary Krebs Grant, widow of Washington, was asked to board five Union officers, and being very bitter, refused until her brother, Helaire, insisted that she was being foolish (See Chap. 8, Wars). An old cannon-ball, weighing seventy pounds, left by the Federals, is still on the place. Also located here is the former office of the Union Officers.

Among interesting antiques is the grandfather clock which belonged to Captain John Grant, and which has been here since 1861. The entire house is almost completely furnished with ante-bellum pieces. A complete record of Captain Grant's life, his accomplishments, and his will are on file.

The DUPONT HOME, Pascagoula, originally built by Admiral Farragut in 1836, for his sister, Madame Gurlie, nee Nancy Farragut, acquired its present name only in recent years, and is still in excellent condition. Of frontier type architecture, the house was built with slave labor. Poplar and cypress trees used in building were cut fully a year ahead. The floors were of well-seasoned cypress and the weather-boarding of poplar; the walls and fourteen-foot ceilings were plastered. A large hall ran the entire length of the house, with two rooms on the north side, and two on the south. Front and back galleries ran the length of the building, and except that the ceilings have been lowered, the original arrangement of the house is unchanged.

After the death of her husband, Madame Gurlie mortgaged the home to Admiral Farragut's wife, Virginia, who held it until her death, when her son, Loyal, fell heir; his cousin, Eugenie, who was a daughter of Elizabeth Farragut Dupont, lived here. Loyal sent her a

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(1) Mrs. Dreas, Pascagoula, Miss.

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Office of a Federal Officer during the
War between the States - Federal Cannon ball

maintenance while he lived, and at his death, the home went to Eugenie, who later married a navigator-McNeil- a highly educated Scotchman. Isadore B. Dupont, who has reared a family here, inherited the place from Mrs. O'Neil, and since his death, Mrs. I. B. Dupont has been sole heir. (1)

The VALENTINE DELMAS home on Pascagoula River Front, Pascagoula, is probably one of the oldest in the country - built in 1812 - and is next to the oldest in Jackson County. Valentine Delmas,(See Chap. 15, Education) born and reared in New Orleans, who came to Pascagoula early in 1800, was the builder. He was a progressive man of his time and established the second permanent settlement of Pascagoula. His Spanish grant of land extended along the Pascagoula River and comprised a large part of what is now the town of Pascagoula, including 418.25 acres. He, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Louis Fredric, a civil engineer, laid out the greater part of the village. He and his wife, the former Josephene Krebs, reared a family of ten - four boys and six girls.

The pillars are pine blocks cut from pitch pine about twenty-four inches in diameter and about two feet high; the sills, hand-hewn with a broad-ax from pitch pine are 16 x 16 inches; the stanchions, also hewn from yellow pine are 8 x 6 inches, and placed three feet apart, the same size stanchions placed diagonally between the two; the triangular open space is filled with black Spanish moss and clay. This wall is covered with a plaster a fourth of an inch thick, made by burning oyster shells and crushing them for lime, then mixing with sand. The walls of moss, clay and plaster are ten feet high. A half story, made of lumber that was brought down the river from the water mill sixty miles above Pascagoula, is added to this, to insure protection. Near the top were placed openings 2 x 3 feet, from which to shoot in case of an uprising from the Indians. The original lower part of the building consists of three rooms two 16 x 16 feet; and one, 32 x 11 feet; the division walls,of the three of clay amd moss.

Timber for building was cut sixty miles up the river by white men, at a time when the Indians were killing the white settlers in and near Mobile. Consequently, it was necessary to make rafts of the lumber to transport the whites to Round Island, where sheds for the refuges were thrown up. How long they remained on Round Island is not known. When the Indian scare was over, the timbers were brought back to

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(1) Mrs. Dupont, Pascagoula, Miss.

Pascagoula, and the home erected by J. D. Delmas, with the aid of his slaves, and some of his neighbors.Later, additions were made, so that today, it has eight rooms. A portion is still occupied, although the roof is badly in need of repairs, and the plaster is falling. However, the foundation is as sound as the day it was erected.

The ZACHARY TAYLOR HOME, a two-story frame structure on the beach front at Pascagoula, was built prior to the War between the States. A Mr. McClattan, whose wife taught a private school in the house a number of years after, was the builder. It is still in good repair, but the architecture of the front has been changed and the high steps that led up to either side of the porch were finally damaged so much from tropical storms that they were removed. This home at one time served as a summer retreat for President Zachary Taylor, and during the War between the States, Federal soldiers took refuge there.

Now used as a summer home for tourists, it was occupied until recently by the L. E. Cox family, who bought it from the Volney Brown family, about 1900.

The FREDERIC de ST. FEROL HOME at the foot of Delmas Avenue, on Pascagoula river front, was built in 1829, one and a half stories high, with a long slant roof. Frederic de St. Ferol, the builder (see Chap. 1, Formation) was Pascagoula's first postmaster, when the postoffice was housed in a small one-room cabin, and mail was brought in from New Orleans via schooners and row boats.

Louis Augustus Frederic de St. Ferol, who was born in Lyons, France, and later exiled to Spain by Napoleon Bonaparte, came to America in 1820. Although he first settled a French Colony at Gainsboro Marengo, Alabama, he later, upon request, moved to Pascagoula as a tutor for the Valentine Delmas children (see Chap. 15, Education). He married Emily, the eldest daughter, and their daughter, Amanda Frederic, who married Aristide Krebs, lived here until her death a few years ago. The home is now in the possession of William Sward, a grandson of Mrs. Amanda Krebs.

The architecture of the front has been somewhat changed. Originally, a staircase led from the ground to one of the south windows, where entry was made to



ZACHARY TAYLOR'S HOUSE
Here General Taylor was entertained during his, candidacy for the presidency - during 1848.

upstairs rooms. Three small windows in the upper story and three large windows in the lower afford ventilation for the two upstairs rooms and the four on the lower floor - one, the original cabin that was the first postoffice in Pascagoula.

BELLEVUE, located on the east end of the beach at Pascagoula, and built by a Mrs. Graham in 1854, was for many years the home of the Pollock family. The date of building is visible on the last corner of the house near the roof. Situated back from the beach in a natural setting of trees and palms, this three-story structure of Spanish architecture, made of brick, veneered with cypress timber, is admittedly one of the most solidly built homes on the coast. It has sixteen rooms, with two baths and three cross halls, the first floor of cement and the other two put together with wooden pegs. A self-supporting winding staircase leads to the third floor. The inside walls are of brick fourteen inches thick, and all woodwork in the rooms is hand-grained.

The basement, said to have been used as a prison for slaves who had been unmercifully whipped, has solid brick walls, with windows of iron gratings, and heavy barred doors. This also served as a fort during the War between the States. In each room is a black marble mantlepiece and grate. A massive mantel with a base of Italian marble and a bevel-plate mirror, framed with gold plate and scroll was installed after it became the property of the Pollocks, and after the dismanteling of General Beauregard's home in New Orleans. Brass chandeliers hang from ceilings on both floors, and four large brass bells are placed by the door. Hand-carved Flemish oak furniture is in all rooms.

One belief is, that when Longfellow supposedly visited New Orleans on his return from his second stay in Europe in 1847, where he learned the legend of Evangeline, he visited Pascagoula - at that time a famous watering place and the resort of wealth and fashion of the south - and settled at Bellevue. It is here that he is said to have written the "Building of the Ship," excerpt from which is quoted:

"In the ship yard stood the master,
With the model of the vessel
That should laugh at all disaster,
And with wind and wave wrestle.
Covering many a rod of ground
Lay the timber piled around.
The gnarled and crooked cedar trees
Brought from regions far away
From Pascagoula's sunny bay."

During the War between the States the home was used as a refuge for Federal soldiers, and in the early '70's, an Episcopal school was conducted here. Mrs. Wade, who conducted an exclusive girls preparatory school in Jackson, brought her entire student body to Pascagoula to receive higher education in art that was taught by a famous Parisian artist in the Graham House. (1)

Many legends and superstitions are told about this house which is supposedly haunted. The first has to do with the gruesome stories of the first owner, a northern woman, who is said to have tortured her slaves to the extent of whipping one unmercifully, and then throwing him in the woods to die. Tales are told of how she killed and buried some under the basement; of how to punish others, she would tie them behind her carriage and make them run for miles; of how each of her three husbands supposedly died mysteriously. The story goes that all of the many who have owned this property since the War between the States have had violent or sudden deaths. It is a fact that one was lost at sea and another killed in an elevator accident.

The CHASTANT HOME, a distinct type of pre-war architecture, located on the beach front, was built in 1775 by John B. Chastant. It has since been occupied by his direct descendants. Situated near the east end of the sea-wall drive on a large tract, surrounded by stately trees, this place for many years housed the furniture that was originally there when it was built. Almost destroyed during the War between the States, it was afterwards rebuilt, and is now in a fine state of preservation. (2)

The KREBS HOME is said to be the oldest habitable house in Mississippi. Here Elizabeth Farragut, a sister of Admiral Farragut, was married November 22,1824, to Clestin Du Pont, a kinsman of Admiral Du Pont of the Franch Navy. She died at Pascagoula in 1888. (3) This home had its beginnings in 1718, when the Duchess of Chaumont, after receiving a grant from the French Government, sent her brother, Admiral De La Pointe, to

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(1) Mrs. Moore and Miss Olive Pollock, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mr. Chastant, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mississippi ,the Heart of the South, Dunbar Rowland, Vol. 1, p 213.

build a fort on Lake Catahoula (now Krebs Lake),for a defense against the Choctaw Indians, He later killed the Pascagoula Indians, and interferred with the whites. This defense, called French Fort or Chateau, has been the home of a long line of Krebs, who have lived in this section for the past 200 years or more. The fort was well fortified with framing of heavy hand-hewn timbers, put together with wooden pegs and plastering of burned shells, sand, clay and dried Spanish Moss. This plastering was used as a finish both on the inside and outside of the house, making a wall eighteen inches thick. The original chateau was fifty-eight feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. The massive studding for the building was of hand-hewn timbers six by eight inches. The largest room, in the center, is eighteen by nineteen feet; the ceiling supported by hand-hewn joists,is five by seven inches; the roof, of the hip-type, was covered with split shingles.

Sieur Francois Krebs, who came from Castle Cochern, in the Rhine Province of Germany, also came into possession of the chateau and lands surrounding the lake - now known as Krebs Lake. He met Admiral de la Pointe's eldest daughter, Marie Simone de la Pointe. A courtship followed and they soon married. Six children were born to this union, one of whom - Marie Josephine - was married from this home to Captain Antoine Narbona, of the French Army. Marie Simone Krebs, first of the French settlers to die, was buried in the Krebs Cemetery, the family burial plot. The land adjoining was a splendid plantation, and Sieur Krebs owned many slaves, who raised cotton, rice, indigo and other products for export, and was surrounded by every luxury that a man could have in that day and time. (1)

The W. R. STUART HOME on Government Street, Ocean Springs, built some years before the War between the States by a Mr. Fuller, is a one-story, rambling structure of the pioneer type. It has a large hall down the center, rooms on either side, and a main hall between the dining room and kitchen. Colonel Stuart bought this place just after the war, and came here with his wife and some of his ex-slaves, where he lived the life of a gentleman farmer. For years this was one of the homes where true hospitality was observed, and even today, still standing among its setting of oaks, it is habitable. Several deserters from the

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(1) Miss Adele Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.

Confederate Army are said to have hidden here until conscripted by Union men passing through. One of the family slaves, "Aunt Tempy" Stuart, lived to be more than a hundred years old; her granddaughter, also named Tempy, is now in New York, where she has a studio of music. (1)

FERNANDO GAUTIER'S HOME, located on the Pascagoula River, at Gautier, is considered one of the oldest in the county. Fernando, born at sea, near the island of Juan Fernando in 1823, was educated at New Orleans, moved near Biloxi in 1865, and then near West Pascagoula, and built his home. He was among the largest lumber manufacturers in the county at one time.

GRAND ECORE: Three miles north of Pascagoula River, on a 635-acre tract - the original grant to David Glascoe Farragut from the King of Spain - is Grand Ecore, also known as the GLENN PLACE. Here the elder Farragut, who at one time served as a magistrate in this section of Mississippi territory,lived. Admiral David G. Farragut was born in 1801 in Knoxville, Tennessee, near the Hermitage, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Farragut, who came from the Island of Minorca, were temporarily residing. They soon returned to Jackson County, where the boy was reared on the ancestral farm. When he was only eight years old, his father was transferred to New Orleans, where the mother died of yellow fever. The child was later adopted by Captain Admiral Porter, a friend of the family, who had become attached to the boy during his frequent visits to Grand Ecore.

David entered the navy at the age of nine, served under Porter, was in the fight at Valparaiso, and was raised to the rank of commander in 1841, when his ship, the Saratoga, helped to maintain a strict blockade of Tuxpon in the Mexican War. When the War between the States broke out, he was in command of the Brooklyn; commanded the naval expedition against New Orleans in 1862; was very successful on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and was placed on the lists of Admirals July 16, 1862, and defeated the Confederates in Mobile Bay in 1864. It was bedause of David Glascoe Farragut that the rank of vice-admiral was created.

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(1) Jas. Schrieber and Nat White, Ocean Springs, Miss.



FERNANDO GAUTIER HOME
Mr. Gautier moved near Biloxi, where he had a sawmill in 1865
Later moved to West Pascagoula where he built this home

In 1867-68 Admiral Farragut was received with great honor when he visited foreign countries on the Steamer Franklin. In the autumn of 1868 he became ill and the Navy Department placed a vessel at his disposal to transport him and his family to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he died August 14, 1870, and his body taken to New York for burial.

Older residents recall that the hand of fate played a part to prevent the famous admiral from claiming Pascagoula as his birthplace. Not much has been written of his boyhood spent on the banks of the Pascagoula River, in sight of the great bay, which must have fired his hopes and aroused his ambitions to some day sail the sea on his own account.

THE FARRAGUT PLACE, now owned by J. N. Flowers, of Jackson, is situated by Glenn's Lake, near the bluff which overlooks the river. In recent years, small sawmills have operated in that locality, storing logs in the lake, and barging the lumber down the river; but history has left no distinguishing marks, and fields and banks that had known the tread of a future great admiral are but another of the many beautiful places on the Pascagoula River.(1)

The OLD FAGGARD HOME, about one mile west of the present site of the Wade School, is among the oldest in the county, having been occupied continually for the past 123 years. The tract on which this home stands, settled by Jack Graham in 1813, was originally a Spanish Grant of 318.37 acres. Mr. Graham, a successful, but rather singular and peculiar character, notorious for his lack of interest in the fairer sex, began general farming in Pascagoula River Swamp and on the hills surrounding his home as soon as he settled here. He raised hundreds of bushels of fine peaches, pears, and apples; his fruit and honey found ready market in Mobile and other nearby towns, and great droves of livestock were driven to the Mobile Market each year. Old settlers still recall the great crops of corn, peas, and pumpkins always to be found at Jack Graham's place.

The old Wire Road (See Chap. 17, Transportation) that once ran to Graham's Ferry, passed here, and many are the travelers who stopped and spent the night at the old Faggard Home. When Andrew Jackson rushed from Pensacola to New Orleans to fight Packenhem, it is said that he and his

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(1) Scrapbook, L. H. Rohr, Pascagoula, Miss.

soldiers camped for the night with Graham, and that the General himself slept in what was then the new log house. (1) William E. Faggard, a member of the Twiggs Rifles during the War between the States, later came into possession of the place and his home was known far and wide as a refuge for the wayfarer and traveler.

The home of HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, his supposed dwelling about 100 years ago, is a typical old southern dwelling now owned by Mrs. C. V. Moore, formerly of New Orleans. Here the famous poet produced poetry of Indians and sailing ships, and "maidens fair to see," according to credulous natives.

Situated on the beach of beautiful Pascagoula Bay, it sits surrounded by massive oaks and pecan trees. Three stories high, with about twenty rooms, the lower story is of brick, the upper, frame, with decorations of iron grill work, and huge columns with iron tops. Heavy iron bars encase the windows, and every part of the structure is massive, and obviously built for permanency. With one exception - the installation of a large fireplace from the home of General Beauregard - the interior, with its high ceilings and huge fireplaces, remains unchanged since its habitation by the poet. The floors of the ground floor - except that of the kitchen - are concrete. Originally a board floor, one of brick beneath, covering what appears to be a huge vault, was discovered when it was taken up for repairs. Lighting fixtures remain the same as when the home was built; chandeliers, never wired for electricity, still hang from the ceilings; the walls, exceptionally white and smooth, are plastered; antique furniture and paintings lend an atmosphere of the old South.

"Covering many a rood of ground,
Lay the timber piled around;
Timber of chestnut, and elm, and oak,
And scattered here and there with these,
The gnarled and crooked cedar knees;
Brought from regions far away,
From Pascagoula's sunny bay."

So wrote Longfellow as he sat on the banks of the "Singing River" at Pascagoula, while beside him the beautiful Franch-Canadian girl, Suzanne Ladnier, told stories of her people and of the Indians.

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(1) Mrs. Rance Faggard, Wade, Miss.



It is here that Longfellow is said to have stayed while in Pascagoula
His visiting Pascagoula at all is a matter of controversy

"I know a maiden fair to see," he wrote, and to Henry Longfellow all maidens were fair to see, according to the Ladniers and the Quaves. Their stories of this wonderful little man, who, despite his name, was only about five feet, five inches tall, have been handed down for several generations. Fastidiously dressed - almost too perfect- with blue frock coat of Parisian cut, handsome waistcoat, faultless pantaloons, and primrose colored "kids," he was like a butterfly tripping from one lady to another, admiring and courting all.

Longfellow came to Pascagoula in the 1840's,according to the oldest residents, after a considerable correspondence with Anne Farrington, whom he had known during his early life in Maine, when Massachusetts was a part of that state, and they lived in the same town. Anne came to Pascagoula with her mother and father on a tour of the South, and while there, both died of yellow fever, leaving her an orphan. She wrote Longfellow of this wonderful country, and he came a few years later and purchased a home on Pascagoula beach.

Longfellow was married at the time to his second wife, the Junoesque Frances Elizabeth Appleton, of Boston. Almost twice his size, and with a most serious face, she, according to tradition, took little part in his social activities, and he spent the most of his time on the river and bay with the Indians and French-Canadians, especially the women. Everyone he met immediately invited him for a visit, but the cold and distant nature of his wife made all entertainment in the Longfellow home so formal that it was beneath the oaks on the river bank, wherefisherman hauled in their nets and pretty girls made baskets and gathered wild pecans, that his visitors usually found him.

On a point of land near where the Singing River meets the bay, stands Lover's Oak, which Longfellow himself named, and under which he sat, daily, with the fair Suzanne and wrote his poetry. Lover's Oak marks the spot where the Pascagoula Indians, led by Chief Altama, marched, singing, into the river, and where for 300 years, the weird, mysterious music of the Pascagoula has been heard every afternoon at sundown (See Chap. 13, Folklore), (See Chap. 6, Indians).

On the mossy hill, about 100 yards from this point, today stands a huge magnolia tree, planted by Longfellow

and Suzanne Ladnier; this tree alone knows the secret of the little ceremony with which it was planted. In its top, according to those who have watched it year after year in blooming seasons, two huge blossoms appear long before its other buds - or those on nearby trees - begin to open.

No monument in Pascagoula memoralizes Longfellow. No streets, no bridges or parks are named for him. The only effort to immortalize his name in this, his former place of residence, was that made by R. L. Head, superintendent of the local streetcar system, who constructed an unusually attractive car and had the name of the town's famous citizen painted on the sides.(1)

Relics

In the home of Miss Lillian Thomas, of Ocean Springs, is a WORK BOX of woven straw with a mirror in the inside of the cover. Small ivory rings lift the covers of the small compartments. The box, which stands on four legs of carved ivory, is lined with velvet. This interesting relic, taken to England from India by one of the first missionaries ever sent to India, was brought to the United States in 1876. Another SEWING BOX of inlaid rosewood, with small hammered brass balls for feet, was also brought from England 125 years ago. Miss Thomas is very proud of a small piano, one of the first made in the United States - Lemuel & Gilbert, 1856 - which has receptacles for two candles on its top.

E. L. Tardy, whose grandfather, Stephen Stanislas Tardy, originally a French subject, but naturalized in New Orleans, November 1, 1845, is very proud of a PORTRAIT OF GENERAL ROBERT E.LEE which was given to him seventy-five years ago. The picture, about three feet high and autographed by the general, shows him in the full uniform of his rank.

Miss Lizzie Alley has a MASSIVE FRENCH BED AND ARMOIRE TO MATCH, given to her mother by Mrs. Communy, an early resident, whose ancestors bought it in Paris, France, about 1730. The bed, a four-post mahogany with tester (canopy), is nine feet, nine inches high, seven feet, two inches long, and seven feet wide. The head is carved with scrolls - with roses in the

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(1) Walter Lewis and Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.

center - which is the highest point. Each post is square at the bottom, octagonal in the center, and round near the top, where rests the testor, which is lined with a draped turkey-red silk material. The armoire, uncarved, is six feet wide, two feet deep, and ten feet high.

A NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR, with the inscription, "Martin Freeman, Mobile Bay, August 4, 1864," is in possession of his son, Martin Freeman, Jr., Pascagoula.

Mrs. Phil Davis, Fountainbleau has three books of music which always inspire interest: "VICTORINE," showing Queen Victoria's Court Quadrille and Grand Promenade Waltz, dedicated to Queen Victoria in 1835; "SCOTT BALLADS," composed in the 1830's by Henry Juette Gray, and dedicated to Julius R. Friedlander, including "I Gaze on the Valley;" "The Glasses," "The Lake Spirit Song of Maryland," 1836; and a COLLECTION OF FIFTY PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC published in 1869-70, collected by Miss Ada Hollingworth and Miss M. A. Russell.

J. J. Higginbotham, of Pascagoula, has an ebony wood, solid GOLD-HEADED CANE with the inscription, "AAA Paul Clement" which was presented to the Higginbotham family by Paul Clement and wife - better known as "Uncle TiTi" and "Aunt Marie" - aged negro couple who were slaves of Madame Jacquet, of New Orleans. They resided in Pascagoula in the early 1880's. Among other relics in possession of this same couple is a United States Army SPRINGFIELD RIFLE - one of the last made with a flintrock - which was set off by a match struck by the pulling of the trigger, igniting the small pan of powder. This gun bears the inscription, "Springfield,1830."

Mrs. Corinne Johnson and Mrs. Eugene Gautier have a beautiful French-finished "PLAYELL" PIANO of boudoir size in a solid walnut case which was put together with fitted joints, without nails or screws, with keys of solid ivory. It furnished the accompaniment for Jenny Lind on her visit to New Orleans in 1850. It also accompanied Adelina Patti in 1859, and in later years, the famous Mart Keyser, the violinist, who was educated in Paris. This rare instrument, still in good condition, was left to Mistresses Johnson and Gautier, by their mother, Mrs. J. T. White, who had inherited it from her parents, Dr. and Madame Armand Mercier, who had brought it from Paris, France, along with other furnishings and furniture after their marriage in 1838. Other

precious relics which the two sisters acquired from the same source are: a pure white ONYX CLOCK with gold hands and works, over 100 years old, in good condition; a POTTERY VASE, representing an oak tree, decorated with oak leaves and acorns; a GOLD-HEADED CANE, presented to Denis Prieur, grandfather of Mrs. Gautier and Mrs. Johnson, while he was Mayor of the city of New Orleans in 1870; a GENUINE CRYSTAL COMPOTE for preserves; a GENUINE CRYSTAL WINE CRUET, more than seventy-five years old; and a FRENCH ARMOIRE with a large bevel mirror, beautifully inlaid with gold, and with the monogram "C. M." (Corinne Mercer).

A three-foot AMERICAN FLAG, made of silk with gold fringe, is in possession of Mrs. Arthur Westbrook, Ocean Springs. It has the following inscription in gold letters: "Presented to Company D, 23rd infantry, by Miss Louise Ernst, May 5, 1898, N. O. La." The flag was presented to the company by Mrs. Westbrook, nee Louise Ernst, sponsor, just before departure of the soldiers, for service in the Spanish-American War, and in 1907, after having served the company for nine years, was returned to her. The company also sent a SHARPSHOOTER MEDAL of silver as well as LONG STREAMERS of red, white and blue satin ribbon with the name and date of every battle stamped in gold: "Manila, August 5, 1898," on red satin streamer; "Manila, August, 13, 1898," on blue satin; "Seit Lake, November 12, 1903," on red satin; "Panglema Hasin, November 20, 1903," on blue satin; "Silumaan Mt., November 20, 1903," on red satin; "Taraca Valley, April 4, 1904," on blue satin; "Caluan, April 6, 1904," on white satin; and "Macin, April 9, 1904," on blue satin. Mrs. Westbrook has a blue CRYSTAL DECANTER with a music box concealed in the bottom that has been in her family for more than 100 years. Christmas wine is served therefrom each year.

The FAMILY BIBLE, owned by Miss Lillian Starks, of Biloxi, a former resident of the county, was published in 1827. This contains the family record of her great-grandfather, great-grandmother, grandfather, and father respectively, all of whom were born and lived their entire lives in Jackson County. The great-grandparents are buried in the old Hollingsworth cemetery, just three miles east of Ocean Springs, near the spot where the old home stood.

A French PALIET VIOLIN, owned by Mrs. Ethel Bennett, of Ocean Springs, and brought from Holland to

New York State by her forefathers in 1616, was given to her by her grandfather, Daniel Hotaling,(" Von Honghtaling," originally). Mrs. Bennett also has a BAZOO, a reed instrument, of wood with brass mountings, more than 100 years old. A solid ROSEWOOD GATELEG TABLE with spool legs is about seventy years old. A relic brought from England by Mrs. Bennett's grandmother in 1861, is a three-foot BEVEL MIRROR in a black walnut frame, with a small shelf at the bottom, which had been in the family for many years when brought to this country.

Miss Ida C. Ober has a CHINESE SHAWL which was given to her grandmother seventy-five years ago, when her nephew won it in New Orleans from a sea captain just returned from the Orient. Large enough to cover a double bed, it is of silk crepe with a border of knotted fringe, beautifully embroidered in colors, with twenty-six birds of paradise, four squares in the center of natural purple grapes and shaded green leaves and all around, a beautiful border of chrysanthemums, almond flowers and blue bells. The story goes that it took twenty Chinese girls three years to complete this handiwork. Miss Ober also has a double DAGUERROTYPE which she and her family have always treasured, since they feel that it was because of this that the father's life was spared. When Frederic A.Ober enlisted with Company A, 5th Louisiana Regiment, his mother gave him a small testament and a double daguerrotype of her and his father and his father, which he always carried in his breast pocket just over his heart. In one of the battles, he was struck by a bullet which went completely through the testament, demolished the father's picture, struck the mother's picture, and the ball fell down in his coat.

A MARTHA WASHINGTON TABLE of solid walnut, with a drop-leaf and two drawers, is in the home of Dr. W. R. Kell, Pascagoula. This came down from Mrs. Kell's mother and her aunt, Mrs. P. K. Mayers, and has been in the immediate family more than sixty years. Its style is of the early 1800 period. An urn-shaped colonial WINE PITCHER of fine white ware, made in Oporto, Portugal, is more than 110 years old, the entire surface finished in stippling. The handle is a twisted grape vine, coming down around the body of the pitcher, with bunches of grapes and leaves. The vessel came from the old South Carolina family - Elmore Kell, a rancher, whose wife was Susan Dubose - who gave it to Dr. Kell.

Eugene Gautier, of Pascagoula, has an engraved and embossed SILVER CUP which was a trophy awarded his father,

Fernando, at Ocean Springs in 1853, for winning a yacht race. Mr. Gautier at that time had a sawmill in the Tchouticabouffe settlement, but moved his family to Pascagoula in 1866, established a sawmill, and was a successful operator for many years.

In the home of Mrs. Carrie Cowgill is a wool-woven COUNTERPANE which she has had for thirty years. It is of two shades of blue and old rose in floral, leaf, and star design, finished with wool fringe, and was made in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1846 by John Kachel for Mrs. Cowgill's great-grandmother Mock, who in turn, presented it to her own daughter at birth. Mrs. Cowgill is also proud of a LEMONADE SET - bought in 1870 - consisting of a square-mouthed glass pitcher and six glasses, all of heavy frosted glass and decorated with acorns, leaves, and stems, and trimmed with wine color. A DRESS of sura basque design, worn by Mrs. Cowgill's grandmother, Alice Mock, at her wedding in 1862, always attracts the attention of the visitor.

Miss Flora Bilbo has a CALICO DRESS of floral striped design, six yards in circumference that was worn by her grandmother, Nancy O'Neal Bond, in 1858. A NUBIA, knitted from wool and hand-spun by Sabia Bilbo for her son, George Hess, was dyed from red oak and maple bark and copperas, still holds a beautiful shade of purple. THREE SHUTTLES, hand-carved from dogwood for a loom that was made in 1845 by Nathaniel Bond - as well as the pedals used on the same loom, which were hand-carved from juniper in two parts, are part of this collection. A WHITE COUNTERPANE was woven on this loom from cotton grown by Nathaniel Bond, and hand-picked from seed, carded, and spun by his daughter, Mary Jane, for her trousseau in 1878.

In the possession of Adele Grant and Lucy Grant McCarvel is a CYLINDRICAL GLASS CASE which rests on an ebony wood base, six inches in diameter, enclosing an Indian fisherwoman carrying a basket of fish on her back and a bunch of fish in her right hand. This has been in the possession of Adele Grant and Lucy Grant McCarvel for many years, having been the property of their grandmother, Irene Krebs, and great-grandfather, Captain John Grant. Two glass LAMP CHIMNEYS, two feet high, with a bevel edge base, one-fourth inch thick and eight inches in diameter at top and bottom, with a ten-inch bulge in center, have been in the possession of the Grant family 100 years. Originally used for taper burning black oil, later for

tallow candles and still later for oil burning lamps, electric lights are now in the home. A pair of VASES, hand-painted in delft blue, with gold and roses in red, and green leaves representing a large cornicopia, with small cornicopia on each side of the vase, have been in the Grant family since 1861, the original property of grandmother Irene Krebs. A CLOCK two feet high, fourteen inches wide, and five inches deep at the base, of hand-carved black walnut, originally belonging to Captain John Grant, and given to his son Washington in 1861, has been in the Grant home ever since.

V. P. DeJean has had in his possession for twenty-eight years an heirloom which is now in the seventh generation of the DeJean family, a CLOCK made in Switzerland about 1820; the whole constructed of burnished brass, rests on a brass base which fits into an elongated mahogany base two feet long and eight inches wide, forming a stand for the blown glass case, two feet high, which covers the entire figure. The time-piece, about six inches square, furnishes a seat for the Greek Goddess of Peace (Pax), who faces to the left, and holds an olive branch in her right hand. She is clothed with a loose-flowing garment which forms a cape over her shoulders, and laurel wreath encircles her head. Her features are beautiful are decidedly Grecian; her feet are encased in Grecian sandals, each toe being very perceptible; her right foot rests on a square block which raises the right knee slightly higher than the left; a lyre of five strings is at the right of the time-piece. A jeweler from Gabriels, Mobile, has pronounced it the most handsome piece of work he has ever examined, and says that with very little work, it can be put in good running condition. A NIGHT BURNING LAMP used to warm tea and gruel for the sick, and presented to Mr. DeJean's grandmother, Blanchard, at the birth of her first child, has been in the family since 1848. Of very fine porcelain trimmed with gold bands, the lamp represents a light house with air holes, inside of which is a cup for cotton-seed oil and a taper which burned during the night to heat the liquids contained in the little tea-pot above. A MASSIVE MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE used by Mr. DeJean's mother as early as 1855, has a beautiful carved brass frame, above which was a mirror adjusted to view the entire figure. DeJean's grandmother at one time refused one hundred dollars for a very old PAINTING, "The Soldier's Dream," which is now in the home. Although the exact date of painting is not known, the picture is very old.

In the entrance hall of the Masonic Temple is a beautiful antique HALL TREE over a hundred years old, of highly

polished mahogany, and hand-carved. It is massive and stands about eight feet high, with a five-foot bevel mirror. The seat is Italian marble, and on either side are umbrella stands. This was given to the masons by Mrs. L. A. Darsey, and was an heirloom in her family. (1)

A Past Master's MASONIC APRON, framed - hanging in Masonic Temple, Ocean Springs - is of white satin, hand-sewn and embroidered in sequins. It belonged to the grandfather of Miss Eliza Ames and is said to be 165 years old. Miss Ames and her family were some of the pioneer settlers of Jackson County. (2)

(1) Mrs. L. A. Darsey, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Dr. O. L. Bailey, Ocean Springs, Miss.

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JEFF HAVENS - CONFEDERATE VETERAN

Chapter VIII

WARS

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

During the dark days of the War between the States and of the Reconstruction period which followed, Jackson County contributed generously of her young manhood and all her other resources. Volunteers went forth to augment the Confederate Army and Navy. The women and children remained at home, denying themselves of food and clothing in order that the boys and men on the battlefields might be supplied with these vital needs.

"The name of the Confederacy," General Young said, "can never die. The Confederate Nation lived only four years, but made more history during those four years than any other nation that ever existed for so brief a time. No arbitration could settle the issues that reached a climax in 1860-61. It has been determined that the states are one, and that the Union is indissoluble. War settled that."

Fighting Units

Two distinct units - Company A, Live Oak Rifles, 3rd Regiment, and Company L. Twiggs, 27th Regiment - were formed in Jackson County for service with the Confederacy.

The LIVE OAK RIFLES were organized September 18, 1861, when a meeting of all men on the west side of Pascagoula River was called at S. A. Ramsey's place, three miles south of Vancleave and twelve miles north of Ocean Springs. James McRae made an inspiring speech, and the company was mustered in. (1)

TWIGGS RIFLES, named in honor of Major General Twiggs, then commander of the department, was organized at a meeting held near Moss Point for the purpose of forming a company of volunteers.(2)

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(1) State Records of the 27th Regiment of Mississippi Confederate Records

(2) A. L. Arrell, Vancleave, Miss.

The following were elected: H. Bruno Griffin, captain; Thomas K. Hawkins, first lieutenant; Samuel Johnson, second lieutenant; Aristide Krebs, second lieutenant. Although there is no known muster roll of Twiggs Rifle in existence, a list of enlisted men is found in the state records of the 27th Regiment (See Addenda, pp _____).

On October 2, 1861, the company was mustered into service for one year; remained in camp at Pascagoula until February 24, 1862; marched to Fowl River, Alabama, and thence to Cedar Point, Alabama, remaining there two months; on May 4th it moved to Mobile.

The company, now mustered into service for three years, was organized, and the following officers elected: H. B. Griffin, captain; Samuel Johnson, first lieutenant; Jesse Thompson, second lieutenant; William Welsh, Junior, second lieutenant. Lieutenants Hawkins and Krebs withdrew from the company and enlisted in Morgan's Cavalry.

The company distinguished as Company L, was now attached to the 27th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, which was part of the Jones' Brigade, then camped on the bay shore, about two miles from Mobile. It was ordered to Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 24, 1862, and on August 4th, ordered to Graham Station on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, for picket duty on Long Island, in the Tennessee River. This was to prevent a corps of the Federal Army, then occupying Bridgeport, Tennessee, from crossing at this point. On August 20th they returned to Chattanooga, crossed the river, camped at the foot of Walden's Ridge, and prepared for a march through Tennessee and Kentucky.

JONES' BRIGADE, attached to Pat Anderson's division, September 1, 1862, began the long, tiresome march over Walden's Ridge, and over the Cumberland Mountains. The men had no rest until they reached Bardstown, Kentucky, where they stopped for ten or twelve days before marching as far as Harrodsburg. They then returned to Perrysville to face the enemy under General McCook.

In the Battle of Perrysville, October 8th, Private Louis Wells was killed, the first of the company to die in battle, but several were wounded. William Wiley Goff died of heat and fatigue, having remained on the battlefield all night. The company then continued to Harrodsburg - where the wounded were left for hospitalization -

and marched on to Bryantsville, camping for several days at Camp Dick Robinson. The march was then continued through eastern Kentucky, crossing the mountains at Cumberland Gap, and finally arriving at Knoxville, Tennessee, October 23, 1862. The soldiers suffered great hardships in a heavy snowstorm - on October 24th, many being entirely without shoes, and with very little clothing or blankets.

From Knoxville, the trip was continued by rail to Chattanooga, thence to Shelbyville, Tennessee, and from there to Eagleville, where General E. C. Walthall took command of the brigade, which became famous as WALTHALL'S BRIGADE.

The march was made to Murphreesboro December 25th, where the soldiers participated in a battle December 30th and 31st, 1862, and January 2, 1863. It was on December 30th that Sergeant Antonio Baptiste was killed, when a solid, four-pound shot fractured his skull. Several others were wounded.

On January 2nd, the men, soaked with a drizzling rain that had been falling all day, and nearly frozen from the intense cold, were ordered to leave the line of battle and proceed to Shelbyville. They reached there that night, and the army went into winter quarters. J. A. McInnis was appointed as second lieutenant to replace Jesse Thompson, who had died in a hospital in Chattanooga after the return from Kentucky.

The brigade was ordered to Louisburg, Tennessee, May 2, 1863, and on May 25th, a match drill was held, in which Company L won first prize - ninety days exemption from duty. Lieutenant in command was presented with a sword, and a general order, in which General Walthall complimented the company for its skill, was read. May 27th, the return was made to Shelbyville, and from there to Tullahoma and over the Cumberland Mountains, crossing the Tennessee River on pontoons, and finally arriving at Chattanooga, July 4, 1863. Camp was made near Chattanooga for several days, when the brigade was ordered to Atlanta, Georgia, where it remained in camp until August 20th.

The brigade, then ordered to Chickamauga Station, was attached to Lidell's corps, and the march continued to Lafayette, Georgia, and on to McLemore Coves to halt the advance of the Union Army in that direction.

The enemy having withdrawn, Liddell's Corps marched back to Chickamauga Station, engaged in battles September

19, 20 and 21, 1863, and advanced to Missionary Ridge, where the brigade remained in line of battle during October and part of November, camping on top of Lookout Mountain about the middle of November. Lieutenant Samuel Johnson and Sergeant Hugh Goff were killed in the Battle of Lookout Mountain September 24th, 1863, and Captain Griggin, Lieutenant McInnis, and sixteen others were taken prisoners.

In November 1863, the company took part in the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and on November 25, 1863, the army retreated to Dalton, Georgia, to go into winter quarters. The men suffered intensely from cold and frequent snowstorms throughout the severe winter.

May 7, 1864, a line of battle was formed near Bold Face Mountain, and the enemy having left, the brigade was ordered to fall back to Tipton, Georgia, from whence the march was made to Reseca, where it engaged in battle May 14th and 15th. A retreat was made during that day. The brigade participated in battles at Casville, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, and Good Hope Church, May 25th and 28th.

Continuing a retreat, the troops entered Atlanta - now closely invested by General Sherman - July 9th, a constant bombardment being kept up night and day. They engaged in a battle at Peach Tree Creek July 22nd,and along the lines, July 28th to August 3rd; and at Jonesboro, August 31st - when Private Milton was killed - and September 1st.

Atlanta, by now having been evacuated, the march was made toward northern Georgia, where the men took part in the Battle of Snake Creek Gap, October 12, 1864, when Private James Simmons was killed. They then continued to Florence, Alabama, November 6th; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30th; and Nashville, Tennessee, December 12th and 15th. It was on December 12th that Private William Saulabury was killed.

Retreating from Tennessee, the company arrived at Bruenzville, Mississippi, December 31, 1864, where it was mustered for pay. The men then marched to Tupelo, where they camped several days before proceeding to Meridian, via rail, January 18, 1865. The brigade was given a fifteen-day furlough on January 28th, when members of Company L took a trip home - returning to Meridian, February 12th.



JOHN MEYERS
Confederate veteran



CONFEDERATE VETERAN
Andrew Cunningham - Moss Point

Ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, February 19th, the company on February 28th mustered, showing present for duty, one first lieutenant, two sergeants, and four privates. Ordered to North Carolina, they went by rail as far as Augusta, Georgia, and marched from there to Smithfield, North Carolina, the effective strength of the regiment being now so reduced that it was necessary to reorganize and reduce to two companies.

The 27th Regiment ceased to exist April 10, 1865, when six companies, including Company L, were made into Company G, with the following officers: Ed D. Stafford, captain; William Welch, first Lieutenant; Thomas Bailey, second lieutenant.

From Smithfield, the company marched by Fayette, North Carolina, and fell back to Greensboro, where the brigade was put on duty as Provost Guard.

When the Confederate Army surrendered April 26, 1865, the officers and men each received the sum of $1.15 - nearly all in Mexican coin - from the Confederate treasury. Parole papers were issued May 1, 1865, and the homeward trip began May 3 - marching through North and South Carolina to Washington, Georgia, thence to Montgomery, Alabama; to Mobile via boat, and again overland to Pascagoula.

Out of the 118 Jackson Countains who had belonged to the company since its formation, seven returned home - Lieutenant Welch, Sergeants Frederick and Andrew Vaughn; privates Simon Cunningham, L. S. Dupont, Charles Hawkins, and William Possaw. The others were killed in battle, died in hospitals, taken prisoners, or some - discharged from service and sick or wounded at this time - in hospitals. (For list of Jackson County soldiers who fought in this war, see Addenda). (1)

Stationed at East Pascagoula, were two companies of Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, during the war, according to the report of acting Adjutant General D. D. Beltzhoover, July 12, 1861. (2)

A boat crew was lost from the Federal blockading schooner, Marie A. Wood, which was stationed at Horn Island Pass, about nine miles from Pascagoula, November 21, 1862. The exact fate of the crew, presumably in search of Confederate vessels, is not known. Two bodies, identified as those of Landsman Jacob Kickline and Captain and

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(1) L. J. Frederic - Diary written during the war, and approved by Dr. C. H. Tebault, surgeon-general, at Frederic's death.

(2) Union and Confederate Navies, Series 1, Vol. 16, p 582

Acting Master, Chase, were found on the north shore of Petit Bois Island, December 30, 1863. The condition of bodies indicated a terrible struggle. It was first presumed that the boat crew was killed and captured by the people of Pascagoula. However, subsequent investigation led to the theory that other members of the crew, after declaring mutiny, had killed Captain Chase and Landsman Kickline, and disappeared.

Those lost, in addition to Chase and Kickline, were: Clement J. Haas, acting master's mate; Adolphus Hamburg, quartermaster; Robert Kelly, and Charles Bigby, landsmen. (1)

Battles and Skirmishes

One sharp engagement - The Battle of Pascagoula - took place on Jackson County soil, April 9, 1863. Several companies of negro troops from a regiment stationed at Fort Massachusetts, on Ship Island, came into Pascagoula Bay and landed at one of the piers that reached out from the beach settlement. They drove back a small defending force, but hastily retired a few hours later, when they heard that Confederate reinforcements were coming from Mobile. There were several casualties. A report made by Col. Nathan W. Daniels of the Second Louisiana Native Guards includes details: (2)

"Headquarters,
Ship Island, Miss.
April 10, 1863

"Sir:

"I have the honor to report that I embarked with a detachment of 180 men of my regiment on U. S. Transport General Banks, and yesterday at 9 A. M. made an attack upon Pascagoula; landed my force, took posession of the place, and hoisted the American colors upon the hotel. I immediately thereafter was attacked by the Confederate cavalry, some 300 strong, and one company of infantry. Repulsed them after a severe fight, killing twenty or more and wounding a large number, capturing three prisoners and the Confederate colors. Held the town until 2 P. M., frequent skirmishes occurring meanwhile, when I withdrew my forces to the boat, learning that large re-enforcements had arrived from the camp up the Pascagoula River.

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(1) Official Records, Union and Confederate Navies Series 1, Vol. 19, pp 362-368
(2) Fred Taylor, Chancery Clerk, Jackson County

"Loss in battle: two killed, and five slightly wounded. In covering the return of the troops to the transport, the U. S. Gun-boat Jackson, which accompanied the expedition under orders not to take part in the attack, supposing we were repulsed, unfortunately threw a shell directly in the column moving out the wharf, killing four men and seriously wounding five of my force. The expedition otherwise was a perfect success, as the enemy was in every attack repulsed, a large number killed and wounded; prisoners and their Confederate colors captured with the slight loss of two men. This materially changed the plans of the Mobile forces, as they were about sending the weight of their numbers to Charleston, South Carolina, this attack causing them to send heavy reenforcements toward Pascagoula.

"I forward this dispatch in great haste by transport General Banks, which leaves immediately, and will send report of details by next opportunity.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. W. Daniels,

Colonel 2nd Regt., Louisiana Native Guards,
A. D. Comdg. Post.

Brig. General T. W. Sherman, Commanding Defenses, New Orleans, Louisiana." (1)

A naval engagement, commonly omitted in histories of the War between the States, occurred on the Mississippi Sound, off the shore of Jackson and Harrison Counties, in the early morning hours of April 4, 1862. Four small Confederate vessels, the Bienville, Carondolet, White Cloud, and the Arrow, on their way from New Orleans, encountered three large, northern ships, the Hartford, New London, and the Kearsarge, on duty at Ship Island.

A fierce battle followed, lasting from four o'clock in the morning until daylight. It was witnessed by a number of civilians on the coast, also by Col. John B. Deason's Regiment of Mississippi Infantry, which guarded the coast towns, and by a few fishermen in oyster sloops.

At daylight the Confederate boats came into Pass Christian severely pierced by cannon balls and big shells.

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(1) In substance from, (not verbatim), Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1. Vol. 52, Part 1, page 61

Six of the untrained men who had bravely manned the boats had been killed, and fourteen were wounded. The loss on the Federal side, however, was greater. The New London was sunk in fifteen feet of water, and the other two boats were badly damaged. Twelve of their men were dead, and twenty-two wounded. (1)

Home Conditions

The conditions at home, though deplorable, were not as desperate as those of a number of other counties, where more active and numerous engagements took place.

In most instances slaves remained faithful, and tried to look out for the "missus" and children left behind. They tended the cattle, helped with farming, and performed odd jobs essential to maintaining the necessities of life. In the interior, dirt floors of smokehouses were dug up boiled in large kettles of water, and the salt skimmed from the top after the water cooled. Along the coast, salt was secured from the water of the bay.

The lint of cotton was picked from seed by hand, then spun and woven into cloth on homemade looms. Wool—for garments of warmer texture - was spun into a thread and used in weaving. The bark of trees, leaves, and flowers furnished dyes. Purple dye was obtained from a combination of maple bark and coppers; pecan or walnut leaves made a dark, brown color.

Lye soap was obtained from dripping oak ashes that had been covered with water, and then boiling in a kettle with tallow. A mixture of beeswax and tallow, in which a cotton string, from five to ten inches long, was dipped, produced candles. The shaping was done as the mixture cooled.

Cattle hides were dried in the sun, after first being placed on a frame of splints - by passing the sharpened end of a splint through a small opening at each side, to draw it taut - placed in a wooden trough full of red oak and water, and left. When the hair had been removed by this process, the hides were then dried and made pliable by rubbing with melted cow tallow. Shoes - to which were added wooden soles - were the result.

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(1) Democrat Star, June 10, 1898 (Taken from Confederate Veterans).

Mrs. Sherwood Bradford, nee Norah Davis, Ocean Springs, widow of a Confederate veteran, gives a graphic description of the situation at home. At that time, she lived with her parents, near Davis Bayou, about four miles east of Ocean Springs.

She vividly recalls harboring Confederate soldiers who had come up the bayou in three boats, trying to escape from the Federals. The southern soldiers, who stayed here several days, hid the boats up the bayou when they heard of the enemy's approach, but when the Federals actually arrived, Mr. Davis was forced to reveal the whereabouts of the boats, which were immediately captured. These same soldiers reappeared at the Davis home the next day for food for themselves and horses, taking all the vegetables, grain, chickens, pigs, cattle, horses, and everything on which they could lay hands.

About this time, another company of Federals coming through to Mobile, Alabama, were stopped by Confederates. They, too, camped near the Davis home, where they went each day for provisions.

When the people would hear of the coming of the "Yankees," they would immediately drive what stock that they could into the woods. Here, also, were hidden a number of valuables and trinkets, some of which were never found. (1)

Ralph Beaugues, of Ocean Springs, relates an interesting experience: It seems that Dr. Bellman, his grandfather, and a northerner who had come South and married an Ocean Springs girl, was a physician abroad a Union vessel. He was able to see that his wife and her relatives were well supplied with provisions during the blockade, and so she suffered no hardships. Boats would land supplies regularly. Once, however, when the Federal crew landed, the soldiers came to her home to start raiding. During their ransacking they came upon a trunk in which were letters and papers belonging to Dr. Bellman, whereupon they stopped immediately, and left with profuse apologizes, begging Mrs. Bellman to call upon them for any service that she might need at any time. (2)

An interesting and rather pathetic incident occurred just two days before Christmas, when the first troop of Union soldiers came to the Davis home. A baby was being born, and Mr. Davis asked the captain to see that his wife's room be guarded so that she would not

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(1) Mrs. Sherwood Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Ralph Beaugues, Ocean Springs, Miss.

disturbed. The captain acceeded, and it was only by this act of humanity that there was any food in the house for several days. Provisions were hidden in her room, under the bed, behind the dressers, and in every available corner. Once, when one of the enemy started into the sick woman's room, the captain, who came up about that time, struck him with a sword and severely reprimanded him.

Just a short distance up the bayou, William Bilbo, who was exempt from army duty, was tied to a tree by the Federals, lest he divulge information. The story of his being found after three days was told in this section for many years thereafter.

According to Mrs. Bradford, although she and her family were very prosperous before the war, conditions afterward were terrible. She and the majority of the people lived in a constant state of near-starvation, wondering from whence the next meal was coming. Her aunt - another Mrs. Bradford - who lived on East Beach, Ocean Springs, had to flee to Jones County with her few remaining slaves to prevent their being taken - like the others - into the Union Army. (1)

A letter written after the war gives a realistic picture of the hardships encountered by some of the helpless women and children. It is quoted verbatim:

"Jackson County, Miss.
August 10, 1869.

"Editors of the Times:

"I see by the papers that one Gen. Davis was nominated for the Governorship of Texas by the Radical Party, and believing that it must be the same Davis that raided through this part of the State in December, 1864, I thought it not amiss to furnish a short link in the record of that infamous man. General Davis was one of the raiders that started from Baton Rouge in the fall of 1864 with some 5,000 cavalry and struck a northeasterly direction to and through Mississippi to Augusta, Perry County, marking deep his path with desolation, well knowing that the 'boys in grey' were 'at the front' and not in the back region he was plundering. He was unexpectedly met by the youthful and gallant Joe Deenhaur, with some half-dozen men, who turned the whole division pell mell to a southeasterly

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(1) Mrs. Sherwood Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss.

direction, when again the invincible Davis met a few - very few - of Forrest's boys. The name of Forrest was too much for the raider - it was more than he had bargained for. In bewilderment, he wheeled and turned about - not, however, without leaving some of the ruffians behind, and a general scattering of canteens filled with spirits of turpentine.

"Here commenced in earnest the greatest run, not excepting Bull Run, that ever took place in this or any age. Down southward on the west bank of the Pascagoula River, in close, Phalanx thundered on wheels the brass artillery, leaving no trunks, houses, or stables unturned. Unfortunately for me, I had deposited for safe keeping at a friend's house, silver forks, spoons, trays, and other valuables, which were stolen. The silverware was marked M. D. L. and J. P. L. and were family relics.

"They reached my house on the 12th day of December, 1864. So rapid was the march, or run, that the appearance of the advance guard of some sixty men, surrounding my house with drawn pistols, and calling impudently loud, was the first news of their being in this country. The garrison, consisting of Mrs. Lewis and her four children, and some four or five servants, surrendered without bloodshed. I was absent, far from home at the time. Then commenced the pillaging and devastation of everything within reach; they charged particularly on the bee gums; Davis must have a sweet mouth; it is said bears have.

"I had in store for the volunteers' families a stack of corn, which they threw out and wantonly wasted on the ground; and when remonstrated with, and told that it was the bread of the poor women and children, they laughed in scorn, and boasted that (God save the mark) they were Union soldiers.

"Soldiers warring and charging on poor women and childrens' corn stacks, and running at the first smell of gun powder, until abruptly checked at Pascagoula Bay! Two hundred of Forrest's gallant men could have made them take water and drowned every ruffian of them.

"As soon as they reached the Coast, they commenced embarking on boats for New Orleans, not however, without importing a negro infantry regiment to protect their hasty flight - though I must here give Davis credit for extreme prudence, for he had doubly secured his retreat by destroying everything in his route, so that neither man nor beast could follow him. The negro soldiers

proved less vicious than Davis' crew. Whilst he was here, my wife and children were ordered out ot their bedrooms and sent up in the garret to starve or freeze to death; it was bitter cold at the time. Some of the black servants, through pity, gave them scraps, as they were not permitted to sit at their own table; though General Davis and the officers - feasted on the brains and fat of my cattle, sheep, and hogs.

"Davis occupied the room some time, then moved his quarters to Mrs. McRae's fine and well furnished house with several pianos in it. She was a highly respectable and much esteemed lady, the mother of ex-Governor McRae, now an exile in British Honduras. It is needless to say here that when Davis left, the pianos and the fine furniture disappeared too. As pianos and silver spoons largely and necessarily constituted 'military necessities,' Davis preferred charging on them - than meet Mrs. McRae's son and grandsons, where the battle flag waved. The faithful old black servant on the premises, who I know to be truthful, says that when Davis left, he gave orders to burn the house, but that he prevailed on the men not to do so, pretending to claim the property as his own, and that one of my fine houses, nearly costing some $4,000 or $5,000 was burned by Davis. Special orders to 'burn down the dam old rebel's house to the ground; pity he is not in it.'

"The tomb over my dead child was broken open and the bones scattered. A newly-made tomb, containing Mrs. Owen's dead child, was broken open, the casket taken out, and the glass over the cold face crushed into the corpse. Stock of all kinds was wantonly destroyed and not used. The bleaching bones now on every hillside are living monuments to his (Davis') wanton cruelty. One of my houses was burned down because it contained a little salt; one of my cribs burnt because they could not take all the corn out; and the old, very old man in charge, left to starve. Huge piles of burnt bricks in this neighborhood show how the destroyers' path.

"The grave of a good and inoffensive man - a Union-loving man at that - Joe Ellis - is certainly a living evidence of the warrior's prowess. He was murdered - nay butchered - whilst attempting to protect his aged sister from the ruffian's lust. No notice was taken of it. Several old citizens were captured and sent to Ship Island to suffer worse than death. I look upon

your wild Comanche Indians as saints compared with this General Davis and crew; for the Indians steal from necessity, while it is Davis' nature to be cruel and to destroy.

"If Davis will return to me the marked silverware, family relics that were stolen, I will give him a sight draft on my merchants, Messrs. Webster & Co., in New Orleans, for the full value, and ask no questions about the house linen, silk dresses, some $2,800 in gold and silver, and other valuables that disappeared during his (Davis') stay here. I cannot believe that the gallant sons of the Lone Star State, the sons of brave men before them, can or will ever permit such a monster as this man, Davis, certainly is, to occupy the highest position within their gift.

"In the event of Davis' success, then tear out the written pages of the history of Texas containing the brilliant exploits of the world renowned 'Texas Rangers' and her brave and humane officers, and let her present generation repent. I should say, humiliate themselves in sack-cloth and ashes until a second Moses leads them out of bondage.

"I write this over my own signature, believing it to be an important duty, and refer all whom it may concern, to any and every respectable man in this, my native county, as to who the writer is; and also my young friends, Robert C. Files and T. McRae, of Houston, Texas.

Alfred E. Lewis." (1)

When northern soldiers landed on the coast of Jackson County, it was near the end of the war. Gunboats came in Mississippi Sound and Pascagoula River, and landed the men on what is now known as Paquette's Point. They built camps, made entrenchments, and used as a drill-ground all that part of land between Yazoo Bayou and the shore. At this time, the land belonged to Mary Krebs Grant, wife of Washington Grant.

Upon hearing of the coming of the soldiers, inhabitants became much alarmed and fearful of the dangers ahead of them. Although there was only one engagement, there was considerable thievery by the negroes who had joined the army. Poultry houses were robbed of chickens, and smokehouses of cured meats and hams. Other depredations were committed in different sections. Two soldiers acted as

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(1) Miss Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

guards at each of several points throughout this district.

Once, when Union officers questioned Helaire Krebs as to a good boarding place for the officers, he went to his sister, Mary Krebs Grant, and told her that five Union officers wanted three meals each day as long as they were stationed in that section. Feeling very bitter because of the recent death of her son, John - killed in the battle near Ringold, Georgia - she indignantly refused to consider taking them. However, Helaire approached her again saying: "This is all foolishness, Mary, you must not hold that against these men. They are not to blame. Give them their three meals a day while they are here and they will pay you well. They will sleep at the camp."

When, at last she decided to let them come, the officers sent all kinds of food - lard, sugar, hams, and canned goods. They boarded with Mrs. Grant for three weeks, paid her liberally, and were very appreciative of the accomodation. Aunt Rachel Grant Dreas, then a very small girl, ate at the table with the officers, and talks entertainingly of happenings of that day and time.

During their encampment in this section, soldiers cleared the drill and camp grounds of all shrubs, scrub oaks, and even some enormous oak trees, to clear their view of the Pascagoula River. Some of the trees were on the Grant's property, which the soldiers cut into firewood under orders from the officers, thereby providing the family with enough to last more than three years.

When the soldiers left Pascagoula after the war, lumber from their camps was divided among those living nearby. A shed on the Grant place, constructed from two windows and several boards, has been used as a general storeroom for more than seventy years, and is still in good condition. (1)

War Record of Soldiers

The history of the war and Jackson County would not be complete without mention of C. H. ALLEY as one of the officers. Born in Virginia, July 18, 1836, he moved to Jackson County in 1854, and married in 1857.

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(1) Mrs. Rachel Grant Dreas and Mrs. Lucy Grant McCarvell, Pascagoula, Miss.

In 1861, the town of Scranton - which he named in honor of the superintendent of this division of the L. & N. Railroad - was given its first postoffice, with Alley as postmaster.

He was treasurer of camp 1,170, and was taken prisoner near the close of the war, but was released before the end. Steve Thompson, and A. S. and John Williams were in the same company with Alley. After his return from war, he served as chancery and circuit clerk for twelve years. (1)

JOSEPH HELAIRE JONTE, until his death, April 18, 1935, was the last surviving member of the Twiggs Rifles, Company L, 27th Mississippi Regiment. He enlisted October 2, 1861, when only seventeen years old, and was discharged December 20, 1862. He later enlisted in the Mobile Lagoons of Bayles Canabry, and surrendered at Meridian. At the time of his death, he was supposed to have been the oldest male citizen of Jackson County.

Born January 10, 1844, in Pascagoula, he lived here all his life, except during his service with the confederacy. He was married to Mary Harriet Delmas, May 7, 1870. (2)

ALFRED KREBS, son of Helaire and Marie Louise Krebs, volunteered for service in the War between the States, when he was only seventeen years old. He joined Tobin's Battery at Mobile under General Maury, first lieutenant Mills, and second lieutenant Cortez, and after training and drilling, was ordered to Mariana, Florida. It was about this time that Alfred became so ill with yellow fever that his brother, Arthur, was left behind to take him to a hospital for treatment.

The coast was blockaded about this time, due to the presence of the Union fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, so it was necessary for the Helaire Krebs family to send their trusted slave, Ausand, with a mule and wagon to Pascagoula for provisions. As he was ready to leave, he drove along near the hospital and was surprised to hear a voice calling his name. It was that of Alfred, his young master, convalescent, on the gallery.

"My boss! My boss! What you want me to do for you, Boss Alfred?" he cried.

"Wrap me in this blanket and take me to my mother," was the reply.

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(1) Mrs. Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Old Records, County Courthouse, Jackson County

Ausand quickly obeyed, but on the way, they came upon Union soldiers, killing the Krebs cattle, near Gudes Mill. When halted, the pair discovered the Confederate soldier, Alfred, with Ausand, and escorted him to Pascagoula, where he was turned over to General Canby as a prisoner of war. Ausand was allowed to go free, but the mule, wagon, and provisions were taken to the camp of the soldiers on the beach front.

When the negro, badly frightened, returned home, and with tears in his eyes told his story, Mrs. Krebs sent word and begged permission of General Canby to see her boy. He agreed, but as she reached the wharf, the gunboats were pulling out, bound for Ship Island, and she was forced to reconcile herself to the thought of her sick son, a prisoner on Ship Island for an indefinite period.

Alfred remained a prisoner for two years, then, with others, was taken to Vicksburg for parole; after a short stay there, he was given permission to leave for home.

With his few belongings - including an overcoat given him by his uncle, Jules Sarazen, when he passed through New Orleans from Ship Island - he set out, ill from prison-fare and homesickness, for the long trek home. He was reluctantly given a lift for some distance, but when his benefactor came to the end of his way, Alfred was afoot again. After what seemed an interminable time, his tired eyes spied the lane of his home and Union soldiers eating ripe mulberries from the trees there. He was so happy and overjoyed to be home that he was oblivious to the jibes of his enemies, who, spying his gray uniform, began to call:

"Johnny Reb! Johnny Reb!"
His only reply was:
"I don't care for any of that. I am home now, and I am satisfied. 'Johnny Reb' all you please." (1)

MARTIN FREHERN, the father of Mrs. J. A. Oilson, of Pascagoula, who died at his daughter's home in 1894, saw service in the War between the States. Early in the war, he was a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, and operated a fleet of fishing schooners, and his fishing smack, "The Marshall," was seized and sunk by a Federal gunboat. He was taken as a prisoner to New York but broke rank, escaped, and boarded a vessel for Havana,

(1) Mrs. Hermaine Krebs

Cuba, where he stayed three months until he could secure passage to New Orleans.

Recaptured after three weeks in New Orleans, he was placed on Admiral Farragut's flagship, "The Hartford," to pilot the Union squadron of forty vessels up the Mississippi River for the second siege of Vicksburg.

Captain Freeman also piloted "The Hartford" when the fleet, under Admiral Farragut, entered Mobile Bay in 1864, and engaged in a desperate struggle with the great iron-ram, Tennessee, which was disabled because of the steering gear being out of order. As a result of this battle, 300 were given sea burial in thirty fathoms of water off Sand Island. It was after forts were reduced and the harbor closed, that torpedoes were taken up from the bay; one exploded, killing fourteen men, and Captain Freeman was seriously burned with powder. He was taken to Pensacola Hospital, and from there to New Orleans, where an operation was performed on his eyes to wash out the powder. He had scars as long as he lived.

After the war, Captain Freeman was made lieutenant-commander of a fleet of dispatch boats running between Pensacola and New Orleans. In 1864, he was awarded a medal of honor by Congress bearing the inscription, "Mobile Bay, August 4, 1864." Some years later, he received "prize money" for "The Marshall."

In 1874, Captain Freeman was appointed keeper of the lighthouse on Horn Island and put in charge November 25th - which position he filled until three months prior to his death. (1)

When the War between the States broke out, LOREN M. HAND, who had come at the age of sixteen, to Jackson County with his family and father's brother - who later founded Handsboro - was then twenty years old. He volunteered for service, however, and was sent to Macon Georgia, where he joined the 23rd Georgia Regiment as corporal under Lieutenant Simms. He served the duration of the war, being in many engagements, was discharged and returned to Handsboro in 1868. Hand's machinery was moved to Moss Point, where the foundry was again established on the lands adjoining Escatawpa River; later it became the Hand & Blumer Foundry. Hand died November 11, 1910.

(1) Mrs. J. A. Alson, Pascagoula, Miss.

Following is the address given Mr. Hand upon his discharge from the Confederacy:

"Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Appomattox C. H., April 10, 1865. After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

"I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but feel that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss than must have attended a continuance of the contest. I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

"By the terms of Agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

"With an unceasing admiration of constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you all, An Affectionate Farewell

R. E. Lee" (1)

Letters from the Front

"Fort Morgan,

June 8th, 1864.

"Dear Father: Having a chance to send a letter through, I now write to you for the last time, if this reaches you. I wrote a long letter before the siege and one after it commenced. A man is going to try to slip through by land tonight, and I hope he will get through. I will attempt to tell you about the bombardment: The first round started on the 4th; the Yanks heaved up against Fort Morgan with two monitors, three Frigates, and fourteen gun boats. We reserved our fire until

(1) Mrs. Charles Hendrickson, Pascagoula, Miss.

they came in good range, when the whole fort opened on them, making a report like thunder. Our company was stationed in the water line batteries; in short, the battery was manned by our company. The foremost one was a large monitor. We leveled our guns at the old gent and she went to the bottom in a minute; she went down so quick that out of 110 men on board, only eight were saved, and five out of that number are in our guard house. The old Hartford then took the monitor's place in about 200 yards of our guns. We fired broadside after broadside into her, but she went where monitors went down and stopped side the rest, then folfowed close to each other. As they passed they threw shell grape ball and shrapnel by the wagon load.

"The fight lasted 32 hours and the general said it was the most terrific during the war. A ten-inch shell burst so close to my head that it stunned young Shelton and myself for a while, but I am getting over it now. We had one man killed, two wounded. The 'Yanks' gave us out when we doubled in guns, and only went to throwing up sand banks in the day. I must close, for the two hours I have to rest is pretty near out.

"Farewell, write to your affectionate Son

James Fant."

P. S: "Alice, please take good care of mother. I know you will. I even heard old General Gage fairly cry when he saw the Yankee flag hoisted. He made a speech to the men in which he said he intended to hold the fort at all hazards.. I think we can hold it until our provisions give out, but we will have to surrender then. Please write to me anyhow. Probably the letter will get here, and if it don't, it will not be much trouble to write. We are seeing a hard time. Our company is now OK. Forgot to tell you, Gains went up today without firing twenty guns. Gains is situated about two miles fron here, on the route to Mobile. The Yanks landed a force on the island and mounted some mortars and the nasty, cowardly yellow hammers surrendered without firing.

"Give my lasting farewell to all, for I am as sure to be taken prisoner,as sure as the war last long enough. I wish I had some gold, but I know it is impossible to get it in this thickness." (1)

(1) Miss Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

There is little or no account of the Revolutionary War in this section of the coast country. People living here were easy going, got their food easily by hunting and fishing. In 1764 this section was ceded to Great Britain and the American Revolution was trying hard to subdue her sturdy but unruly colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, Spain slipped in her back door and successfully wrested West Florida away from the harassed British. Sometime between the fall of Baton Rouge in 1779, and capture of Pensacola in 1791, the intervening Gulf Coast Country passed from British to Spanish rule. (1)

WEST FLORIDA REVOLUTION

Some years after Louisiana fell under the dominion of the United States, what is now called the Florida Parishes of Louisiana, embracing the whole district laying between the Mississippi and the Perdido Rivers, claimed to be outside the territory of Louisiana. The inhabitants held a convention at Baton Rouge, where they proceeded to organize an independent government, which, during the short term of its existence, extended its jurisdiction over the country reaching from Pearl River to Mobile, embracing what now constitutes the three seaboard counties of Mississippi. This quasi government, although composed of many good citizens, was summarily suppressed by Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, under orders from the president of the United States. (2)

Governor Claiborne issued a proclamation extending the laws of the Territory over the whole seaboard, and appointed Doctor William Flood, then an eminent citizen of New Orleans, as Commissioner, to organize the district into parishes. He wrote:

"New Orleans, La.,
January 5, 1811

"Dr. Wm. Flood,

Sir: "Being informed that the inhabitants of the country at Bay St Louis, on the rivers, Biloxi, Pascagoula, and Bayou Batin, were in a state of anarchy, acknowledging no authority but that of a commandant appointed by the late Florida Convention, or some individual acting or pretending to act under its orders: I have passed an ordinance by which the said district is organized into two district parishes, and I desire

(1) Dr. Wm.Flood, Revolution in the Gulf Coast Country
(2) Official Letter Books, of W. C. C. Claiborne, Vol. V.

to enforce as soon as possible, the laws of the Territory of New Orleans. You will, therefore, proceed without delay, by the Bay of St. Louis and the Bay of Biloxi, to the mouth of Pascagoula River. On your arrival at Bay St. Louis, you will plant the American Standard, and distribute copies of the ordinances establishing parish of Biloxi.

"I enclose two commissions for justice of the peace for the new parish - one for Simeon Favre, a responsible and intelligent gentleman, residing at the first bluff on the Pearl River; the other for Fortesque Coming. I enclose, likewise, two blank commissions for justicies, which you will fill up with the names of suitable persons if they are to be found. An elderly gentleman, residing at Pass Christian, has been represented to me as an honest, and excellent man, and if this be so, you will please present him with a commission.

"You will proceed then to Pascagoula, where you will display the American Standard and distribute my orders establishing the parish of Pascagoula. You are instructed with four blank commissions for justices in that parish, which you will fill up with names of citizens who are held in general esteem. To the several justices, you will administer the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the oath of office, and present to each a copy of the Constitution of the United States, a copy of the Civil Code, and a copy of the Laws of the Territory.

"It has been stated to me that Mr. Dupree, styling himself Mayor, assuming to be a colonel in the service of the Florida Convention, and that he has committed depredations on the people of Pascagoula. Endeavor to see this man, or some of his party, and inform him, or them, that the powers of the Florida Convention have ceased, and the people of Pascagoula are now under the protection of the American Government and of the laws of the Territory.

"Commodore Shaw, American Navy, will furnish you with the proper vessel and crew, and Captain Farragut, of the Navy, will accompany you. He is familiar with the coast, the inhabitants, and with the Spanish language. You will purchase, on the public account, three stand of colors, and keep an account of all expenses.

"I shall, upon your return, expect a report in

writing, noting all occurrences of interest and a description of the seaboard, the population and production.

"Very Respectfully, etc.

Wm. C. C. Claiborne." (1)

New Orleans, Jan. 25, 1811.

"Sir: In compliance with your instructions to me dated N. O., Jan. 5, 1811: I embarked on board the Felucca Alligator and proceeded to Simeon Favres on the eastern bank of Pearl River and delivered him his Commission of Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Biloxi, a copy of the Civil Code of the Territory and the Laws and different Acts of the Legislature. From Pearl River I proceeded to the Bay of St. Louis and Pass Christian, where I hoisted the Flag of the U. S. on January 9, 1811, at 2 o'clock, and filled up a Commission of Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Biloxi for Philip Saucier, delivered him a copy of the Civil Code of the Territory with the Laws and different Acts of the Legislature.

"From the Bay of St. Louis and Pass of Christian I went to the Bay of Biloxi, where I filled up a commission of Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Biloxi with the name of Jayne L. Adner, who can neither read nor write, nor can an inhabitant of the Bay of Biloxi, giving him at the same time a copy of the Civil Code of the Territory with the Laws and Acts of the Territory.

"From the Bay of Biloxi I proceeded to the mouth of Pascagoula River, where, on the morning of the 13th of January, 1811, I hoisted the Flag of the U. S. At this place I met with several men who, a few days before, had left Depra; I overtook Fortescu Coming, who had passed on before me distributing copies of the President's Proclamation. From Depra's men I learned that all was quiet in the Pascagoula, that the Flag of the U. S. was hoisted at Depra's on January 2, 1811, and that Kemper dismissed his men after telling them that the object of their association was completed, that they were now under the protection of the U. S. to which he strongly advised them to pay due allegiance and respect.

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(1) In Substance from Letters of Wm. C. C. Claiborne

"The conduct of Kemper in connection with the Revolution of West Florida has been misunderstood by many commentators. He was a patriotic revolutionist, not a brigand. Conceiving as I did that Dupra could at no future period be so well convinced as at this, of the necessity of returning the property which he and his party had arrested from innocent people at the mouth of the Pascagoula, I concluded that F. Coming was a proper person for showing this necessity. I, therefore, declined presenting him with his Commission of Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Biloxi, but filled up one for him as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Pascagoula, presenting him with the necessary Laws, in order that he might proceed up the Pascagoula, and the new assurance of the determination of the Government of the U. S., to support the people of that country, and by every means of persuasion and moderation to produce a restoration of the property, and correct the misunderatanding which existed among some of the inhabitants.

"Finding no person able to read or write residing at the Bay or mouth of the Pascagoula, and the inhabitants expressing great confidence in, and attachment to George Farragut (Sailing Master in the Navy of the U. S.), I persuaded him for the time being to accept a Commission of Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Pascagoula, which I accordingly filled up, and delivered him the necessary laws. I also filled up a Commission for Benjamin Goodin, as Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Pascagoula and delivered him also the necessary Laws. My proceedings to the Bayou Batin appeared unnecessary, as this is only the residence of one small family. I, however, put under charge of Mr. Morrison, formerly of the U. S. Navy, a flag with instructions to hoist it under his care.

"The whole population of the Parish of Biloxi, from the best information I could collect, may be estimated at 420; that of the Parish of Pascagoula, 350, principally French, and natives of Louisiana, a people more innocent and less offending than I ever saw. They seem to regard nothing but the immediate necessities for the support of life, and are much pleased at being attached to and protected by the U. S. How sensibly have I been impressed with the advantages that part of Louisiana, which has lately been taken possession of is to the U. S., and particularly to the inhabitants to the lower part of the Mississippi.

"The high, sandy soil covered with pines and the beautiful bays and rivers which empty into the sea from Lake Ponchartrain to the Bay of Mobile see, to promise full recompense for the unhealthfulness of the climate of New Orleans. It is my opinion from a military point of view for protection to the country and ensuring health to the officer and the soldier, the Pass of Christian and mouth of Pascagoula cannot be surpassed nor equalled either in the Mississippi Territory or that of Orleans.

With great respect,

(Signed) William Flood." (1)

To His Excellency,

W. C. C. Claiborne."

"New Orleans, La.

June 5, 1881

"To Robert Smith

"Sir: The enclosed statements, numbers one and two, as to the anarchy and disorder which prevail on the seaboard between Bay St. Louis and Rivers, Pascagoula and Biloxi, were received yesterday. Immediate action was necessary, with the view to the extension of our laws in that quarter, and I have accordingly passed an ordinance establishing two parishes, Biloxi and Pascagoula, in that district, and have dispatched Dr. William Flood as trustworthy and eminent citizen, under special instructions, to organize the parishes and assert the supremacy of our flag and our laws.

"Commander Shaw will soon cruise in that direction with his gunboats, and they will support the civil authorities. Perhaps I shall be able to maintain order in these new parishes without the presence of a military force, and will try to do so, but it is doubtful." (2)

(Signed) Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor
Hon. Mr. Smith, Sec. State "

(Collins Statement):

"At the request of Governor Claiborne, I give the following as substance of the information I have collected as to the present condition of Pascagoula, The Pass of

(1) Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, Vol V
(2) Ibid

Christian, and the country in their vicinity.

"About five days ago, at the Bayou St. John, Joseph Rabie, master of a schooner from Pascagoula River, which he had left four days previously, informed me that one or two days before he sailed, he was obliged to get a passport from one Peter Nicola, claiming to be the commandant under the Florida of Baton Rouge Convention, that the Florida Flag was flying at the south of the river, that a party of forty men, led by Sterling Dupree, had come down from the American settlement (towards Baton Rouge), and compelled the inhabitants that they would act in favor of the convention government or remain neutral. Thet they seized and took away three schooners from the citizens, which they loaded with what merchandise and valuables they could find, and five or six negroes, which they had stolen from the estate of John B. Nicolet (deceased). They then went up the Pascagoula River as far as 31st degree, north latitude, where they now are; that on his voyage to Bayou St. John and the Pass of Christian, said Rabie, coasted by the Pass and Bay St. Louis, that the commandant at the Pass had gone with his men to Pascagoula, and that both settlements were in a state of confusion. The said Rabie further informed me that a party of inhabitants, some thirteen or fourteen, sent to recover said negroes and other property, pursued the said Dupree and fired upon him, but that they were driven back by superior numbers, killed Samuel Davis, wounded Allen Gooding, and wounded another man whose name is unknown.

"Signed Joseph Collins

January 4, 1811." (1)

(Farragut's Statement No. 2)

Witness E. M. Lome

"On the 2nd December last, I arrived in the Bay of Pascagoula. On the 3rd, immediately on going ashore, ten armed men presented themselves and said Majors Hargraves and Dupree wished to see me. I excused myself from going immediately, but promised that I would report to them the next day. Accordingly, the 4th of December, I called on them at the house of John B. Nicolet, deceased, and they immediately hoisted the flag of the Convention. Next day, they seized John B. Bedrau's schooner, and on the 6th, they seized the schooners of Anthony Krebs

(1) In substance from Letters Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, Vol. V, pages 85-86

and Augustine A. Mulato. They brought these vessels before Nicholet's house, and put aboard all the personal property: negroes, dry goods, liquors, household furniture, etc., and even the locks and hinges off the doors. On the 10th, after appointing one Peter Nicola Captain as commandant of the place, the vessels departed under command of Captain Dupree, and proceeded to his residence up the Pascagoula River, which is about two miles below the line of demarcation. They said Dupree left with commandant Nicola's orders to take the oath of allegiance to the convention. On my way from Pascagoula to New Orleans, near the Pass, I fell in with Nicolas, Sergeant James Havens, and two others, strangers to me, ordering the people to repair to Pascagoula and take the oath. When I left Pascagoula, December 13, the flag of the Florida Convention was flying at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and the general understanding was that all the settlements on the Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, Pascagoula, and the Bayou Batin was under the jurisdiction of said Peter Nicola, acting under the authority of the convention.

"There were no Spanish Authorities on the 13 December last on the coast.

Signed George Farragut." (1)

Claiborne's "Mississippi History" states that this Admiral Farragut was the father of the renowned Admiral Farragut, Civil War fame.

WAR OF 1812

The old J. B. Delmas Home, constructed of logs, second oldest in the County, and erected in the early part of 1800, on the route of the old Wire Road, where it still stands, is a reminder of the War of 1812. It is here that General Andrew Jackson is said to have spent the night, enroute to New Orleans, from Pensacola.

The history of this historic old home is also interwoven with the history of the war. Timbers cut in 1812, sixty miles up the river, were floated down. At this time, settlers were badly frightened and perturbed because of the reports of trouble in Mobile between whites and Indians, and so a raft of timbers were made and members of the Delmas family and other

(1) Letter Books of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne
Vol. V, page 86-88

settlers proceeded to Round Island with their possessions. There they built a shed with timbers from the raft, and there they stayed until the Indian scare was over. (1)

MEXICAN WAR

During the war with Mexico, President Filmore, recognizing the stragetic value of Pascagoula from a military standpoint, purchased Greenwood Island and an adjacent tract on the mainland for establishing a military post and marine hospital station. Up until the time of the War between the States, both were used for such purposes. This station, at East Pascagoula, known as Camp Jefferson Davis, under the command of General David Twiggs, took care of soldiers sent there after the war.

There are statements showing the strength of organizations stationed here in August, 1848. One statement, dated August 4, 1848, shows the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth regiments of infantry, totalling 134 officers and 1,404 men, together with 1,538 enlisted for the period of war, who were discharged between July 18th and August 1, 1848. The other, dated August 16, 1848, shows the headquarters and companies A, B, F, and first and second dragoons, totalling seventeen officers and 262 men, together with sixty-nine men, who were discharged August 13th, upon expiration of their terms of service.

In this same year, a military review was held in honor of General Zachary Taylor, then a candidate for the presidency of the United States, and a military ball was given by the officers.

While stationed at Camp Jefferson Davis, soldiers who died were buried on a lot adjoining the camp, in March 1895, "Mr. Del Norta," special Agent of the War Department at Washington, came to Pascagoula and made some excavations on the lot and found remains which were supposed to be those of the men belonging to "Shield's Brigade," who died at Pascagoula shortly after their return from Mexico in 1847.

The 1894 Session of Congress directed this hospital lot to be sold, and in 1907 the remains of the veterans were removed to the National Cemetery, in Mobile, Alabama. (2)

(1) Mrs. Fannie Laughridge
(2) Representative William M. Colmer, Pascagoula, Miss.

Records of Soldiers

JOHN C. CLARK, father of Jefferson Davis Clark, a soldier in the Mexican War, was wounded in the Battle of Buena Vista. The wound, in his leg, became infected, but when the doctor came to amputate it, Mr. Clark refused to permit it. Instead, an old Mexican woman, treated and cured the wound. (1)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Among those who went from Jackson County to serve in the Spanish-American war (see Addenda, p.xix) there was only one casulty, that of Lee Blount, who was buried in Santiago.

However, had it not been for the promptness of the company surgeon, Corporal Joseph Garrard, from Ocean Springs, would have died. He fell into a pit of poisoned spears, which the Spaniards were adept in making, while marching to Santiago, ane one of them penetrated his abdomen, but the surgeon saved him, and he returned home after he had recovered his health.

Battle of Santiago

In a letter to his mother, written July 6, 1898, on board the Oregon, Santiago, Cuba, Sullivan Converse, describes the Battle of Santiago:

"My Darling Mother:

"I want to describe to you the Battle of Santiago, and when you have finished, shall expect a nice compliment from you on my power of description.

"At nine o'clock on that memorable Sunday morning, we stood on the fore-castle all ready for muster..... I was looking at the picture of my best girl, ...when, upon looking up, we saw a ship coming out of the channel with several following immediately behind her. I became so excited in an instant... The gong sounded for quarters and just two minutes after, there went whizzing through the air, the first shot from the six-pounder on the starward side. In most rapid succession, shot after shot was fired, until two of their torpedo boats sank out of sight beneath the waves. Then we started on a chase. The heaving of the great engines, the continued firing from the guns, landing one boat, then another,

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(1) J. D. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.

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(1) J. D. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.



L. E. COX
2nd Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of
Mississippi Volunteers

for fifty-seven miles, embraced such a terrible amount of excitement that every nerve in my body seemed stretched to its utmost power.

"The terrible noise caused by the firing of one of the thirteen-inch guns is positively indescribable.....The sound seemed to die away only to return with renewed force, that grasped and chopped; and this great structure of iron and steel trembled as if with an ague.

"Then we came up to the Christobal Colon and fired two thirteen-inch guns, both missing the mark. Then my gun sent forth an eight-inch shell and caught it astern. As soon as it was struck, it hauled down its colors and sent up a white flag. In the chase, we were third to leave, with the 'Brooklyn' to our portabout. She is supposed to make twenty-two knots per hour. Ahead of us were the 'New York' - twenty-two knotter, and the 'Iowa,' bearing the great fighting Bob Evans. Well, we went ahead of them all, and we are only considered a seventeen knotter, and we stopped every ship in the Spanish fleet, one after another. I tell you, our firemen worked nobly and all the men were doing the same. When we left the last boat, we were going at a higher speed than the vessel has ever made before.....

"We were distant from the Christobal when she heaved to about three land miles. At the sight of the lowering of her flav, a shout arose that would have waked the dead. In a short while we were all out to see what had happened, and as we stood watching, the ship ran up on shore. Our noble, manly commander came out on the forward turret; cheer after cheer went up to our undaunted captain. Other ships caught our wild enthusiasm, and our forces seemed to blend in one mighty shout of victory. Then we finished cheering and the kodak fiends (nothing daunted), caught the picturesque groups.....

"We then got into our cutters and went over to our 'meat' and captured 530 Spanish prisoners and put them aboard the 'Resolute.' The officers were taken on board the 'New York.' Well, the prize was left there, and we worked on her for a day and night. We sailed back to Santiago, where we now lay.....

"I am so glad to have the good fortune of being placed on the 'Oregon,' as we fare well and have a good place to sleep, and not much to do. (1)

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(1) Chronicle Star, July 22, 1898

"I received all your letters and literature; we want all the reading matter you can supply.....

Your devoted son,

Sullivan Converse

United States Navy, Battleship

'Oregon'."

A letter from Santiago, September 9, 1898, describes general conditions and camp life:

"Mrs. S. W. Price,
Ocean Springs, Mississippi

"Dear Aunt: One week in camp and everything in fair shape. The colonel sargeant, and all officers in our regiment are the equals of any officers in the United States service. Our boys are doing well, and would enjoy a skirmish, even with natives; anything to break the monotony of garrison life. The climate resembles that of our coast, but must be a few degrees warmer, as this island is so much nearer the equator.

"We are encamped on an eminence overlooking the Bay of Santiago, and surrounded by high hills or low-lying mountains, whose sides are ornamented with graceful palm trees. Bamboo grows in the ravines or valleys to a height of probably forty feet and as large around as a quart cup.

"At present, we drill one hour each day and have other work to occupy two or three hours, morning and evening. We lounge around in tents and smoke, talk, and spin yarns.

"We do not know what our future will be. Some say we will be discharged in a few weeks, while others think we will be retained for garrison duty for months. I do not care about going into the city often, but would like to feel free, and to be able to explore the country about me.

Yours,
Thornton A. Vaughan" (1)

(1) Pascagoula Chronicle Star, September, 1898

WORLD WAR

Jackson County has the distinction of being one of the four or five counties of the entire state that did not have to fill its quota of the army by draft. When the first call was made for volunteers in the World War, men and boys in this county, like others of the state, volunteered. The county contributed its quota in men, finances, and patriotic service. Army units in which Jackson soldiers enlisted were: the 114th Ammunition Train, 39th Division, 155th Regiment, and other divisions.

A press report in the "Chronicle Star," dated September 1, 1917, says, that a National Guard company was ordered to Camp Swep Taylor, Jackson, to undergo a few weeks training, preparatory to going to the National training camp at Alexandria. When the troop left, the whole town of Pascagoula turned out to honor them. Local citizens presented the troop with a magnificent flag.

Jackson County Activities

Excerpts from news items appearing in the "Chronicle-Star" from December 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918, inclusive, give an insight into Jackson County's activities during the war:

"In the list given commissions in the new National Army at officers' training camps just closed at Leon Springs, Texas, appears the name of Guy D. Dean, 1st Lieut. N. A., Pascagoula; V. C. Humphreys, 1st Lieut. Infantry, Ocean Springs; John O'Keef, Captain Field Artillery, Ocean Springs." (1)

"The surgical dressing class of the Pascagoula Branch of National Red Cross this week shipped a case containing 447 articles of surgical dressings to New Orleans. The class consists of twelve members. Mrs. A. M. Sharp, who has been instructing it, states that those who have completed the course will pass a creditable examination." (2)

"Thirty-eight of Jackson County's young men left last Saturday for training camps. Those going to Camp Pike, Arkansas (Little Rock), are: Hugh B. Wilson, Albert C. Williams, Robert Krebs, John D. Olsen, Amieal T. Turner, Airie N. Carter, Paul S. Trehern, Rodney J. Engbarthan, N. Seymour, Jack Lightsey, Geo. F. Bertucini, John G. Martin,

(1) Chronicle Star, December 1, 1917
(2) Chronicle Star, September 8, 1917

Lucius D. McEwen, Frank H. Goff, Quincy Goff, James N. McQueen, John Byrd, Eddie Ladnier, Lotta P. Hardy, John J. Whitehead, William O'Neal.

"Boys going to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg are: William T. Harris, Huey R. McLeod, Ernest Havens, Leslie R. Rogers, Edward Ladnier, Justin M. Ryan, Willie J. Brumbough, Thomas Quave, Oscar T. Davis, Harry S. Hill, Thomas McNair, Joseph Seymour, Jessie Parker, Geo. R. Cumbest, Napolean B. Tootles, Claude U. Williams." (1)

Life on the Front

Both Captains Ellis Handy, of Ocean Springs, and Eugene Trehern, of Pascagoula, give graphic pictures of life on the front during the world war.

Captain Handy says that, down in a dugout for two days, thrown intimately with men of all walks of life, he has never failed to marvel at their companionship, unselfishness, and sportsmanship. He tells of the time when Sergeant McGowan, in charge of a fatigue party, crawled with his men, over a trench, to find, lying in the moonlight, his friend's body turned on one side as though he were asleep. To his horror he spied a large trench rat sitting on the head of the dead man, drinking from the upturned ear in which rain had collected.

He also describes the time when he set a party of men to work digging down the breaking up of a malodorous dugout of clay, where large quantities of filth were mixed with it. They finally found the bodies of two German soldiers buried at the foot of the steps. When things had quieted down and the captain had returned to his dugout, he discovered that the pocket and side of his trench coat had been torn out jaggedly by a shrapnel, and a little trickle of blood was running down his hand.

Christmas, 1917, he celebrated his second bath in France by discovering that he was not immune to the famous trench lice, about the size of a large flea, and pearly white. Their favorite haunts seemed to be along the seams of underwear; so that between baths, they could get the time and place when soldiers would peel off their underwerar and pull the seams across a candle flame. The soldiers believed these annoying pests to be carried by trench rats so large

(1) Chronicle Star, June 1, 1918

and bold that they often cut men's boots as they slept, and frequently worked holes into canned food. Their most horrifying habit was that of working holes into the ground - like gophers - and getting around the dead.

In the trenches, men would lie about asleep in the mud, the muscles of their arms and legs twitching and jerking, meanwhile practically all muttering and groaning in sleep.

[illegible] Experience

Veteran Trehern relates his experience: "Drafted July 16, 1918, he, with others, was sent to Camp Shelby and placed in the 38th Division, which was sent to Camp Mills, September 14th.

After the troop was entrained at Camp Shelby, windows were kept closed enroute to Camp Mills, meals being brought to the boys in their pullmans. From Camp Mills, the 38th Division was sent to Hoboken, New Jersey, where it was assigned to the British boat, "City of Exeter," one of the convoy of twelve transport ships. On the ship, the soldiers were extremely crowded, and had it not been for the American Army Canteen, a number would have gone hungry. On this trip nine were buried at sea, having died from influenza and pneumonia.

"When the ship was about three days out from Liverpool, a German submarine was sighted. It followed the convoy all that day, and late in the evening many submarine chasers were darting back and forth in an attempt to locate the German submarine. Suddenly, the dropping of a bomb caused such a terrific shock that the 'City of Exeter' was jarred considerably, and its officers instantly ordered the men to the rafts. The men forward, thinking that the ship was breaking up, vacated quarters; all prepared to leave the ship for rafts, when the captain caught a wireless from the pilot house explaining that the terrific explosion was caused by the bombing of the German submarine."

Three days out of Liverpool, the convoy was met by a British escort to pilot them safely through the war zone, which was planted with mines. From Liverpool, they crossed over England to LaHavre, France, where Trehern was put in a replacement division, soon to replace those coming back from the front.

When Company K, 327 of 82nd Division returned, out of 250 members, only fourteen were alive. The Captain and lieutenants were all missing, so Trehern was placed in this company and sent to the front.

After a nine days march - a hurried affair - with bells ringing, colors flying and people screaming - this division reached Chanplett, to learn that the armistice was signed. It was here that Trehern was placed in the American hospital, where he remained six months.

Finally discharged, he returned to his company, which, after a four-day ride, arrived at LaBrod, France, and remained thirty days. A twenty-mile march to Bordeaux, France, was begun May 5, 1919, to take passage on the U. S. S. Arizona - carrying 3,000 men - which returned the home-sick boys to America. Arriving at Hoboken May 20, 1919, the division was sent to Camp Shelby June 5th, where Trehern, with the others, were discharged.

Trehern tells of an English major who was sent to replace an American officer to drill their company:

"He was heartless and cruel; he drilled us in the snow, rain and sleet, and had no consideration for soldiers. We were treated just like cannon-fodder--- not like human beings.

"We were without food for two days at a time, separated from buddies whom we knew we would never see again. I did not receive any of the boxes of necessities. I received nothing from the Red Cross, and only one time received tobacco from the Y. M. C. A. After six months in the hospital, I received great stacks of letters. (1)

Letters From the Front

"Camp Wheeler, Georgia,
March 15, 1918

"Dear Friend Lee: I guess you think I have forgotten you. I see a good many of the boys have written you from the different camps and ports, so I'll make a try if the censor is willing. We have a real nice camp, and naturally, think it is the best; but say, if there was more water, I'd be better satisfied - I can't

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fish. The camp is about horse-shoe shape, and everything is arranged for convenience and sanitation. We have a splendid lot of boys, and boys they really are. Why, they act like kids except when drilling, then they are men. I will pay any Fritz to get mixed up with our boys in their games; he had better be a mighty good friend of the Lord when he faces any of the D. D. (Dixie Division) in a scrape. All the boys are satisfied here. No, they are not, either...The eating is good, so is the treatment, but the trouble lies in having to stay here. They are like hounds on a leash at a hunt. They all think they are fit, but of course the men in command know best. When we do go, the regulars will not have anything on us. Our officers are good as soldiers, and friends of the boys.

"The drafted men did not like it at first, but they soon got over that. Some of them got disability discharges after being with us two or three months, but you'd hear them howl at having to leave, as they were getting to understand it.

"We are glad to get furloughs, naturally, and when we get back here, we blow about the big times we had. Gradually it leaks out that we wanted to get back.

"Got a little lonesome; missed first this one, then the other, till finally we missed the whole bunch - Revielle, mess call, drill or band rehearsal, the banter, games and all athletic sports.

"Now we have base ball, and we, the 123rd, propose to fly the pennant, as we have played two games and won them. The boys believe in the band, and help all they can from the lines. I believe we can put any of them in the air. We played some of that music I brought from home at a dance in town recently, and 'Hula Hula Girl' made a hit.

"They don't mind keeping you busy, but we don't mind it, as about all we have to do, is drill, and do first aid work, for that will be our work while the boys are fighting. Say, it would surprise you to see the difference in some of the men now, and when we first got them. Not all, of course, but some were sallow, stoop-shouldered, sickly looking and negligent; they soon begun to pick up weight and get straight, however, and I bet some of them grew a couple of inches, got a good complection and springy step. I suppose the first aid (hook worm) treatment had something to do with it.

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"We hiked Monday and Tuesday, I guess about fifteen miles, not counting the maneuveurs, and some of the boys got a little tired. I heard a couple saying they had not appreciated music before, but when we played them in, they were feeling tired, and as soon as they heard music, they livened up and forgot all about it. While we were on the hike from Mobile to Montgomery in hot July, we would play the regiment out of camp, then get ahead and play them in. As soon as we would strike up a tune they would straighten up, cheer, and wave at us. It made us feel good, too - like we were really helping. We have eight bands in camp, and it is not much trouble to start a fuss if you criticize the other fellow's outfit. It is surprising the number of men in camp and so few fights, but very rarely does anyone get mad enough to fight. When ever they do, they go at it fair and shake hands after - and that is the last of it.....

"You know we expect to have the Germans whipped in time to eat Thanksgiving dinner at home. So wish us luck, and tell any boys at home that are any way dubious about getting in the service, that it is great. It will make men of them physically and morally. You are not allowed to do wrong. There are lots of boys in this country dodging about that would become good men if they would do their duty toward the Stars and Stripes, and their mothers and sisters.

Your friend,

T. J. Ames

123 Infantry Band, Camp Wheeler, Georgia."

"An Atlantic Port,

April 16, 1918

"Dear Mr. Lee: I know you are always glad to hear from the home boys, so I will give a brief account of our experience with one of Bill Kaiser's Tin Fish:

"Two days after leaving a port in France, we sighted a U-Boat about 11 A. M. 1300 yards from the ship. The alarm was sounded immediately, and passengers and crew, not assigned battle stations, began passing ammunition to the guns. The submarine came to the surface, evidently intending to fire upon us. Being a clear day and moderate sea, our

gunners had no trouble training their guns and firing accurately. The fifth shot from our port guns found its mark, causing a blue cloud to arise from the submarine. She went down quickly, leaving the surface of the water covered with oil.

"Every person on the ship acted with a cool head except a few of the dark-skinned waiters; in fact, the armed gunner was glad for something to turn up to break the monotony of the trip. While firing, members of the crew were shouting such remarks as, 'look at Bill Kaiser on the periscope; knock him off; if you can't hit, then splash water on her.'

"One man in particular, who is going to claim a bride this month, shouted: 'If my girl hears about this submarine and we don't sink it, she will turn me down, so fellows, please have a heart.'

"After all the excitement was over, the Commander congratulated the Armed Guard for doing such good work.....

Sincerely,

Leo Tardy."

"London, England,

April, 1918

"Dear Father and Mother: I arrived safely in Liverpool two days ago and am settled down to work once more. We had quite a trip across, as the first few days out it snowed, and then hail would come flying along. The weather cleared after we got out in the Gulf stream.

"When we arrived in the war zone, everyone was on the lookout for German U-Boats, and on the last day out, we encountered two. The one seen first on our right side by an American destroyer, part of our convoy, wasn't over 200 yards from our ship. The destroyer swung around, and when she was directly over the German U-Boat, she dropped a depth bomb. You ought to have seen the remains of that submarine going up in the air.

"The second one we saw fired a torpedo at us and it would have sunk our ship, had it not been for the man at the wheel. He saw the torpedo coming and swung

our ship around. The big torpedo missed us only a few feet. This submarine came to the surface to see us blow up after she fired the torpedo at us. Well, as soon as she showed herself, a six-inch explosive shell from our ship took off the whole conning-tower and she went down like a rock.

"I like my new work fine. It is somewhat different than what I have been doing on the Connecticut, but there isn't anything about the work I am afraid of.....

"Haven't seen much of London yet, as there has been so much to do.

Love from your son,

Robert Ruff."

Records of Veterans

1. BRIDGEMAN, RAYMOND H., Moss Point, Slightly wounded in action May 6, 1918.
2. CUMBEST, ALBERT E., Wade, took part in the following engagements: (Lumberville Sector (Def) 10/2 to 11/20, 1917; Anaanville Sector (Def) 1/15 to 4/3/18 Cantigny (Off) 5/28 to 30/18; Saizerains Sector (Def) 8/7 to 24/18; Moudidier, Noyon (Def) 4/25 to 7/7'18; Disne - Marne (Off) 7/18 to 25/8..... St. Mikiel (Off) 9/12 to 13/18; Manse-Argonne (Off) 10/1 to 12/18 and 11/5 to 8/18.

Decorations, Citations, Badges, Medals.....Victory medal with five battle clasps. Issued Bronze lapel button.

3. DAVIDSON, ELMO C., Arena, took part in the following engagements: (Battle Lumberville-Sector 2/24 to 3/22/1918; Baccorol (Def) 3/31 to 6/18/1918; Champagne (Def) 7/15 to 18/1918; St. Mechiel (Off) 9/12 to 9/29/1918 mese; Argonne (Off) Cote de Chattelon Hill 10/11-31, 1918,advanced to Cedon 11 to 5th to 9/18, Army of Occupation.

Victory Medal Champagne - Marine, Alsane, Marine St. Mikiel, Mense Argonne.

4. OLESON, JONN,private, drafted may 24, 1918, sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, with Company D, second

training regiment, July 21, 1918. From Camp Pike was sent with Regimental Department to Camp Merrit, New Jersey. Left United States with Company K, 164th Infantry, September 6, 1918, landing at Liverpool, England. Crossed the English Channel to La Harve, France, and was transferred to Co. K, 127th Regiment, 32nd Division. Took part in the battles of Verdun and Argonne Forest, after which only seventeen men were left of two companies, and with these, among whom was Olsen, were captured by Germans, and imprisoned at Rastatt, Germany. He was in prison at the time the Armistice was signed. After two months of imprisonment, he was released and sent back to France through Switzerland, Dec. 5, 1918. Was placed with casualty Co. L, 402, and landed in the United States April 5, 1919, and discharged from Camp Shelby. He returned home April 24, 1919, and is now living in Pascagoula. (1)

5. WALKER, WILL C., Pascagoula, was an outstanding musician in the war. From Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, where he received his training, he went to Brest, France, and from there to Le Mans. Until November 11, 1918, he served in the 83rd Division. After the Armistice, he was connected with the Headquarters Band School at Gandercourt and other units. Walker spent much of his time playing for the soldiers in hospitals and in concerts at different cities in France after the war ended. (2)

Soldiers Killed in Action

1. BIRD, GEORGE, Vancleave, killed July 15, 1918.
2. DAVIS, SAM, Moss Point, Killed November, 1918.
3. LADNIER, EMILE, 1st Lieutenant, Ocean Springs, killed November 7, 1918.
4. NYE, EARNEST, Helena, killed September 17, 1918.
5. WINTEN, GEORGE E., Pascagoula, killed July 26, 1918.

Soldiers Who Died From Other Causes

1. FORBES, CHARLES ALEXANDER, private Co. L, 152 Infantry, died of influenza and pneumonia, Liverpool, England, October 22, 1918, and buried there; his body was returned to Pascagoula.

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(1) Mrs. John Olsen.
(2) Will C. Walker, Pascagoula, Miss.

2. GOFF, OTIS L., Wade, died of wounds received in action, July 20, 1918.
3. GRANT, ELMER, Volunteer in troop A, died of influenza and pneumonia, October 22, 1918; buried in France; body later returned to Pascagoula.
4. WILLIAM, FRANK ALANZO, Moss Point, died of wounds at Champagne on September 30, 1918.
5. YOUNG, McVEA, Troop A, died in the United States, from burns received in a hotel in Harriston, Miss. (1)

Red Cross

THE PASCAGOULA RED CROSS CHAPTER, organized in May, 1917, became an auxiliary at large in March, 1918. It was chartered as a chapter and remained so until November, 1918, when it became a branch organization of all the chapters in Jackson County.

Following is a list of officers of the auxiliary: E. B. Martin, chairman; Mrs. Devere Dierks, vice-chairman; Mrs. Grace Davidson, secretary; Miss Ollie Ford and Mrs. Marthaler, treasurers; Mrs. Dora Jane, chairman membership; Mrs. J. I. Ford, chairman woman's work; and Mrs. R. A. Bowers, chairman publicity.

Officers of the chapter: E. B. Martin, chairman; Mrs. De Vere Dierks, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. H. Williamson, treasurer; Mrs. George J. Hollister, secretary; Mrs. J. I. Ford, chairman woman's work; Mrs. Eugene Gautier, chairman surgical work in main room; Mrs. W. H. Ladnier, director surgical work, beach room and sewing; Mrs. J. Swetman, chairman of refugee work; Mrs. Lent, chairman, of knitting; Mrs. Dora Jane, chairman of membership, Mrs. R. A. Bowers, chairman of publicity; Mrs. T. G. Hibbler, chairman of nursing; and Reverend John Chipman, civilian relief.

A Red Cross work room was built in August, 1918, from materials donated by various businesses and citizens of the county. Reports of committees in this chapter indicate that much work was done. A total of 22,165 pieces, including surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles were finished by December 31, 1918. Funds from various entertainments amounted to $1,128; the second Red Cross drive, in September, netted $1,500; the Mercy Drive in August brought $500.

The chapter sent 2,248 pounds of clothing to Belgium; served 396 patients nourishing food; served

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(1) Miss Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

meals to 1,075 soldiers passing through Pascagoula; sent fifty Christmas boxes to soldiers; established a rest room for United States Guards; assisted in the innoculation of 4,435 people against typhoid fever; spent $335 in October, 1918, in influenza work; visited 119 homes during the epidemic, and spent $116 on them.

For list ot those taking part in this work, (see Addenda, p____).

In 1919 and 1920, 252 soldiers and their families, and 180 civilians were given assistance by the Pascagoula Chapter to the amount of $1,241.33. The chapter also sponsored a civic league, school improvement league and a social hygiene club.

THE OCEAN SPRINGS RED CROSS CHAPTER had its beginning in the fall of 1915, when Mrs. D. V. Purington gathered in her home a small group of ladies to make surgical dressings for use in the war. An organization was formed, and a correspondence with Red Cross Headquarters opened. Purington acted as chairman and Mrs. B. F. Royster as secretary and treasurer. Two years later, 1917, the Ocean Springs Auxiliary of the American Red Cross was organized with Doctor William Porter chairman, and L. M. McClure secretary. On October 24, 1917, the Ocean Springs Auxiliary was converted into a chapter, with Dr. William Porter, chairman; C. B. Vernooy, vice-chairman; L. M. McClure, secretary; A. C. Gottsche, treasurer.

On June 26, 1917, a chapter of the American Red Cross was formed at Vancleave as a branch of the Ocean Springs Auxiliary. Officers elected were: Mrs. J. H. Dees, chairman; Mrs. D. C. Taler, treasurer; Miss Guess Humphrey, secretary. On June 8, 1917, a branch was formed at Latimer, with Rachel Richards, chairman; Mary D. Krohn, treasurer; Edna Delancy, secretary. On December 24, 1917, another branch was formed with the negroes in Ocean Springs, with Amanda White chairman; Thomas T. Keys, treasurer; Annie Bell Smith, secretary. Other branches were formed at Fountainbleau, Bayou Porto, Dantzler, Daisy, Lerue and Vestry.

For the second Red Cross War Fund, the Ocean Springs Chapter and the various branches contributed $2,000, with 1,088 people making contributions.

Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries were organized in

both the public and parochial schools in Ocean Springs, and at the public school in Vancleave. Children did excellent work. (1)

(1)Miss Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

References

Alley, Mrs. Lizzie	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Alson, Mrs. J. A.	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Arrell, A. L.	Vancleave,	Miss.
Beaugues, Ralph	Ocean Springs,	Miss.
Bilbo, Miss Flora	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Bradford, Mrs. Sherwood	Ocean Springs,	Miss.
Clark, J. D.	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Dreas, Mrs. Rachel G.	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Hendrickson, Mrs. Charles	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Krebs, Mrs. Hermaine		
Laughridge, Mrs. Fannie		
McCarvell, Mrs. Lucy G.	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Olsen, Mrs. John		
Taylor, Fred - Chancery Clerk, Jackson County.		
Trehern, Eugene	Pascagoula,	Miss.
Walker, Will C.	Pascagoula,	Miss.

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Chapter IX

RECONSTRUCTION

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General Conditions

Local conditions in Mississippi cannot be even remotely comprehended without viewing the situation in Washington during the period immediately following the War between the States.

What happened in Mississippi was not due to the feelings of its own people, but was a result forced upon them against their will, and over every objection and resistance that they were able to make.

After Appomatox, it seems true that President Lincoln wished to pursue the most conciliatory course. He wanted the lately separated states to re-enter the Union with the least possible friction, but was viciously opposed by leaders of his own party.

Immediately after the assassination of Lincoln, radical leaders, disappointed to find that Andrew Johnson, the new president, instead of going along with them, intended to follow the milder precedent set by Lincoln, determined to destroy him. The history of this long fight to replace Johnson with Ben Wade, is written with such vindictiveness that we can scarcely understand it at this time.

Following the War between the States, this state passed through a period of debauchery, when politicians and people alike seemed to have gone money-mad. Never was there a time in our history when such a number of public men were so corrupt and hypocritical. The Southern states dreaded the possibility of negro rule, while radical states were determined to force it upon them.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies, the triumphant Union recognized no government as existing in the South since 1861, prior to the Ordinance of Secession. When Charles Clarke, governor of the state,

immediately issued his proclamation summoning the legislature to assemble, April 18, at Jackson, to take the first steps toward Reconstruction; this was met with a proclamation from the military authorities reminding the people that martial law still existed. However, the legislature met in Jackson on the set date, and Clark recommended that it call a convention to repeal the Ordinance of Secession. He was promptly arrested and charged with treason.

The state was now - without civil government - in a state of anarchy, with Union troops quartered everywhere. Thousands of negro laborers had deserted the plantations; bands of guerillas roved the country, plundering and sometimes killing. When ex-chief Justice William L. Sharkey and Hon. William Yerger went to Washington as commissioners appointed by Governor Clark, they were not officially received by President Johnson, although he did discuss matters with them. President Johnson appointed Judge Sharkey, who seemed to be the man for the place, as provisional governor of Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Convention of 1865, first to assemble in pursuance of President Johnson's plan, met at Jackson, a majority of its members being old line Whigs, who had fought secession and opposed the War between the States. It was desired by the president that they should extend a modified elective franchise to certain persons of color who owned property and could read and write, therefore placing Mississippi on the same basis as free states of the North, which, as Johnson thought, would disarm "radicals who are wild about the negro franchise."

The amendment abolishing slavery was passed 87 to 11; the Secession Ordinance was declared null and void, but nothing was done towards granting any form of suffrage to the negro. The convention adjourned with a telegram from the president congratulating them on "paving the way for re-admission to the Union." The action of the convention was totally unsatisfactory to radicals in the North.

Under this constitution, an election was held October 2, 1865, and B. G. Humphreys, who had been a brigadier general in the Confederate service and had never been restored to his civil rights, was chosen governor over Judge Fisher. President Johnson was severly criticized for pardoning him, so that he could be inaugurated - October 16, 1865 - and in spite of his election, Secretary Seward, from Washington, notified Governor Sharkey to continue his functions. This necessarily caused a more or less equivocal situation, with some friction between the civil authority of Governor Humphreys and the military powers of Governor Sharkey.

Finally, after an unsettled period, Sharkey was instructed to retire - October 14 - and Humphreys continued as governor by sufferance of the military commander, General Irving McDowell. Humphreys tried throughout his entire administration to have negro troops removed from Mississippi. During his administration, the Reconstruction acts were passed by Congress in March, 1867, and there was much discussion at this time as to exactly what rights should be extended the freed men. Three different observers were sent down from Washington to report conditions, and to analyze the feeling of the people. One, General Carl Schurz, who had served with some distinction in the Union Army, reported: "An entire absence of National spirit, which forms the basis of true loyalty." To break the force of this report - as they claimed - General U. S. Grant was sent to tour the South, and his report, dated December 1, 1865, was far more kindly.

An organization formed about 1866, was the Freedman's Bureau, to look after the newly freed negroes. It was a part of the Bureau's duties to supervise all contracts made between negroes and their employers. This caused considerable friction, and sub-commissioners knew nothing of the economic conditions in the South. When disputes or collision arose between the blacks and whites, the Bureau officials usually settled in favor of the former. However, many of the higher type officials tried to convince the emancipated slaves that they were not to receive any money or property from the government, and should go to work.

The election, held on the first Tuesday in November, to determine whether Mississippi would come back into the Union or remain under military rule, without representation in Congress, was carried in favor of a convention. The effect of the new construction was to disfranchise practically every native white man of prominence or property, placing all political power in the hands of negro carpetbaggers and scalawags. The convention adjourned after 115 days, so it was necessary that

a constructive constitution be submitted to the people for ratification, and white men cast around for a means to beat it.

To the great surprise of both parties, the constitution was defeated, and four of the five men elected to Congress were Democrats. Humphreys, the lately deposed governor, had defeated Eggleston by a majority of over 8,000. The Republicans, accordingly, charged fraud, asserting that the negroes had been threatened with vengeance by the Ku Klux Klan and prevented from voting.

Defeat of the constitution having left Mississippi under military rule, a committee of Democrats went to Washington, laid the whole matter before Grant, then President, who agreed that some of the harsher prescriptive clauses should be struck out. The amended document was adopted by the people, and the Constitution of 1869 went into effect.

Even if Mississippi politics had been in the hands of her wisest and best men, conditions were heart-breaking at the time when Ames took office as military governor of the state in 1868, under the Reconstruction Law. The people were pauperized; property had been destroyed by war and raids; the labor system was completely disrupted; plantations were practically ruined; few houses were left; and there was almost no work stock nor domestic animals. Cotton, the chief support of the state, had been burned by contending armies, and what little remained, was confiscated by the United States Government.

At this time, many prominent southerners left their homes and emigrated to Mexico or South America, and a third of the bread-winners had been killed or disabled in the war - the state was desolated.

There were bad crop years in 1866 and 1867, and the Mississippi River overflowed the western counties because of a ruined levee system. Conditions were so bad that the whites and blacks alike appealed to authorities for rations.

In 1868, an abundant crop at good prices made things look better. A few debts were paid off, and planters began to hope that free negro labor might be made profitable.

In such a state of chaos and distress, Humphreys has been deposed by military force, and General Adelbert

Ames, of the army, a citizen of Maine, became governor, both civil and military, with almost unlimited power, and served for about a year as provisional governor.

A few years previous, the Ku Klux Klan, which became so notorious during Reconstruction days, was apparently founded as a joke. Six men of Pulaski, Tennessee, to amuse themselves, suggested that they start a club on the night before Christmas, 1865. In selecting a name, they chose the Greek word, "Kuklia," meaning a band or circle, which evolved into Ku Klux; the word Klan was added for euphony. At first, these young men merely planned to have some fun mystifying their friends, but when it was soon discovered that the Klan was a powerful factor in playing on the fear of superstitious negroes, it grew and spread.

In 1869 a group of conservative Republicans met in convention at Jackson, and named Judge Louis Dent for governor. This was a sort of compromise and fusion of Republicans with white Democrats. The radical Republicans nominated James L. Alcorn, who had come to Mississippi from Illinois sometime before the war, for governor, on a ticket composed of northerners, native white scalawags, and negroes. In addition to being elected by the people, he was also appointed by military proclamation by General Ames, who called the new legislature to meet January 11, 1870. This appointment Alcorn refused to accept, basing his rights upon election.

By military power and by votes of negroes, scalawags, and carpetbaggers, civil government was re-established in Mississippi, and the first Reconstruction legislature sat in Jackson with nearly forty negro members, the majority being former slaves. On February 10, 1870, Mississippi was re-admitted to the Union under the Reconstruction Act, with General Ames and Hiran R. Revels, negro, in the Senate. No congressional elections were held that year, since no machinery had been provided by which they could be held. Most of the judges appointed by Governor Alcorn were southern men who, like himself, had affiliated with the Republican Party. Alcorn resigned November 30, 1871, to take the senatorial seat vacated by Revels, who became president of Alcorn College for Negroes. Alcorn was succeeded by Governor R. S. Powers, a "weak, but well-meaning executive."

Ames and Alcorn, now colleagues in the United States Senate, soon denounced one another, a feud having

risen between them, so that their hostility led both to become candidates for governor of Mississippi, when Ames secured the regular nomination of his party, and Alcorn bolted the ticket.

The Democrats having made no nomination, generally supported Alcorn. Negroes stampeded for Ames, and elected him by a large majority in 1873. His lieutenant-governor was A. K. Davis, a negro from Noxubee County. The legislature of 1873 was overwhelmingly Republican, with nine negroes in the Senate, and a negro as Speaker of the House.

Ames' second administration began January 22, 1874, with the expressed purpose of giving Mississippi an economical and honest administration; he put the state on a war basis by the organization of two regiments of militia. White men charged that Ames threw every obstacle in the way of their enlisting, since he was afraid that he could not rely on their executing his orders; also charged that he was organizing a war of races, and called upon all whites to enlist in their own companies for defense.

On the day for the election of the state legislature, although every man was prepared to fight, it was one of the most peaceful days ever known in Mississippi, and the election passed off quietly in the majority of the counties. Democrats carried the state by a majority of 30,000 and swept most of their candidates into office. The terror of carpetbag rule was over. Thus, the state legislature that met in January, 1876, was faced with the problem of what to do with Ames. General W. S. Featherstone, of Holly Springs, introduced a resolution for his impeachment, which was passed. A. K. Davis, negro lieutenant-governor, was immediately convicted of bribery and removed from office. T. W. Cordoza, negro superintendent of education, was also removed.

Thus, the highest state offices were redeemed from the radicals; their grasp once loosened, local self-government was restored, and the Republican Party banished from Mississippi. The leaders literally packed their carpet-bags and went elsewhere. (1)

County Conditions

During this period, Jackson County, like all others, was faced with the problem of making a new life and setting

(1) "Report on Reconstruction in Mississippi", by Harris Dickson, Vicksburg, Miss.

up a government with the very few remaining citizens. Seven men returned from the "Twigg Rifles Unit", a similar number from the "Live Oak Rifles," and these, with old men and the boys in their early teens, composed available material.

Everything was in a depleted condition. For four years no one but women and children - and the slaves who remained loyal - were left to care for the farms. All were in a run down condition. Then, when General Davis made his raid on the west side of the river, killing live stock, and collecting all valuables, such as silk, silver ware, and pianos, his men burned the homes and destroyed all the corn, potatoes, and meat that they could not use.

Up until the time of the war, transportation had been via boats, and these, of course, had been destroyed during the blockade period; so new ones had to be procured; new roads and bridges, to replace those wrecked by the Federals, had to be constructed, and the lack of horses was a problem.

Generally speaking, the problem in social life was reorganization of the family, the school, the church, the community, the vocation, the economic system, the political party, and the social group of society as a whole.

The following extracts give an insight into the operations of the Republican Party in the county during this period:

"According to the School Law, approved April 17, 1873, and now existing, which provides for the appointment of County Superintendent, Sec. 27 states that the applicant for this position must procure a certificate from the Board of Examiners of each county, showing that he has satisfactorily passed the required examination, and the State Board of Education shall in no case appoint any person to be Superintendent of Education in any county who does not submit such certificate with his application for appointment.

"A vacancy has for some time existed in this county, and during the latter part of last year, Dr. Griffin, Minor and Woodhouse were appointed, as required, a Board of Examiners to examine applicants.

"On November 9th, they published in 'The Star' a notice to all applicants to meet them at the courthouse on the following 22nd, to be examined, and only one of those examined was deemed qualified, so received a certificate. His application and certificate were duly forwarded to State Superintendent Pease; no notice was taken of it, not even the bare acknowledgment of its reception (a courtesy which any gentleman would have extended) was made; the application was treated with supreme indifference and contempt. Upon renewing the application, to Superintendent Cardoza, he is informed that 'Mr. Wesley F. Ferrill was appointed County Superintendent of Public Education for Jackson, by the late State Board of Education.' Now, Mr. Ferrill was one of the applicants who appeared before the Board of Examiners, but failed to pass, and to receive a certificate. Yet, because he is a Republican, without a certificate, he receives the appointment in preference to the Democrat with his certificate, in direct face and violation of the status provided.

"This is keeping the office out of the 'political slough' with a vengeance. The Republican Party made the law and they should abide by it. The appointment made is an outrage upon the people of the county who have children to educate. The appointment shows that to educate our children is of minor consideration with a party which is bent alone upon putting Republicans in office." (1)

Attitude Toward Reconstruction

On September 15, 1874, a meeting of the citizens of Moss Point and vicinity was held following a preliminary one on September 8. H. A. Howze, presided as chairman, and minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted; the committee that had been assigned to draft a constitution for a permanent political organization reported, and the following was adopted:

"The past has demonstrated the lamentable fact that, as a people, have been unmindful of our best interests; that we have permitted ourselves to be ruled and governed by incompetent and unreliable agents; that knowing our duties and our rights as citizens, we have failed to perform and maintain them; all of which has been for the want of concert of action and a proper organization on our part; and, as a result, our interests

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, February 21, 1874.

as a people have suffered; our prosperity departed, and we find ourselves on the very verge of ruin.

"Therefore, as good citizens, desiring to repair the losses we have sustained as far as possible, as well as restore our country to her former prosperity, we have this day met to pledge our individual, as well as our united efforts, to accomplish that end.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, 1st - That we unite ourselves into a club to be known as the 'White Man's Club' of Moss Point.

"Resolved 2nd - The officers of said club shall consist of a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a marshal and two assistant marshals, to be elected by a majority of the club, who shall serve until the first of January, 1875, when another election shall take place at the direction of the club.

"Resolved 3rd - That all good white citizens, who are willing to ignore self for the common good, and who are willing to unite their efforts with ours to life our country from her present deplorable condition and establish it upon a basis of honesty, justice, and impartiality, can become members of our club by subscribing their names and abiding by the rules and regulations governing the same; persons not thus recognized as members will not be admitted to our regular meetings.

"Resolved 4th - That each of us, individually, pledge himself to use his best efforts to draw into this organization all good white citizens.

"Resolved 5th - That when it is necessary to have elections for beat or county officers, we bind ourselves to vote for the candidate endorsed by our organization.

"Resolved 6th - That in the selection of candidates, honesty and competency shall be our chief guides, disregarding all other claims where these are wanting.

"Resolved 7th - That forgetting all mere personal considerations, for the community and public good, we claim as our motto, 'Harmony and union in action; honesty and competency in office.'

"Resolved 8th - That we will advise and use our efforts to have other similar organizations established

in every suitable place in the county, and thereby endeavor by all possible means to unite all good citizens in an effort to rescue our ruined country.

"Resolved 9th - That the above resolutions can be altered or amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the members.

"Resolved 10th - That the regular meetings of this club be on the second Saturday night in each month.

"Resolved 11th - That being one in interest, one in feeling, and one in destiny, we pledge ourselves faithfully to adhere to the above resolutions by subscribing our names."

Forth-seven members were enrolled, and the following officers elected: H. L. Howze, president; M. Smith and A. E. Blake, vice-presidents; M. M. Evans, secretary; S. S. Henry, treasurer; Wm. Welch, marshal; James Schoolbred and J. K. McLeod, assistant marshals. All elections were declared unanimous.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we do hereby extend our greeting to the military company now organized in this vicinity by Captain Goode, and ask their co-operation in the movement that we are now setting on foot. We also cordially invite them to join us as a political organization.

"On motion, the secretary was directed to communicate with prominent men of this county and urge them to take steps to organize bodies similar to this in every part of the county where there are a sufficient number of citizens to justify it.

"On motion, the secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Pascagoula Star for publication.

"The meeting then adjourned until the next regular meeting of the club.

" H. L. Howze, President
M. M. Evans, Secretary." (1)

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, September 19, 1874

The Negroes

The following extracts reveal the attitude and viewpoint of negroes in the county at that time:

"About ten days ago a Justice of the Peace at Pascagoula put a white man under bond to answer at the next term of court for stealing a gold watch. The suspected party, it turns out, was innocent; for, on yesterday, some of the city police captured the guilty parties - Charles White and Elisha Williams, negroes - with the watch in their possession. They are both well known thieves, familiar with the guardhouse, the latter having escaped from the chain gang several months ago." (1)

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"It will be seen from the proceedings of the Chancery Court that a white man, George Nicholas, was brought before Chancellor Henderson and discharged; the negroes were committed to the jail of Mississippi City. The owner of the watch and Nicholas boarded with Franzbury, a negro blacksmith at the depot, and when Nicholas was arrested and brought before Justice Ladnier, Franzbury went on his bond and he was released.

"Franzbury, then considering, we suppose, Nicholas his own particular 'meat,' carried him to his shop and putting a rope around his neck and his thumbs in a vice, proceeded after the manner of the Dark Ages to extort a confession. The screams of the victim brought a white man to his relief, who, by threats, forced Franzbury to release him; when the later, as bondsmen, delivered him again to the authorities; but other bondsmen appeared, and he was again released. He has brought suit against Franzbury for this treatment and defamation of character. That any man should treat any other man in such a manner, in broad open daylight, in a thickly settled community, almost exceeds belief. If a white man were to so treat a negro, what a howl of execration would be raised. But as the victim is only 'poor white trash,' hardly a word is said about it. However, his wounded feelings were soothed by being immediately appointed a Constable by Justice Ladnier." (2)

"It seems as if the 'poor down-trodden race' were determined, all at once, to arrest their claim, not only to 'equality,' but to supremacy.

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(1) The Mobile Register
(2) The Star of Pascagoula, July 27, 1873

"We record today where Franzbury claims the privilege of suretyship, and applies the thumb-screw to a white man to extort a confession; how Cassedy asserts the dignity of the Constabulary by knocking a peacable citizen in the head with an oaken tiller; and now 'Giant' at Moss Point puts in a claim for manhood, by placing a sailor of the 'Katie Buchanan' under the care of the surgeon with a three-inch cut on the side of his head. On Friday morning, 'Giant' was, with others, loading the vessel with lumber, and in doing so, pushed a plank against a sailor on board. The latter remonstrating, was invited by the negro, 'to come on shore and settle it,' and in accepting the invitation, was instantly received in a hostile manner, and hit over the head with a piece of timber. There being no hospital convenient, he put himself in the hands of Dr. McInnis, and an officer was sent for at the depot; but in the meantime, 'Giant' made himself very 'scarce.'"(1)

"On going to the beach July 27, 1873, a mate of a boat had gotten into a skiff to go out to his boat a few rods from the wharf. The negro constable called and told the mate to come ashore, that it was the order of the court.

"Thinking to examine the man's authority, that he might report to his captain when the skiff approached, the constable shoved off her bow with a heavy oak tiller which brought her stern, with the mate sitting in it, close to him when, with both hands and all his power, he struck the mate on the head with the tiller. He fell forward lifeless, when the brute struck him another blow, showing his undoubted object was to kill him. This he would have done, had the mate not been a strong man." (2)

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"Dr. Moore, the late postmaster of Moss Point Post Office, having resigned, F. H. Brackett, colored, was appointed, and on the first inst. (January, 1874), removed the office from the business portion of the place, out to the piney woods, on the road to the depot, where it will be about as much use to the community which it was intended to benefit, as if it really was in 'Africa.' 'Good-aye! Uncle Sam's Post Office.' (3)

"The Post Office at Moss Point not yielding sufficient revenue to satisfy the ambitious soul of F. H.

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, July 27, 1873
(2) Ibid.
(3) The Star of Pascagoula, January 4, 1874

Brackett, colored, the postmaster thereof, and he being debarred from assuming the role of Justice of the Peace, to which he has been thrice elected, from failure to give bond, and the Postmaster General at Washington having paid no attention to the official emanating from the Moss Point Office, which was published gratis in the Star, wherein it was shown how the Moss Point office was treated by the white population, and how Mr. Rogers carried the mail in his hack, with no bag, he, therefore, was forced into the only other avenue to wealth and distinction left, and sold whiskey on the sly. But, alas! Moss Point mourneth a postmaster....The United States Postmaster, with two indictments against him, lieth in jail, and Rogers, without a bag, with his hack carrieth the mail. O, what a fall there, my countrymen. (1)

"A special agent of the Department came over on Thursday and took possession of the Moss Point office, the postmaster, Brackett, being in jail.

"But as the jury made a mistrial in the case, (retailing liquor without license), and he has given bail, he is now prepared to enter again upon his official duties; all things are again serene and Moss Point is happy!

"Verily, this is a great country. The above special agent, we understand, overhauled the Moss Point hack and its mail and made a search for 'Roger's bags,' as it has been reported he had none. The Post Office Department at Washington, we presume, will remain in agony or suspense until this important question be definitely decided." (2)

"The Black Man's Party, The Equal Rights Convention, Speeches, all favor the Civil Rights Bill. This convention was held at Montgomery, and the following is a speech from Caver, a Jackson County preacher, who boasted of having eaten with white men at their houses, opposed agitating mixed schools at present. He illustrated the situation in his quarter of the state as follows:

"Once upon a time I sold whiskey. Some men with strong stomachs would call for their whiskey or brandy straight; others, with weaker stomachs, required much water in it. So it is with the members of our party. Some of them can take civil rights unmixed already;

(1) Star of Pascagoula, March 28, 1874
(2) Star of Pascagoula, April 11, 1874

others, with weaker stomachs (meaning the white Republicans of Jackson and adjoining counties - Eds. Adv.), must take them in a diluted form for a while longer. We must wait until their stomachs grow stronger and must do nothing that will drive them off." (1)

The following news items of August 8, 1874, give the attitude of the people of the county toward the then Governor Ames, and his connection with the negroes:

"And so the four Chancellors of this judicial district have met in solemn conclave and have filed the behest of His High Mightiness, King Adelbert, the first.

"For, notwithstanding, the 'Sea Coast Republican' would tell us that the selection is the result of 'the confidence and trust reposed in it' by these gentlemen, we know better, and know that it was selected simply because the consideration under which these chancellors were appointed was, that they should elect the Radical papers as the official organs; so that the Republican had best extend its thanks to where they justly belong; to Ames, and not to these creatures of his appointing power and of his will.

"But to you, fellow-citizens, the white people of this district, do we appeal in all earnestness and in all confidence, as your organ.

"King Adelbert orders that the legal printing emanating from his courts be done in his organ; the organ of carpet-baggers and scalawags; the organ of his negro horde; the organ that preaches social equality, and howls because white people shut their homes, barrooms, etc., on negro excursionists; and for such legal printing you have to pay, but you need not extend further patronage, you need not subscribe for the paper or take it into your families, and to the end, none may be compelled to do so to obtain information; we, as elsewhere, will publish all legal advertisements free of cost, for the information of our readers.

"This infamous bill has robbed us to an extent of your support, to build up papers inimical to your interests, but only through legal advertisements can it effect us, and we appeal to you to extend to us the more hearty, earnest support in other respects, and to spurn a journal which is thus endeavored to be forced upon you." (2)

(1) Star of Pascagoula, July 4, 1874

(2) Star of Pascagoula, August 8, 1874

September 21, 1874, the citizens of East Pascagoula, Scranton and vicinity, approving the action of their fellow citizens at Moss Point, assembled for the purpose of organizing a club, whose expressed object would be liberation of the county from the "thralldom of ignorance and vice," to which it was politically subjected. Colonel Melancthon Smith, chairman, read the resolutions of the White Man's Club of Pascagoula, as adopted by the citizens of Moss Point, and in a short address showed the applicability to the exigencies of the times, and proposed that they be established as a basis on which to build a similar organization here, which was enthusiastically approved. The club was officially organized September 21, 1874, with thirty-six members, and the following officers elected; Colonel Melancthon Smith, president; H. F. Krebs and W. H. Nix, first and second vice-presidents; H. F. Taylor, secretary; E. N. Ramsey, treasurer; A. R. Krebs, marshal; R. D. Smith and George Taggert, first and second assistant marshals. (1)

The next meeting of the club was held October 1, 1874, when twenty-four names were added to the roll, making a total of sixty. It was decided, after a motion by H. F. Krebs, which was unanimously voted upon and adopted, that persons unable to attend personally might become members by vote by proper application through a club member. At that time Colonel Smith presented a Declaration of Principles which were read and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The negroes of the county and state, in common with those of the entire South, have uniformly and persistently exercised the right of suffrage since it has been conferred upon them, as a consolidated class and people, in opposition to the Southern whites, and to their interests, and to all men and measures proposed and upheld by them: and

"Whereas, such conduct cannot be the result of an exercise of a free expression of individual opinion as freemen, but proceeds from bigoted, unjust, and unfounded prejudices, kindled and fanned by corrupt, vicious, and designing white men, for the futherance of their own base and selfish purposes, and

"Whereas, such a course on the part of the negroes exhibits an unnatural, ungenerous, and unwarrented distrust of the Southern whites, which should not exist, and

(1) "Star," September 21, 1874

which serves to degrade the latter politically, and to ruin and destroy their material interests, and

"Whereas, This close clanship on the part of the negroes at the ballot-box has been the means of filling our public offices with ignorant, incompetent, dishonest, and corrupt officials, who have wrought the ruin of individuals, communities and state until in the language of the State Grange - 'Taxation in Mississippi has become a burden so large and excessive that the vital energies and industries of our state are being sapped, paralyzed, and destroyed, and ruin inevitable and irretrievable stares us in the face', and

"Whereas, such a lamentable condition of affairs is partly due to past political apathy and indifference on the part of the Southern whites, as well as to indefatigable zeal and energy on the part of those corrupt aliens and strangers who, to prey upon our substance and to use the negroes as tools, have consolidated them in loyal leagues by grips, signs, and passwords, and by false representations and low and contemptible association and pretension of social equality, have induced them bodily and in mass, to follow their lead, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That we condemn and denounce such a course of conduct on the part of the negroes, whose interests are identical with ours, as unjust, unreasonable, and unwarrented; perversive of the exercise of the right of sufferage and subsersive of the rights and interests of ourselves as individuals, and of the welfare of the county and of the state.

"Resolved, that self-preservation and a proper regard for the welfare of the state demand that the White People - the owners of the soil - should have a voice in the political control of the affairs of the state, and to this end, and recognizing the truth that 'In Union there is Strength,' - we do unite and combine to assist, strengthen, and sustain one another in every ligitimate way possible at the ballot-box, and in the every day business of life as far as practicable, and we do most earnestly exhort every white man in the state, who has at heart her welfare, to unite with us in her deliverance; in securing the election to office of white men of known capacity and integrity.

"Resolved, That we do hereby most distinctly and emphatically aver that we have no desire or intention of depriving the negroes of any rights, privileges, or immunities to which they are entitled; that we recognize the

imperative duty of all good citizens of respecting and preserving inviolate, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition the rights of all men under the constitution and laws of the land; and with scorn and contempt do we hurl back the foul aspersion attempted to be fastened upon the white people of the state and of the South, by their slanderous enemies for political effect, that they intend or desire to precipitate upon the ignorant negroes, the dupe of bad white men, 'War of Races.'

"Resolved, That those white men who have consorted with the negroes to mislead them, who have, by false and fraudulent representations, inflamed their passions and prejudices, as a race against the white people of the state; who have used them as a means to satisfy lust for office, and under pretension of party fealty have labored to gratify their own selfish and corrupt desires, are enemies to the people of the South, and whether they be comparative strangers (carpet-baggars), or born among us (scalawags), they merit the contempt, and are unworthy of the respect, confidence, or support in any manner of any and every true man who loves his race; and of every citizen who has at heart the good of the state.

"Resolved, That it is to the interest of the white people of the state that capital and white labor should come among us to buy and work our lands, run our mills and factories, and in working out their own fortunes, to assist in retrieving ours; and to the honest, bona fide settler who comes to help, and not to rob us - no matter what may be his political or religious faith - do we extend a hearty, cordial welcome, and hereby pledge ourselves to assist, induce, and encourage in every way possible such immigration.

"Resolved, That all papers of the state which agree with these sentiments, are requested to publish this Declaration of Principles."

A second motion by H. F. Krebs, for appointment of a committee of three to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the next regular meeting was carried, and the following appointed; H. R. Krebs, W. N. Holton, H. T. Taylor, with Colonel M. Smith also serving on the committee. (1)

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(1) The Star of Pascagoula, October 4, 1874

An article of December 5, 1874, written by one of the citizens of the county, brings out the necessity for reconstruction and urges the public to do something to bring themselves out of the chaos in which they were involved.

"To the Tax-Payers of Jackson County: Shall we continue to tamely submit to the oppressing taxes now imposed upon us until the last cent is squeezed out of our pockets, or shall we unite and organize a tax-payer's league or club for the purpose of checking, if possible, the policy of the 'powers that be' in their wholesale plunderings? It cannot be possible that all the taxes levied and collected are legitimately applied.

"To illustrate, I will give you my own case. Before and during the war, under democratic administrations, my taxes on four-fifths more property than owned now, never reached $100; they are now over $500, and increasing with every moon.

"At such rates, the promise of the 'mule and forty acres' will soon be fulfilled. Our final ruin is but a question of time, without some speedy check.

"Under the circumstances, the question is: 'What shall we do?' I say, follow the example of the determined Vicksburgers. With an eye single to self-protection, the first law of nature, they banded for action, and though a majority of some 600 votes were registered against them, they carried the election triumphantly. What was done in Vicksburg can be accomplished all over the state with the same spirit. We should commence at home; hold a county meeting, appoint a committee of honest men, not white washers, whose duties shall be to investigate all county matters and see how monies and certificates have been appropriated and disposed of; such investigations can but accomplish good. If no extravagances or leaks are detected, it will amount to a certificate of 'well done good and faithful servants' to the officials. On the other hand, if the reverse is found, apply the remedy. Unfortunately, the investigation can only go back to the burning of the courthouse - as the ashes of that building cover all tracks. The committee should also be instructed to advise and counsel with the officials, to devise some means by which some system of retrenchment could be applied.

"The free use of the pruning knife in all departments can but give wholesome fruit. To reform the state, send to the legislature men whose interests are identical with those of the working and producing classes. There are now too many illigitimate tendencies to legislate for the benefit of the privileged classes and monopolies at the expense of the poor laboring men. This must be stopped. Jackson County has been unfortunate in its forced aquiescence in the selection of the representative to the last legislature - far better would it have been to have sent none at all.

"Delegates should be sent to the state tax-payer's league convention to urge concerted action in demanding that relief may yet save some remnants of our property. We all know what the alien from Massachusetts meant by his promise of reform - he simply wanted more money - proof, his veto of the bill reducing the pay of his judiciary.

"The orders of called and recalled terms of the court creating a necessity for more taxes are but in keeping with the radical policy of -grind hard, grind last - the hopper will soon be empty.

"The overthrow of the pirate, Ames, and his official crew would at once cure all our woes, which can be accomplished if we will be true to ourselves. We have but to follow the well-marked road opened by our sister states of Alabama and Louisiana, now free and happy. The way is plain - organize to a united opposition, close ranks and fight the vampires to the bitter end - concessions but invite new aggressions. The 'old time honored Democratic banner,' the beacon light of truth and justice that lay submerged during the overflow of ignorance and corruption, now waves its broad golden folds over some twenty odd states, and still spreads with every breeze.

"Anyone a year ago predicting that spoon Butler could have been routed out of his polluted seat, would have been thought a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Just as Massachusetts choked of Ben, so can Mississippi send the son-in-law home to stay. The result of the fall elections will strengthen the wavering and weak-kneed anti-Radicals, and convince them that there is no middle ground between Radicalism and Democracy - hence will come back to the faith and swell our growing legions. Let them come; the ever living principals of Democracy are broad

and just enough for the universe to rest upon in peace and safety. There should be no criminations nor recriminations between the anti-radical elements. Let the past go down with the whistling of the winds. Hold primary meetings; appoint delegates to a county convention that should appoint representive men to the Democratic State Convention. Without thorough organization of our voters, the result of our efforts will be as heretofore - defeat. I give you, the result of my reflections on the wretched condition of our state, and the efforts we should make to redeem our inherent rights from the most corrupt government known to mankind, and claim the right to co-operate with you in whatever honorable way you may determine to follow.

Alfred E. Lewis." (1)

When a large group of citizens met at Cumbest Bluff, near Antioch Church, June 5, 1875, it was decided to organize a county Democratic mass meeting, which was called to order by Honorable A. E. Lewis, who explained its objective.

Dr. E. F. Griffin was called to the chair, and Colonel A. C. Steede appointed secretary. The president appointed a committee on resolutions to-wit: James Helveston, beat # 1; Ellis Fairbanks, beat # 2; Col. M. Smith, beat # 3; Hon. A. E. Lewis, beat # 4.

The committee, through their chairman, Colohel Smith, reported the following resolutions which were adopted, to-wit:

"Whereas, we deem it absolutely essential to the best interests of the state, and for the welfare and prosperity of the citizens thereof, that the tax-payers and property holders should have a controlling voice in the administration of public affairs and,

"Whereas, we believe a thorough organization of the Democratic Party and the conservative element who are opposed to a further continuance of the present maladministration, misrule, and official incompetency and corruption in the state and several counties, can do much to the attainment of the object so greatly desired, therefore,

"Resolved, 1st - That we, citizens of Jackson County, in mass convention assembled, in furtherance of these views

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, December 5, 1874

do hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors to attain, legitimately, the success of our party and our ticket in the approaching fall election.

"Resolved, 2nd, That we do most earnestly, sincerely, and cordially invite and urge all classes and conditions of our fellow citizens to unite with us in an attempt to rescue our state from the spoiler's grasp, and to secure a complete and thorough reformation in the administration of our public affairs; that prosperity, harmony, and good will may be restored at home, and that confidence be secured abroad, which alone will induce the introduction of capital, mechanical skill, and intelligent labor.

"Resolved, 3rd, That we condemn and denounce the course of those white men who, by false representation and fraudulent means, have misled our colored citizens, and inflamed their passions and prejudices against their white fellow citizens, who have used them as a means to satisfy lust for offices, and under pretense of party fealty have labored to gratify their own selfish and corrupt desires; and whether they be comparative strangers (carpet-baggers), or born among us (scalawags), they merit the contempt, and are unworthy of the respect, confidence or support, in any manner, of any and every true man who loves his race, and of every citizen who has at heart the good of the state.

"Resolved 4th - That while we here aver that we entertain no feelings inimical to the colored race, we do most distinctly assert that we leave to time, and their own sense of justice, to remove those prejudices without further solicitation on our part; and in the meantime we will use our united, persistent, and strenuous efforts to secure that political ascendancy and control in the management of our affairs - State and County - to which we are, in every sense of reason, justice, and equity, most unquestionably entitled.

"Resolved, 5th - That we urge upon the citizens of the county, who sympathize with our cause, objects, and aims, to rally under our colors and to give their free, earnest, cordial, and undivided support to such candidates as will represent us in the coming fall elections, and we do hereby, individually, and collectively pledge them our sincere support; and in order that a fair, just, and true expression of the people of the county may be obtained in the selection of candidates, we urge upon the

different precincts throughout the county to send full delegations to a nominating convention which we hereby call for the 2nd Saturday, the 11th day of September, next, to be held at Antioch Church.

"Resolved 6th - That we endorse the following resolutions adopted by the State Committee which met at Jackson on May 17th, and in accordance with their recommendation, the chairman of this meeting will appoint two delegates to the State Convention, which resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That in the coming canvass the Democrats and conservatives in every county should discountenance and oppose every independent candidate who may present his name for any office in opposition to a regular nominee.

"Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the democratic and conservative masses of the State of Mississippi to assemble in delegate convention in the City of Jackson on Tuesday, 3rd day of August, 1875, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, to adopt a platform of principles, and take suitable measures for a thorough organization of the party for approaching election in November, next,

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to the democratic and conservative people of the state, to provide for the representation of every county in the state in the aforesaid State Convention, by assembling at their respective courthouses on the 24th day of July, 1875, or at such other seasonable times as they may designate, and appoint delegates to represent them in the State Convention provided for in the preceeding resolutions; the delegations for each county to consist of not less than two, nor more than double the members to which each county is entitled in the lower house of the legislature,

"Resolved, 7th, That it is to the interest of the white people of the state that capital and white labor should come among us to buy and work our lands, run our mills and factories, and in working out their own fortunes, to assist in retreiving ours; and to the honest, bona-fide settler who comes to help, and not rob us - no matter what may be his political or religious faith - do we extend a hearty, cordial welcome, and hereby pledge burselves to assist, induce, and encourage in every way possible such immigration."(1)

(1) "The Star of Pascagoula", June 12, 1875

A meeting of Democrats was held at the courthouse to appoint delegates to the State Democratic Convention, June 14, 1876, as well as delegates to the Fifth Congressional District Convention. Colonel A. E. Lewis was elected chairman; A. G. Delmas, secretary; the following executive committee to act in all business pertaining to the welfare of the Democratic Party, appointed: C. Ward, James Helveston, beat # 1; A. C. Steede, F. M. Johnson, beat # 2; M. Smith, E. F. Griffin, beat # 3; H. C. Havens, M. S. Park, beat # 4; William Fletcher, W. Ramsey, beat # 5. On motion, Colonel A. E. Lewis was added to the committee, and C. H. Wood was added to the Executive Committee and elected secretary.

The following delegates, one from each beat, were selected to attend the State Democratic Convention: J. W. Fairly, beat # 1; F. M. Johnson, beat # 2; E. F. Griffin, beat # 3; H. H. Minor, beat # 4; Lyman Reeves, beat # 5.

The following delegates were elected to the Congressional District Convention: T. H. Moody, beat # 1; G. G. Goff, beat # 2; J. M. McInnis, beat # 3; A. E. Lewis, beat # 4; A. Cravins, beat # 5.

A committee which had been appointed to recommend a place for the District Convention reported a preference for Mississippi City.

The following resolution was adopted:

"We, the Democrats of Jackson County, in meeting assembled do resolve, That we adhere to the Democratic principles heretofore adhered to and promise to support Democratic candidates, making no compromise for the sake of policy.

"The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for Colonel R. Seal, and use all honorable means to secure his election (in order to defeat the present member of Congress, John Lynch the negro).

"On motion, the convention adjourned.

"A. E. Lewis, Chariman
A. G. Delmas, Secretary" (1)

(1) The Handsboro Democrat, May 27, 1876

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The Mobile Register

Chapter X

OUTLAW DAYS

Back in the 1800's, hangings, fightings, shootings, and stealings were the rule, rather than the exception. Laws for enforcement were lax. If a man decided to kill another, or if he "coveted" his neighbors possessions, he immediately, without regard for the possible consequences, proceeded to go about securing what he wanted. If, after he had unlawfully acquired his neighbor's property, it became necessary for him to "shoot his way out," he proceeded to do just that. To carry a gun was a habit - a custom deemed necessary. Law enforcement was oftentimes no more lawful. If an enraged mob decided that a criminal should be punished, the law was not permitted to take its course, but instead, a group took the party who had supposedly committed the crime, and proceeded to mete out justice without a trial or hearing.

It was in times like these that the Copeland Clan operated. Other less daring and less notorious personages, probably encouraged by the "luck" with which this clan seemed to evade the law, started out to commit petty thefts or robberies, and were forced to murder. Saloons were wide open - street brawls were common.

Activities of the Copeland Clan

James Copeland died October 30, 1857, but before his death, and while he was in prison awaiting execution, he felt impelled to confess to the world; so he wrote this confession - giving, supposedly, a complete history of his crimes, in which he blamed his mother for countenacing his misdemeanors. His operations covered more than one county - Jackson, Perry, Adams, Harrison, Forrest - in fact, practically all counties of south Mississippi. His crimes were many, and with his execution on the scaffold → one of the last chapters in the Copeland drama was closed, and the curtain rung down forever upon the reign of terror brought about by him → such as had never before been enacted in a land of civilization. During this period, there was hardly a happy day or a restful night, so wrought up with fear and dread were the people who were constantly confronted with so many

daring robberies and wholesale murders. This combination of lawlessness, murder, plunder, incendiarism, and all the darker crimes committed by such depraved natures, and which, eventually, terminated in death and dissolution, ravaged Jackson County and others at a time when population was sparse and means of protection were decidedly lacking and unreliable. Before he had reached the meridian of his life, James Copeland had paid the highest penalty of the law. (1)

This gang of land pirates successfully pursued their career of crime for years, but their final dismemberment, disgrace, and violent end at the hands of retributive justice, and the stern moral lesson to be learned from their history and fate, are revealed in the confession of their leader in his anticipation of a hangman's death.

Their operations extended from New Orleans to Mobile - covering many South Mississippi counties - sometimes by boat, and often by horse; crossing the Pascagoula River at Fairley's Ferry into Jackson County, and on to Mobile, by Ward's Ferry over Dog River, all the time plundering and stealing; sometimes killing beeves, hogs, and sheep, to be hauled into town and sold; often stealing a fine horse or mule. Occasionally, even a negro would disappear. During all this, the gang would make pretense of being engaged in the making of shingles, charcoal burning, and securing laths and pickets. Each member, meanwhile, always managed to keep his family supplied with meat.

Born January 18, 1823, the son of Isham and Rebecca Copeland, who had lived for many years near the Pascagoula River. At the age of about twelve he began his thieving career, when he stole a pen-knife from Mrs. Helverson; denied it when accused, and was upheld by his mother, who knew he had not only taken this, but that he had also stolen various other things from schoolmates at different times.

Again, James and his brother, Isham (nicknamed Whim), stole a cartload of pigs from Mr. Helverson and hauled them to Mobile, where they sold them. Although Helverson was convinced of Copeland's guilt, he was unable to prove it and could not, therefore secure conviction. Stimulated with his success, and upheld by his mother, James became convinced that he could make an independent fortune by thieving. He became insensible to

(1) Life and Confession of James Copeland, J.R.S. Pitts

the dangers of the life; he anticipated, and continued to pursue his petty crime. When he was about fourteen years old, a second raid was made upon Helverson's pigs, and this time the evidence was so conclusively against James, that he was arrested by the sheriff of Jackson County and forced to give bond for appearance at the circuit court to answer the indictment preferred against him for larceny by the State of Mississippi.

Knowing that he was guilty, and fearful of the outcome, the youthful culprit began to devise some plan whereby he might get out of his scrape. Meanwhile, his mother was also scheming. They were advised by friends to consult Gale H. Wages, a leader of the Wages Clan. Wages suggested burning the courthouse, thereby destroying the records and indictment; so, accordingly, it was burned to the ground about 1837 or 1838.

James Copeland then joined the Wages Clan, which became known as the Wages and Copeland Clan until after the death of the former, when it was merely called "the Copeland Clan;" later, changed to "Copeland Gang." The reason for the change from "clan" to "gang" is not known. In his first examination, James was considered too young to become a member, but on second thought, the leaders reconsidered and accepted him. The oath, administered on the Holy Bible, said: "You solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelistic of Almighty God, that you will never divulge, always conceal, and never reveal any of the signs or pass-words of our order; that you will not invent any sign, token, or device by which the secret mysteries of our order may be known; that you will not in any way betray, or cause to be betrayed, any member of this order - the whole under pain of having your head severed from your body - so help you God."

He was then initiated into the order; all signs, words, and tokens given him; the mode of secret correspondence being means of alphabet, invented by the Murrell Clan of Tennessee. He was also furnished with a complete list of members, as well as those members of other clans with whom they were affiliated. The exact addresses - location of wigwams, etc. - of the various members of this and the friendly clans were kept on a secret list, so that any booty could be hastily concealed.

This was in the days of inns and taverns, when travelers, speculators, etc., carried their money in bills and gold on their persons. It was not uncommon for

them to carry as much as $100,000 in their pockets or saddle-bags. Guests would carry as much as $1,000,000 on their persons.

There was hardly a day when a dozen or more negro speculators were not among the guests; and although it was a period of looms and spinning wheels, a day of tallow candles and wooden match boxes, when sewing machines, coil oil, and parlor matches were unknown, it was also, a day of plenty, the like of which the nation has not witnessed since. It was amid times like these - from about 1845 to 1855 - prosperous, stirring, and eventful, that the notorious Copeland Band and his followers operated.

At the time of young James' initiation, the activities of that first season revolved around two of their many rendezvous - one in Jackson County and one on Dog River in Alabama - also in Mobile. They stole and killed beeves, hogs, and sheep, which they sold in the city. Fine horses and mules which they stole, were transferred to some of the friends' hide-outs for concealment. They even picked up a negro now and then.

During the time of the clan's operations, which included all the darker crimes belonging to such depraved natures, the burning of the courthouse and other depradations aroused the intense indignation of the public. During this time, Isham, the father of James, continued to live for many years near the Pascagoula River, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who owned a Spanish grant of land. However, the misconduct of his sons drew on him many reverses of fortune, so that he and his family finally left their home and the Pascagoula, and went from place to place. When "old man Wages" gave his home on Big Creek to James Copeland, as part payment for the murder of James Harvey, Isham moved, with his family, to the Wages place on Big Creek. All this time, James was lying out in hiding from place to place.

In 1847, the Copeland Gang, hearing that Eli Moffitt, a bridge contractor, who lived with his family in the northeastern part of the county, had acquired a large amount of money, determined to rob him and burn his home. It was the duty of John Copeland to watch and notify the gang when Moffitt left home. On the night of December 15, the gang went to demand the money, really intending to leave peaceably and without harm to anyone, if there was no difficulty in seizing the loot. However, they were unable to frighten Mrs. Moffitt into turning

the money over, and so John finally struck her over the head with a stick, causing her to fall to the floor. Both James and John then struck her several more brutal blows to insure her death, plundered the house and left, after securing only about $200 and some valuable articles. They then set fire to the house and left, assured that Mrs. Moffitt was dead. But it so happened that Providence permitted the injured woman to escape from the burning building. Incidentally, the gold and silver, for which the thieves were searching, and which they overlooked, was hidden under the stairway in the house, and melted in the fire. Eli Moffitt later took it to Mobile and disposed of it.

It was during the spring of 1848 that James Copeland became involved in the trouble that hastened his incarceration.

Unlike most young men of his day and this, he was not essentially a spendthrift, but made a practice of saving a portion of his money.

From his numerous robberies he had saved the sum of $31,870, which he had hidden in three whiskey kegs, nailed up the bung holes, and covered with three coats of paint. These he planned to hide in Catahoula Swamp, near the town of Bay St. Louis. He had the treasure placed in a wagon, camouflaged with old furniture; and he himself, took care to be elsewhere when his two partners conveyed the money to the new hiding place.

In December, 1847, the two partners - Myers and McGrath - became involved in an argument with a man by the name of Harvey over a $40.00 note, and both were killed. It was shortly after, that Copeland made plans to move the treasure, but meanwhile was coerced into seeking revenge on Harvey. In July, 1848, the two met somewhere along the Red Creek Road, and Copeland killed Harvey. Incidentally, during the fight, Copeland's memorandum, showing the location of the treasure, fell from his pocket. Copeland never reached Catahoula Swamp, but was wounded and captured - later, executed. It is said that in lamenting the loss of the gold, he made the statement that he had "lost everything he had worked for, and that the 'savings' of a lifetime had been swept away."

Just before his execution, the adventurer told of the hidden gold, but for some reason, no mention of this was made public until two years later; then ambitious

treasure seekers found the swamp already honey-combed with trenches and holes. It was believed that three men from Bay St. Louis found the actual hiding place, but the money had already been removed.

Still another story concerns one George A. Cleveland, who is said to have picked up the memorandum book and maps when they dropped from Copeland's pocket. Whether or not he found the money, he suddenly changed from an "embarassing pecuniary condition to affluence." However, many coast people believe that the treasure is still in Catahoula Swamp. (1)

General Misdemeanors

In 1874, the Langley family operated a small store on a road that ran along the river at Moss Point. The nearest neighbor was several yards distant. One day, Langley, Sr. went to Kentucky and left his son in charge. The community was astounded to learn that the son was found dead in the store on October 25, 1874, and horrified when the jury found that the deceased met death by violent blows on the head from a heavy stick or club. The night previous, screams had been heard at Borden's Lumber Mill, which was a short distance from Langley's Store.

Three negroes of Moss Point - Granberry, Warner, and Cannady - were absent at that particular time, and when a search was made, they were located in Covington County. Arrested and brought back, November 18, 1874, they finally confessed that Cannady entered the store as if to make purchases, and when Langley turned to get the article from his shelf, struck him a brutal blow on the head with a club which he carried concealed under his coat. Meanwhile, Warner was searching for money, while Granberry kept watch. But Langley's cries for help frightened them so, that they fled without further search, although they had intended to burn both the store and the body after they had committed the robbery. They also confessed robbing the same store on two previous occasions; Warner even admitted that a chest which he had stolen was then in the rear of his home.

An enraged mob - both black and white - crowded to the jail, Thursday night, November 19, 1874, having searched the jailer's house and appropriated the keys.

(1) Life and Confession of James Copeland, J. R. S. Pitts

The frightened culprits made a complete confession, revealing other depradations and robberies in the vicinity of Pascagoula. The mob opened the cells, dragged out the negroes, carried them to a large live-oak tree and hung them, one at the time; each on a hogshead, which was pushed from under, as each hanging was done. (1)

On April 21, 1893, a young man employed as manager of a store on Pascagoula Street, was found missing, with no clue as to his whereabouts, or reason for his leaving. When his absence was first discovered, investigation revealed that the desk light had been burning all night and that the rear door had remained open. Nothing about the store indicated a scuffle or foul play of any kind. The young man's coat and vest were still there, as were some business letters and an unfinished personal letter which he had written. The contents of the cash drawer were intact. However, further investigation disclosed the facts that between $800 and $1,000, together with some valuable papers, had been removed from the safe. The key which the clerk always carried was lying on the desk.

There were no clues, but the proprietor insisted that nothing would make him suspect that his employee had stolen the money and fled. There had been the greatest confidence and trust between the two; the young man, who had property in his own name, had deeds in the safe far exceeding the amount missing; so it seemed a certainty that he had met with foul play.

After an intensive search, the body was found a mile from the store and about 200 yards from the road, at a lonely spot known as Blackbird Pond. Although still alive, he was in a critical condition, with one shot in the back of his dead; one in the side above the sixth rib, ranging around the rib and coming out; a shot in the mouth; another shot in the shoulder, fracturing the scapula, and cutting out through the deep muscles in the neck; and one in the back, ranging downward on the vertebrae. On the front of his shirt was traced in blood the one word, "Jim." It seems that after he was left for dead, he reached for his day-book, in which to write the names of his assailants, but discovering that he wore no vest, attempted to write their names on the ground. Finding this impossible in his condition, he took blood from his moutn wound, and with his finger traced the

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, October 31, 1874

names on the front of his shirt. However, he remained prostrate for so long that the blood from his many wounds had so saturated his clothing that only the given name was discernible.

After he was discovered and brought to the home of his employer and attended by a physician, he was conscious and able to talk freely. According to his story, he had closed the front door of the store about ten o'clock, April 20, and was sitting at his desk in the rear, posting books and writing letters, when two boys called to him. One, whom he knew, asked to get a ten dollar bill changed. The clerk immediately opened the door to comply with his request and asked the boys in; one asked for a drink of water, and one closed the door from the inside. They immediately advanced, flourishing pistols, and demanded, "throw up your hands," secured the money from the safe, and then marched into the street, then down Jackson Avenue, holding their victim by the arms, a pistol in his face. He was assured that he would not be harmed, but was admonished not to reveal the identity of his assailants.

The clerk gave the sheriff the complete name of one of his assailants, as well as the given name of the other. The officers immediately placed guards in different sections of the town. As they approached the home of one of the boys, the west-bound freight blew the signal, and the deputy immediately heard the click of the gate latch and the shuffling sound of someone running, and he started toward the railroad bridge, certain that the criminals were intending to jump the out-going freight. As he neared the bridge, the two boys came running along the river side. The deputy captured, and had them landed in jail without the public's knowledge.

When the prisoners confessed, revealing the whereabouts of the stolen money, they insisted that it was not their first intention to harm the young clerk in any way, their only idea being to carry him off into the woods and leave him. However, when their victim unexpectedly made a plunge toward his hip pocket, and it dawned upon the robbers that he had a pistol. Said one of the boys, "I fired and shot him in the face. He fell and uttered a cry; I became wild and continued to fire; I shot five times and reloaded. He lay there kicking and I shot two more times. My partner didn't shoot, because there was something the matter with his pistol. We went through the woods to the beach. The next day I rode around all over town on my bicycle."

When the sheriff informed the prisoner who told the story that another murder was laid at his door, the boy hesitated, and then told the full story of the tramp killing in Pascagoula on the night of March 1, 1893. The money stolen from the clerk was found near a bridge; the prisoners were carried to the home of one of their father's in Pascagoula, and silver was found in the stable loft; they were jailed; all so quietly done that no one except a few authorized deputies even knew of their arrest.

Quoting from the Pascagoula Democrat-Star:

"The bloody history unfolded in Scranton the past few days, the deep depravity existing among a class of young boys and young men; the awful, degraded influences that have been engulfing the moral strains of our young men, all make one almost speechless with consternation. It seems more like a legend tale of the days when pirates flourished, than a record of our time - in an enlightened age, and in a Christian land. We read of sensational crimes of cold blooded murder, of desperate, daring robberies, of malicious acts of hoodlums, but to tell of such acts denuded of all circumstances that go to mitigate deeds committed by seemingly unprovoked prompting, cool, calculating, and premediated crimes - is something, that when committed in our own midst, doubly intensifies the horror, and chills one's blood." (1)

Saloon Days

Prior to Mississippi's adoption of the bone-dry laws, Jackson was one of the wet counties of the state, and Scranton - now Pascagoula - had a large proportion of bar-rooms licensed under the system of that time. Quantities of liquor were sold at that time. Lumber from the mills of the neighboring town of Moss Point was almost entirely exported, and when the vessels and schooners that served as means of transportation came in, the crew was usually in no great hurry to leave. The sailors of that period were generally drinking men, so that they, with the town's "habitual sots," usually kept liquor flowing freely. Drunken men on the streets was not an uncommon sight; fights and shooting scrapes were not unusual. Ladies, fearful of drunks, were very timid about appearing on the streets. (2)

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(1) Pascagoula Democrat-Star, April 28, 1893
(2) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Historian, Jackson County Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.

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Chapter XI

THE NEGRO

The negro population of Jackson County, totaling 1,869 males and 1,981 females, is approximately 25% of the white. Two-thirds of this number live in the towns or quarters provided by the various industries where they are employed. The majority work as day laborers, though a considerable portion are domestic servants. (1)

Three barber shops, a pressing shop, and a meat market are operated by negroes.

In 1935, Jackson County had 16,519 acres of cultivable land, of which 12,183 acres were planted and harvested. Of this amount, 4,165 acres were owned and worked by negroes, including gardens, as well as corn, peas, potatoes, pear orchards, pecan, orange, and tung oil groves; in fact, anything that required fencing and care. Eighty-five negroes owned their own farms, which averaged about ten acres each. There were eight part owners, eight sharecroppers, and fourteen other tenants, making a total of 115 families entirely dependent upon the soil as a means of livelihood. (2)

The HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT has helped to improve the living conditions of the rural negroes. In 1935 the negro women, led by Annie Wimbs, agent, had ten clubs with a total of 150 members, as well as ten girls' 4-H clubs, totaling 285 members. Each club met bi-monthly, when members were instructed in gardening, poultry raising, clothing, home improvement, and child development and care. The negro women's club of this county received honorable mention in the National Better Homes Improvement Movement for Negroes - 1936. (3)

For the last eight years, a county fair for negroes has been held in November at the fairgrounds in Pascagoula - money for prizes being appropriated by the Board of Supervisors. In 1935, $250 was given in first, second, and third prizes for canned products, poultry, fresh vegetables, home improvement, livestock, and clothing.

Jackson County negro teachers stand high in their profession, and are always studying and planning ways of improving

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(1). Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935
(2). Annie Wimbs, Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson County.
(3). Ibid.

classroom instruction and making the school, not only a place for academic learning, but also a training ground for worthwhile and desirable citizens. EDUCATION has been much improved in recent years. (1) (see Chap. 15, EDUCATION).

Along ARTISTIC lines, music seems to predominate. A trained quartet furnishes music not only for negroes, but for white people on certain occasions. A band at Pascagoula supplies music for all negro entertainments.

Prominent Negroes

WALTER BARIAL, a progressive merchant, is a good example of the thrifty, far-seeing citizen that every town needs. Born in Pascagoula, educated here and in Montgomery, Alabama, he started in business as a shingle packer with the Martin Veneer Mill. Being ambitious, he opened a general merchandise store for himself, and for the past ten years has had a good trade in Pascagoula, East Side, and Moss Point. (2)

CHRISTINA COOK PARSON, a graduate of the Pascagoula school, is doing extended work in piano music in Chicago. BESSIE STANLEY JACKSON, a graduate of Pascagoula school, is a musician residing in Chicago.

GLADYS SHEFFIELD, a graduate of Pascagoula school, is a stenographer in Chicago. NELCENIA BUCHANAN, born and reared in Jackson County, is a secretary to the Dean of Howard University, Washington, D. C. (3)

PRISCILLA BUCHANAN, native Jackson Countian, is connected with the Census Department, Washington, D. C.; NORMAN CRUZAT, employed with the United States Department of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., is from this county. (4)

EDWARD BOSTIC, a graduate of the Pascagoula school and Tuskegee Institute, is an electrician in New York. (5)

PHILOMENA RICHARDSON, born and reared in Jackson County, is home demonstration agent at Indianola.

FRANCES LAFORCE and CECILE JOSEPH are practical nurses in this county.

HAYWOOD BROOKS, a minister and leader in the Civic League of Negroes, is an asset to his race. (6)

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(1). Annie Wimbs, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson County.
(2). Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935.
(3). Annie Wimbs, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson County.
(4). Ibid.
(5). Ibid.
(6). Ibid.

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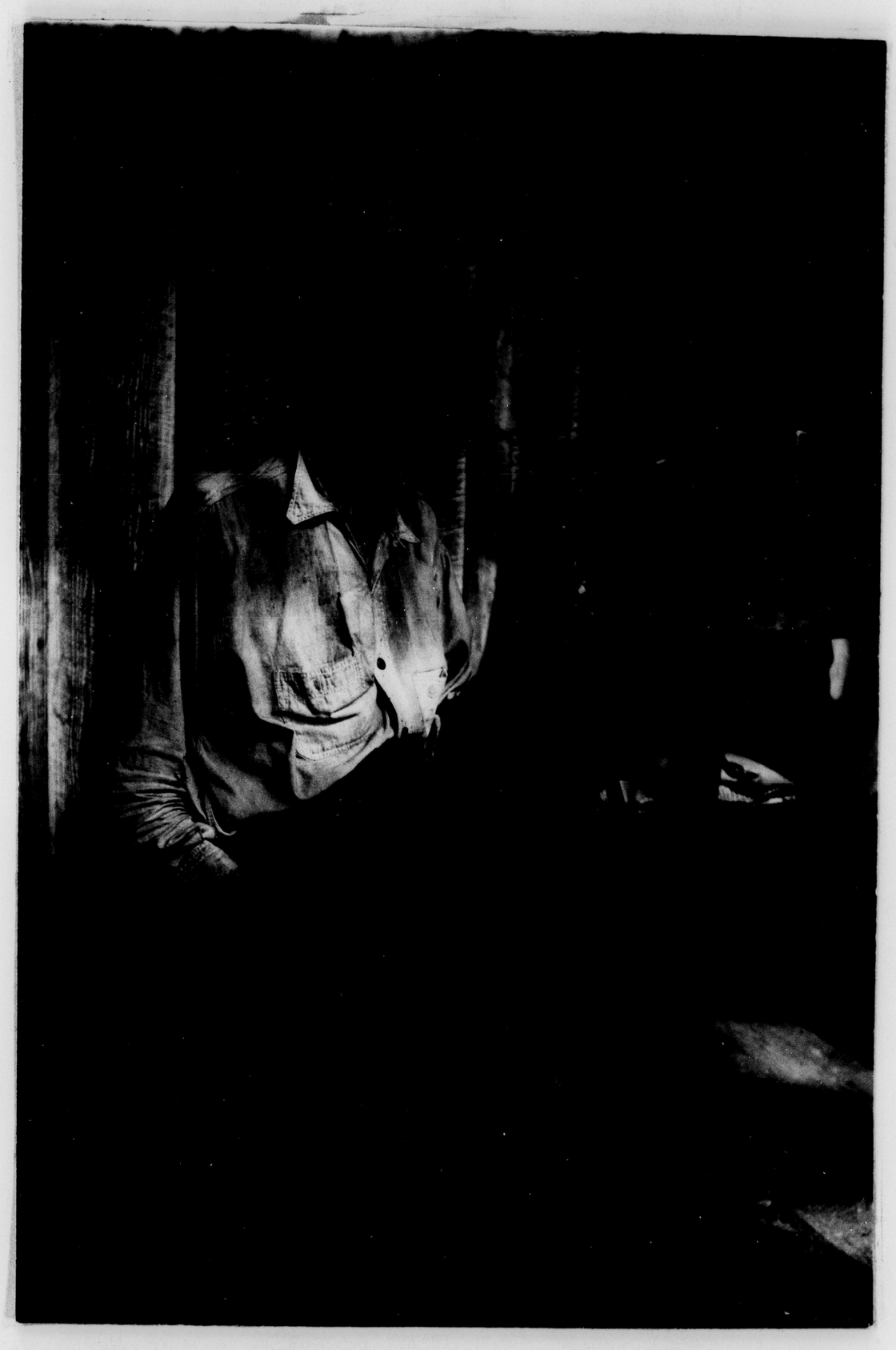

NAT PLUMMER, EX-SLAVE 96 YEARS OLD, OCEAN SPRINGS

The children of John Durden, an old slave, have achieved prominence. DAN is coach and teacher in the school at Pascagoula; NAOMI is also a teacher here; EDWARD is a tailor in New York; JESSIE teaches beauty culture in a Birmingham, Alabama school, while two other DURDEN BOYS are noted cooks in Pascagoula. (1)

Negro Slaves

Very few negro slaves are left in Jackson County, and those still living are old and feeble, but are glad to talk of "dem good ole days." Through the years, the slave negroes have been among the most accommodating and law-abiding members of their race.

NAT PLUMMER, a 96-year-old slave negro, of Ocean Springs, gives the history of his life:

"Yassum, I was a slave. Dem was de good old days - I had a good master. His name was J. L. Plummer. We lived in Tennessee and den we moved down heah. Dat was in de days befo' railroads. Yassum, we came on hoss back and drove ox teams. Dat's when de steamboats us't dock heah. Dey'd bring all de mail and provisions. Dey wuz a wharf, and dere was some tracks on it, with a little car to run on it. Dey'd hitch a mule to dat car to bring the cargo from the steamboats to de shore. Den, de ox carts would be loaded to carry it into town.

"But the most excitin' times was during the war! It was hard too! All de soljers, dey was camped down on the beach on the W. B. Schmidt place-yassum, right where dat place is today. You know dem high bluffs? Wall, dat's where dey kep' a look-out for dem Yankees.

"One day a message come. You see dat house right on de corner? Dat's de old Godstine house. Wall, dat's where dey got de message dat de Yankees was comin'. Yassum, can't you see up dere, dat hole where de wires went through? Dere was a telegraph operator dere who couldn't pay his board, so he swapped info'mation for vittles.

"And see dat house over yonder? Dat's de old W. R. Stewart house. Well, de Yankees went dere and got a man what wuz hidin' dere. Dey called him a conscript.

"Yassum, my old master was good to me, and when he died, his wife's brother came to live wid us, and he was my young master. He was good, too. One day I said, 'Massa Sam, when wuz I born?' My master's name waz Sam Lauderdale. He said, 'Nat, you wuz born in 1840.' So dat makes me ninety-six years old. I'se gettin' old.

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(1) Annie Wimbs, Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

"Den, after us niggahs wuz set free, I stayed on with Missus Plummer. I'd burn charcoal and cut wood f' de steamboats, and when de trains started comin' through, I cut wood for dem too. Mrs. Plummer, she give me mos' of de money too.

"Well, I'se gettin' tired now, from settin' up, but I loves to talk over de good ole' days - we didn't need no relief den." (1)

JOHN DURDEN, outstanding negro citizen of Jackson County, is an old slave who was for forty years employed by the L. & N. Railroad. He has reared a family of thirteen children who have proved to be useful men and women. (2)

BEN COOK, 87, another old slave, is a good citizen who supports his family by farming.

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(1). Plummer, Nat, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2). Wimbs, Annie, Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson County.

Chapter XII

A DANISH COLONY

In the northeastern section of Jackson County live twenty-three families of Danish decent, who make up what is known as GRANLY COLONY, the newest community in the county. Eight other Danish families live nearby, outside of the limits of the actual colony, drawn there because of its establishment.

The idea of such a colony was conceived by Hans Madson , and Iowa banker, and his daughter, Alma Madson Holt, , in 1930. He made the statement in a Danish paper, published in 1930, that due to his past observation of the difficulties encountered by young farming people in getting started on a farm of their own in Iowa, and realizing the stabilizing factor of home ownership, he and his daughter had traveled extensively in the South trying to locate a place where reasonably good land could be procured cheaply, where climatic conditions were favorable, where taxes were reasonable, and markets not too far away. He emphasized his belief that the northeastern section of Jackson County was such a place.

A number of Danish people immediately became interested, and on October 19, 1930, five men from Dagmar, Montana, came to Jackson County to see for themselves. One - Mr. Christian Pederson - decided to remain and have his household effects shipped to him. The next month - November 7, - Axel Buck and his family arrived, followed the next day by Axel Pederson and family. Within a week, fourteen people were housed in three rooms and a large garage in Hurley.

Immediately, the men and boys started building. Buck's home; Then two and three-room cabins were erected as rapidly as possible, so that the new settlers would have a place in which to live, immediately upon arrival. By the end of the month, seven more had come, and the future of the colony seemed unusually hopeful. About this time, Mrs. Holt was killed in an automobile accident, so the colony was without a leader until Messrs. Buck and Anderson took charge.

There is a store and grist mill in the community. Diversified farming is the general rule, farms ranging in

size from twenty to 120 acres, the average being forty. About 400 acres are now (1936), in crops, and more land is being put into cultivation each year. New farm buildings are conservatively estimated as worth $25,000. Every farmer has a few cows and hogs, in addition to a flock of chickens.

Poultry has a definite part in the farm program. There are several flocks with approximately 1000 hens, and a number with 300 and 500. Most of the poultry is marketed through Jackson County's Co-operative Association. Twice a week during the summer months, and once a week in winter, a truck collects all poultry and eggs, bringing them to Ocean Springs, and returning with about two tons of feed.

Several of the farmers ship cream to the creamery. During the spring of 1937, four carloads of Irish potatoes were shipped to northern markets, and a number trucked to nearby markets.

The Granly Co-operative Association has been duly incorporated for co-operative purchases of seed, fertilizer, and any other commodity that might benefit the community. It also sells some of the farm products co-operatively.

The people of Granley do not confine their activities to local problems, but a number take part in county activities. Since becoming members of the Poultry Association, they have been represented on the board of directors, with Mr. Madsen at present a member. Axel Pedersen is one of the directors of the County Co-operative. Women take an active part in home demonstration work, serving on the County Council and holding office in the local club. They are actively interested in the county fair, and many of their entries take first prize, especially in needle work, poultry, and in general farm exhibits.

Mr. Buck grows approximately four acres of gladiolas each year, selling a number to local markets, but shipping the majority to Chicago. He has about 200 varieties, of which 125 are named and grown separate. He sells many thousand bulbs each winter and has over 200,00 for his own planting. During the "Glad" season, visitors come from many miles around to see and admire the gorgeous blossoms.

In 1936, a community house, which serves for religious purposes as well as all community acticities, was

built. Services are conducted by Rev. K. Knudsen, a retired pastor of the Danish Lutheran Church of America, who came to Granley in 1931 to rest after forty years of active service in the Synod. Ever since his arrival he has conducted services twice a month, without rmuneration. Three Sunday School teachers instruct the children, and the Ladies Aid Society, which has done splendid work in helping raise funds for community house and church work, meets twice a month.

The Granly community sponsors a number of purely social activities. Every Wednesday night Gunnar Knudsen teaches gymnasium to a class of girls and boys. Folk dancing is a part of community life, with Knudsen an able teacher.

Once a month a community birthday party is held, when all having a birthday that particular month are responsible for entertainment and coffee. The others bring cake or sandwiches. On the second Sunday afternoon of each month, the entire group meets for some community singing and the inevitable coffee and cake.

The whole community is vitally interested in the schools, and eager to help in any way to secure the best possible education for their children.

Reference

Pedersen, Mrs. Dagmar (member of the colony), Hurley, Miss.

Chapter XIII

FOLKLORE

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The customs and habits of the people of Jackson County have been handed down from father to son, to form a vital part of the life of the county and its inhabitants. People have come to look forward to certain types of celebrations for certain occasions, and they participate with the joy that comes from the recollection of adventures with their friends, and forefathers, on previous occasions. Stories and experiences familiar to everyone are told and retold. Yet, they never fail to create a sense of pleasure and satisfaction, because these are stories of home and home-folks. These are the beginnings of the history of our county. There are religious customs, started years ago, and still continued in some form. Social customs, originated by the great-great-great forebears of the present generation, have been handed down and are still followed, usually in modified form.

Religious Customs

Since the organization of the Methodist church in this county, a little more than 150 years ago, the QUARTERLY CONFERENCE - an occasion of more than ordinary interest - has been a vital part of the development and functions of the church. (1)

The old plan of holding the conference was slightly different from the present arrangement. Then, both Saturday and Sunday were given over to the event, with "dinner on the ground" served Saturday, but not Sunday. The presiding elder - from another town, and reputedly a "stronger" preacher than the local pastor - preached on both days, and the sacrament was taken on Sunday.

Now, Sunday is the only day. The presiding elder, whose presence and part in the activities draws out the entire community (even those who do not ordinarily attend), is chairman. If, for any reason, however, he is unable to attend, the pastor presides. The membership includes the pastor, the Sunday School superintendent, the stewards, trustees of church property, local ministers, the president of the missionary society, the exhorters, and a few others, all elected at the quarterly conference in the fall.

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(1). Rev. E. S. Lewis, Pascagoula, Miss.

Services are generally held at eleven o'clock. The conference is opened with a religious service, consisting of one or two hymns, the scripture lesson, and a prayer. A secretary is elected to keep the minutes which are copied into a book that is later carried to the district conference for inspection. No conference is complete without the dinner, when fried chicken, chicken pie, sweet pies, cakes, and every imaginable delicacy that can be packed in wagons or cars over country roads, are brought and spread - sometimes on the ground, but more often, in later years - on crude but sturdy tables under the trees. Here, neighbors who have not seen each other since the last conference, mingle and exchange pleasantries. Visitors who did not bring dinner are invited to join those who did. The younger crowd - "courting couples" - heap plates with food, and repair to a more distant shade, where they can eat and talk, "out of hearing" of their elders.

The ASSOCIATION OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH holds a convention once a year, usually in the late summer. Representatives from the churches of certain districts meet at one church, and the inhabitants of the community entertain, free, all visiting people for three or four days, serving a bountiful basket dinner on the last day, which is Sunday. A table, 200 or 300 feet long, takes care of the dinner. (1)

New Prospect Camp Ground, six miles north of Vancleave, was established by the pioneers of this county more than 75 years ago. Here the Methodist church holds an annual six-day CAMP MEETING in October. The camp consists of a large tabernacle for the preaching service, and a number of small tents in which people, coming from a distance, camp during the meeting. (2)

Each tent holder has one or two cooks - old negroes trained in this service - and the cooking is done back of the tent on stoves, or on a fill of dirt built up in large kettles or ovens. The menu consists of beef stew, onions, rice, chicken pie, pork, and cabbage, cakes, and pies, much of which has been cooked and brought from the homes. Owners of these tents, invite all their friends to spend the night or take a meal. However, there is also a public tent where meals can be purchased. On Sunday a get-together meal is served under the trees for everybody.

Three services a day are held. In the early morning, the tent holders meet under the tabernacle, and in the afternoon there are grave services for both men and women. Only one collection is made, and that on Sunday morning, before the eleven o'clock service. Certain amounts, beginning in olden

(1). Mrs. A. H. Looth, Vancleave, Miss.
(2). Ibid.

times at one dollar, but of late at ten dollars, are requested. The collection plate is passed for small change. This money is used for the upkeep of the camp ground and for payment of visiting preachers.

JACKSON COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION was organized in 1922, when the Gulf Coast Baptist Association was divided. An attempt was made to go back into the Gulf Coast Association, but then it was considered best to retain the county association, because such great good had been accomplished among the smaller churches. (1)

CHILDREN'S DAY, observed by members of the Methodist Sunday School once a year, on a Sunday in June, always evokes interest, and in some localities, takes the place of the Sunday School rally. The program starts in the morning and lasts until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The program includes pathetic or religious poems and readings recited by the children of the Sunday School, who have been previously trained by teachers and parents. A basket dinner is served during the lunch hour, and in the afternoon, a special speaker discusses the benefits of Sunday School. (2).

Social Customs

The early settlers cleared their land for farming by giving log rollings. On a specified date, the workable men in the surrounding country were invited to bring a saw or axe to "help out" and pile the trees on a certain piece of land. These trees had previously been "deadened" - that is, girded by cutting through the bark and into the sap during the fall or winter months, so that in the spring, the sap escaped through the cut and the tree died from lack of nourishment - making them more easily destroyed by burning.

The farmers' only cost for these clearings were the bountiful meals for the workers. The neighboring ladies usually came to assist in the preparation. At ten A.M. cake and coffee were served. At noon a large table was spread under a tree on the lawn, and chicken pie, fried chidken, roast or barbecued beef, pork, mutton, salads, puddings, biscuits, potatoes, bread and milk, butter, pickles, and preserves, were spread, and again at 3:30 P.M., pie and coffee. The log rolling became a thing of the past during the early part of 1900. The storm destroyed immense quantities of timber in 1906, and saw mills and tram roads were established to utilize the timber. (3)

It has always been the custom since pioneer days for neighbors to assist each other in building barns or houses -

(1). Rev. Brock, Moderator, Moss Point, Miss.
(2). Mrs. G. A. Tootle, Vancleave, Miss.
(3). P. H. Rohr, Pascagoula, Miss.
G. H. Bilbo, Vancleave, Miss.

especially of constructed of logs - and even today, if some one has the misfortune of losing his home by fire or tornado, neighbors donate their services in helping to rebuild. In the rural settlements, if a man has become ill or crippled, so that he cannot work, his friends give"WORKINGS" to help him complete his work.

It has always been the custom in the rural sections of Jackson County to give a POUNDING wherever the necessity arose. When a house is destroyed by fire or when a new minister comes to live, this custom is observed. (1)

An old custom that is ever popular along the Gulf Shore, is the FISH FRY. A congenial party assembles and selects a secluded spot, where they build a log fire, or preferably one of charcoal. Mullet, the fish most commonly used, is prepared, salted, peppered, and mealed, then dropped into a large pan of boiling grease, and fried on the coals. Cold beer is the favorite beverage. Years ago, the men would take their nets and wade around, throw the net, and catch the fish, preparatory to frying and eating. Now, however, fish are usually prepared before the group gathers. Different organizations sometimes have fish frys for the entertainment of their members and visitors. (2)

BARBECUING has been a favorite form of entertainment along the Gulf and throughout the county for years. Old negroes - seasoned hands - are usually hired to do the barbecuing, which is preferably out in the open on a large tract of land. A whole beef, or hams and chickens are roasted over the coals - on a pit - of the hickory fires. The meat is slowly turned and basted - with a special sauce. The pity is that most of the old negroes who knew the real art are fast dying out, so that very few or left. (3)

COMMUNITY SINGS, originated about twenty-five years ago, when some young men, who had acquired a knowledge of pitch singing with a pitch pipe and a book of shape notes, started singing schools in the various communities. They would charge a dollar a pupil, for a ten-day period. When the school closed for the year, community sings were frequently held in order to keep the pupils in practice. Later, some families acquired organs or pianos, and music was taught in the schools. The pitch pipe and shaped notes passed out, but community sings are still a part of the rural life of Jackson County. Several communities meet on the fifth Sunday of each month, when the best singers, - duet, quartet, and choir - are presented at a singing convention. Singing continues throughout the day, broken only by the noon-day meal, when the proverbial "dinner on the ground" is served. (4)

(1). Mrs. G. A. Tootle, Vancleave, Miss.
(2). Mrs. Dora Jane,
(3). Mrs. Dora Jane
(4). L. E. Beavers

A custom that has been popular for the past fifteen years at Vancleave, is OLD SETTLERS DAY, observed by the Library association, when the people of the community meet at the school to honor the pioneer settlers. The oldest settlers prepare a program, which they give. Both the oldest and the youngest person there, receives a gift. At noon, plate lunches are sold, proceeds going to the library. (1)

Particular Days

On EASTER SUNDAY, a spring festival and special union services are held in the churches, when joyful Easter anthems are sung. Easter egg hunts are conducted in different communities.

In 1868 - May 3 - a day was set aside for DECORATION DAY, honoring the Civil War dead. Since then, it has been observed in honor of those who were killed in the World War, when the American Legion observes Memorial Day by decorating the graves of all soldiers. (2)

On the FOURTH OF JULY the firemen of Pascagoula hold their annual picnic at Beach Park where a large crowd from all over the county, as well as people from Alabama come to enjoy bathing, dancing, and various forms of entertainment. Booths for refreshments are put up by different organizations. Most of the stores in Pascagoula and Moss Point close for the afternoon, so that employees are free to enjoy the celebration. At night a dance is held in the pavillion (small admission). (3)

On LABOR DAY, the first Monday in September, the firemen hold another annual picnic - with the same sort of entertainment as that held on fourth of July - for the benefit of the Pascagoula fire department. (4)

HALLOWE'EN, a folk holiday still observed by the young people of the county, is traditionally observed by feasting and ghost parties. The old pranks of stealing gates, buggies, chairs, etc., are still popular. Many negroes avoid the cemetery at this time because of the common notion that the spirits of the dead walk abroad on that night. (5)

ALL SAINTS DAY - November 1 - is a religious holiday set aside for decoration of graves, when beautiful floral offerings are brought. Special services are held, by some religions, in the cemetery. (6).

(1). Mrs. Will Prouse
(2). Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3). Ibid.
(4). Ibid.
(5). Ibid.
(6). Ibid.

ARMISTICE DAY is celebrated with public ceremony, when the never-to-be-forgotten day in 1918 is memoralized. Patriotic songs are sung by augmented choirs from the different churches, constituting a community sing. Everyone pauses, if but for a moment, to think kindly of the soldiers who lie buried in "Flander's Field." (1)

It has long been a custom for families to hold reunions on THANKSGIVING, and the spirit of hospitality is woven into this festival. Baskets of food are given to the poor, and union services are held at one of the churches.

At CHRISTMAS, contributions to charity and the provision of gifts for the poor, as well as exchange of greeting cards, is an established custom. The exchange of gifts - particularly for the children - became associated with Christmas at a very early period, and it has survived through all the generations. Years ago, it was customary to drape huge wreaths and laurel ropes from every corner. Later, a sprig of mistletoe and holly became the accepted Christmas decorations. Many years ago, the exchange of early morning visits to wish "Merry Christmas," was a popular custom, when great bowls of eggnog were served in huge goblets to all who called. Children set off fire-crackers. "Merry Christmas"was said and all departed to their homes. Later, there were community Christmas trees - popular today - when huge crowds gathered around the evergreen and sang Christmas carols. Carol singers still go about for "shut-ins" and other unfortunates. (2)

The custom of celebrating the NEW YEAR is very old. There were family dinners and a round of calls to offer good wishes for the coming year. Crowds sat up - as now - to listen to the chimes that "ring out the old, ring in the new." Blowing of boat whistles, fire sirens, church bells, and other noise and din still heralds the New Year. (3)

In years gone by, VALENTINE DAY was honored by the exchange of pretty sentiments written on scented paper and decorated with hearts, arrows, doves, and other love tokens. Most of the tokens were written in verse and presented to "My Valentine;" Our great-great-grandmothers blushed as they read, for the pretty verses meant declarations of love to them. Moderns of today also exchange valentines, but not with the sentimental meaning attached by our forefathers. (4).

MARDI GRAS (carnival meaning: "farewell meat"), a period of feasting, license, and merry making immediately precedine Lent, to make up in anticipation for the gloom and

(1). Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2). Ibid.
(3). Ibid.
(4). Ibid.

substinence of the forty days of penance, was celebrated in Pascagoula and vicinity many years ago. A great ball, attended by the elite of the community, was held in the old academy on Pascagoula Street. Masks were worn and fantastic costumes represented many celebrities. After the dancing, the masks were removed and identities revealed. (1)

Burial Customs

An early burial custom, the marking of graves with the ring cross which represented the sun, is still used to some extent, although the cross is today the popular grave mark. Another old custom of decorating graves with wax paper, metal flowers, and wreaths of thin metal molded into flowers, is still practiced. From this, the use of artificial wreaths evolved, and such sent by friends and relatives of the deceased are placed upon the grave. Gifts, such as old jewels or cherished trinkets, were often made to the dead, to be interred with the body.

Women mourners wore crepe veils, and black dresses and gloves to signify deep mourning. Mourners went into temporary retirement for a time, and did not mingle with others for a period of three weeks. An old custom of the well known wake, was found to relieve the tension of the relatives and friends who gathered in the midst of death. The custom became a popular one. There was eating and drinking. Often big suppers were held. Each family had a plot, or burial ground, near the home, and many times the body had to be carried to its resting place through a thicket or tangled brush where no road had been made. Family cemeteries are still used by those not near a public cemetery. (2)

Customs at Meals and of Dress

An old custom still observed in some of the rural communities is for the one who prepares the meal not to eat with the other members, but to wait on table. This is especially true if company is present. (3)

SLAT BONNETS made from percale, home spun, lawn, calico, and various materials, were the customary head dress of the rural women in Jackson County. Thin slats of pine or cypress - sometimes card board - were used. The older women, and those in the more backwoods sections still favor these. (4)

(1). Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2). L. H. Rohr, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3). Mrs. G. A. Tootle, Vancleave, Miss.
(4). Mrs. Sara Rice

The MOTHER HUBBARD, a house garment made with long sleeves, and a voluminous skirt, four yards or more around the bottom, and gathered very full onto a yoke, was one of the most popular forms of dress "in the country" a number of years ago. (1)

Superstitions

One of the common beliefs about BIRTH is to the effect that a baby born with a caul over its face is said to be born with a good omen, destined to be very lucky, and able to see anything and do anything. (2) Custom has developed the belief that the conduct of mothers before birth affects the child. Example: a superstition notion is the effect that if a pregnant woman steps over a grave, her child will die; also, that the birth of the child affects the husband.

There is a common belief that the child is affected by the appearance and characteristics of its god-parents and of those whose name it bears. The custom of "gifting" the child is prevelent and still survives. Gifts of money, jewels, or trinkets, according to an old superstition, would insure the money and food for the child throughout life. Old customs of hanging charms of coral or beads about the necks of infants, as a protection from falls and sickness, are fast being abandoned except among the more ignorant. Amber was supposed to be a special charm and protection against throat diseases. (3).

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Beavers, L. E. — Vancleave, Miss.
Bilbo, G. H.
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Jane, Mrs. Dora — Pascagoula, Miss.
Lewis, Rev. E. S., — Pascagoula, Miss.
Rice, Mrs. Sara
Richerson, Aunt Caroline
Rohr, L. H.
Tootle, Mrs. G. A. — Pascagoula, Miss.
Vancleave, Miss.

(1). Miss Lizzie Alley
(2). Old Aunt Caroline Richerson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3). Ibid.

Chapter XIV

RELIGION

The religious history of Jackson County began with the establishment of Old Salem Camp Ground in 1821 (See Chap. 13, Folklore) where religious services have been held for 116 years. In 1832, a Baptist Church was formed at Ocean Springs, and five years later, the Red Hill Methodist church was organized in the Dead Hill Community. For the next fifteen years these were the only religious institutions in the county. Moss Point citizens organized a Methodist church there in 1853, and in 1874 the First Presbyterian church of Moss Point (first in the county) was formed. At Pascagoula, the Catholic church had its beginning in the 1850's.

Thus, the church has formed a vital part of the life of Jackson County for 116 years of its 125.

Pioneer Churches

THE OCEAN SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1832 as the Tidewater Church, with nine members. The first deacon, George D. Davis, was a great uncle of Hon. George W. Davis, who presides as senior deacon today. The Davis family has been prominent in the work of the local church from its beginning.

From 1832 until 1853 the minutes were kept in a small book, which is preserved and highly prized by church members. In January 1862, the War between the States put an end to services, so no more records were made until April, 1872. In 1874, the name was changed from Tidewater to Ocean Springs Baptist Church, and two years later a building was erected at the head of Jackson Avenue, which was completely demolished in the storm of 1906. Funds for the new building, which stands on Porter Avenue, on a lot donated by George W. Davis, were raised by the Ladies Aid Society and donated by church members, with very little outside assistance.

In recent years Sunday School rooms have been added, and a pastor's home provided. (1)

(1) Ocean Springs News, November 20, 1909
Mrs. A. C. Gottshe.

The RED HILL METHODIST CHURCH, originally a log structure, erected in 1837, in the Dead Lake Community, stands on what is probably the oldest church site in the county. At this time this church was not a part of the regularly organized work, but was built as a preaching place for Rev. Henry Fletcher, a local minister. Those who probably helped in its inception were: the Havens, Tootles, Grahams, Duboses, Rices, and Fletchers, some of whose descendants are still members. Later, another log church was erected on the same site, and finally, in 1893, the present frame structure. No records of the early pastors or charter members are available. The Reverend J. B. Cain, pastor of Yazoo Methodist Church, was once a member here. "Uncle" Jeff Havens, an octogenarian and a noted christian worker, was a member of this church.

In the early days, singing schools were anticipated with as keen a pleasure as the protracted meetings. Each lasted a week and constituted a large part of the social life of the community.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF MOSS POINT was organized in 1853 under the name of East Pascagoula, with Mrs.Mary Griffin and Mrs. W. H. Meyers as charter members. At this time, only seven families were living in East Pascagoula. The congregation worshipped in a log schoolhouse located on the lot now used as a negro cemetery. During the War between the States, active work was hindered,and the place of worship was transferred to a schoolhouse on the present site of C. W. Jackson's home.

About 1868, the Methodists and Masons united to build a two-story structure, the lower story to be used for worship, the upper for masonic meetings, and the church name was changed to Moss Point. It was used by both denominations until about 1876, when the Presbyterians built their present church. (1)

THE MOSS POINT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in 1874 with fourteen charter members, including: John McInnis, Dr. J. K. McLeod, Mrs. Addie M. McInnis, Mrs. Catherine McCaskill, Mrs. Susan Gaston, Dr. H. L. Howze, Melanchlthon Smith, Mrs. Mary McInnis, Mrs. Josephine McLeod, Miss S. F. McLeod, Mrs. M. R. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Howze, Mrs. Mary E. Hale, and Dr. S. A. McInnis. In the early seventies, a petition signed by these, was sent to the Tombigbee Presbytery (now in East Mississippi Presbytery) asking permission to organize a church in Moss Point,

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(1) William Owen Sadler, Moss Point, Miss.

METHODIST CHURCH, MOSS POINT - BUILT BY THE DANTZLERS



although this was refused because of the small size of the congregation the petitioners, undaunted, like their Scotch ancestors, sent their request to the Presbytery of New Orleans, to have it again refused. It was later reconsidered, however, when Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, then a leader in the Southern church, noted that eight of the petitioners were "Macs" (Mc), and remarked that this surely justified a Presbyterian church. Consequently, the Moss Point Presbyterian Church was organized in the old Methodist Church, February 22, 1874. The first person to join on profession of faith was Dr. S. A. McInnis, who later became an elder. His son, S. A. McInnis, is at present (1936) an elder in this church.

The first officers included: Dr. H. L. Howze and Mr. John McInnis, elders, and Dr. J. K. McInnis, deacon; Dr. McLeod was later elected as an elder, and served until his death in 1900. It was in 1876 that the first regular minister, Rev. S. J. Bingham, was elected, visiting ministers from nearby cities having previously filled the pulpit from time to time. When the house of worship was completed and paid for, Dr. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans, preached the dedicatory sermon. The church progressed, increased in membership, and became a vital factor in the life of the community. Its twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated February 22, 1899, during the ministry of Rev. H. J. Compton, and on February 22, 1924, the fiftieth anniversary was observed, when Dr. J. C. Watts delivered the historic sermon. Miss Fannie McLeod was the only surviving charter member.

The Meridian Presbytery, of which this church is a member, was organized here, the late J. J. McIntosh having served at different times as moderator. The Moss Point Presbyterian Church has the distinction of having had eight different pastors to serve as moderators of the Presbytery, and one Presbyterian minister, Rev. O. B. Wood, now of San Angeline, Texas, was called to preach during his residence here. Although the women immediately became active after its organization, the first recognition made by the session regarding their work was in 1880. However, the Ladies Aid Society, which continues uninterrupted, with a present membership of some twenty-five, and with Mrs. F. Colmer as president, was undoubtedly organized prior to that time.

Shortly after the death of Rev. S. J. Bingham, one of the most beloved pastors, the first Missionary Society was organized, including the men, women, and young people. It was later changed to a Woman's Missionary Society.

The first narrative report of the Sunday School, of which Gregory Wood is the present (1936) superintendent, was in 1881, when forty members were enrolled. The late R. W. Cowan served as superintendent for thirty years during his lifetime.

Of the fourteen pastors who have served Moss Point Church, only two survive - Rev. A. C. Ingram, now in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and Rev. B. A. Meeks, the present incumbent. Other pastors (deceased) include: Reverends B. L. Gaston, Richmond McInnis, A. J. Witherspoon, S. J. Bingham, J. H. Nall, H. W. Flinn, J. D. McLean, D. O. Byers, H. J. Cumpsten, W. O. Stephens, E. E. Gregory, and J. C. Watt. (1)

The CATHOLIC CHURCH had an early beginning, possibly with the first settlers under the French regime. From the early days of the settlement, Ocean Springs has been visited by different priests, either from New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Pascagoula, Natchez, or Biloxi. In 1857, Father Gringnore was sent to Ocean Springs for his health, and held mass in the homes of the people. He saw the necessity of a church, and in 1859, Father Georget, with the assistance of his congregation, bought the lumber, and Mr. Bellaude donated the lot at the spot where Central Park now stands on East Porter Avenue, and the building, a plain structure 50" by 25", was erected.

As early as 1855, Pascagoula had a resident priest, Father Guillan, who was succeeded in 1858 by Father Pont, who, that same year, built a small chapel. The first permanent pastor was Father Constantine Vandemore, who remained here from 1860 until 1864. Under Father Charles Van Inechelberge, the first Our Lady of Victories chapel was built in 1871. This building, badly damaged by the storm of '93 was moved in 1895, under the leadership of Father Oliver to its present site. (2)

PINE GROVE METHODIST CHURCH, a small structure

(1) B. A. Meeks, Moss Point, Mississippi.
(2) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Historian for Jackson County Historical Research Project.

located in the extreme northern part of Jackson County, on the west side of Pascagoula River, was organized during the early development of the county. The first building, of logs, was financed by the people of the parish. All-day services were held and "dinner on the ground" was served during protracted meetings, which lasted a week or ten days during the summer. These supplied a period of sociability for the community, when church members held open house for all visitors. Ten-day singing schools, giving instructions in sight singing, were also conducted each summer.

Since the days of the log house, four buildings have been erected, and the church is now a modern frame edifice with combination Sunday School rooms.

The churches of Jackson County have embraced modern methods of religious instruction and equipment. Fifteen have active Sunday Schools; nine have women's organizations; four have young people's organizations, in all of which the church instructs its members, and prospective members. In addition, the Catholic Church sponsors seven organizations, including an affiliation with the National Council of Catholic Women and with the Catholic Men's Council.

All churches, practically financed upon similar methods, determine the amount of money needed for the organization during a year. In the Methodist Church each member is assessed a certain amount each year. Gifts from other protestant churches are voluntary.

When a new building is needed or repairs become necessary, special drives and campaigns for raising money are conducted until sufficient funds for the project are acquired.

With the exception of two, all churches in the county are neat, white frame buildings, the type easily distinguished as a church, and familiar to everyone. Six churches have pastor's homes nearby. The Moss Point Methodist, and First Presbyterian of Scranton have brick buildings.

The MOSS POINT METHODIST CHURCH became one of the most desirable appointments of the Mississippi Conference in 1880, and has remained so until the present time. It has always been served by leading preachers,

and until 1914, its congregation worshipped in one of the nicest frame buildings in the county. In 1914, however, the present attractive and substantial brick church was erected as a memorial to Mrs. L. N. Dantzler. The corner-stone bears this record: "Erected in memory of their mother, Sarah Eran Dantzler, by her children." The children who built this lasting memorial were: L.N. Jr., J.L., Bruner, and Alf, sons; Mrs. A. M. Cowan, Mrs. George Izard, and Miss Annie Dantzler, daughters.

The building, erected at a cost of approximately $20,000, was dedicated Sunday, November 15, 1914, with Bishop Warren A. Chandler preaching the sermon. C. H. Wood, president of the Board of Trustees, presented the building to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Other trustees were: J. W. Griffin, C. M. Farrley, A.M. Cowan, Dr. J. N. Rape and George Bowen.

The Sunday School, begun many years ago, and the Woman's Missionary Society, organized in 1880, have been vital factors in the progress of the church. C.W. Jackson, superintendent of the Sunday School for forty-two years, and Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, president of the Woman's Society for eight years, were two of the faithful members. (1)

In the days when Pascagoula was Scranton, and South Pascagoula Street a mere dusty road, the social and religious life of Scranton centered about the schoolhouse, where "Little Central" now stands. Here, in 1800, an evangelist held a revival meeting and called for those who desired to join the Methodist Church, and three young women, Miss Lizzie Alley, Miss Lavinia Ladnier, and Miss Laura Canty, offered themselves for membership.

The contract to build the PASCAGOULA METHODIST CHURCH was let to M. C. Pankey January 28, 1881, and the building was erected on the southwest corner of the academy lot, on what is now Central School. Rev. J. P. Dancer, of Ocean Springs and Scranton Circuit, served as pastor during the building period. The first service was held August 13, 1881, with Rev. T. S. West, presiding elder of the Seashore District, as preacher, and the next day, Sunday School was organized with Rev. J. W. Williams as superintendent, and his son, Prof. William J. Williams, as secretary.

Sometime during 1882, the building was plastered

(1) W. O. Sadler, Moss Point, Miss.

inside and painted outside, funds being obtained from different sources; the Church Extension Board of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Mississippi Conference Board of Church Extension contributed $200 each.

In 1904, the church moved from the corner of the Academy lot to its present site, and has since been housed in a frame building. (1)

The OCEAN SPRINGS METHODIST CHURCH, a commodious frame structure, completely furnished with Sunday School rooms, was built about 1895, on West Porter Avenue. Besides the bi-monthly preaching services, there is a graded Sunday School, a Woman's Missionary Society, and a Goodwill Club for young people.

BIG POINT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH, on a rural circuit, has services once a month. Organized in 1877, three miles north of Big Point, it was soon moved to its present site and the present frame building erected.

The date on which CASWELL SPRINGS METHODIST CHURCH was organized is not known, but it is a fact that at the close of the War between the States, a Methodist Church called Shiloh was here. When the name was changed is not known. The first building was a one-room structure. A frame building was erected in the early nineties, but was blown down in the storm of 1906, when the present one was built.

The BONNIE CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH housed in a small log and cement structure, was formed from the consolidation of two churches - the Bonnie and New Chapel Churches.

The FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, erected in Scranton before the towns of Scranton and Pascagoula were merged, is now housed in a brick building, adequately equipped for Sunday School and a women's organization. Organized in 1880 as a result of an evangelistic campaign conducted by Rev. D. O. Byers and Dr. W. D. Bragg, it has had only six different pastors since. Listed in the order of their service they are: Dr. Bragg, Dr. J. Frank Turner, Dr. J. W. Watt, Rev. W. A. Hall, Rev. W. P. Chalmers, and Rev. W. I. McInnis.

One missionary, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, has been sent to Brazil. Dr. W. R. Kell, active christian worker,

(1) Diary, Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.

served as an officer for forty-five years. (1)

In 1887, a frame building for the OCEAN SPRINGS CHURCH was erected on a lot donated by Fred Wing, of New Orleans. Funds were secured from the proceeds of entertainments, teas, garden parties, bazaars, etc.

In 1907, a Sunday School organized by Mrs. Valerie Pierce and others, in the Laine schoolhouse on the Pierce property, resulted in the establishment of the LAINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, a few years later. It was mainly a mission station sponsored by the Moss Point Church. Dr. J. C. Watt, pastor of the Moss Point Church, also served the Laine congregation as pastor. In 1912, the Moss Point Presbyterians erected a building for the Presbyterians at Laine, but since 1925 it has been used by the Baptist and Methodists, also. (2)

In 1891 C. J. Broders was called to become pastor of the PASCAGOULA LUTHERAN CHURCH. He served until after the war with Spain was declared, when he enlisted as a chaplain and went to Cuba. The church has since had five other pastors, the last being the Reverend William Weding, who served from September, 1917, until the latter part of 1936. In 1891 the congregation bought the property on South Pascagoula Street and the first building was erected, to stand only two years, when it was demolished in a hurricane in 1893. The present house was then erected.

When a colony of Finns settled at Pecan in 1900 (See Chap. 12, A Danish Colony) they held religious services in the Pecan schoolhouse until 1905, when a mission church was established. Gideon Lane, a member of the colony, donated the land for the church, which holds monthly congregational meetings. Twice a year, a preacher comes from tne North - usually Ohio - to hold a two-weeks' meeting. Coffee socials are occasionally given to obtain funds for support of the church.

The EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN OCEAN SPRINGS, said to be one of the finest edifices on the coast, was completed May 8, 1892, when dedication services were conducted by Reverends Nelson Ayers and W. C. West of the Presbyterian Church. The frame structure on West Porter Avenue is surrounded by trees, and funds for building it were raised by means of various benefit entertainments.

(1) Mrs. W. T. Gordon, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Dr. McArthur, Moss Point, Miss.

The bell, which has a sweeter tone than most, was donated by George E. Arndt, in memory of his daughter, Mary. Into this bell he had melted 492 Mexican dollars. (1)

Through the efforts of Mrs. Laura Pierce, ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Pascagoula, was built in 1900, but long before that a congregation met in the Presbyterian Church for worship. In those days the congregation was served by several visiting clergymen, among whom were, Reverends Tisdale, Tucker, Logan, and Ayres. During this period, the Woman's Guild was organized, with Mrs. Jordy, as president, Mrs. G. A. Stemper, vice president, and Mrs. A. G. Delmas, secretary-treasurer. Later, a Sunday School developed, and both organizations are still maintained. In 1900, Reverend Trout became the first resident pastor. The rectory was built in 1906, and Theodore D. Bratton, W. S. Hamilton, and L. Brame were named as trustees of the Episcopal fund and church property.

When Reverend John Chipman served this church he organized SAINT PIERRE'S CHURCH at Gautier, named for the bayou on whose banks it sits. Reverend Chipman also began the first free circulating library in Jackson County.

The BAPTIST CHURCH OF MOSS POINT is a ten-room frame building in good condition, the main part of which was erected in 1874, the year the church was constituted. The budget has for some years been placed as high as $7,000 per year, part going to support the local activities, the balance to missions and benevolences of the denomination.

The BAPTIST CHURCH AT EAST MOSS POINT with 200 members, was fostered by the First Baptist Church. It has a Sunday School and Women's Missionary Union.

With nine members, Missionary, J. B. Hamberlith organized the SCRANTON BAPTIST CHURCH in 1877, and held services in the town hall until it burned in 1884. The Baptist congregation then bought a lot and built a church, but in March, 1885, this was also destroyed by fire. When the church was again rebuilt with funds from insurance; it was burned a third time exactly one year later. This time the members accepted the offer of a saloon keeper, a comrade of the pastor during the War

(1). The Democrat Star, May 13, 1892, Mrs. E. L. Tardy

between the States, and used a room just back of his saloon for services until 1891. In 1889 the members began another drive for funds, and Mrs. Hattie B. Mayers, appealed to the Baptists of the state and raised $500. The lot was sold for $100, and with the $600 insurance, another church was erected in 1891. Services are still held here.

The UNIOR BAPTIST CHURCH, organized during the early days of the county, was housed in a log structure until it was moved to its present location, where a frame house was erected. The present two-story frame was built for the use of the church and masonic hall in 1905.

OUR LADY OF VICTORIES CHURCH, a simple frame building at Pascagoula, but pleasing in design, has an auditorium which seats 360. The altar is beautiful and unusual, and a priest's home is connected with the church. Its organizations are: Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, the Altar Society, and organizations affiliated with the national councils of Catholic Men and Women. Since 1882 a school has been conducted, which at present (1936) has for its 200 pupils, seven teachers. Twelve grades are taught. The school is supported by the parish through church dues.

ST ALPHOUSUS CHURCH on Jackson Avenue, Ocean Springs, is a modern frame structure, large enough to care for the growing population. Built in 1874, when Father Chevalier, of Biloxi, was pastor, the building was erected at a cost of over $1,500. Since then there have been enlargements and improvements. The churchs' organizations include: The Altar Society, The Sacred Heart Society, and The Propagation of Faith. There is also an elementary school, St. Alphousus Parochial.

After the storm of 1892, when the UNION CHURCH on the beach in Pascagoula was blown down, a new piece of property in a better location was acquired from Edmond Torjusen for fifty dollars, and a frame house built. Two sisters, Miss Lena Hall, and Mrs. Mary Friar, were responsible for the building.

All denominations, many of whom are seamen, worship here, and from 1920 until 1930, it served the Salvation Army. (1)

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Historian for Jackson County, Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.

Negro Churches

None of the negro places of worship can be considered pioneer churches for they were all established after the War between the States. Prior to that time, the white people provided religious services for their slaves in connection with their own. The eleven churches, embracing three denominations, Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic, are wideawake. The social life of the negroes, as well as the religious, is centered about the church.

In the nineties, negroes had a camp meeting ground which claimed much attention (See Chap. 13, Folklore), but interest in this phase of worship is considerably less at the present, since members prefer their churches, which are well organized and active according to their methods.

The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Moss Point was organized, in 1870 with Alexander Mays, as pastor. He served until about 1874, when Rev. J. A. Rafalls of New Orleans, became pastor and organized the Gulf Coast Association of all negro Baptist churches of coast towns.

The ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Pascagoula, was organized by S. W. Titus, Ben Gradford, and Elsie Tyler, and the building erected and dedicated December, 1921, under the pastorate of Rev. H. Brooks. (1)

Dudley Brooks, as a freed slave, came to Pascagoula in 1865 from New Orleans. His owner had been a minister, and he immediately organized the Baptist congregation into the ST PETERS NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH, with services in his home. Fourteen years later he gave the lot to the church, and a small building was erected, which was remodeled in 1885 into a larger house, under the pastorate of Rev. William A. Harrison. When the storm of 1906 destroyed it, it was rebuilt by C. H. Willis and Moses Cook under the pastorate of Rev. H. Brooks. A Woman's Missionary Society of fifteen members was organized but does not function now (1937), the only living member being Ida Marshall, of Moss Point, who, with others, walked the entire distance from Moss Point to South Pascagoula to meetings.(2)

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(1) S. W. Titus, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mary Hanshaw, Pascagoula, Miss.

MACEDONIA NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH of Ocean Springs, was organized May 31, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Edwards,who became pastor. Ida Martin, age 84, is the only living member who joined sixty-one years ago, and she still attends, all regular services, including Sunday School and the Woman's Missionary Society. (1)

PASCAGOULA NEGRO BAPTIST CHURCH, on Pascagoula Street, was organized in the early seventies by Reverend Butler, with the help of Andrew Cook,who erected a frame house on Market Street. The building, erected on the lot, donated by Mose Cook, was blown down in the great hurricane of 1893, but was rebuilt chiefly through the efforts of the women, who gave festivals and solicited money from their white friends. Leaders in this work were Dicey MacDonald, Phyllis Cook, and Gussie McDonald. Pastors who have served are: Reverends Butler, Richardson, West, Jackson, English, Banks, Carey, and Palmer, the latter having served for seven years.

ST PAUL'S NEGRO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Moss Point was organized about 1870 by Rose Griffin, Margaret Howze, Sarah Bodwell, Andrew Jackson, and Susan Pleney. The first house was of logs, but the present one is a frame structure. (2)

ST.JAMES NEGRO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Ocean Springs, organized in 1867, erected a modest frame building on a lot given by Joanna Blount, an old negress. The building was remodeled in 1903,and in 1906 a new house was built. A modern bungalow next to the church is used for the pastor's home. A graded Sunday School and Missionary Society function.(3)

ASBURY CHAPEL a frame structure on Jackson Street, is the third building, the first two having been destroyed by fire. There is a Sunday School, an Endeavor Society, and a Missionary Society.

The Church is noted for the outstanding workers it has produced, among whom are, W. W. Matthews, a missionary to Africa, now a bishop; Bishop Walls, of Chicago, who broadcasts religious lectures over radio; and Daniel Polk, ten years a missionary in Africa, now lecturing in the United States. (4)

(1) Ida Marshall, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Ida Marshall, Moss Point, Miss.
(3) Nancy Washington, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(4) C. C. Hunter, Pascagoula, Miss.

SOMERVILLE NEGRO METHODIST CHURCH, was organized in 1870 by L. Baker. It has had three frame buildings, one built in 1870, another in 1893, and still another in 1910.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Pascagoula, was dedicated November 4, 1886, with I. L. Pratt as it's first pastor. (1)

St. Peter's Parish, of which the ST. PETER'S NEGRO CATHOLIC CHURCH is a part, was formerly opened by Father Samuel Kelly on January 12, 1907, and dedicated on December 1st of the same year. Only a church and a small house were erected, the former serving as a school, and later, a rectory was built. In 1915 a disasterous fire destroyed the church, convent, rectory, and all records, and it was not until May, 1920, that a new church, rectory, and convent were built. This is the largest in the county, there being 523 parishoners, and ninety-five children in the school. (2)

(1) Democrat-Star, November, 1888.
(2) Rev. J. E. McKee, Pascagoula, Miss.

Methodist

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership.
----	Americus	Americus	N.S.Loftus	--------	---
----	Escatawpa	Escatawpa	A.S.Byrd	--------	---
1927	Kreole	Kreole	W.F.Baggett	--------	---
1853	Moss Point	Moss Point	W. O. Sadler	--------	--- (1)
----	Ocean Springs	Ocean Springs	A. B. Berry	--------	---
1881	Pascagoula	South Pascagoula St. Pascagoula	E. S. Lewis	Full Time	225
----	Vancleave	Vancleave	H.W. Vanhook	--------	---
----	Pine Grove	Northern part of Co.	Ola Nix	One Sunday a month	125
1837	Red Hill	Eight miles northwest of Vancleave	Ola Nix	"	70
1877	Big Point	130 yards west of Highway 63 at Big Point.	A. S. Byrd	"	50
----	Caswell Springs Methodist Church	Near Cumbert Bluff	A. S. Byrd	"	175
----	Mount Pleasant	Five miles east of Vancleave	Ola Nix	--------	---
1930	Bonnie Chapel	Eight miles northwest of Vancleave	Ola Nix	One Sunday a month	-60

(1) W. O. Sadler, Moss Point.

Presbyterian

Date of organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of service	Membership
1874	First Presbyterian Church of Moss Point	Moss Point	B. A. Meeks	Full Time	110 (1)
1880	First Presbyterian Church of Scranton	Canty Street, Pascagoula	W. D. McInnis	Two Sundays a month	100 (2)
----	First Presbyterian Church of Ocean Spgs.	Ocean Springs	W. D. McInnis	"	---
1907	Laine	Laine	----------	----------	---
		Baptist			
1832	Ocean Springs	Poter Avenue, Ocean Springs	----------	----------	--- (3)
1874	Moss Point	Main Street, Moss Point.	J. F. Brock	Full Time	236
----	Pascagoula	North Pascagoula St., Pascagoula	N.E.Patterson	One Sunday a month	---
1877	Scranton	Pascagoula	----------	----------	---
----	Union Baptist	Daisy-Vestry School site	R. L. Vaughn	----------	---
----	Wade	Wade	Bob Vaughn	----------	45
----	Fountainbleau	Fountainbleau	----------	----------	30
----	East Moss Point	Moss Point			200

(1) Rev. B. A. Meeks, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. A. C. Gattsche, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Roman Catholic

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of service	Membership
1857	St. Alphonsus	Ocean Springs	J.H. Tharvin	Full Time	200
----	Our Lady of Victories Church	Keer Street, Pascagoula	Charles H. Hunter	" "	--- (1)
----	Union	Pascagoula	---------	---------	--- (2)
		Lutheran			
1905	Finnish Evangleical Mission	Krecle	----------	One Sunday a month	60 (3)
1891	Christ Lutheran Church	Pascagoula	Rev. Knoblock	Two Sundays a month	100
		Episcopal			
----	St. John's	Pascagoula	Edward J.Maxted	---------	---
----	St. Pierre's	Gautier	----------	---------	--- (4)
----	Ocean Springs	-------	E. A. DeMiller	---------	---

(1) The Roman Catholic Church in Mississippi during Colonial Times. Mississippi Historical Publication, Vol. VI.
(2) Mrs. Lena Hill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. DeForrest, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) Democratic Star, May 13, 1892. Mrs. E. L. Farly

NEGRO CHURCHES

Baptist

Date of Organization	Name	Location	Pastor	Frequency of Service	Membership	
1870	First Baptist	Moss Point	Rev. Smith	One Sunday a month	200	(1)
----	Pascagoula	South Pascagoula St. Pascagoula	Rev. Palmer	Full Time	---	
----	Antioch	North Street Pascagoula	----------	Two Sundays a month	---	(2)
1874	St. Peter's	Pascagoula	J. R. Franklin	Two Sundays a month	40	(3)
1914	Macedonia	Ocean Springs	T. S. Edwards	Full Time	85	
			Methodist			
1870	St. Paul's	Moss Point	Rev. Adams	--------	400	
1870	Somerville	Somerville	H. M. Rankins	Twice per week	76	(4)
1867	St. James	Ocean Springs	J. B. Watkins	Full Time	80	
1874	Asbury Chapel	Pascagoula	C. C. Hunter	Full Time	90	(5)
1888	St. Paul's	Pascagoula	----------	---------	---	(6)
			Catholic			
1907	St. Peter's	Pascagoula	Father J.E.McKee	Full Time	250	(7)

(1) Ida Marshall, Moss Point.
(2) S. W. Titus, Pascagoula.
(3) Mary Kenshaw, Pascagoula
(4) Mary Washington, Ocean Springs.
(5) C. C. Hunter, Pascagoula.
(6) Democratic Star, Nov. 1888.
(7) J. E. McKee, Pascagoula.

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Chapter XV

EDUCATION

That Jackson County has kept pace with the educational progress in the state for more than a century, can be gleaned from the following chapter upon this subject.

Early in 1820, public spirited citizens of this section saw the necessity of schools, and the resultant advantages that would accrue therefrom. They exerted every energy, were liberal in subscriptions, encouraged the promotion of educational institutions, and were not remiss in any duty toward the fulfillment of the desired end - more knowledge.

That their soul ambitions have been realized, is verified by the fact that Jackson County's Schools now rank with the best, and it will elate you to read of the headway that has been made.

SCHOOLS OF YESTERDAY

The first school was built by Valentine Delmas, a most progressive citizen, at the settlement on Pascagoula River. He came from New Orleans in 1800, erected a school in 1820 - just north of the old Frederick de St. Feral Home (later erected in 1829), and hired the first teacher, Frederick de St. Feral, at a salary of $600 per year. All children were invited to attend, and were made welcome without pay. Mr. Feral was well qualified, having received his education in France. He was also a civil engineer and laid out the greater part of Old Scranton with the aid of Valentine Delmas (See Chap. 1, Formation).

When, some years later, Frederick went to New Orleans, his wife, the eldest daughter of Valentine Delmas, filled his position in the school.

After her husband's death in 1840, Mrs. Frederick, left with five children, taught a private school in her home. To her children she gave the rudiments of their education, and in time, her eldest daughter, Josephine, taught until her marriage to Mr. Donovan, when she conducted a private school in her home. This lasted until the building of the old Scranton Academy, where she was one of the first teachers. (1)

(1) Charles Delmas, and Miss Bella Delmas, Pascagoula, Miss.

Early in 1850, a committee of the Grant, Krebs, and Delmas families, and all others of the Pascagoula district who were financially able, organized a school, located on a tract of land in Grant's Lane. Capt. John Grant paid for the erection of a teachers' home, a school building, and a church, chiefly for the education of his eleven grandchildren. These grounds extended from where Oliver Cole's home now stands, on Grant Street, to the corner lot now owned by T. R. Swartwout, on which the church building stood. Captain Grant was a Baptist, but gave this building for religious worship for no certain denomination. Sunday school and day school were also held here; the latter building stood near the site of the home now owned by Ed. Mayo, on Grant Street.

The committee advertised for teachers, among the first of whom was a Mr. Kidwell from Virginia, who boarded with the H. Krebs family. He came in 1852 and remained four years, his first pupils being from the Grant, Krebs, and Delmas families. Other pupils, who came from East side, Bayou Cassotte, and other districts, were from the families of Southern, Ladnier, Johnson, and Deas. The second teacher, a Mr. Wheeler, remained four years, and was succeeded by Mrs. Mars of Mobile, Alabama, who was teaching when the war started in 1860.

After the War between the States, Mary Louise Grant, who finished her education in Mobile, taught in this school, continuing for some years. Rachel B. Grant, educated in New Orleans, followed Mary Louise Grant. The exact date or reason for discontinuance of this school is not known, but the buildings were torn down and the lumber used - new and first class - for homes. (1)

Mrs. Jennie Batiste conducted a private school in the old Batiste Home on Batiste Bayou and Pascagoula Bay Front for several years. Among the pupils who attended, about 1871, were Del and Lou Greiner, and Mary and Lena Hall. Mrs. Batiste discontinued her classes to become the first teacher at the Beach school, but as soon as the four months session was over, she re-opened the private school in her home.(2)

In 1873, C. H. Alley provided a private teacher, Miss Azlene McKay, of Moss Point, for his three children, Lizzie, Jennie, Robert, and two nieces,

(1) Mrs. Anais (Krebs) Walker, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. N. Saucier, Pascagoula, Miss.

Mary and Isabella Bilbo. When Miss McKay married Dr. Ros Griffin, who had charge of the quarantine station at Round Island, two years later - 1875 - Mr. Alley sent his children to Mrs. Josephine Donovan's private school on Pascagoula River Front. Among those who attended were: Ellen Foster, Lily Foster, Cora Krebs, Robert, Jennie, and Lizzie Alley, Mary and Isabella Bilbo. When Scranton Academy was built, Mrs. Donovan closed her school to teach there. (1)

SCRANTON ACADEMY, a two-story, unpainted frame building, had high built desks with a shelf underneath, to accommodate pupils. All furniture, of cypress, was hand-made by W. H. Nix, the only real woodworker in these parts at that time. The upper story had a stage, where the dramatic club, which furnished all entertainment, performed on special occasions. The club, coached by Dr. Chidsey, who was really a dentist, presented many old fashioned tableaux. Entertainments were usually given to create a building fund for the several churches, and all worked in perfect harmony for the common good.

Pupils at Old Scranton were: Lena and Mena Freeman; Walter, Harry, and Dick Deas; Lizzie, Alley, Lilly Foster; Lena and Mary Hall; Caroline and Philippine Lindinger; Kate Johnson; Clarence and Dick Blalack; John Pankey; Belle, Alba and Rose Pox; Charles Chidsey; Allen Krebs; George Howze; and children from the families of R. D. Smith; H. M. Krebs; the Mansfields; the Grants; and the Cantys.

According to an account of an old newspaper, the Board of Trustees of the public schools of East Pascagoula and Scranton obtained enough subscriptions to erect a school building. John Delmas donated a lot, and the mill men promised the lumber. A citizens' meeting was set to complete the plans and general attendance was urged. (2)

At another school meeting a few months later, with John A. Delmas as chairman, and S. H. Alley, Esq., secretary, means of obtaining funds to equip the building with seats, desks, and blackboards were discussed, and it was agreed to appeal to the citizens. Subscription lists were prepared for circulation by Mr. Janets, Mark Dees, Emmanuel Dees, and Joseph H. Krebs. The enrollment had reached 150, and so the trustees were instructed to furnish the room as soon as the funds were available.

(1) Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Chronicle Star, October, 1874 and March, 1875.

In 1899 the citizens of Pecan Community called a meeting to discuss plans for building a school. A Board of Trustees was appointed, namely: J. J. Marthalier, C. P. Curry, and Rufus Clarke. Land for the building and school grounds, donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Marthalier, was deeded to the trustees May 6, 1899, for religious and educational purposes. The Moss Point Lumber Company contributed lumber; John Cassibry gave framing; T. C. Turner Company of Mobile, Alabama supplied windows and doors.(1) Improved desks and other necessary furnishings, including a library of reference books, bought with contributions and returns from plays and suppers, were provided. The length of the term was six months. At this time there was no school nearer than Orange Grove, and pupils came several miles, the district extending north and east to Forts' Lake and State Line. School was conducted in this building until the establishment of Orange Lake Consolidated School in 1931.

Miss Harris, the first teacher, was paid entirely by the patrons. Other teachers were, Mrs. Kotzsum and Mrs. Holland. Among those who attended this school were children of the following families: Coleman, Wells, Clark, Swartwout, Marthalier, Prouse, Morie, Pierce, Stokes, Rolls, Pool, Cowart, Wright, Cassibry, and Thompson.

The first schools of Moss Point came into existance about 1855, but had no established buildings, classes being heard in the local churches. The first record of any school was the one near the present site of Mrs. Olson's home,, in the western part of town, with Miss Bettie Birdlel,teacher. Sam Denny, John Myers, Walter Denny, and William Griffin were students.

Later, a school was located at the present site of the Taylor Home on the Pascagoula River, between Moss Point and Pascagoula, with the Myers children from Moss Point, and Robert Delmas children from Pascagoula, as students.

About 1866, a contract was let by the leading citizens of Moss Point for the building of LIVE OAKS ACADEMY. John Myers' father secured the bid and he and Mr. Gibson erected the building and contracted for the furnishings. Some of the lumber - rough and unfinished - was donated by the mills of Moss Point.

(1) Mrs. John Marthalier, Pascagoula, Miss.

The furnishings were planed with a jack-hand plane by Myers & Gibson. Two buildings, of two rooms each, were erected near each other at the present site of the Jackson Home, formerly known as the Noll Dantzler Home, on the River Road. Funds for operation were secured from fees charged, each grade having a stipulated monthly tuition - $1.00 for beginners, $2.00 for the next grades, $3.00 for the higher grade work, and an additional dollar for Latin. Early students were children of the Denny, Wood, Dantzler, McLeod, and McIntosh families. (1)

Quoting from the Pascagoula Democrat Star of 1874:

"The second term of this institution will commence Feb. 1, 1874, with a new corps of talented and accomplished teachers, who have been strongly recommended, and are entirely proficient. The academy has been refitted and refurnished with the latest and most approved style of desks, and seats; military and calisthenic features will be introduced, and no effort will be spared to place the academy on a level with those of the first grade

"The following compose the present corps of teachers: W. J. Whyte, principal; Mrs. Ida J. Harris, English language and mathematics; H. L. Donovan, ancient languages and mathematics; and Miss Ida Warren, music.

"Tuition $5 per month, payable in advance. Pupils entering will be charged to end of term. W. J. Whyte, principal, Moss Point, near Pascagoula, Mississippi." (2)

"The Pascagoula Star" of 1877 refers to the "next" annual session of Live Oak Academy, Moss Point, Mississippi, beginning the first Monday, third day of September, 1877, and continuing forty weeks.

The account states the objects of the institution also include thorough study of all the English branches, mathematics, elocution, composition, penmanship, languages, including Latin and Greek. According to the advertisement, the musical department offered rare opportunities for the development of both vocal and instrumental talent, under the supervision of Mrs. H. Clay Vaughn. At this time, W. Condie Forster and Mrs. Vaughn were principals. (3)

A PRIVATE SCHOOL was taught in 1876 in the northern part of Jackson County, on the west side of Big Red Creek,

(1) Pascagoula Democrat Star. John Myers, Sam Denny, Moss Point, Miss.; Pascagoula Democrat Star, July 4, 1874, Miss Florrie McInnis, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Pascagoula Democrat Star,July 4, 1874.
(3) Pascagoula Star, 1877.

one and a half miles from the creek, near Cooper's old grist mill site, and seven miles north of the presrnt site of Daisy-Vestry school. It was organized by some of the patrons - Shell O'Neal, Buck Bond, and Wash Cooper - to provide training for the children of the community. They appointed Emikel Cox, who had been educated for a priest in Ireland, as teacher. He married after coming to this country, and taught school in Jackson and adjoining counties. (1)

Buck Bond sent the following children: Mary Jane, Josey, Effie, Sidney, Nellie and Elizabeth. Shell O'Neal's children were: Samantha, Almedia, Eliza, Tollie, and Sarden. John Byrd's children were: Plummer, Watson, and William Gardner. Wash Coopers children: Millie, William, Bob, Media, Margaret, and Sinia, as well as those of Jim Whittington's - Allen and Ann; John Breeland's children, Maggie and Amazira, and Parker's children, Sam, Ella, Wesley, in addition to the teacher's son, also attended.

The building, erected of peeled logs, was not ceiled, nor was the opening between the logs stopped. The benches were made of logs split open and hewed smooth, with pegs inserted for legs, with no backs, while a shelf fastened against the wall served as a desk. Reading, writing, spelling,and arithmetic were taught by the teacher, who was paid twenty-five cents per month, per student, plus board and living quarters. Ere long, a number of the patrons moved so that the school did not last, but it had a very beneficial effect upon the community. Pupils had instilled in them the desire to train themselves for better citizenship.

Records show the following former students as having taught in Jackson County at a later date: Mary Jane Bond, Nellie Bond, Elizabeth Bond, Martha O'Neal, Wesley Cox, and Tollie O'Neal. During the period of 1876, due to the sparsely settled districts and the constant moving of the populace, school sites of Jackson County were continually being changed. About this time school was conducted in the UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, about three miles south of the school near Cooper's grist mill, and four miles north of the present Daisy-Vestry school. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, with Samantha O'Neal - a student of Emikel Cox, as teacher. She received ten dollars per month for her services, and lived at home, where she taught her own brothers and sisters.

(1) Mrs. Nellie Bond Roberts, Pascagoula, Miss.

Shell O'Neal, Seburn Wilson, Joe Flurry, and Joe Havens organized the school where they sent their children - Azalene, Harmon, Ann, and Huey Wilson; John, Lyman, and Oliver Flurry; Almediom Bordon, Tollie and Eugene O'Neal. (1)

The school, a long structure, with straight, uncomfortable benches like the old-time country church pews, was discontinued after two years, when Shell O'Neal moved, and the site was moved south of Vestry, on Backbone Ridge, south of Little Red Creek in Township 4 South, Range 8 West, Section 10.

While at the latter, also of logs, with handmade furnishings, the following were patrons of the school at this location: Joe Flurry, Ceburn Wilson, Joe Wilkerson, Henry Holland, William Carter, Bill Graham, Edward David, and Hess Bilbo. The first teacher was Bell Havens, succeeded by a Miss Cunningham; and later, Marie Foretich. The schools were still private, or were supplemented by the patrons, 50 cents per month per pupil.

By this time, English had been added to the curriculum. However, this school became extinct for a few years, and later some of the inhabitants located it in Township 4, S. R., 8 W, Section 11.

The first common school within the present corporate limits of Ocean Springs had a term of three months, and was taught in a small frame building on Washington Avenue by Harry Herrin. The benches were crude affairs without backs, and long boards nailed against the walls served as desks.

In 1872, the school was again conducted three months under the supervision of Professor Jones. No school was held in 1873 or 1875.

In 1874 and 1876, a three-month term was again taught by Judge Minor, but there were no improvements either in buildings or equipment.

Students of these schools were, A. J. Catchot, Mrs. Charlotte Cochran, Mrs. A. V. Rosambeau, and John Franco.

In 1871 and 1872 a common school was held in Tidewater Baptist Church, near Davis Bayou, just three miles from the present site of Ocean Springs. There was

(1) J. L. Flurry, Vestry, Miss.

a four-month term, and Miss Martha Bradford taught in 1871, and her brother, Sherwood, in 1872. The late E. S. Davis, of the firm of E. S. Davis & Sons, Ocean Springs, was a student here.

The citizens of Ocean Springs assembled in mass meeting on the evening of October 29th to express their sentiments and take action regarding management of the school fund, and organized by electing John Egan permanent chairman; M. S. Park, secretary; Joseph Simmons, and Alfred Ryan, vice-presidents.

H. M. Minor, Esq., and Wm. Ames, appointed as a committee of two to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, we are informed that the contingent school fund is being misappropriated, therefore, Be it resolved: That we will use all due endeavors to see that our children have the benefit of said fund; and we hereby notify the County Superintendent, Tax Collector, and Treasurer, that we will demand our portion of said fund; and we will warn them that we hold them accountable for same." (1)

During the 1850's, Elizabeth Delmas (Krebs) conducted a boarding school in her home, the present Valentine Delmas Old Home; pupils attended from Bayou LaBatre and other adjoining villages, and from Moss Point and Pascagoula. (2)

Miss Didi Sarazen, the only music instructor of her time, conducted her private school of French and English and taught music in her home just off Pascagoula Street, half-way from Pascagoula to the beach in 1869, and several years after, in what was called the "old Sarazen home." She later married a Mr. Shantro, of French descent, and a man of wealth. (3)

Miss Alabama Delmas conducted private schools in different parts of Pascagoula. She began teaching after she graduated from St. Simeon's Convent School in New Orleans.

Her first school was in the East Side Chapel at the site of the old school house, from 1874 to 1875. She also taught in a two-room house rented from Mrs. Amanda Krebs on Pascagoula Street, near the blacksmith shop of William Nix, 1880 and 1881.

(1) Pascagoula Star, Nov. 1874.
(2) Miss Fannie Laughridge, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Miss Adele Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.

Miss Delmas taught in a rented three-room house in Pickett's Lane (now Jackson Avenue), from 1882 to 1885. Each pupil paid $1.50 per month. (1)

By an act approved March 19, 1874, by the Mississippi Legislature, the salary of the superintendent of education was fixed at $75.00 per year, but was not in force until May, 1876. In 1876 there was no Superintendent. The tax collected from saloons was only $1,800 per year in Jackson County. This went into the Common School fund, and benefited only a few teachers and officers.

TODAY

County Superintendents

Schools of the first public school system in Jackson County were crude compared to those of the present, which are considered model. Practically all of the early ones were of the one-teacher, one-room type, in which instructors attempted to teach a few pupils in each class, from the beginners through the eighth grade. Gradually, the schools progressed, and were enlarged and consolidated to comply with the needs of the children, until they are equal to any other county.

Wesley Ferrill was appointed county superintendent of education of Jackson, February 1874, (2) by State Superintendent Cardoza, who ignored the application of those who passed the examination given by the Board of Directors, but gave the appointment to Ferrill, a Republican. According to the data in "Compilation of Constitution, Provisions and Legislature Acts of Common Schools in the State of Mississippi," there was no county superintendent until May, 1876. (3)

The laws governing the amount to be paid the Jackson County superintendent of education set aside $375 per year, April 17, 1873. In 1876, an act amended the laws: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that salaries of county superintendents are hereby fixed at amounts severally equal to 20% of the salaries fixed by the acts approved on April 17, 1873, later approved March 19, 1874." The salary was $75 per year.

(1) Miss Alabama Delmas, Pascagoula, Miss.
Chronicle Star, 1873, 1874, 1875
(2) Compilation of Constitution Provision and Legislature Acts of Common Schools in State of Miss.
(3) State Laws of Mississippi - 1873, 1874, 1876, 1886.

There were no Sixteenth Section Funds available until 1894, schools being financed by state distribution, polls, county levy, fines and forfeitures. In the county were a total of forty-five schools, thirty-seven white and eight negro, with an average of seventy-six days per session. One high school was erected in Moss Point, in 1893. Nineteen of the former were of logs, and thirteen frame.

In 1896 D. D. Cowan began his term of office; in 1900 his salary was $686.54. At this time there were fifty-five school districts and fifty-nine teachers, with both a winter and summer term, each four months long. In this way it was possible for an instructor to hold two separate schools each year. In 1900 there were 4,325 educable children in the county, and the state distribution was $7,330.96. Although the improvement in school buildings was small, the districts of the county were formed. After serving two full terms, and beginning his third, Mr. Cowan resigned May 5, 1906.

A law passed by the Mississippi Legislature in 1904, allowed the county superintendent 5% of the total school funds received by county, per annum, the amount not to exceed $1,200, nor be less than $700.

Edgar Hull, elected June 5, 1905, to succeed D. D. Cowan, served until his death in September, 1907. He began the placing of standard desks in the larger rural schools in the county. In October, 1907, Guy D. Dean was elected to fill the unexpired term until January, 1908, of Edgar Hull. He served, however, until he resigned January 25, 1918, to enter service in the World War. When he took office his salary was $1,200 per annum, but was increased in 1910 to $1,800. During his administration consolidation of rural schools began, when The Daisy-Vestry School was consolidated, and later, that same year, the Vancleave School. Consolidation continued through his administration, and several separate school districts were formed. All log schools houses were replaced with frame structures, and libraries were established in all schools. Standardized desks were placed in all schools; also maps and handicraft material was furnished. By 1916 individual drinking cups were required.

Mr. Dean's report says: "Jackson County has sixty-one white schools and nine negro schools. The white

schools pay $20 to $50 per month, the negro, $25. The school term is six months, and most of them are taught during the winter. There is a special levy of 1 and ½ mills outside separate school districts for school purposes.

"We need, more than anything else, better trained teachers. The patrons of the schools are willing to supplement the school fund when strong teachers can be secured. One place has supplemented the teachers' salaries so that the principal gets $75 and the assistant $40, and the school is run two months longer than the free school term.....

"We need teachers who can create enthusiasm, and when we get them, the patrons will supply the money for better pay and longer terms. One or more good rural high schools that can prepare the students to take first grade examinations, and then a good state normal school, where they can become more proficient in the public school branches, and also learn something of the art of teaching, will do more to remove the school wants of Jackson County than anything else. One or two of our inland towns are taking deep interest in schools, and I am confident Jackson County will soon have good rural high schools. We want the state to supply the normal." (1)

A. L. Flurry, elected January 15, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of Guy D. Dean, was re-elected in 1920. He served until 1924, when his term expired. When he began as superintendent, his salary was $1800, but in April, 1920, it was increased to $2,500. Mr. Flurry advocated the consolidation of the St. Martin and Lyons schools, and the Daisy-Vestry consolidated district was increased. Establishment of the Live Oak School, to provide for children of mixed breed - Spanish, French, and Indian descent, who were not attending any school, came under his administration. He also advocated better libraries.

Mac Morgan served as superintendent of education at a salary of $2,400 from 1924 until the expiration of his term in 1928.

At the beginning of his term of office, Mr. Morgan immediately announced that the fifteen one-teacher schools would be consolidated, and what followed is school history. He met with strong opposition, but feeling that he was right, he literally fought his program through, so that the county's school system

(1) County Superintendent's Report, 1918

today had its beginning with these consolidated. The children of these schools, and many of the patrons who fought him so bitterly, can see the result of his close study of school requirements and his knowledge of matters educational. When his term expired, Morgan had the foundation of his plan for a high school education for all Jackson County children well laid.

In 1928 W. M. Alexander was elected, and served until 1932 at a salary of $3,000 - fixed thus, March 27, 1928. During his administration the building at Escatawpa was improved and more territory was added to the Escatawpa district. The Woodrow Wilson district divided between Vancleave and St. Martin districts, and bonds were issued, July 1, 1928, for St. Martin School building and equipment amounting to $15,000.

Bonds were issued for $15,000 February 1, 1931, for the Orange Lake School and equipment.

In 1932, A. Forrest Megehee, still in office, was elected and served until 1936, when he was re-elected and is still in office, drawing $2,400 a year. He has conducted the school system in such an efficient and business-like way that Jackson County schools are referred to as models in every meeting of educators. He has worked so that the school system of the county has been brought to the highest state of efficiency, and the teachers are promptly paid a fair salary, without discount.

In 1935 all one-teacher schools were discontinued and the children transported to the nearby consolidated schools. (1)

County superintendents under the public school system, inaugurated in 1874, are as follows:

Wesley Ferrel	1874 -
H. L. Howze	1876 - 1896
D. D. Cowan	1896 - 1905
Edgar Hull	1905 - 1907
Guy D. Dean	1907 - 1918
W. Colmer	(Served 4 months of Guy Dean's term)
A. L. Flurry	1918 - 1924
Mack Morgan	1924 - 1928
W. M. Alexander	1928 - 1932
A. Forrest Megehee	1932 - (1)

(1) County Superintendents Report for current years Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

Methods of Financing

Method of financing schools is ten mills on assessed valuation in districts; Equalization Fund, county Equalization Special (from toll bridge fund), per capita fund, poll tax, and county tuition (for high school students sent in from adjoining territory). The county has three separate school districts, one for each of the city schools in Pascagoula, Moss Point, and Ocean Springs, from which a revenue is derived.

Following is the budget for Jackson County schools, for the session 1936-37:

Balance on hand	$557.40
Per capita fund	6,233.05
Equalization Fund	19,400.06
County poll tax	1,400.00
County tax levy	16,000.00

There have never been any Chickasaw funds used in Jackson County.

The district school funds:	
Balance on hand	$220.04
District maintenance tax	13,998.28
Sixteenth Section Fund	1,500.00
Vocational fund	1,200.00
County Equalization Special	6,225.00

Assessed valuation of taxable property, exclusive of separate school districts, is as follows:

Public service corporation	$255,213.00
Real estate	1,345,390.00
Personal property	92,735.00
Total assessed valuation	1,693,338.00

County-wide tax rate, ten mills for common school purposes.

Jackson is one of the few counties in the United States that has operated on a balanced budget throughout the Depression. Teachers and transportation contractors have been paid fair salaries and have received their money promptly. Not an unusual attainment in normal

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(1) A Forrest McGehee, Superintendent of Education, Jackson, County.
Superintendent's Report, 1900.

times, it proves to be a record at a period when a city like Chicago went in debt $13,000,000 for teachers' salaries, and when all the counties around Jackson County had failed to pay off, and with teachers in other counties having to discount their certificates 15 and 20%. This has been done in face of the fact that assessments have been lowered more than 30% and the tax rates, in some of the districts have been lowered from two to four mills, giving the taxpayers relief, and at the same time keeping the budget balanced. No bonds have been issued in the county for school buildings during the past five years, all expenses being met from maintenance funds.

The county school board, along with the teachers, trustees, interested patrons, and county officials, deserve credit for helping place the school system of Jackson County so far in front in the realm of education. (1)

Classification

The schools of Jackson County may be classed in the following types:

Three city schools - Pascagoula, Moss Point, and Ocean Springs - three consolidated, grade-A high schools - at Wade, Vancleave, and Vestry - four consolidated elementary schools - St. Martin, Lyons, Escatawpa, and Orange Lake.

At Oceans Springs there are thirteen teachers and 350 pupils; at Moss Point, sixteen teachers and 670 pupils; in Pascagoula, twenty teachers and 820 pupils.

The consolidated schools, with an enrollment of 1128, have forty teachers, and average daily attendance of 1023, and 971 transported daily. The two rural unconsolidated schools, with an enrollment of 104, employ four teachers, and have an average daily attendance of ninety-two, seventy of whom are transported daily by bus.

Private Schools

The Mother Goose Kindergarten, Ocean Springs, with ten pupils, conducted by Mrs. Harry Lee, was started in 1936. After a year's kindergarten work, the child is ready to enter the primary department.

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(1) A. Forrest Megehee, Jackson County, Miss.

Parochial Schools

There are three parochial schools all frame buildings in Jackson County; and elementary and high school in Pascagoula for whites, and an elementary school for negroes, as well as an elementary school for whites in Ocean Springs. These schools, where children are taught their religion, as well as the regular subjects, are especially important to the Catholics of the communities. (1)

Adult Education teachers under the ERA and their term of service were:

Janice Valverde, January to April, 1934; Mrs. J. D. Crane, February to March, 1934; and Wilma Coward, March to -, 1934.

Teachers who taught from September, 1934, to June 30, 1935, are as follows:

W. A. Avera, Moss Point; E. C. Lindsey, Hurley; Melvin Eley, Wade; Grace Smith, Orange Grove; Louise Inglebar, Ocean Springs; Janice Valverde, Pascagoula; Camile Evans, Pascagoula; Inez Prouse, Pascagoula; Mrs. Queenie Cumbest, Wade.

March (1935), W. A. Avera, Inez Prouse, and Janice Valverde taught at CCC Camp P 16, Biloxi, under Captain Tisdale.

In August W. A. Avera was appointed supervisor and attended a four-weeks conference at Millsaps College, Jackson; a ten-day conference for teachers, under the F. E. R. A., was held at S. T. C., Hattiesburg. Teachers who attended were: Grace Smith, Ella McArthur, Camile Evans, Inez Prouse, Mrs. Lillian Faggard, Luther Wilkerson, M. L. Davis, Louise Inglebar, Mrs. Mat Huber, Mrs Queenie Cumbest, and Janice Valverde. All who attended conference taught one month, and were then laid off until January, 1936.

Under the WPA, Mrs. Martha Parker was appointed First Aid teacher, and five of those who attended conference resumed their duties, with the addition of one other. Teachers were as follows, with W. A. Avera as supervisor: Miss Ella McArthur, Luther Wilkerson, M. L. Davis, Mrs. Mat Huber, Miss Janice Valverde, and Mrs. Emily J. Davis. In March, 1936 three of the above teachers were dismissed.

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

The teachers have covered a wide field, from literary to high school work, in basic subjects: garden-canning, music, singing, art, and crafts, home-making and safety. (1)

Consolidation began in the DAISY-VESTRY COMMUNITY during the session of 1906 - 1907, with the fund of this district supplemented by the patrons, so that an extra month was made possible. Students from two adjoining districts furnished their own transportation to attend this session. At the beginning of the 1907 session, two small schools, Vancleave and the Ramsey, three miles north were consolidated which was the beginning of the VANCLEAVE CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT. In 1913, three other schools consolidated with the Vancleave district and transportation begun. Today, transportation is carried on in each white school district, where students are collected or high school students are carried to an adjoining high school. (2)

In 1925, Smith-Hughes Agriculture and Home Economics instruction was started at Vancleave School, which is today the only agricultural high school in the county. Home economics are taught at Vancleave and Wade.

Although there is no junior college in the county, Jackson began contributing to Perkinston Junior College in 1924, and each school district floats one mill levy toward its support.

Consolidated high schools are Vancleave High School, eighteen miles north of Ocean Springs, on State Highway No. 53; Daisy-Vestry High School, in the northwestern part of the county, near the sites of the former post offices of these towns; Wade High School, on the River Road, east of Pascagoula River, twenty-five miles from Moss Point; St. Martin, Junior High School, just north of Biloxi; and Escatawpa Junior High School, just across the Escatawpa River.

Consolidated elementary schools are: Orange Grove, Lyons Elementary School, three miles west of Gautier, on U. S. Highway No. 90; and Hurley Elementary School, near Hurley post office, twenty-five miles north of Moss Point, on State Highway No. 63.

Only two schools in the county are non-consolidated. They are Casotte Elementary School, two miles east of Pascagoula and Live Oak Elementary School. (Creole), seven miles north of Vancleave. (3)

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Minutes of the School Board, A. F. Martin
(3) A. F. McGehee, County Superintendent of Education.

Present Day Schools

Pascagoula, a separate school district which covers approximately ten square miles, has an assessed valuation of $1,396,021. This school system consists of eight elementary grades, a combination Junior high of seventh and eighth grades, and four years accredited.

The high school building, a modern one-story brick structure, was erected in 1923, with an annex in 1928, now valued at $75.000. Three elementary buildings, located in different parts of town; one near the beach, one in the center of the city, and one in the Lake Avenue community. The Beach and Lake Avenue Elementary Schools teach through the fifth grades, and send their promoted students to the Central School, where they receive sixth grade training. From the Central School, they go to the Junior High School, located in the present high school building. Courses offered in high school include: four years English, four years mathematics, four years social science, (equipment, approximately $800.), two years foreign language, four years physical science, (equipment, approximately $2,000.), two years typing and shorthand, two years bookkeeping, and physical education, taught by a trained personnel. In the library, operated by a trained librarian who uses the Dewey Classification System, are 2000 volumes, besides sets of books, ten volumes of encyclopedias and dictionaries. The school carries subscriptions to twelve current magazines and two newspapers.

Club activities are numerous. A music club, the Girl Reserves, the Science Club, Reading Club, Latin Club, Commercial Club, and History Club each plays its part. There are special periods for atheletic club activities also. Meetings of Parent-Teachers Association and faculty meetings are held regularly. The cafeteria, owned and operated by the school, is valued at $5,000.

THE BEACH BUILDING, a one-story, three room structure, well equipped and valued at $15,000, has a splendid library, with 352 volumes; an active P. T. A.; and weekly faculty meetings. There is a good lunch room for the benefit of the children.

LITTLE CENTRAL, an eight-room two-story brick building, well equipped and valued at $30,000, also has

an up-to-date library with approximately 1200 volumes. There is an active Parent-Teachers Association, and faculty meetings are held weekly. The lunch room is under W. P. A. supervision.

LAKE AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, a one-story, three-room frame structure, valued at $15,000, is well equipped. In the library are 250 books; an active Parent-Teachers Association helps to hold the interest of the patrons; and weekly faculty meetings keep the instructors interested.

THE OCEAN SPRINGS SCHOOL is a municipal separate school district, with a modern two-story brick building, valued at $80,000, well equipped with the latest furnishings and a library of 1700 volumes, including reference books and dictionaries. Eight elementary grades, as well as junior and senior high school, are taught. Special courses are offered in music, physical culture, shorthand, typing and bookkeeping. The science and commercial equipment is valued at $1,000 each. Activities include dramatics, debating, playground activities, under supervised instruction, and a course in first aid. There are monthly Parent-Teacher Association meetings, as well ad bi-monthly faculty meetings. The cafeteria, owned and equipped by the school, feeds an average of sixty pupils per day.

Among the three schools in Moss Point, the JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, a two-story brick structure costing $40,000, is the best equipped, and the only one with a cafeteria. There are twelve grades, six elementary, three junior high, and three senior high. Shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping are taught. Courses are offered in public music, piano, band, and orchestra. Art is taught in the elementary school. All students are given training in physical culture. The library contains 100 volumes, with a trained librarian in charge. All children who live over two miles from the school are furnished transportation.

The glee Clubs, debating club, commercial club, Girl Reserves, and atheletic clubs are active organizations; the Parent-Teachers Association has its influence on the school's activities. This is the only school in Moss Point with a cafeteria.

The NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is a brick structure costing $50,000. In its library are 280 volumes, including two sets of reference books.

The ED MAYO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, erected at a cost of $30,000, like the New elementary school, has six elementary grades. There are 476 books in the library.

VANCLEAVE CONSOLIDATED VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, a one-story frame structure, costing $25,000, is vocational, agricultural and home economic school, receiving aid from the government in these departments. A home is furnished for the vocational teachers, and children are transported by bus. Special courses are offered in household arts, domestic training, manual training, music, physical culture, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping. There are elementary grades, as well as the junior and senior high.

Extra curricular activities include dramatic and debating clubs, the Hi-Y, and the Girl Reserves. There are supervised playground activities and disciplinary control. Although there is no Parent-Teachers Association, a Library Association meets monthly, its chief objective being promotion of the welfare of the school and improvement of the library. There are 3000 volumes at present (1936). Regular faculty meetings are held.

There is a cafeteria, where W. P. A. lunches are also served.

The WADE CONSOLIDATED VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, a one-story frame structure, costing $5,000, has eight elementary grades; four in junior and senior high school. There are 400 volumes in the library. Special courses are offered in household arts, music, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping. Extra curricular activities include the Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, and supervised play-ground activities. A W. P. A. lunchroom serves lunches.

DAISY-VESTRY CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL, another frame structure, valued at about $5,000, including equipment, has eight elementary grades - four in junior and senior high - but no special courses are taught. There are 590 volumes in the library. Extra curricular activities are dramatics, debating, and supervised playground activities. Children are transported by bus.

ESCATAWPA CONSOLIDATED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, valued at $15,000, has six rooms, including the library. Two buses transport the children, one bus conveying high school pupils to Moss Point Senior High School. Ten grades are taught.

Hi-Y, Girl Reserves, and 4-H Clubs for both boys

and girls are active; also basketball and baseball in season, and supervised play for the younger children. There is an active Parent-Teachers Association, and a faculty meeting every week.

ST. MARTIN CONSOLIDATED JUNIOR HIGH, a one-story frame building, costing $15,000, is adequately equipped, including a library with 320 books. Transportation is by buses. It also has clubs and supervised playground activities.

HURLEY CONSOLIDATED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, with eight grades, is housed in a one-story frame building, valued at about $5,000. Transportation is by bus at public expense; the elementary pupils are left at Hurley building, and the high school pupils carried on to Wade School.

LIVE OAK ELEMENTARY RURAL SCHOOL, for Creoles, is an outgrowth of Live Oak Academy. Housed in a frame building valued at $1,000, there are at present (1938) two teachers for the seventy students who attend this eight months school. A large number of books, donated from other libraries and homes are valued at $150. There are supervised playground activities.

The support of the school is by means of the following: $379, paid by the county and $173 paid by the district for the transportation of the fifty-eight children. The district pays $45 for fuel and supplies and $65 for repairs while the county pays $100 for repairs or a total of $1,389,50; district total is $292.50. The district received $50 from sixteenth section land and the county a special fund of $242.50. (1)

ORANGE LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, a brick structure costing $15,000, has a library of 300 books. 4-H Clubs are active in connection. Transportation facilities are by school buses.

The elementary SCHOOL OF LYON'S, valued at $4,500, teaches eight grades. There is a library of 550 volumes. Supervised playground activities benefit the student. The high school students of this district are transported by bus from here to Pascagoula.

BAYOU CASOTTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is a $2,000, well equipped frame structure, where elementary grades are taught through the sixth grade. Two 4-H Clubs meet bi-monthly. There are 140 volumes in the library. (2)

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(1) Mrs. Roddy, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

Teachers of Today

The living conditions of the teachers of today are greatly improved. Instead of "boarding around," as they did in the old days, the modern teacher usually lived in a small hotel or a good boarding house. Or perhaps, she has an up-to-date efficiency apartment.

Even in the remotest rural community, living conditions are better, and the teacher usually boards with some family that can give her a comfortable room, with the best possible conveniences. She has a marked influence in her community, and is called upon to perform various duties, in addition to "just teaching." She is necessarily active in church and community affairs. Because of the improved living conditions and the requirements as to education and personalty. Jackson County is fortunate in having some of the best teachers and schools in the state.

Negro Schools

The rural negro schools of Jackson County are well equipped. Three are painted, and all have the latest furnishings.

Recently a consolidated school has been established in the Vancleave district, each with a club or Parent-Teachers Association.

Records of the negro schools in Jackson County are not available earlier than 1886. During this year, however, nine negro public schools, with eleven teachers, and a total enrollment of 501, were operated for a period of from three to four months. The teacher's salaries totaled $905.56. In 1887, of the 711 educable negro children in the county, 708 were enrolled in school; the amount expended for teacher's salaries was $,340.75; and the average monthly salary was $27.50.

The set-up for negro schools for the 1936-1937 terms, shows the amount allotted for teachers salaries, as $6,993. and for operating one bus - to Bluff Creek Consolidated School - $525. There is a seven-months' term for the five rural schools, which employ seven teachers. Three schools - in Moss Point, Pascagoula and Ocean Springs - employ a total of thirteen teachers and have a nine-months' term. The two former offer twelve units in high school work, but Ocean Springs only teaches through the elementaty grades. A negro parochial school in Pascagoula, with approximately 100 pupils, is taught by three Catholic nuns.

Of the 1,176 educable negro children enumerated in the county for the session 1936-1937, 778 or 66 per cent, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, were in school.

For the last three years the PASCAGOULA NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL, with twelve units, has been approved by the State Department of Education, the only negro school in the county so honored. The elementary department has been placed in Class A by the State Department of Education. Much improvement in equipment has been made in the last two years, namely: an office for the principal, equipment for science, a telephone, and a nanual training shop for boys. The library has 300 or more books. The Parent-Teachers Association, a splendid and growing arganization, has provided shades for the windows, and dishes, tables, and a stove for the home economics and science departments.

The NEGRO SCHOOL OF OCEAN SPRINGS, with an enrollment of 108, has a well equipped modern school building composed of three class rooms, and auditorium, a kitchen and dining room fully equipped with dishes, china closet, stoves and tables. Indoor and outdoor basket ball courts provide atheletic outlets.

There is one colored school in Pascagoula District. The building is a wooden structure with five rooms, and togethe with equipment, is valued at $18,000. The pupils are taught through the tenth grade. There are 400 volumes in the school library with six sets of reference books. They offer a course in Manual Training. The extra activities include the following: dramatic and debating clubs, scouts, and playground activities under supervised training.

The MOSS POINT NEGRO SCHOOL, employing five teachers, has a large two-story building, with well equipped class rooms.

Rural Schools

BORDEN RURAL SCHOOL, in the northeastern part of the county, about two miles west of the former post office of Harleston, is a grammar grade school, housed in a small frame building valued at $200. Activities include 4-H Clubs and supervised playground activities.

DAVIS CHAPEL SCHOOL, about three miles south of Wade post office, is a one-room frame building valued at $300, where the elementary grades are taught. There are

4-H clubs and supervised playground activities.

The GAUTIER SCHOOL, at Gautier, is a one-room frame building, well equipped, and valued at $800. There are 4-H clubs and supervised playground activities.

The BLUFF CREEK CONSOLIDATED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is housed in a two-room frame building, valued at $1,200. In the library is a set of Compton's Encyclopedia. Transportation facilities are by bus. There are 4-H clubs and supervised play.

The ESCATAWPA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is a three-room frame structure, valued at $1,200. The library has one set of Compton's Encyclopedia. Activities include 4-H clubs and playground supervision.

Adult Education

Adult education has been carried on among the negroes since 1934, with from one to four teachers, according to quota. At present (1936), there are two, Ruth K. Johnson and Oliva Farmer.

Enrollments of the respective years are as follows:

1934	65
1935	393
1936	896

The negro home demonstration clubs have two encampments each year, where they meet for three days' instructions and for a social get-to-gether. Instructions are given in child development and care by the negro state leaders. Meals are served, table manners are observed, and handicrafts are discussed.

These encampments are held in a cottage on the beach in Pascagoula. In 1935, 150 women attended the women's encampment, and 90 girls the encampment for girls. (1)

(1) A. F. McGehee, Supt. of Education, Pascagoula, Miss. Annie Wimbs, Home Demonstration Agent (negro), Jackson County.

Références

Alley, Miss Lizzie — Pascagoula, Miss.
Bradford, Mrs. S. — Ocean Springs, Miss.
Catchot, A. J. — Ocean Springs, Miss.
Dees, Mrs. Rachel (Grant) — Pascagoula, Miss.
Delmas, Miss Alabama — Pascagoula, Miss.
Delmas, Miss Bella
Delmas, Charles
Denny, Sam
Flurry, J. T, — Vestry, Miss.
Hall, Miss Lena — Pascagoula, Miss.
Marthalier, Mrs. John
McInnis, Miss Florrie
McGehee, A. F. County Superintendent of Education.
Myers, John — Pascagoula, Miss.
Roberts, Miss Nettie Bond — Pascagoula, Miss.
Saucier, Mrs. N.
Walker, Mrs. Anias Krebs
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Chapter XVI

AGRICULTURE

Importance

Since Jackson County was originally a long leaf pine forest, and lumbering its chief industry for years, agriculture came into its own gradually. Even today (1937), a very small percent of the population depends entirely upon agriculture for a livelihood.

Only one or two farms employ labor the entire year, and the majority of farmers spend only half or two-thirds of the time on farms, and the rest at public work. Aproximately 14,858 acres are in cultivation, which includes 5,000 in pecans and 600 in tung oil trees.

Means of soil building as practiced by the most successful include: crop rotation, to provide for a return of plant food; adding barnyard or commercial fertilizer; planting legumes; drainage, either by tile or ditch method; disking under a green cover crop, to add humas.

Our land is admirably adapted to the production of all sorts of staple crops, as well as most of the fruits of the temperate and warm temperate zones. It is possible to produce a greater diversity of crops, ranging from oats and corn of the extreme north, to the citrus fruit of Florida. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, corn, and cotton have been cultivated for many years as money crops. Feed crops for stock include: velvet and soy beans, peas, peanuts, chufus, and forage.

Early History

Indian methods for tilling the soil, planting and gathering crops were very crude, they having used farm implements made chiefly of stone. They also used different types of stone tools about their homes and in the field. In cultivating corn crops they used hoes made partly of stone, and after the corn was dried, it was ground into meal between two stones.

Corn and Forage Crops

As food for both men and animals, corn holds a high rating. The first settlers at Old Biloxi and Pascagoula depended entirely on corn for sustenance, which was at first secured from the Indians, until the natives taught the whites how to cultivate it. Corn was used so freely as food that it caused the "Petticoat Insurrection" after the "Casket Girls" (See Chap. 1, Formation) came over to become wives of the colonists.

Today, more corn is used for poultry and animal feed than for man's use. There was a good acreage in 1936, but the yield was low due to weather conditions. Only 4,992 bushels were produced that year; in 1934, the yield was 50,276 bushels. Thirty-two bushels per acre is the average production, but 200 bushels have been produced by the corn club boys. (1)

Corn is not grown for market; not even enough is raised to supply the county farm population. The calculated quantity needed for them is 10,808 bushels. A certain species of weevil attacks corn and other grains, but the farmers, with the aid of government bulletins, have been able to keep it under control.

The soil is most adaptable to the production of velvet and soy beans, lespedeza, cowpeas, peanuts, and other useful legumes for hay and soil improvement. Grass crops used for hay are crab grass and native clover. If the soil is used for hay only, two or three cuttings can be made in one year. Pasture grasses include lespedeza, carpet, Bermuda, and the native woods grass.

Trucking

Jackson County is a "Trucker's Paradise." Every month vegetables of several varieties are grown for both market and home consumption. A large variety of fruits are raised - peaches, apricots, pears, plums, quinces, kumpuarts, figs, Japanese persimmons, blueberries, strawberries, and blackberries all thrive in this soil and climate. Truck vegetables include: string beans, lima beans, okra, peppers, beets, peas, cabbage carrots, squash, tomatoes, mustard, eggplants, melons, turnips, lettuce, endive, spinach, cucumbers, pumpkins, sweet

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(1) A. J. Franklin, County Agricultural Agent, Pascagoula, Miss.

(2) Miss Blanche Good, County home demonstration agent, Pascagoula, Miss.



EXHIBIT OF JACKSON COUNTY
Shown at County Fair - November 12, 13, 1936

corn, cantaloupes, sweet and Irish Potatoes, and artichokes.

Vegetables amounting to 5,604,261 pounds were raised for sale in 1936. Four car loads of sweet potatoes, five cars of Irish potatoes, and eight cars of other vegetables were shipped to northern markets. The total sales amounted to $4,672. A large quantity of truck is marketed at grocery stores and fruit stands in the towns of this county, as well as at Biloxi, Gulfport, and Mobile. Snap beans, tomatoes, peas, and a soup mixture, made of corn, okra, tomatoes, peas, and carrots are canned.

Vegetables have as their enemy the cut worm and eat worm which destroy tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and melons. Beetles play havoc with potatoes; aphids, commonly called "plant lice," are responsible not only for reducing the vigor, but for actually killing the plants.

In combating these pests, present day methods, suggested by government bulletins, are used. Another insect destroys peas and beans which have been shelled out and dried for winter use.

Poultry and Livestock

Poultry was probably introduced into Jackson County in 1751, when sixty girls were transported to Louisiana territory at the expense of the king to become wives of soldiers. The king made concessions of land, implements, live stock, and five hens and a cock to each couple.

Of the 1078 farm families in Jackson County, 751 have sufficient supply of poultry and eggs for home use. A number who live in the small towns and employed in the manufacturing plants, have chickens, that supply at least part of their needs. There are 719 farm families who sell poultry; 794 sell eggs.

Approximately a dozen men deal in poultry for market purposes only. Local grocery stores, hotels on the Gulf Coast, in the city of Mobile (Alabama), and the Poultry Association in Ocean Springs, comprise the markets for poultry and eggs

During August, 1929, at a meeting of the leading poultry producers, held in Ocean Springs, plans were laid

for the organization of the United Poultry Producers. A charter was obtained September 15, 1929. Beginning with a membership of five producers, whose flocks totalled around 2,000 hens, the association grew steadily until the present membership has passed the hundred mark, and flocks total more than 20,000 layers.

While soil and climate conditions are particularly well adapted to all breeds of poultry, the white leghorn predominates among the producers, due to the fact that local and nearby markets pay a premium for large white shell infertile eggs, known as Gulf Coast white infertiles, of which this association makes a specialty. The Gulf Coast of this county has a good market for eggs and poultry practically the year around. In winter, coast hotels are large consumers; in summer, vacation tourists are important factors. During the spring and fall, contracts are usually made with the local veterans' hospital of Biloxi and Gulfport, and the large northern markets are contacted to dispose of any surplus.

During the past five years (since 1931), shipments of eggs have been made to New York; Chicago, Boston, Miami, Charleston, and to the United States navy base at Panama.

Sale of eggs in Jackson County increased from 76,641 dozen, $22,575.29 in 1929, to 178,547 dozen, $42,470 in 1935. In 1929, 27,531 pounds of poultry were sold at a total price of $7,708.68; in 1935, sales increased to 9,427.85 for 57,528 pounds. (1)

Lice and mites often kill fowls. Poultry owners are diligent, however, in cleaning the poultry houses, roosts, nests, etc.; following with a preparation of heavy coal tar or kerosene.

Among the first LIVESTOCK were twenty cows, brought to the first French settlement by de Iberville from San Domingo in his relief ship, about 1702. Not only were cattle used for food in the days of the earlier settlers, but were also exchanged for other merchandise. (2)

General cattle raising began with the pioneers of Mississippi Territory, and has always been profitable. Cattle raising on the open ranges and sale to local markets or by carload to New Orleans, has always been a

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(1) Co-operatives Poultry Association, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) J. Hamilton, Colonial Mobile

(2)



POULTRY FARM OWNED BY R. W. TAYLOR

side industry. Stable feeding of the general herd, other than milch cows, has not been practiced by farmers selling beef cattle from July to October in prime range condition.

Blooded stock could not be profitably raised while ticks abounded, but that problem was solved when that pest was eradicated after passage of the dipping law. However, herds were greatly reduced, due to the trouble and expense of dipping, and a number of stock breeders sold out.

Today, there are approximately 4,500 beef cattle and 1000 dairy cows. (1) There are ten grade A and four grade B dairies; three or four in the western section of the county deliver milk to Neiss Incorporation, Biloxi, Mississippi. The principal dairy cows are Jerseys, Holsteins, and a few Guernseys. They attain very high milk and butter records.

Different breeds of beef type-Herford, Red Poel, and Black Poel - are imported to improve the native cow. Beef cattle have been imporved through the importing of a specie of Asiatic buffalo by the Hamel Syndicate Company. A male buffalo has been purchased by most of the chief cattlemen of this county so that this breed, to which the name "Brahamas" has been applied, has been widely scattered in the last twenty years.

Delmas Brothers, with about 2000 head (1937), are the largest stock owners. They bought the original herd of the Hamel Syndicate Company and crossed them with their native cows. They find the Brahamas subsist better than any other breed on native grasses, and their thick hide immunizes them from the annoyance of flies and mosquitoes. (2) However, these annoying insects molest other cattle, both cows and horses. The horsefly is often so annoying that cattle are forced from their feeding ground, resulting, naturally, in a loss of weight. Darker colored animals are the ones most commonly attacked.

The most effective control has been to drain swamplands and meadows, thereby eliminating many of the breeding grounds. Kerosene, poured over stagnant water, has also proved effective in trapping the adults which come to dip in quiet pools, and also in killing the young maggots as

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(1) Tax Assessor, Jackson County
(2) A. J. Franklin, County Agent, Pascagoula, Miss.

they hatch from the eggs and drop into the water. Another enemy of cattle is the screw worm, a bright metallic-green fly, which deposits its eggs in wounds, sores, nostrils, and ears of animals, often causing serious disturbances resulting in death. Benzol and pine tar oil are effective controls. During the recent outbreak of the screw worm in the United States, Congress made a special appropriation for combating it. (1)

Iberville transported numerous pigs as supplies in his relief ship to Old Biloxi, approximately in 1702.

Although the native hog is the razor back, fine Hampshire, Poland, Chinas, Berkshire, Duroc, and Essex are raised. The chief handicap in improving the breeding standard is the practice of open range, according to the county agent. The boy's 4-H Club has done more to introduce the raising of thoroughbreds than any other agency in the county. Sixty-four thoroughbreds were exhibited at the Jackson County fair in November, 1936. There is a total of 2,000 head of hogs and pigs, mostly mixed breeds, in Jackson County. The farmers of Jackson County are awakening to the worth of the hog, which is rapidly increasing their output of pork, and their bank accounts. (2)

In the latter part of 1900 the wealth of farm and country people was judged by the number of sheep they owned. During the period of virgin timber and sparse settlements, large flocks were herded on open ranges, and they thrived until the establishment of turpentime stills, when the introduction of negro workmen, whth their dogs, caused depletion, and in 1934 the screw worm almost completely destroyed them. Since raisers of today never feed their sheep, but allow them to use the open range, the losses are rather heavy through the winter and during the lambing season. Approximately $7,280 worth of wool was sold in 1936.

The greatest use for goats on some of the farms is their destruction of briars, weeds, and bushes. The flesh is used for food to a small extent, and a few Angoras are in the county.

Mules, used in farming, also in transferring turpentine to the stills and in getting timber out of the swamps, are not raised in this county, and few

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(1) Delmas Brothers, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) County Agent, Pascagoula, Miss.

horses here are used as work animals on the farms.

Home Improvement

During the past twenty years there has been decided improvement in rural home life. Through the influence of the health unit - established as a part-time unit in 1917 and until 1926, when it began to operate full time - and the home demonstration agent - brought into the county in 1913 - sanitation has been greatly improved. Practically all homes have been screened The county agent's report shows 283 members of the Home Demonstration Club with screened homes, while ninety-two famalies have followed other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and insects. There are 163 homes with running water; seventy-nine with bathrooms; ninety-one with sinks. Between 1917 and 1936 there was a decided increase in the number of sanitary outdoor toilets.

Pressure cookers are in sixty-seven homes, forty-three with sealers to help in the proper preparation and preservation of foods. Only 171 homes have mazda lamps; 47 have Aladdin lamps and twelve operate the Delco system.

A network of telephone lines provides communication between rural families and to other places. A mail route covers the leading roads, and extending north and south are two gravelled highways, with local roads intersecting. U. S. Highway No. 90, concrete, and a part of the old Spanish Trail, is the best that traverses the county. Although there are no bus lines north and south, school busses operate on regular routes each Saturday for the benefit of the people in the southern section of the county.

Modern Agricultural Agencies

The influence of the AGRICULTURAL AGENT in the farm life of Jackson County is distinctly beneficial. At his instigation, a few of the outstanding farmers are selected to conduct crop and fertilized demonstrations; use of legumes is strongly recommended and a certain number of farmers are urged to grow demonstration plots. The planting of truck crops, including early beans, Irish potatoes, and tomatoes is urged. Agricultural meetings are held, at which different phases of agriculture are taken up. Every phase of poultry work is also discussed.

Dairymen are encouraged to keep records which will enable them to cull their low producing cows, and pure bred bulls are recommended.

Efforts are made to get at least a dozen home orchards started, and instructions on the proper care are given. There are demonstrations showing the proper method of setting out trees, pruning, insect control, etc.

Sheep owners are encouraged to look after their flocks more closely, and are assisted in the sale of wool, treatment for parasites, etc.

4-H Club members are required to use pure bred pigs for their work, as every effort is being made to replace the common swamp hog with better hogs.

County newspapers keep the public informed regarding agricultural progress. Circular letters on timely topics are sent to farmers and 4-H club boys.

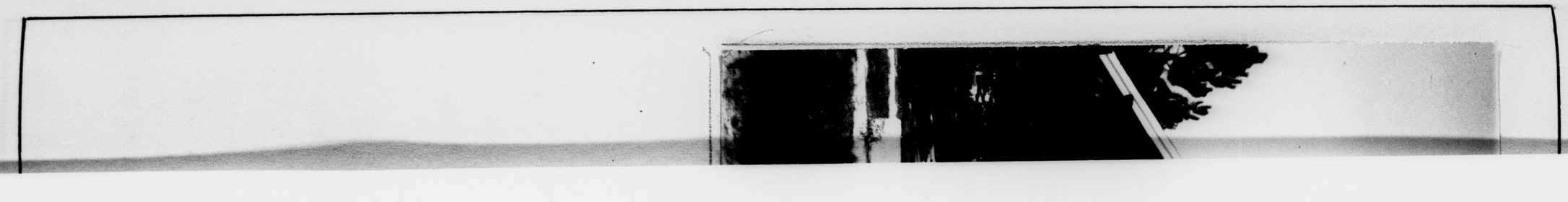
The county agent and his assistant work together, and strive to accomplish outstanding work with the boys' 4-H clubs. There are ten clubs with about 200 members, who enroll in nearly all projects offered by the club, but practically all are in the poultry, corn, potato, pork or purebred pigs programs.

The vision of the boys and girls is broadened and expanded educationally, socially, and morally, so as to better fit them for higher and nobler realization of their duty to mankind. Club members are furnished means with which to earn money, and are indirectly taught business methods and profitable investments.

There are twelve 4-H Girls Clubs with about 200 members, the most popular projects being garden, canning, sewing, and poultry.

The HOME DEMONSTRATION Agent is considered essential in development of homes. The following objectives for promoting the home demonstration club program ecidences the assistance and influence of this work:

(1) To explore, by means of demonstration material, in itself worthwhile, the interest,



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COMMUNITY HOUSE FOUNTAINBLEAU

aptitude, and capacities for rural women; for the projects of nutrition, garden-canning, home improvement, clothing, and poultry.

(2) To foster actualities that contribute to better living in the home; plant all year-round gardens; put in home orchards; improve food preservation and poultry practices; increase style, along with economy, in dress.

(3) To revise the farm woman's schedule to secure a nearer balance of work, rest, and recreation, by offering plans in home management.

(4) To offer the hungry heart of the farm woman opportunities for wider acquaintance with her neighbors and the people of her county.

(5) To promote the development of an appreciation for the finer arts along with the practical.

(6) To ascertain and reasonably satisfy farm peoples' important, immediate, and assured future needs by budgets and records.

(7) To aid materially, by marketing surplus produce and standardized products.

Following is a condensed report of the work and accomplishments of Women's Home Demonstration Clubs:

The WPA project for building a community center at Fontaine-bleau has already opened a lovely auditorium. A separate library building is nearly completed, and a kitchen for the canning unit is under construction (1936). Members of the club have bought a piano, two stoves, four Aladdin lamps, and twelve folding chairs to be used by the band in the auditorium. Men, women, and children meet here weekly for the community sing, and have monthly affairs for money making.

Members of the Fort Bayou Home Demonstration Club are building their own community house. Although this group was the first to try for the ERA community center,

delays handicapped them so that they decided to make their own money and put up their own logs.

The East Side Pascagoula Club has been more successful in securing a WPA loan for a community house, and the women have accumulated $89 of the $100 they were required to raise by January, 1937.

The clubs, both Hurley and Wade, are (1936) anxious for community houses.

Various clubs have social gatherings - picnics, birthday celebrations, community Christmas trees - in which members get together and reap both benefit and pleasure therefrom. At the Christmas celebration of four of the groups, a pounding is planned for the circuit rider and his family.

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Chapter XVII

INDUSTRY

Lumber Mills

The port of Pascagoula, fifty-five years ago, included the towns of Scranton and Pascagoula, now consolidated. Vessels loading to a depth not greater than sixteen feet anchored at the middle fleet; those loading to a depth greater than sixteen feet and to nineteen feet, anchored at Horn Island; vessels loading to a depth greater than nineteen feet, and not exceeding twenty-two and a-half, berthed at Ship Island anchorage. All vessels calling here for cargo had previously been chartered by their owners through brokers that specialized in this class of business. Because of the depth of the channel (seven feet tide), at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, none of the vessels could be brought to the mills for loading. (1)

From 1880 to 1889 there was a vast forest of virgin longleaf pine timber in Jackson and other counties; pine logs and hewn timber from this forest were brought to Moss Point and Scranton during the spring and fall freshets in the Leaf, Chickasawhay, Escatawpa, and Pascagoula Rivers, to the receiving point on the Pascagoula River, about one mile above Moss Point. From there, they were towed by tugboats to the different mills.

During this period, Moss Point was an ideal location for sawmills and timber booms; nature seemed to anticipate the wants of the manufacturer and shipped, as they were provided safe and economical places for booms by the different lakes, adjacent to the rivers, on which the mills were located.

From 1880-89 this section had the sawmills of: F GAUTIER & SONS, West Pascagoula, one mill, with about 40 M feet daily capacity; MEAD BROTHERS, Scranton, one mill, about 25 M feet daily capacity; L. N. DANTZLER LUMBER COMPANY, Moss Point, two mills, having an output of 140,000 feet daily; W. DENNY & COMPANY, Moss Point, two mills, having 125,000 feet daily capacity; E. DESMET, Moss Point, two mills, about 140,000 M feet daily capacity; SILAS TAM, Moss Point, one mill, having a capacity of about 40,000 feet; DANNER

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(1) Mrs. Tessa Roddy, Jackson, Miss.

B. LUMBER COMPANY, Moss Point, one mill, having about 50,000 feet capacity; Crumhorn, later known as MOSS POINT LUMBER COMPANY, Moss Point, one mill, about 40,000 feet daily; a total of eleven sawmills, of a combined capacity of 600,000 feet daily. (1)

To manufacture this much lumber required not less than 3,000 pine logs daily, and to insure this amount, mills stocked at least a six month's supply of logs on each freshet in the rivers. Most of the lumber and timber manufactured was exported coastwise to foreign ports in sailing vessels flying the flags of U.S.A., Great Britian, Norway, Sweden, and other nationalities. In addition to the export business, trade with New Orleans was handled by small sailing vessels, carrying from 30,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber per trip. These vessels, of light craft, were owned and controlled by some of the mills, and made regular trips to the West India Islands and Mexico with lumber cargoes.

Foreign exports consisted chiefly in shipping of high grade lumber, sawn and hewn timber to European ports. During the latter part of this period, the British steamship, Harbinger, was loaded at Pascagoula with over a million feet, for a European port. This, perhaps, was the first steamship to load a full cargo of lumber at this port, and the fore-runner of the future lumber carrier meant the doom of sailing vessels in the lumber trade.

In the early part of the period, 1890 to 1899, the port of Pascagoula was second in the shipment of lumber and timber from the gulf ports. In one year there was shipped nearly 400,000,000 feet, Pensacola being the leading port. Two significant undertakings took place during this period: The building of the M.J. & K.C.R.R. from Mobile, northward towards Laurel, and the G. & S. I. R. R. from Gulfport to Hattiesburg. The channel at the mouth of the Pascagoula River had been deepened to fourteen feet at mean low water, and larger vessels were being towed to Moss Point, to load what lumber and timber they could; then to proceed safely out of the river to the deeper anchorage for completion of loading from barges. Because of the demand for larger cargoes and quicker delivery to destinations, chartering of steam tonnage became general for the carrying of lumber and timber from 1900 to 1909.

The first few years of the twentieth century

(1) Fifth Biennial Report of Mississippi Forest - Period ending June 30, 1935.

marked the addition of two more sawmills. One, with about 40,000 feet daily capacity, was built by the MCINTOSH LUMBER COMPANY on the Escatawpa River, above Moss Point; the other by R. C. AVENT, about 30,000 feet daily capacity, on McInnis Bayou, between Moss Point and Pascagoula. This made a total of fourteen sawmills in operation, with a total daily capacity of about 750,000 feet of lumber and timber for this port.

A disastrous hurricane struck this section September 26, 1906, and passed through a large trace of standing pine timber owned by W. Denny and Company, the Blodgetts, and others, leveling it, and putting W. Denny in a bad position as to future operations of his two mills, which were, eventually closed down for good,

A number of sawmills had been erected along the M.J. & K.C.R.R. to the east of the port of Pascagoula; the N.O. & N.E.R.R. to the northwest, and the G. & S.I. R.R. to the west, which eventually affected the supply of logs to those firms that had failed in the past to fortify themselves for their requirements. These railroads traversed the territory from which the sawmills in the port of Pascagoula had been drawing their supply of logs, sawn and hewn timbers.

Cargoes of lumber and timber grew larger, so larger vessels had to be charterd and routed to Gulfport and Ship Island, and this change in trade conditions caused a heavy drop in tonnage of vessels coming to the port of Pascagoula. Now, about 80% of the tonnage in the export lumber and timber trade are steamers carrying cargoes from one and a-half million feet to two and a-half million feet.

The three decades - 1880 to 1889, 1890 to 1900, 1900 to 1909 - were, no doubt, the most prosperous for the port of Pascagoula and Jackson County. The lumber and timber business, in conjunction with the repair work and building of barges and tow boats at the different shipyards, plus naval stores operations and coal burning, provided steady employment for all who desired it.

Before the first hostile gun was fired in the War between the States, Moss Point was manufacturing lumber that went to build homes for people in foreign lands, and when the echoes died away, reconstruction in Moss Point was building the nucleus of a great manufacturing center,

earning the right to the claim of being the largest manufacturing city on the coast. Old residents say that the first sawmill was established by Thomas E. Rhodes long before the War between the States. His mill was on the side of what was lately known as the O'Leary Mill. Rhodes and his two sons, Thomas C. Jr., and Rufus, acquired land, which in later years was divided and sold off in tracts - known in land descriptions as parts of the Rhodes Tract.

Another sawmill in those days, owned by a man named Files, was located on the Escatawpa River, where, in later years, "Sol's Mill" was owned by W. Denny & Company. In 1800, Bradford Brothers came from the North and settled on Pascagoula River, at Choctaw Point, or Griffin Point, as it is now called. Little is known of these men, other than that they continued to reside in the South. Lyman Bradford, who died a few weeks ago in Biloxi, was a grandson of one.

In 1852, William Griffin selected a point of land jutting from the south bank of Escatawpa River, where it merges into the murky Pascagoula, and there decided to cast his lot. Long stretches of lowlands on the east and west gave a distance to the point that, in those early days, made it the logical place on which to settle. The original Moss Point has never ceased to be a center of lumber activity, and industries here have been the mainstay of the growth of the county through payroll money. For two generations, and until tram-roads penetrated into the heart of Mississippi's virgin pine area, Moss Point was the leading market for timber and logs in the state, and perhaps in the South.

The six sawmills of Jackson County produced 20,298,317 feet of lumber in 1935. Two mills produced plugs for paper mills, and two decoy duck factories, produced 54,000 ducks. There is also a creosote plant; a veneer mill, producing 1,945,841 feet of lumber, and four small naval stores. (1)

The L. N. DANTZLER LUMBER COMPANY, one of the two largest mills in the county, started in 1852, when William Griffin also established a sawmill which he operated before the War between the States. At

(1) Mrs. Tessa Roddy, Jackson, Miss.

the close of the war, he took on L. N. Dantzler, a young soldier of the South, as a partner, and the firm of Griffin & Company was established, and operated as such until Griffin's death. In 1888, the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company incorporated, with a daily output of 140,000 feet. Today, (1936) the principal markets are South American countries. Approximately 135 are employed, including men on tow-boats and barges, and has an annual pay roll of $48,000. (1)

BARNES & DAVIS LUMBER COMPANY, six miles east of Ocean Springs, and two miles south of U. S. Highway 90, on the Hamil virgin timber tract, is comparatively a new concern, whose products are sold locally and shipped to foreign markets. A recent shipment of building material for railroad construction was consigned to Egypt; they have forty-eight employees with an annual pay roll of $26,208. Its capacity is 25,000 feet daily, with enough timber on the tract to operate five years. (2)

The founders of MCINTOSH LUMBER COMPANY, Moss Point, in 1901, were J. J. McIntosh, Fritz Colmer, and Mott McInnis; it is today (1936), operated by A. N. and W. H. McInnis. Yellow pine, cypress, and poplar trees are manufactured by the company, which does a wholesale business only - exporting to all foreign countries. An average of fifty men are employed, and its pay roll in 1936 amounted to $11,000.

MOSS POINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, established as a sawmill June, 1934, was founded by Charles Wilkerson and Loyd Perkins and is still owned by them. Hardwood paper roll plugs are sold to Southern Kraft Corporation; Kreole, and lumber from gum and other hardwoods are manufactured. There are fifty-two employees, (1936), with an annual payroll of $11,180.

The MARTIN VENEER COMPANY, which started as the Scranton Shingle Mill, founded by E. B. Martin in 1910, was incorporated under its present name in 1929. Located in the northern part of Pascagoula, on Krebs Lake, it manufactures veneering wood for boxes and crates, and plugs for paper. Egg crates are shipped to St. Louis; orange crates to Florida and California; paper plugs are sold to the Kraft Corporation at Moss Point. (3)

(1) B. G. Boaz, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Fred Moran, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(3) E. B. Martin, Pascagoula, Miss.

EDWIN LENNEP SAWMILL COMPANY, Moss Point, on the Escatawpa River, was founded in 1931 by Edwin Lennep to manufacture hardwood and pine timber. This lumber, specially cut, is shipped to foreign ports, including South Africa and France. This mill also specializes in custom-cut lumber for domestic trade.

Paper Mills

Prior to 1911, pines in this section were cut principally for sawmill and charcoal industries, and were tapped for turpentine. In March, 1911, 200 cords of southern pine from Jackson County were shipped via water to Gulfport, then to the interior of Sweden, and there converted into pulp; this was returned to the United States and made into Kraft paper. It was the first southern pine ever used for paper.

Then followed the organization of the SOUTHERN PAPER COMPANY, the only plant in the South manufacturing white paper from pine, and the largest single investment in Mississippi. During its continuous operation, from 1913 to 1929, approximately $4,096,000 was paid Jackson County woodsmen in return for about 1,024, 000 cords of pine. Thousands more were paid in depression years by the International Paper Company, successors to the Southern Paper Company.

It is doubtful if there will ever be a cessation of demand for southern pine as pulp, since the successful experiments of converting it into paper. Jackson County has one of the first mills to make white paper of pine pulp. White paper can be made from southern pines, but the pulp from which it is made must first be bleached.

Sulphite and ground-wood pulps are reasonably white to start with, and many grades of white papers are made from them without bleaching. The better grades of white papers made from wood pulp are, however, always manufactured from bleached pulp, usually bleached sulphite pulp or bleached soda pulp. Comparatively little bleached Kraft pulp has been made, but recent improvements in bleaching processes have made possible the production of a satisfactory bleached Kraft from southern pines at a total cost comparable to that of unbleached sulphite.

Woodsmen of the far North who have been eulogized and dramatized for their picturesque sturdiness, dependability, and unusual sense of honor, find their

equals, if not superiors, in Jackson County. Here, for twenty-odd years, these southern woodsmen have gone forth each day to saw, cut and ship by rail, truck, and river barges, thousands of cords of pine used as paper all over the continent. The money thus earned by these sturdy Southerners has, for the most part, been used within the boundaries of their wooded areas to better living conditions of their families and to educate their children. They have, verbally, promised to cut and deliver various and sundry amounts of pulp wood over a period of twenty years; never has there been a written contract. They have never failed to fulfil an obligation, and at no time has there been a shortage of wood for the operation of either the Southern Paper Company or the International Paper Company, due to labor trouble of any sort.

The officials of the International Paper Company were astounded to learn that so much wood had been cut, delivered, and paid for without a single written contract, and that at no time during the twenty years' operation of the mill has any lawsuit been filed against it in the wood operations department.

The paper pulp process is a long one: With the wood cut in proper lengths, the first step is to remove the bark, worthless for pulp manufacture, by passing the logs through a large rotary steel drum. The logs are then cut in small chips by a large rotating disc, on which are affixed heavy, sharp knives. The chips are graded, or screened, into uniform sizes and placed in a storage bin, from whence they are drawn and cooked in large, steel containers with a cooking liquor, consisting of caustic soda, or lye, and sulphite of soda, together with a definite quantity of old or spent cooking liquor. The containers are closed and live steam is injected, with enough escaping to obtain a circulation of the liquor. After a time, the chips are dissolved into pulp, and the pulp is blown into digesters - large vessels with strainer bottoms.

Water is poured on top of the pulp and allowed to diffuse slowly downward through the pulp, washing it and removing the spent liquor. This liquor is saved and used again in the process., The pulp is then transferred to a screen which removed any uncooked particles. It is then thickened and treated with chlorine to bleach it; waterproofing materials and dyes are added, and the pulp is placed in mixing machines - termed beaters.

When thoroughly mixed, water is again added to the

pulp to flow freely from a head-box onto an endless screen of wire. The water drains away, leaving a wet, felt-like sheet, which is pressed between powerful rolls to reduce water content and increase density. The sheet of pulp is passed over a number of cylindrical dryers, emerging as a sheet of paper, to be wound into rolls. Chief uses of bleached Kraft paper are for special wrapping and bag manufacture; the largest use is for wrapping paper for butchers; butcher's paper must be light colored, waterproof, and strong.

The Moss Point Southern Kraft Corporation Mill has a pulp capacity of 120 tons daily, with 700 employes on daily pay roll. About 75,000 cords of wood were used in 1935, averaging $4.50 a cord to owners of woodlands in the county.

Jackson County has untold wealth in its pines. Within a radius of 100 miles there are trees enough to provide pulp sufficient to operate the Southern Kraft Mill at Moss Point twenty years; then for forty years more if forests are properly protected.

Paper wood brings $4.50 per cord, and thirty thousand cords of pulpwood from the territory of Jackson County were delivered in 1935 to the Moss Point Mill. This vicinity abounds in navigable water routes that bring the pulpwood from assembling points on Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers and tributaries, to the docks of the mill proper, situated on the banks of the Escatawpa River at Kreole. Trucks, over a network of first class highways and county roads, bring in many hundreds of carloads. (1)

The PINE-LAND BAG COMPANY, located in southwest Pascagoula on the river-front, was established September, 1924, by E. M. Elliott, president; it was operated by him until 1926, when it was bought by the BIRMINGHAM PAPER COMPANY. It has a large, growing trade in the Southeastern States. Officers are: T. M. McClelland, president and treasurer; J. A. Coker, vice-president; T. M. McClelland, Jr., secretary; Lester Hildebrand, office manager; F.L. Steele, superintendent of plant. (2)

The capacity of the plant is approximately 2,000,000 bags daily, and a large and varied line of

(1) P. M. Davis, Wood Superintendent, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Moss Point Advertiser, Jan. 25, 1925.

paper, paraffine or glassine bags, are made at this factory in the following order: Large flat bags for millinery; all sizes of brown paper bags for groceries; small bags in color for notions; paper flour bags; garment and dry cleaning bags; nail and hardware bags; cash and carry or shopping bags; sugar bags, feed sacks - all of Kraft paper.

This plant, which operates five days per week the year round, employs fifty-five men and women, thirty of whom are classed as skilled operators; it has an annual pay roll of $50,000. (1)

GRUBBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized by C. W. Grubbs, for the manufacture of wooden decoy ducks, and said to be the largest individual decoy factory in the world, makes six distinct types of patented decoys. Incorporated in 1923, with Wm. F. Martin as co-partner, it was sold to F. Hudson November 15, 1925, and operated as Grubbs Manufacturing Company until February, 1928, when the name was changed to Hudson Manufacturing Company. The plant can turn out forty dozen decoys per day; grass ducking blinds and grass hunting suits are also manufactured; products are shipped all over the United States and Canada. Specific markets are: Bangor, Maine; Jacksonville, Florida; St. Louis, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota; Denver, Colorado; San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; and Vancouver, B. C. (2)

Resin and Turpentine

THE MOBILE RESIN OIL COMPANY, a chemical plant, first known as the Gulfport, Product Company, began operation in 1925 under the management of John S. Meyers and Glover. After several years, it was bought by J. H. Shibley, who continued the business until bankruptcy forced him to sell. The plant then changed to the Mobile Resin Oil Company, then operated under the management of Taylor Lowenstein. Located on State Highway No. 63, about a half-mile north of the Hurley post-office, about twenty-six miles north of Pascagoula, and about thirty-five miles east of Mobile, the plant is conveniently situated on the Mississippi Export Railroad. There are approximately thirty employees, and an annual payroll of $13,000. Pine tar and pine tar oil are manufactured and shipped to the Firestone and Goodyear Rubber Companies. After this oil has been extracted from

(1) Lester Hildebrand, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) F. Hudson, Pascagoula, Miss.

from pitch pine stumps, tons of good quality charcoal find a ready sale on the local market. Since this plant has been operating in Hurley, things have been "on the boom," so to speak, not only to the thirty employees, but about $250 is weekly poured into merchants' hands, thus enlivening local trade. Its most outstanding benefit to the community, however, is the settlement of a desirable class of working people in the community. (1)

The turpentine industry was one of the earliest promoted in Jackson County. Before the War between the States, Bob Burney, with a number of slaves he brought from North Carolina, established a still at Vancleave, on the east bank of Mongroes Creek. (2) In the early 1900's, naval stores were a leading industry, although today, they are fast dying out.

At Vancleave are two small distillers, Lockard's and Baldwin's, who operate part-time and employ thirty men. The approximate annual payroll is $6,000. (3) C. L. Dees, also of Vancleave, operates an orchard, and employs thirty workers; raw products are sent to Ocean Springs for distilling, and his annual payroll is $6,000.(4) The products of other small orchards in the county are collected at Ocean Springs, to be distilled at the Gay-Hammel Turpentine Company - with forty-six employees - and an annual payroll of $12,732.(5)

Mr. Tobias, civil engineer residing in Ocean Springs, began experimenting with creosote for timber preservation in 1871, and by 1885, his experiment had proved so successful that the creosote works at West Pascagoula were established. Today, the plant owned by the L. & N. Railroad, produces piling and material for bridges. Principal markets are the railroads of the southern states; fifty-eight men are employed with an annual payroll of about $54,000. (6)

This plant was the first established creosote works in the country, and the benefit to the community is two-fold - employment for citizens of Gautier, and discovery of the preservative powers of creosoted timber in connection with construction work of highways.

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(1) J. B. Gibson, Hurley, Miss.
(2) Caroline Taylor, (old slave), Vancleave, Miss.
(3) Lockard, Vancleave, Miss.
(4) C. L. Dees, Vancleave, Miss.
(5) Mr. Williams, bookkeeper for Turpentine Company.
(6) Lenard W. Fuller, Gautier, Miss.

Wood Cutting

Wood cutting in this county can be done at any time; but in the winter, work does not conflict with the farm work. Because of injury from the southern pine bark-beetle in the hot seasons, it is better to cut pine in cold seasons. Many farmers turn profitably to logging, sawmilling, and pulpwood cutting in fall and winter months. Cutting is done in order to cause the least possible waste or damage to other living trees, particularly young ones. Advantage is taken of natural openings in the woods, and wood removed in improvement cutting is used on farms or sold. Saw logs are cut about eighteen inches from the ground. If they are in low, wet places, they are assembled by oxen or mules to places convenient for trucks,which transport them from woods to the mills, or to the Pascagoula or Dog River or tributaries, then to the mills.

Pulp-wood of pine, which must be peeled, is marketed in four-foot lengths, three to ten inches in diameter; pulp-wood of this county is mostly from the thinning of second-growth pines; longleaf pine poles from trees are peeled and carried to the creosote plant at Gautier, to be treated and used as piling. (1)

Forest Protection

Forest protection began in Jackson County in 1925, when the Southern Kraft Corporation, owners of 47,000 acres of stump land, constructed the first look-out-tower - Elico Tower - in the state, located at the home of L. E. Havens, about twelve miles north of Vancleave. Mr. Havens, the first tower man in the state, has served continuously since its construction.

First fire protection work was done west of the Pascagoula River on lands owned by L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company, Southern Kraft Corporation, and adjacent small landowners. The acreage cost for fire protection at that time was four cents. Later, the warden system was organized by the county, and used until the advent of C.C.C. Camps. In 1934, the county put on a one-cent acreage tax, and Camp P-63 was established at Camp McClellan, five miles north of Ocean Springs. During the life of the C.C.C. Camps, three new towers and four tower cabins were constructed; new telephone lines, bridges, fire breaks, road signs, markers, truck trails, fire hazard removal, and general forestry work was carried on in all sections of the county. The

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

forestry service now (1936) employs one ranger, five tower men, five smoke-chasers, and five stand-by crews.

All schools have been contacted relative to forest protection. Demonstration plots of tree planting, thinning and pruning established by NYA boys now (1936), contact schools, hunters, stockmen, coal burners, small sawmills, and other fire hazards relative to cooperation in fire prevention and control. (1)

Seafood

Three packing plants take care of seafood - shrimp, oysters, and crabs. Two are located in Pascagoula, and one in Ocean Springs; the two at Pascagoula are open for business all the time and at the peak of business, employ over 1,000, people, and seventy-five boats to bring in the seafood. One government reservation boatyard is in Pascagoula.

Three seafood packing plants employ approximately 300 men on boats, which operate eight or nine months in the year during the oyster seasons.

J. H. PELHAM, whose plant is on Pascagoula River Front, began operation April 3, 1922. He is said to be the originator of cooked, peeled shrimp for hotel and restaurant grade. Shrimp are boiled and packed in one and five-pound cans, and kept on ice until sealed and packed in boxes for shipment. Animal exports are 200,000 pounds of shrimp; 5,000 gallons of oysters; 15,000 pounds of crab meat; products are shipped to principal markets of the United States. Fifty men and 150 women are employed making an annual payroll of $80,000. This is a year-around business; during the closed season in shore waters, the fleet operates in deep gulf waters, where large prawn are caught. (2)

In 1905, the first seafood canning factory in Ocean Springs was owned by L. A. LUNDY; owned since 1934 by E. W. Illing, Jr. It is located on the eastern shore of Biloxi Bay, between the highway bridge and the railroad bridge. Shrimp and oysters are canned and shipped to all parts of the world. For shrimp packing, about 100 people are employed, and approximately eighty for oysters. The payroll is $7,656,80 a year, practically all of which is spent locally.(3)

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(1) Pascagoula Chronicle Star, February, 1937.
(2) J. J.Pelham, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) E. W. Illing, Jr. Ocean Springs, Miss.



SHRIMP SCHOONERS
A typical fishing scene on the Gulf

MEXICAN GULF PACKING COMPANY, Cedar Street, on Pascagoula River, founded in 1929 by Captain H. H. Colle, Mrs. Fannie Colle, and James F. Velcich, is now (1936), owned by H. H. Colle, Shrimp are boiled, peeled, and packed in five-pound friction top cans, which are iced and shipped. Principal markets are Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., Louisville, Baltimore, St. Petersburg, Florida, and Des Moines, Iowa. The annual payroll is approximately $23,000. (1)

Pascagoula ships more fresh fish than any other town on the Gulf Coast; from Cat Island, Chandeleur, and Breton Islands, about ten miles wide and sixty long, is an area literally covered with boats during the season. Depths in this area range from three to 200 feet. These same boats journey down the Texas and Mexican Coast, where fishing is generally done at a 375 to 400-foot depth.

Red snapper, trout, sheephead, mullet, red fish, founder, occasionally pampano, and innumerable other varieties of popular salt water fish, are caught in the famous 600 square foot area within the radius of various outlying islands. Three companies are noted for the fresh fish they ship.

E.A. COLLE FISH COMPANY, Pascagoula, on the river front, between U. S. Highway No. 90 and the L. & N. Railroad, was founded in 1932. In 1936, 113,000 pounds of fresh fish and 55,000 pounds of dry salt fish were shipped to markets in New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. (2)

SCRANTON FISH COMPANY, founded by J. C. Peyregne and Miguel L. Pol in 1900, was owned by Pol from 1901 until 1918, when V. P. and G. V. Ros joined Pol as the Scranton Fish Company. In 1928 the business was liquidated; during 1931, G. V. Ros assumed control under the name, Ros Fish Company. In 1936, more than 364,000 pounds were shipped by truck and railroad to markets in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, New York, and other states. Three men are employed regularly in the shop, with additional help in a rush. The payroll is $2,124.48 annually; boatmen work on a percentage basis. (3)

M. M. FLECHAS, who has his own boat and fishes along the Texas-Mexican Coasts, near Campeche Bay, for giant red snappers, has been shipping for a number of years; from

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(1) James F. Velcich, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) E. A. Colle, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) M. L. Pol and G. V. Ros , Pascagoula, Miss.

November to June, six trips are made, and approximately 90,000 pounds caught. Shipments are made to Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, and New Orleans. Twelve men are employed on boats on a percentage basis. The captain is paid $100 a trip, or $600 for the season. (1)

Pecans

The pecan industry is one of Jackson County's leading ones. Numbers are employed each year threshing trees, gathering, and grading the nuts. Cracking machines have been installed and people are employed to crack and shell the nuts, and prepare them for shipment to candy factories in the North and East. "Mississippi, the home of the paper shell pecan," is not a mere catch phrase - it is the real truth. In no other state has nature produced as many varieties of real papershell pecans as in Mississippi. One might almost say that Jackson County is the home of the paper shell pecan, because the original, or parent trees of most of the present leading varieties in the South, made their appearance here. Such popular varieties as the Stuart, Success, Schley, Alley, Pabst, Lewis, Russell, Hale, Delmas are dependable, as well as others less known - the Big Z, Havens, Robson, and Wright - originated in Jackson County.

Soil and climatic conditions make this an ideal place for the cultivation of pecans. In 1935 a record crop of 450,000 pounds was produced; but the 1936 crop was light, its value being estimated at $160,000. There are sixty nurseries covering 5,000 acres; this industry has long passed the experimental stage, and the results of pioneers of it - F. H. Lewis, A. G. Delmas, H. P. Russell, J. W. Zink, Chas. E. Pabst, and Colonel Stuart - have given the horticultural world a basis of wealth and prosperity.

The pecan industry means much, as a large number depend upon returns from the crop to pay taxes. Practically every farm has trees; size of orchards range from one to fifty acres; groves of trees are set around homes in Pascagoula, Moss Point, and Ocean Springs.

The LEWIS PECAN was originated in Jackson County by the late Frank H. Lewis, "the pioneer pecan man." For several years larger nurseries have bought all available grafting wood, and the demand for trees of this variety has been much greater than the supply. In appearance, the Lewis favors the Stuart, but is probably the largest pecan

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(1) M. M. Flechas, Pascagoula, Miss.

yet originated. The shell is medium thin, cracks easily, and shells the bright, crisp kernels out whole. This pecan is a vigorous grower, bears at an early age, and is among the first to ripen.

The Mississippi Department of Agriculture, in a booklet, "Pecans in Mississippi," says of the Lewis:

"Many nurserymen regard it as one of the most promising new varieties of pecans. Larger than the Stuart, the nuts run thirty-six to a pound in normal seasons. Character and habits of trees very similar to Stuart, except Lewis ripens about ten days earlier and excels Stuart in bearing; should be tried extensively." This nut has never been known to show a disease of any kind.

Included among the largest pecan orchards near Pascagoula is the former LEWIS ORCHARD of approximately 400 acres, now owned by Palmer, of Massachusetts. The former I. P. DELMAS ORCHARD, with fifty-five acres, is now owned by J. C. Moore. North of Ocean Springs, near Vancleave, is HUMPHREY'S PECAN ORCHARD, with 200 acres; the TWIN PINE ORCHARD, covering 200 acres; and the DAVIS BROTHERS ORCHARD, of 100 acres., At Ocean Springs is the WRIGHT PECAN ORCHARD of 130 acres; the BETCHEL PECAN NURSERIES, with 160 acres; and the MEISTER PECAN ORCHARD of fifty-five acres. At Big Point, is FRANK SNELL'S ORCHARD of 150 acres; FITZROY'S ORCHARD of seventy acres; as well as CHANCELER'S ORCHARD of about 120 acres. THE BETCHEL ORCHARD is one of the oldest and most productive of the county. In 1920 it produced 7,500 pounds that brought 70¢ per pound; in 1930 it produced 62,000 pounds at 25¢ per pound.

Most of the orchards have not received the cultivation required to produce a good crop of nuts in the past five years. Owners are being encouraged to take better care of their trees by cultivating and fertilizing them, thus continuing the record the county has already made, of carrying off the honors in practically every national or international show where its pecans have been exhibited. (1)

Tung Oil

Tung oil trees thrive in a slightly acid soil, but too much acidity is detrimental. This same fact is true in the case of phosphorus and limestone, The water table must not be less than twenty feet.

Capitalists from the North are interested in tung

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(1) Interview with members of various industries in Jackson County. A. B. Franklin, Agricultural Agent, June 15, 1936. Mississippi Department of Agriculture, Booklet, Jackson County on Gulf Coast, Dixie Press, Gulfport, Miss. 1932.

oil development as well as Mississippians. First commercial plantings of tung nuts in Mississippi were in 1928, and by 1930, 10,000 acres were planted. One of the largest groves in Jackson County is near Moss Point and consists of about 400 acres. (1)

Shipyards

Four miles of seawall constructed of cement and reinforced steel protects beach property from storms of hurricane force. The seawall and boulevard at Pascagoula is two and one-half miles long, cost $600,000 and was completed in 1929. At Ocean Springs the seawall and boulevard is one and one-half miles long and cost $275,000. (2)

In 1898 the United States Government, recognizing the importance of Pascagoula as a lumber port, by liberal appropriations commenced the improvements of the harbor and channel to the Gulf. The waters of Pascagoula Bay are now thirty feet deep and ships make port, drawing as much as twenty-one feet. Much of the bay, the Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers are navigable. Pascagoula prides itself upon having the deepest natural harbor in the Gulf Coast area, upon which the United States Government has already expended $2,000,000. (3)

There are five shipyards in Jackson County, one in Moss Point, four near Pascagoula. The United States Government maintains at Pascagoula a dry dock and a marine repair station, where much of the repairs for its Coast Guard fleet in Gulf Coast waters are made. In 1929 the total value of export and imports by water at Moss Point and Pascagoula was $1,014,187. (4)

B. F. WALKER & SONS SHIPYARD, located on Pascagoula River front, north of U. S. Highway No. 80, was established by Meguel L. Pol in April 1860, and operated by him until 1878, when a partnership was formed with George Frentz. After the death of Pol, in the fall of 1878, it was known as Frentz Shipbuilding Company. In April, 1918, it was sold to A. F. Dantzler and H. H. Colle, and the name changed to The Gulf Ship Company. In 1933, F. B. Walker & Sons bought it, and are still operating it. Approximately thirty people are employed, with an approximate payroll of $20,000.

(1) B. T. Abbot, Standard Life Building, Jackson, Miss.
(2) Pascagoula Chronicle Star, January, 1935
(3) "Jackson County on Miss. Gulf Coast" - The Dixie Press, Gulfport, Miss.
(4) Ibid.

In 1878, barges were being built by Pol Shipyard for Harry Buddig and Herman Colle to transport lumber from Pascagoula to New Orleans. Two yachts, "Roamer" and "Traveler," costing $10,000, were built in 1931 for Judge Percy and A. H. Johness, New Orleans. The "Black Mallard," now being used by the Conservation Commission of Louisiana and a steel barge for a private company in Jackson County were also built here. (1)

KREBS SHIPBUILDING COMPANY for construction of boats, barges, and fishing smacks, was founded in 1907 by Sidione Krebs. The boats are built by contract for individuals or companies in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and Mississippi. The daily employment averages for 1936 was from two to ten men. Approximately $3,000 covers the payroll. (2)

POITEVENT BROTHERS SHIPYARD, in North Pascagoula on the river, was founded in 1907 by Eugene and Elwood Poitevent; small boats and barges were built until 1923, when larger boats, barges, fishing schooners were built. The work is done by contract for local people on the coast. Six men are employed, and paid $21,600 annually. (3)

Transportation

There are 400 miles of roads and highways in the county, of which fifty-one miles are paved. United States Highway No. 90 (see Chap. 18, Transportation), THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL, enters the county on the east side above Pecan, and extends along the coast to Ocean Springs. Two roads run north through the county, State Highway No. 63, from Moss Point to Lucedale, and a graveled road from Ocean Springs to Daisy. Both cover eighty miles; Highway No. 63 has been partly graveled and black-topped by a W.P.A. Project.

The first bridge, a toll draw-bridge across the East Pascagoula River was erected at a cost of $170,000. There are three bridges of concrete and steel on the four miles from Pascagoula through the marsh land to the West Pascagoula River, over which is a splendid steel span. As the road leaves the county, a $1,000,000 steel bridge, two miles long, spans Biloxi Bay. The cost is divided between Jackson and Harrison Counties.

THE TECHE BUS LINE, following the route of the Old

(1) Democrat Star, September 29, 1878.
(2) Sidione Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Edward Poitevent, Pascagoula, Miss.

Spanish Trail, traverses Jackson County thirty-three miles along the coast. Since 1930 four buses going east and west daily have been in operation. There are no bus stations or employees in Jackson County.

A new link in the chaim of railroads connecting Moss Point, Scranton, and the Gulf Coast with Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Meridian, was provided in the $5,000,000 PASCAGOULA NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, organization of which was completed at Moss Point, July 3, 1909. The Denny Lumber Company, of Moss Point, was behind the project. The thirty-six mile standard gauge road built by this company prior to 1907, which connects Moss Point with Evanston, was the principal part of the new railroad. The enterprise, built upon a foundation laid by W. Denny & Company two or three years previous, and the extension of the road built by that firm will give Mississippi a new standard gauge, well graded road forty-three miles long.

Connected with the launching of the new enterprise is a little commercial history of interest to lumbermen. W. Denny & Company prior to 1907 controlled and operated three large sawmills in the vicinity of Moss Point. They were then engaged in cutting a 35,000 or 40,000 acre tract of pine timber. When the financial troubles of 1907 became acute, the company, which owed $700,000, found itself temporarily embarassed, and although it had assets estimated to be worth $2,000,000, it was unable to meet its obligations. The thirty-six mile standard gauge road, extending from Moss Point to Evanston was a part of the assets.

Creditors took charge of the company's affairs, and in a short time re-organization was effected. Henry Hall, president of the First National Bank of Mobile, was made president; W. T. Jay, of New Orleans, was elected vice president, and Wyatt H. Ingram, of New Orleans, secretary. The re-organized company gradually adjusted the affairs of Denny & Company and operated the properties, which included the thirty-six miles or railroad. It was carrying passengers and freight over the line when the Mississippi Railroad Commission interposed with an objection. It was then decided to incorporate the road, an authorized capitalization of $5,000,000 being provided by the new company. Hall was made president of the Pascagoula

Northern, while the other officers selected were: Jay and Ingram, vice-president and secretary, respectively. (1)

Stockholders: J. H. Friend, J. H. Luce, T. L. DeLashment, E. B. Martin, W. H. Herring, O. J. DeLamotte, J. N. Flowers, R. J. Cullen, H. F. Gautier, K. W. Burnham, and A. F. Dantzler, Officers elected for 1937 were: R.J. Cullen, president; J. H. Luce, vice-president; E. B. Martin, vice-president; A. F. Dantzler, vice-president; T. L. DeLashment, secretary-treasurer; O. J. DeLamotte, general manager.

A partial list of the commodities handled in carload quantities for these industries were: tung oil, nuts, hay, corn, cotton, turnip greens, English peas, string beans, cabbage, cucumbers, potatoes, cabbage plants, (twenty-two million one season); pine tar,resin, turpentine, charcoal, lumber, shingles, piling, ties, winding cores, lumbers, fertilizers, boxes, paper, waste paper, paper bags. The foregoing gives an idea of the vast range of raw material in this vicinity handled by this railroad. (2)

From a traffic standpoint, the industries at Moss Point are exceptionally fortunate in the marketing of their products and in obtaining raw material. Freight rates, an exceedingly vital factor, are low, and maintained by the stress of competition, on a strictly competitive basis. Under this policy, which has, at all times been fostered by the Mississippi Export Railroad Company, the shippers or receivers of freight at Moss Point enjoy rates made on a parity with their competitors engaged in similar lines of endeavor at such strategic points as Mobile, Gulfport, New Orleans, Pensacola, and other cities on the Gulf Coast. (3) The New Orleans and Mobile Railroad was constructed in 1870. It extends along the coast of Jackson County thirty-three miles. There are four depots on the road in the county. There are forty-five employees with an annual payroll of $45,000. (4)

During 1936, the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company employed a total of forty-four persons in Jackson County, with an annual payroll of $46,472.18. (5)

Public Utilities

A municipally owned light plant, established in

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(1) The Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935.
(2) "Chronicle Star," February 19, 1937
(3) "Moss Point Advertiser," January, 1935
(4) Auditor, J. Nichols
(5) D. E. Beatty, Superintendent of L. & N. R. R. Mobile, Ala.

Pascagoula in 1894, was sold in 1902 to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, and thenceforth known as PASCAGOULA STREET RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, with S. S. Busch, of Louisville, manager; George B. Chapman, superintendent; J. J. Higginbotham, chief engineer. This company functioned until 1919, when it ceased to exist. Current was procured from the International Shipbuilding Plant until another municipally owned light plant was constructed in 1921. In December, 1925, the Mississippi Power Company bought this plant from the city of Pascagoula, and has continued to furnish current to this district. The local office is located at 387 Delmas Avenue, in the Masonic Building, where there are four local employees, with an annual payroll of $4800. (1)

Electricity first came to Ocean Springs June 23, 1904, by way of BILOXI ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, which maintained a plant until January 1,1925, when the Mississippi Power Company took over the franchise. The office, located on Washington Avenue, employs two men, a manager and an assistant; payroll is about $2400, annually. (2)

In 1902, the Pascagoula Street Railway and Power Company began furnishing lights for Moss Point. After its discontinuance, in 1919, Dantzler Lumber Company furhished the city with lights until December, 1925, when the Mississippi Power Company came into this district, and has since furnished the current.

Two artesian wells, acquired in 1912, supply water for Ocean Springs. Municipal taxes support this system.(3)

In 1907, the first artesian well was installed in Moss Point for the benefit of the town; a second in 1909, and a third and fourth in 1932. In 1926, the GRAY ARTESIAN WELL COMPANY put down a four-inch well to the depth of 1807 feet, which, because it proved to be too salty for domestic purposes, has been of no value. (4) There is a 300,000 gallon capacity resevoir, a Horton tank, elevated 100 feet, with 100,000 gallon capacity; two 80-horsepower Fairbanks Morse full diesel engines, with a capacity of 750 gallons per minute;seventeen miles of 2-4-6-8 inch mains, and about five miles of smaller mains; two F. M. Fairbanks electric pumps, drawing 300 gallons per minute. There are two meters - one at

(1) J. J. Higginbotham, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Cyril Slyfield, Ocean Springs News, June 23, 1904
(3) Charles Bennett, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(4) MacFairley, ex-mayor, Pascagoula, Miss.

Southern Kraft Corporation, and one at Moss Point Manufacturing Company - and eighty-five fire hydrants. (1)

Four municipally owned wells - two near the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tract; one at the International Ship-building site, and one at the Beach water works - with the office on Delmas Avenue in the Pascagoula City and Fire Company building, supply the town of Pascagoula. There are three employees, and an annual payroll of $3,750. (2)

In 1886, Honorable F. H. Lewis drilled the first well in Scranton, located at the rear of the Lewis Building,now occupied by Webber's Bakery - this supplied the business section only. The city of Pascagoula later purchased this well, but due to the small water supply, it proved inadequate, and its use was discontinued after the first deep well was drilled near the L. & N. tract about 1902. In 1925, another well, about 1500 feet deep, was put down; in 1933 the standpipe was raised ten feet; in 1917, the International Shipbuilding Company put down a well, which is now owned by the city of Pascagoula. The Beach well was drilled in 1909, after South Pascagoula and Scranton were merged by ordinance.

As early as 1886, Captain Joseph Casternera owned a single telephone line connecting Beach to Moss Point, with one office at his home, and the other at the office of Denny & Company, Moss Point.

About 1896 the SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY began service at Pascagoula in the old Merchant Marine Bank Building, on Krebs Avenue, the present office being at the corner of Krebs Avenue and Magnolia Street, in the Pascagoula National Bank Building. There are nine employees, with an annual payroll of $5,476.45.

The Moss Point office, where there are three employees with an annual payroll of $1,632, is a branch of the Pascagoula office.

In 1900, the SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY began operation in Ocean Springs; present office is housed in the Ocean Springs State Bank Building, with three operators, and an annual payroll of approximately $1,600. This system not only supplies phone service to the town, but also to outlying districts. (3)

(1) MacFairley, ex-mayor, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) John Watts, ex-mayor, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) J. Santa Cruz, Pascagoula, Miss.

There is a net work of telephone lines over the entire county, operated through the reforestration program. In 1925, a switchboard was installed at the Elico Tower, which takes care of the telephones in the reforesting district on the west side of Pascagoula River, and is connected with long distance at Wiggins. On the east side of Pascagoula River, the Moss Point switchboard is used. (1)

Before 1870, when Americus was the county seat, V. P. Yelverton, WESTERN UNION Telegraph operator, had the office in his home there. This line connected Americus with Mobile. (2)

A WESTERN UNION OFFICE, established at Scranton in the ticket office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company about 1870, was operated by employees of the railroad until 1919, when a separate office was built at 245 Delmas Avenue. The annual payroll of $1500 takes care of the two employees. (3)

In 1893, POSTAL TELEGRAPH opened an office in Pascagoula, on Krebs Avenue, with Marshall Phillips of Mobile, operator and manager. (4)

The present office, 116 Kerr Street, has three employees, with an approximate yearly payroll of $750.

Private Utilities

In 1925, E. P. Guice purchased the ICE FACTORY at Ocean Springs from the People's Ice Company. This plant, which supplies Ocean Springs and vicinity, has five employees, and an annual payroll of approximately $2500. (5)

PASCAGOULA STREET RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY furnished ice for Pascagoula from 1903 to 1919, when E. J. Ford took over and operated the plant until 1921. It was purchased by Hermes Gautier, who operated it until 1926, when it was sold to the Louisiana Utilities Company. In 1929, a new plant, known as the Ice and Storage Company, financed with local capital, was built on Pascagoula River, at the foot of Delmas Avenue. In 1935, Hermes Gautier bought the old plant from the Louisiana Utilities, and today, both plants are operated under the name, Pascagoula Ice and Coal

(1) Mrs. Carrie Ames, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) J. Santa Cruz, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) Democrat Star, September, 1893
(5) Margaret Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Storage Company. Ten office and plant employees and seven drivers draw an average monthly salaries of $2,000. (1)

Pottery

SHEARWATER POTTERY: The Anderson estate at "Fairhaven," covering twenty-five acres of beautiful woodland fronting the Bay of Biloxi, one of the show places of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, established at East Beach, Ocean Springs, and opened to the public February 1, 1928. It is there because one man had the foresight to develop an ideal, and tenacious energy and ambition to materialize it.

Back in 1924, Peter Anderson, observing the particularly fine potters clay in this section, decided that it was an excellent site for a pottery; accordingly he built a small hillside kiln, fired with pine knots, which proved dismal failure. Anderson, now convinced that he must have a knowledge of the art of pottery in order to be successful, immediately enrolled for a course at Conestoga Pottery under E. de F. Curtis, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Upon returning to Ocean Springs after completion of his course, Anderson erected a small experimental kiln, where he spent two years perfecting himself in the art of glazing, firing, and making shapes; in 1926 he took a special course under Dr. Binns in New York City.

In 1927 Mr. Anderson felt that his pottery was now perfect enough for him to conduct a large enterprise, so he organized Shearwater Pottery with himself as president. His father, G. W. Anderson, became business manager, secretary and treasurer. (2)

Miscellaneous

The Southern Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, Cedar Street, Pascagoula, founded by H. L. Stokes in 1920, now (1936) employs approximately twenty-two people, and operates three trucks. It serves Moss Point, Pascagoula, Ocean Springs and Biloxi.

ALLRED WHOLESALE GRAIN AND FERTILIZER COMPANY, organized May 19, 1919, and operated by J. C. Allred, was located in the Lewis Warehouse on Kerr Street, just north of the L. & N. Railroad tracks. It was incorporated May 27, 1920, and became the ALLRED-HARDY COMPANY in 1922, when B. Hardy became a partner with Allred; later - April 10, 1924 - the name was changed to the Hardy Wholesale Company.

(1) Hermes Gautier, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. G. W. Anderson, Ocean Springs, Miss.

In June, 1925, this business was sold to W. R. Gulley and on December 21, 1925, the name was changed to Merchants Grocery Company, with W. R. Gulley president and manager; J. L. Woodward, secretary; T. C. Gulley, treasurer; J. C. Allred, vice-president. The present location is in the old DeJean-Mitchell Grocery Building, corner Krebs and Cedar Streets, where ten persons are employed. (1)

ROGERS BROTHERS MACHINE SHOP, Moss Point, founded by L. L. Rogers, in 1914, has been under the management of his brothers, J. M. and C. L., since his death in 1924.

The firm is equipped to do general machine work and acetylene welding. Gasoline engines and all types of cylinders can be reconditioned by the workmen. They also do repair work for the Coast Guard, and this is the only firm in the South which can recondition crank shafts for Coast Guard 100 and 125-foot patrol boats. This firm also does work for big lumber mills, and is equipped to do all machine work - land, or marine type.

L. M. Scholtes established the PASCAGOULA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY on the river front, Pascagoula, in 1920. J. H. Terreson bought the right to conduct the company in 1923, and operated under the name of the Pascagoula Foundry Company until 1924, when he bought the machine shop and combined the two concerns under the joint name of the Pascagoula Foundry & Machine Shop. In addition to machine repairing, acetylene and electric welding, Terreson makes brass and aluminum casting. He specializes in blacksmith work and mill supplies, and guarantees to repair anything in metal, from a small engine to a great locomotive. There are eleven employees, with an annual payroll of $12,000. (2)

Sugar-cane! What would a Southern state or section be without the sugar-cane? Jackson County produces sugar-cane, and has many mills for syrup making located over the section.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY has ten stations, with twenty-one employees. Seven stations, in connection with some other form of business, employ nine men. There are four truck drivers and one office man. (3)

(1) J. C. Allred, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) J. H. Terreson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Dees Cudahabac, Pascagoula, Miss.

TEXACO OIL COMPANY has five stations, exclusive of stores, and six in connection with other forms of business.

THE GULF REFINING COMPANY has ten stations in connection with other forms of business, and four exclusive of other business.

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Allred, J. C.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Ames, Mrs. Carrie	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Anderson, Mrs. G. W.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Beatty, D. E., Supt.of L. & N. R. R.	Mobile, Ala.
Bennett, Charles	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Boaz, B. G.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Bradford, Margaret	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Bilbo, Miss Flora	Pascagoula, Miss.
Colle, E. A.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Cudahabac, Dees	Pascagoula, Miss.
Davis, P.M. Wood Supt.	Moss Point, Miss.
Dees, C. L.	Vancleave, Miss.
Fairley, Mac, ex-mayor	Pascagoula, Miss.
Flechas, M. M.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Fuller, Lenard W.	Gautier, Miss.
Franklin, A. B.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Gautier, Hermes	Pascagoula, Miss.
Gibson, J. B.	Hurley, Miss.
Hildebrand, Lester	Pascagoula, Miss.
Higginbotham, J. J.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Hudson, F.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Illing, E. W. Jr.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Krebs, Sidione	Pascagoula, Miss.
Lockard, Mr.	Vancleave, Miss.
Martin, E. B.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Moran, Fred	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Nichols, J., auditor	Mississippi Export Railroad
Pelham, J. J.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Poitevent, Edward	Pascagoula, Miss.
Pol, M. L.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Ros, G.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Roddy, Mrs. Tessa	Jackson, Miss.
Santa Cruz, J.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Slyfield, Cyril	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Taylor, Caroline (old slave)	Vancleave, Miss.
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Chapter XVIII

TRANSPORTATION

Highways - Old and New

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL, one of the oldest roads in the United States, enters Jackson County on the east in Township 7, Range 4, Section 5, and passes through Moss Point, Pascagoula, and Ocean Springs, leaving by way of the $100,000 Memorial Bridge that spans Back Bay (See Chap. 17, Industry). First used by the Indians, and later by the Spaniards, this route today is known as U. S. Highway No. 90, and approximately $90,000 was spent in making it a concrete highway.

No road in the United States has a more romantic history than that of the Old Spanish Trail - the great trans-continental highway of the South. Beginning at Saint Augustine, Florida, the old Spanish City of the Atlantic Coast, and the oldest city in the United States, it threads its way for 2,900 miles across the Southern continent to the old Spanish City of San Diego, California, settled in 1769.

More than two centuries passed before the first faint trail connected Saint Augustine with San Diego, as Spain founded Saint Augustine in 1565, and San Diego de Alcala, in 1769, and they were the beginning of the colonization in Florida and California - a span of 204 years from the settlement on the Atlantic to the settlement on the Pacific. During this period many settlements were made in this southern borderland country. The modern Old Spanish Trail follows, as nearly as a modern highway can, these primitive pioneer trails.

Along the Gulf of Mexico the settlements were at Gulf harbors; then overland trails developed to connect these. By 1718 an eastern trail (camino real, in Spanish) connected Saint Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, Pascagoula, Biloxi, and New Orleans.

The whole southeastern country in the early centuries was the Spanish territory of La Florida, and neither mines nor fur-trading were there for wealth supply. Stone did not even exist for constructing

such majestic mission churches and buildings as in Mexico and the West, and on the Atlantic seaboard, minor type missions of oyster shells and cement were built. At Mobile, fur-trading drew the pioneer up the Mobile River and its affluents; through the Mississippi Valley, Mobile and New Orleans contacted the French at the Great Lakes and in Canada.

The Old Spanish Trail reflects the oldest history in the United States, a history of heroic works that were old when the American Revolution War was fought. It spans the continent through the most varied, unusual and interesting scenes of any continental highway.

Conquestadores, adventurers, explorers, administrators, and the benign padres braved hardships and perils and blazed the trails in centuries past. Crusaders of the present day reared mighty bridges and built ribbons of pavement that the continent in this southern borderland country might be spanned. Modern-day explorers now travel the Old Spanish Trail in comfort, and a new civilization is rearing its works and culture amid the works and culture of Old Spain and Old France. (1)

This route lost its name in 1928 when it was officially designated by a woman's patriotic organization as "Jefferson Davis Highway." Where the road crosses the Mississippi - Alabama line, stands a stone marker with a plaque with the incription that "you are traveling the Jefferson Davis Highway," and that you are on the state border. (2)

At the completion of the Old Spanish Trail bridge at Pascagoula in 1928, only two ferries remained on the road between the Atlantic and Pacific, hence the Trail is the best travel-way across the North American Continent today, and its construction is an amazing record.

Because its development has resulted from a series of local efforts, it has not captured the imagination of the American people as does a national project. It has been a struggle for local groups to finance and build the local links, while the national organization has labored to keep all sections at work until the 2,900 miles were made an unbroken road. Now a new world, potentially rich, and wonderfully alluring, is opened to the American people.

(1) Mrs. A. K. Olsen
(2) The Mobile Register, October 4, 1936

Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote in the Saturday Evening Post: "Being a constant trans-continental traveler and acquainted with the highways, by-ways, and short cuts, of all the trans-continental highways, I prefer that named the Old Spanish Trail which runs from San Diego, California, to St. Augustine, Florida. At all times of the year this is passable; it is well kept and wide everywhere; the accommodations along it are excellent, and there are fewer towns, so that one can make better hourly average." (1)

The Old Spanish Trail is the subject of more national publicity and travel inquiry than any other national highway project. It has often been declared the most expensive and difficult to promote of all; the more northern routes involve less costs and simpler engineering, and they have had more prosperous communities to sustain the organization work.

As late as 1922, the Old Spanish Trail as a trans-continental project was not officially recognized. Highway and state officials favored a more northern route - unattractive, but cheaper to build. At that time ferriage was long, tedious, and expensive, restricting travel to a few cars a day. Overland travel disregarded the route, and highway departments avoided getting committed to its construction.

One state highway engineer a few years ago, stated to Old Spanish Trail officials that a trans-continental highway could not exist until assured it would be promptly built in its entirety. Yet, Old Spanish Trail people put this highway over without travel to back its efforts, and in face of an array of barrier sections to daunt the stoutest hearts.

Between San Antonio and the Atlantic Ocean there are thirty-one rivers and bays that carry two-thirds of the flood waters of the United States to the Gulf. Old Spanish Trail bridges had to cross all these. Additionally, there are hundreds of miles of rich lands where roadbeds and drainage were a slow and expensive process. Harrel Ayers, the Old Spanish Trail Managing Director, has frequently said that the greatest problem to all the people of the respective localities on the proposition was that the highway would be built across all barriers.

Between New Orleans and Pensacola were 200 miles that, in 1922, were "orphans" of four states. About

(1) Article in Saturday Evening Post, by Cornelius Vanderbilt

thirty-seven miles of bridges and causeways were necessary, and seawalls required along the Gulf Coast before Federal Aid could be granted for a road. Jackson County, (Pascagoula and Moss Point) voted funds in 1921, and these people, along with those of Pensacola, Florida, stood alone in the New Orleans - Pensacola sector; years passed before any other locality voted a dollar. Conferences of Old Spanish Trail officials with State and Federal officials during 1920-21-22 ended always with the same declarations that the problems there could not be financed.

It was in this crisis January, 1922, that the Old Spanish Trail Association established an eastern headquarters at Mobile, and a Four-State Conference was called at Mobile in March, 1922. The Louisiana Highway Department did not send representatives to that conference, but the departments of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida were well represented. Louisiana, at that time, would not even consider the cost involved in crossing the lakes and marshes east of New Orleans. Since then, however, Louisiana has done valiant work. As late as November, 1926, when the Pearl River bridge at the Louisiana-Mississippi State Line was opened, travel was still on a 150-mile detour, by Bogalousa, or else restricted to a thirty-four mile ferry between New Orleans and the State of Mississippi. Travelers often waited for days in hotels before they could get reservations on this little ferry. It has cost $7,000,000 to cross this section.

During June and July, following the Four-State Conference at Mobile, the managing director proceeded to Washington, and his interviews there led to the War Department and Congressional Declarations, and established the necessity of the highway.

Immediately following the Washington work, J. M. McBeath, chairman of the Mississippi Highway Commission, wrote a letter to the managing director that has since become notable in Old Spanish Trail annals, for it signalized the beginning of the great construction movement that was to grip all the states. He said that the Old Spanish Trail across Mississippi had been made a primary highway in the Federal system, and an eighteen foot concrete road would be built at once. The pavement was immediately laid across Jackson County, through Moss Point, Pascagoula, and Ocean Springs, and Jackson County, the poorest between New Orleans and Pensacola, became the most

progressive. The other sections fell in step, and the other states started their work. In the five years that have followed, $50,000,000 have been raised and spent - a total of $70,000,000 since the project was first begun. Since 1925, a twenty-five mile seawall costing $3,500,000 has been built along the Mississippi Coast, through Biloxi, Gulfport and Pass Christain, and a paved boulevard, costing another million dollars, has been built along it; the two-mile Bay of St. Louis bridge has been completed at a cost of $807,000; a concrete bridge and road costing $600,000 have been constructed around Biloxi Bay, and a $1,000,000 bridge is being financed across Biloxi Bay.

And so, link by link the Old Spanish Trail was constructed through marshes, across rivers, and lakes, over mountains and across desert, until now it is considered one of the epics of American construction enterprises; that this project, fraught with so many engineering and financial obstacles, should have been transformed within a few short years from the conditions described, to a trunk line project reaching across the continent, now declared by National authorities the best in the United States. (1)

THE OLD WIRE ROAD, so called because of a telegraph line which ran parallel to it, was constructed about 1840, the connecting link of the stage coach line from Washington, D. C. to New Orleans. Coming from Mobile, Alabama, it entered Jackson County in Township 4, Range 6 west, Section 9, passed through Americus, crossed the Pascagoula River at Rice's Bluff, and left the county at the Ramsey Place in the northwestern section. The Old Wire Road crossed only one stream in the county, and was, consequently, a dry road. A. Ramsey was one of the early keepers.

The Zowanne Indian Tribe had trails of its own, one of which was the Trading Path to Mobile, lying west of the Chickasahay and crossing this stream six miles below its confluence with the Buckatanna. A mile beyond this, it crossed obliquely the Chickasahay Trading Path, or PASCAGOULA TRACE, which ran from the mouth of the Pascagoula River north to the shoals. The Pascagoula Trace united with the Zowanne Trading Path six miles below the confluence of the Chickasahay and Buckatanna Rivers. This was the route used by the Zowanne people in going to the mouth of the Pascagoula. (2)

Three highways pass through the county: U. S. No.

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(1) The Chronicle Star, 1928
(2) Carrie B. Cowgill and Mabel Johnson, Pascagoula, Miss.

90, concrete, extends along the coast for thirty miles; State Highway No. 63, from Escatawpa to Harleston, and State Highway No. 59, from Fontainebleau to Daisy, are graveled. Secondary dirt roads are graded and kept in fair condition by the Board of Supervisors.

Early River Travel

After the War between the States, Captain Antonio Franco, owned the ferry propelled by hand with a rope across Fort Bayou at Ocean Springs. Passengers were carried across in row boats at five cents each. Loads of sheep - as many as 300 - were transported at three cents per head; twenty-five to thirty cattle were carried for five cents per head. Transportation of an ox-wagon with four yoke of oxen cost the owner twenty-five cents for the wagon and first yoke, plus ten cents for every additional yoke. The fee for two horses and a carriage, or wagon, was twenty-five cents. This ferry operated until a bridge was built over the bayou. (1)

In the latter part of 1840, the MORGAN STEAM BOAT LINE, between New Orleans and Mobile, made Ocean Springs a regular port of call for passengers, freight, and wood for fuel. The LAURA, CREOLE, HEROINE, NEW CAMELIA, and PEARL RIVER, all stern-wheel boats, except the New Camelia, a side-wheeler, docked at Ocean Springs. (2)

Steamboats stopped running in 1882, after the railroad was built. (3)

According to an old newspaper account, the HEROINE made her first trip up the Pascagoula in November, 1879. At Pascagoula - then Scranton - the officers announced a free excursion to Moss Point, and many citizens enjoyed a pleasure ride on this swift and beautiful boat. Shepherd Gray, an old and well-known steward on the coast, served a fine lunch for the officers, who entertained their friends thusly.

Officers of this boat were: Captain E. Miller, a quiet gentleman, with little to say, yet sociable and friendly; J. Kittredge, clever, jovial, and attentive to business and to his passengers; and Captain Joe Fowler, whom the boys say was born in a pilot house, (meaning that he was a good seaman).

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(1) Mrs. Charlotte Cochrane, Mrs. C. Perlin, E. L. Tardy, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Adolph Schrieber, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(3) E. L. Tardy, Ocean Springs, Miss.

TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS THE SINGING RIVER



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The Heroine was a good boat on which to travel, and her owner, Captain W. G. Coyle, ran her for a number of years. (1)

A newspaper account tells of the arrival of the steamer FOX, in Pascagoula, Saturday, November 30, 1878, from New Orleans. Owned by Messrs. Buddigg and Colle, and commanded by Captain Colle, a pleasant gentleman, who was always courteous to visitors, the Fox was built by Messrs. Neafler and Leavy, of Philadelphia, in sixty days, at a cost of $13,000. It was of the following dimensions: length of keel, sixty-two and a half feet; over all, seventy feet; beam sixteen and a half feet; draft five and a half feet; under the forward hatch there was a large tank, which, when filled with water, reduced the draft to five feet. She had an upright condensing engine of seventeen-inch cylinders, with a seventeen-inch stroke. The boiler was cylindrical, six and fourth feet in diameter and twelve feet long, and made of the best material; estimated speed was twelve knots an hour. Owners of the Fox spared neither work nor expense in building, being constructed by skilful mechanics under the personal supervision of Captain Colle at Philadelphia. Regular trips were made between Pascagoula and New Orleans. (2)

Railroads - Old and New

One hundred years ago the first attempt to build a railroad in Jackson County was made. An act recorded in the "Laws of Mississippi," 1839, says:

An Act to incorporate the Mississippi City Company - "Section I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that John J. McCanhen, James McLaran, and Colin J. McRae, and such other persons as may hereafter associate themselves with said persons, be, and hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Mississippi City Company; and by that name and style, they and their successors in office shall have perpetual succession; may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, have and use a common seal, and after the same at pleasure; purchase and hold seal and personal estate, for the purpose of conducting the business of said company; and to do all other acts, incident to bodies corporate.

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(1) Democrat Star, November 14, 1879
(2) Democrat Star, December, 1878

"Section 5 - Be it further enacted, that the said company are hereby vested with all the rights, powers, and privileges necessary for constructing and keeping in repair, a railroad or roads, commencing at said city, or at any other point on or near the Gulf of Mexico, and running in such direction as said company may deem most conducive to the interest of said corporation." (1)

Another attempt at railroad construction was made a year later, as shown by the following act of 1838:

An act to incorporate the Paulding and Pontotoc Railroad Company.

"The main object of this charter, which is hereby declared to be the construction and extension of a railroad from the town of Paulding, in the County of Jasper, in the direction of the county of Choctaw, thence to Houston, in the county of Chickasaw, thence to the town of Pontotoc, and thence to some point on the Tennessee River, in the county of Tishomingo; and also a railroad from the Mississippi City, in the county of Jackson, to the town of Jackson, to connect with the railroad from Natchez and Vicksburg, thence in the most practicable route, to connect with some suitable point with the road from Paulding to Pontotoc, in the counties of Choctaw and Winston." (2)

The NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, incorporated in 1867, built Jackson County's first railroad. First incorporated in Alabama, November, 1866, it is now known as the New Orleans, Mobile, and Texas, and is leased by the Louisville and Nashville. On November 7, 1867, an act was passed and approved by the State of Mississippi, recognizing the charter as granted by the State of Alabama, and giving the road the same powers, privileges, and franchises in the State of Mississippi. Under this charter the railroad between New Orleans and Mobile was completed, and Ocean Springs, Scranton (Now Pascagoula), Fountainbleau, Gautier, Kreole, Orange Grove, and other villages had a direct route to New Orleans on the one side, and to Mobile on the other. This railroad, now known as the Louisville and Nashville, runs five or six passenger trains each way daily. (3)

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(1) Laws of Mississippi, 1837
(2) Laws of Mississippi, 1838
(3) Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi - 1891, Vol. 2

On July 3, 1909, a new link in the chain of railroads connecting Moss Point, Scranton, and the Gulf Coast with Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Meridian was provided, when the PASCAGOULA NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY was organized.

The thirty-six miles of W. Denny Manufacturers Road, plus the extension, gave Mississippi a new standard guage, well graded, forty-three-mile road, reaching from Pascagoula to Evanston, and connecting the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Pascagoula with the Mobile, Jackson, and Kansas City at Evanston. Known as the MISSISSIPPI EXPORT RAILROAD COMPANY, it transports freight only. (1)

Bus Lines

One bus company, THE TECHE GREYHOUND LINE, operates in Jackson County with five buses per day over U. S. Highway No. 90. Regular stops are Moss Point, Pascagoula, Gautier, Fountainbleau and Ocean Springs. (2)

Airways

Beginning with a bare, 100-acre field in 1923, the Jackson County Airport, east of Pascagoula, is fast assuming worthwhile proportions (1936). The first county owned airport in Mississippi, the field was given a $30,000 appropriation by C. W. A. and was well drained and leveled, according to Department of Commerce specifications. Now (1936) the W. P. A. is spending $37,000 on the airport, making various improvements, in various ways and placing around it an elaborate fence with concrete posts. Although there is no hangar at the field, the airport is often used by visitors and barnstormers. It is a training field for cadets of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, and is on the Mobile - Pensacola airmail line for emergency landings. There are two beacon lights on the Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans Mail line, one five miles north of Moss Point, and one at Fountainbleau. The latter with an emergency field in connection with the light. (3)

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(1) Carrie B. Cowgill and Mabel T. Johnson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Carrie B. Cowgill and Mabel T. Johnson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Carrie B. Cowgill and Mabel T. Johnson, Pascagoula, Miss.

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Chapter XIX

THE ARTS

Located as it is, on the beautiful Gulf Coast, Jackson County gives natural inspiration to those artistically, culturally, scientifically, or even spiritually inclined. Many noted authors, musicians, painters, teachers, et al, have imbibed, if not inherited, their talents by lingering or sojourning within its bounds, and this enchantment shall go on forever.

We are proud of our native-born literati, opus composers, teachers, and others who have made fame for themselves, and hold in endearing terms those who basked upon our shores and became embolden - inspired, as it were.

The following pages portray outstanding poets, writers, and men of letters whom Jackson County can claim as her own, and of whom she is justly proud.

Literature

PROFESSOR A. H. SHANNON, who has been a resident of Jackson County practically all his life, has published two books, "Racial Integrity and Other Features of the Negro Problem," and "The Negro in Washington - A Study in Race Amalgamation." He published two pamphlets dealing with the specific problem of the amalgamation of the races as this is occurring in the United States. He also published a number of magazine articles, including one that appeared in "The Contemporary Review," London.

Born in Sumner County, Tennessee, Professor Shannon moved with his family to Ocean Springs when he was a child. While a student at Millsaps College, 1895-1898, having been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he served as chaplain of the Mississippi State Penitentiary, then located in Jackson. After graduating, he entered Vanderbilt University, where he received his Bachelor of Divinity and his Master of Arts degrees in 1901, and has done post graduate work in the University of Chicago. In 1901 Shannon entered the teaching profession, and has held positions in Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas; Millsaps College, Jackson; Columbus College, Milton, Oregon, (as president); Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky;

Mississippi State (when it was known as A. & M.), Starkville, Mississippi; and Imperial College, Commerce, Nazaske, Japan. For two years he was superintendent of the schools in Ocean Springs.

After a successful career, including many years of travel, study, etc., this brilliant gentlemen is now living on his farm north of Ocean Springs, where he is always ready to assist in any Christian or educational work. (1)

KATHERINE HAMILL, who wrote "Swamp Shadows," a novel of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, says that she unconsciously accumulated her material during the twenty-five years she spent in southern Mississippi where her father's business was located. Born in Hinsdale, Illinois in 1901, she was educated in the schools of that state, and at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut. Secretary for a Women's Republican club in Chicago from 1920 to 1924, she then served from 1924 to 1928 as political secretary to Ruth Hanna McCormick. During 1928 and 1929 she worked as a reporter on the Chicago Herald and Examiner. In the latter year, returning to Mrs. McCormick, for whom she worked until 1931, she became a research expert and contributor to Fortune magazine (2)

EMERSON HOUGH, novelist, and author of "The Covered Wagon," "Mississippi Bubble," and "Magnificent Adventure," had his winter home in Ocean Springs for several years. In 1915 he said: "I make Ocean Springs my winter home because this is the finest spot on the coast. The hunting is fine, the fishing is splendid, and the fellowship is unsurpassed." (3)

PAUL MYRON LIVEBARGER, soldier, lawyer, traveler, lecturer, judge and writer, had "Miss American Dollars" published during his stay in Jackson County. He came here some years ago and bought the old "Hollingsworth Place," just east of Ocean Springs, which he named "Point Paul Byron," where he settled down to rest and write after his extensive travels. (4)

AUGUSTA J. EVANS, born May 8, 1835, in Columbus, Georgia, is said to have written "St. Elmo" in 1866, while summering at Pascagoula Bay, when this resort was famous and attracted so many wealthy, noted visitors.(5)

(1) Mrs. A. H. Shannon, Ocean Springs.
(2) Swamp Shadows, Katherine Hamill.
(3) Booklet, Ocean Springs, by Thomas Ewing Dabney.
(4) Miss American Dollars, comments on.
(5) Dr. J. D. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CABLE, author, who began writing for the Times-Picayune under the pen name of "Drop Shot," spent several summers in Ocean Springs, collecting material for his books. He lived in the colonial home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bartlett, on Washington Avenue. Born in New Orleans, October 12, 1844, he volunteered in the Confederate service - 4th Mississippi Cavalry - at the age of nineteen. (1)

He contributed critical and humorous articles, and occasionally a poem to the Times Picayune, but his connection on the editorial staff was abruptly severed when, from conscientious motives, he refused to write a theatrical criticism. He was compelled to temporarily return to the more humdrum life of a clerk and accountant for a cotton planter. Meanwhile, his sketches of Creole life, on which he had been working, and which were published in Scribner's Monthly, proved so successful that he determined to continue in the line of literature exclusively. His printed works are: "Ole Creole Days," "The Grandissimo," "Madame Delphine," "Dr. Sevier," "The Creoles of Louisiana," "The Silent South," "Lovers of Louisiana," and others. He has also prepared for the government elaborate reports on the condition of the inhabitants of the Teche and Attakapas country in western Louisiana. (2)

CHARLES DRYDEN, sports writer and ardent fisherman, had his winter home in Ocean Springs for a number of years, locating there permanently in 1921, when struck with paralysis, until his death. Born in Monmouth, Illinois, Dryden's writings consist chiefly of base ball news, or, what he termed "Kidding the Athletes." He also contributed one entire book, "On and Off the Bread Wagon," a story of his ten years' experience as a member of the "Royal Order of Hoboes," when he sometimes ate, and sometimes missed a meal. He was also affiliated with the "Chicago Examiner," which he termed "The Chicago Eczema," one of Hearst's eruptions, which is run in conjunction with the Evening Rash, a pink disturbance which appears every evening."

LAFAYETTE RUPERT HAMBERLIN, poet and dramatic reader, with ability for prose-writing, gathered some material from the Mississippi Gulf Coast. When fourteen years old, he moved, with his family, to Ocean Springs, where his step-mother died of yellow fever. He was then thrown, by happy circumstances, with Mrs. A. A. Staples, who lived just outside the village of Ocean Springs, where he spent

(1) Mrs. C. G. Parlin, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography.

the intervening three years between the death of his step-mother and his entrance into Mississippi College. Here, also, he spent a part of every summer vacation for many years. It was this hospitable southern home that inspired "My Bay Home," first published in the New Orleans Picayune in 1899, under the title, "The Black Bay of Biloxi." It is one of the poems that he loved best, each stanza embalming some aspect of that complex view, which he, himself says, "My heart names first eternally."

He was Poet Laureate of Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree, and where for two years he was a member of the faculty. He composed the under-graduate song, as well as "The College Bell," "Strike Warm Your Cordial Hands," and the Alumni reunion song.

Leaving Richmond College in 1884, Hamberlin taught in various schools and colleges in southern states until his untimely death April 24, 1902, at the age of 41. Among his prose experiments are the short stories "Lill" and "Dick Richards," the setting of which was the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The lamented poet is buried at Richmond, Virginia, in Hollywood Cemetery, with many other notables.

"My Bay Home" is quoted:

"I love this little stretch o' sea;
Its narrowing waters wind away
Toward the sundown up the bay,
Enshored with hill and marshy lea.

"I love this little stretch o' sea,
Whose mirror - stillness many a morn
Bears wonder-ships, as double born,
And double shores there seem to be.

"I love this little stretch o'sea,
Awarm and purple as the day,
Whose waters laugh and sigh and spray,
And chase the winds that o'er them flee.

"I love this little stretch o'sea,
Where sea gulls drift on silver wing,
Or in the lolling waters fling
Their silver selves abandonly.

"I love this little stretch o'sea,
Where falls the sunset dyes adown,
And seek, for very love, to drown,
Their bright selves in these graves of glee.

"I love this little stretch o'sea,
For were not youth and summer here
In many agone, delightful year?
And shall my love fail memory?

"I love this little stretch o'sea,
Whose mossy bluffs and bosom blue
And bridge and sails and sunset view
My heart names first, eternally. (1)

MRS. LILY HENRIKSEN HUDSON, born in Pascagoula in 1895, and educated in the public schools of that town, has been active in church and school work, but the writing of poetry has been her special vocation for four years, and the product of her pen is truly inspirational. "Thanksgiving Poem" has attracted attention, and is indicative of her ability. The second of the four stanzas deserves special attention:

"Joyful, thankful we should be,
Rich or poor on bended knee.
Hearts uplifted, heavenward raised-
God, our Maker, to be praised
For His goodness, life so sweet,
Friends and loved ones, all things complete."(2)

MRS. B. P. CARTER'S poems are inspirations, as her writings always aim to better the moral standards of living. A life-long resident of the Daisy-Vestry community, in the northern part of the county - except for about three years spent in Texas - a great deal of her time was spent in writing. Among her works are a book of poems, "My Treasured Moments," a book of prayers, "Mine I Leave With You," and others. (3)

"Oula of Pascagoula at Dusk," descriptive of the Pascagoula section, is quoted:

"When evening comes and starlights gleam
Down upon a glowing stream
Where pine trees sigh and Magnolias bloom
Casting away all fear and gloom.

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(1) Biographical Sketch of Lafayette Rupert Hamberlin, Dramatic Reader and Poet, P. W. Eager, "Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society," Volume VII.
(2) Mrs. T. W. Hudson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. C. E. May, Perkinston, Miss.

"Down the singing Pascagoula -
Where the innocent with thoughts untold.
Of enchantment that fill their soul
Sleep and dream and wake at will
Ever singing, rejoicing still
Dream on sweet Oula of Pascagoula.

"A red canoe lies buried deep
Where lilies bloom and willows weep
While sad and long the night birds cry
Flowers fall, and leaves still sigh.

"Down the singing Pascagoula,
And while minstrels their lone watch keep
Their incantations closer creep
Over the dancing silver spray
In a magical, mystic way
Dream on sweet Oula, of Pascagoula.

"Then long you linger on that shore
And think of those that walked before
In flowery paths that lead along
The way of happiness and song.

"Down the singing Pascagoula -
Endearing tones are there combined
To make this melody more refined
Until you're bound to that fair land
With alluring strains of Goula's band,
Dream on sweet Oula of Pascagoula." (1)

FRED N. SCOTT, termed the Mississippi Nightengale, was born in Poplarville, but came to Jackson County to teach in the Escatawpa Schools about 1900. He married Miss Porter and moved to Porter Farm above Escatawpa. He was especially gifted in the art of writing poetry, received public recognition, and his untimely death by drowning was a loss to the literary world.

The following reveals his knowledge of the country in which he lived:

'A Pascagoula Chieftain's Grave'

"Where the Escatawpa River, with the Pascagoula joins,
Just a few miles back from the sea.
There is a lonely grave, of an Indian brave,
At the root of a Live Oak tree.

(1) Mrs. C. E. May, Perkinston, Miss.

"On the River's Bank, where the reeds are dank,
And the marsh grass waves in the winds.
There's an old canoe tied, by the river's side,
In a Bayou back a pace in a bend.

"On a summer night, when the moon shines bright,
O'er the lagoons, lakes and bays,
There's a mystic throng, with a strange weird song,
That sings of the by-gone days.

"The music floats, in silvery notes,
O'er the land of the midnight moon.
From the music's charm, there is a ghostly form,
In a canoe on a lonely lagoon.

"It leaves the tree, where the grave lies hid,
Down the path and the canoe is untied.
On the river it floats, a mystic boat,
And to the music of night, it rides.

"But when daylight comes, the grave is still there,
At the root of the Live Oak tree.
But the singers are gone, we know not where,
For the mystic throng, with their wierd sweet song,
Have gone with the tide to the sea. (1)

C. W. GRUBB'S poems are typical of him, as he was an enthusiastic sportsman and a true student of nature, from which he took his subjects for beautiful poems and paintings. Among the latter, he has a still life study of a water-fowl and many water scenes.

Mr. Grubb moved to Iuka, Mississippi, from Chicago, Illinois, when a young man, and in 1914 to Pascagoula, where he began the Grubb's Manufacturing Company, now the Hudson Manufacturing Company, specializing in the manufacture of wooden decoy ducks (See Chap. 17, Industry).

He died while visiting his son in Houston, Texas. He wrote:

"Just One More Day"

"Just one more precious day
In which to watch and pray
Just one more day to live
And to others learn to give.

"Just one more day on life's shore--
A day to be better than before
A day with sunshine in our hearts
In which to do Life's better part."(2)

(1) Poem copied from The Mississippi Coast
(2) C. Henderickson, Pascagoula, Miss.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK J. V.LECAND, for many years termed the Poet Laureate of the Mississippi Division, United Confederate Veterans, came to Ocean Springs in 1904,after retiring from active work. He died here April 28,1933. A jovial, kindly man and a great story teller, as well as a poet of exceptionable ability, he was born in Natchez, January 14, 1841, of English and French parents. Captain LeCand served throughout the War between the States, was wounded several times and was in the last battle that occurred in front of Petersburgh-Fort Gregg. His poem, "The Charge at Chancelorsville" or the "Rebel Yell," he considerered his masterpiece: (1)

"The scene we present, is the army in gray,
Bivouaced where it halted, from long weary march
Not sheltered by tents - on their blankets they lay,
And canopied over with Heaven's Grand Arch.

"Tis Spring of the year; and flowers are blooming -
The features of Natures are broad'ning with smil
The Winter is past --- the birds are resuming
Their carols which charm us, and man's cares beg

"The morn is just dawning: ----the usual sound
Of Reveille calls from the camps, far and near -
At times well defined--with notes full and round,
Then fainter, like echoes, it dies on the ear.

"Aroused from their sleep, the soldiers are waking;
From sleep that to some was tranquil and sweet,
While dreaming of home; and in dreams merry-making
With those whom they longed in embraces to greet.

"To others, the long, weary watches of night
Were restless and brought neither sleep nor repos
For movements were making, which told them they might
Ere long, be grappling in death with their foes.

"A clatter of hoofs is heard fast approaching--
A courier hurridly making his round;
He follows no path--but on camp lines encroaching,
He urges his steed where a footing is found.

"Without a delay, he reaches headquarters;
He does not dismount--so great is his haste,
With tip of his cap, he issues his orders:
'Tis evident, time is too precious to waste.

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(1) Mrs. C. D. Totdenbier, Ocean Springs, Miss.

"But a moment elapses: - the adjutants call--
Form your Companies. Orderlies quickly reply--
Fall in, Fall in, men --- abandoning all
Responsive to duty, the soldiers comply.

"Conveying their orders, couriers are dashing-
And movements are rapid, as columns combine;
Artillery corps are their teams wildly lashing:
Battalions and companies, wheel into line.

"The lines are completed, the soldiers well know,
Tis theirs to obey: - and are ready to serve:
They await the command, which shall tell them to go
With moments of exquisite tension of nerve.

"All now is made ready - and waiting the word;
Waiting:- Yes, waiting with feeling intense.
The signal - the boom of a cannon is heard,
The sound's relief from the dreadful suspense.

Attention Battalion

"Command given Load! and the ring of the rammer,
As driving the cartridge, it springs and rebounds:
The rustle of boxes - click of the hammer,
At once are suggestive and ominous sounds.

"Oh, who can forget it, that ever has heard -
The Forward - Guide-Center which rings on the ear?
And followed by Charge, that terrible word
Which starts off the line in its maddening career!

"As surges the waves of the tempest-tossed ocean,
When lashed into fury by boisterous gales -
It rises, and falls, in ceaseless commotion,
Then breaks on the rocks, in murmurs and wails -

"So moves the long ranks of the fierce 'line of battle'
As onward it sweeps with disasterous flow;
It charges 'mid shot, shell and musketry's rattle,
And burst in its fury when met by the foe.

"Plunged into flashes of dense liquid fire -
Facing the rain of the bullets and shell;
Mid columns of smoke mounting higher and higher -
Regardless of fate - they rush in with a YELL!

"Down the declivities - mounting the knolls -
Sweeping more rapidly over the plains:-
A vast living mass: like a fire it rolls;
Humanity lost - pandemonium reigns.

"The roar of the cannon - the musketry fire -
The whiz of the bullets - the shriek of the shells.
Are sounds to which even the Demons aspire:
Resounding o'er all, are the fierce Rebel yells.

"Methinks the first time this yell was e'er given:
With reverence we say - It was God's Command:
The order was issued directly from Heaven.
The thought is Majestic: Superlative; Grand!

"'Twas to Joshua: Leader of Israel's hosts:-
Who was told to compass a city about:
And follow instructions - with all at their posts -
The people he lead should unite in a shout.

"Conceive if you can - of the terror conveyed,
By this loud swelling chorus of shouting or yell;
The hearts of strong men were with horror dismayed,
As the walls of Jericho crumbled and fell.

"This yell untaught - is a wild inspiration -
Which comes all unbidden - a gush of the soul -
Voice of the South - it defies imitation -
It comes in prolonged and continuous roll.

"The harvest of death a wide swath is mowing:
The dead and the dying are strewn o'er the field -
Yet steadily onward - like tidal wave flowing,
They rush toward the goal - to no obstacle yield.

"The solid earth trembles - the elements quake;
And Heaven itself with vibration is bowed.
Withdrawn from confusion which mortals can make -
The sun has thrown over its features a cloud.

"An enfilade fire of cannister raking
From batteries in Gray which have broken the flanks -
Is sweeping the works, and havoc is making
As shots well directed, pour into the ranks.

"The Starry Cross, over the breast works is borne -
A host to sustain it, have gathered around.
Down by a volley of bullets 'tis torn -
Up, again floating - it springs with a bound.

"Into the breast works - commingling the flashing
Of fire which leaps out like tongues from the gun -
Hand to hand conflict - their bayonets clashing -
Fighting like demons the triumph is won.

"The voices which joined in these shouts, years ago -
Are silent in death - or by Time are subdued -
They never again so disordant can flow -
They never can be with their vigor renewed.

"May the yell of the future, be shoutings of JOY;
Whenever exultant our voices we raise -
May the thoughts of our hearts, and our lips find employ,
In joyful Thanksgiving - and paeans of praise." (1)

CAPTAIN FRANCIS O'NEILL, former chief of police of Chicago, and a lover of Irish music who wrote seven books on the subject, spent the winters in Ocean Springs, at Glengariff, his home on the beach. In 1931 Captain O'Neill presented his private library, including 1500 volumes of Irish history and Irish music, to the University of Notre Dame. He died Jan. 26, 1936, but his daughters still winter in Ocean Springs.

DR. WILLIAM PORTER (See Chap. 24, Professional Civic Leaders) a well-known contributor to medical journals, resided in Ocean Springs from November, 1914, until his death in November, 1921. His work consisted more or less of technical discussions of tuberculosis, and prevention of the disease, in which he was vitally interested.

Drama

DOROTHY DELL GOFF, ex-motion picture star, who died on June 8, 1934, in an automobile accident, lived in Jackson County, both in Escatawpa and Ocean Springs - as a child. When about ten years old, she was a pretty, vivacious child, attended Ocean Springs Public School, and was made Queen of May festival. Her career as a motion picture star was phenomenal. After winning the title of "Miss Biloxi," she went to New Orleans at the age of fifteen and entered her second bathing beauty contest. The next year she became "Miss New Orleans," and when the promoters of the pageant came out with all the money, the young girl bought herself a $2.98 bathing suit, a $3.75 cotton frock, and she and her mother rode on a reduced rate ticket to Galveston, Texas. It was when the bathing craze was sweeping the nation that she was crowned "Miss America" and "Miss Universe."

(1) Mrs. T. W. Hudson.

Contracts with vaudeville circuits, and finally, a leading position in Ziegfield's Follies on Broadway fast followed; and in comparative obscurity, she performed in might clubs before securing her first cinema contract.

Finally arriving in Hollywood, her first picture was "Wharf Angel;" her second, "Little Miss Marker;" her third, "Shoot the Works," had just been completed and Dorothy had been to a party celebrating the preview a few hours before the fatal accident that snuffed out her life at the age of nineteen. She was named by Earl Carroll as one of the sixteen most beautiful women appearing on the screen. (1)

Music

HARRY G. HASSARD, who did much to infuse new interest into the musical life of Pascagoula, came in the early spring of 1910 and established a studio with his half-brother, Rev. John Chipman (See Chap 14, Religion) at the rectory of Saint John's Episcopal Church. He later opened a studio in the heart of town, where he soon had a large class in pianoforte and voice, training both male and female quartettes and sextettes.

He died at an early age, leaving a vacant place in the musical circles of Pascagoula. (2)

EDITH MORRIS, now (1936) supervisor of music in a public school in Bessemer, Alabama, came to Pascagoula with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morris, as a small child, and was educated in Pascagoula High School, where she was graduated. She later received her B. A. degree and a certificate in vocal and piano music at Woman's College, Hattiesburg, after which she studied in the American Conservatory at Chicago, later taking up public school music at Syracuse, New York. She taught in the public school at Pascagoula until her marriage to Mr. Davis, of Bessemer. (3)

ADELAIDE HULL, accompanist in the Department of Gymnastics, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, was born in Pascagoula in 1908, daughter of

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(1) Pascagoula Chronicle-Star, June 5, 1934
(2) Byron C. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. W. J. Morris, Pascagoula, Miss.



HOME OF MISS KATE DENNY
Small Indian mound in corner of yard - Singing River in front



Edgar Hull and Alice Rouke Hull. She graduated from Pascagoula High School, and then from Mississippi State College for Women, where she specialized in piano, later attending the Music Conservatory at Chicago, Illinois. (1)

MURIEL ALEEN CARRIER, now (1936) instructor in public school music, Tunica, Mississippi, was born in Kansas, but came to Pascagoula in 1918, where she began her studies in pianoforte under Mrs. Clara B. Evans, in charge of public school music. Other teachers were, Mrs. Edith Farnsworth and Miss Myrtis Fails. After graduating from Pascagoula High School, she attended Breneau Conservatory of Music at Gainsville, Georgia; later studied pipe organ under Dr. Chase in Mobile, Alabama; and then did more intensive study at Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. (2)

MYRTIS FAILS has taught piano, violin, voice, and public school music in the schools of Moss Point and Pascagoula, respectively. She is now (1936) teaching in the latter. She has also conducted choirs in the Baptist church of Moss Point. Born in Moss Point, she has lived there all her life, and her first lessons in pianoforte were from Miss Lula Barnette of that place. After graduation from Moss Point High School, she attended Breneau University for four years, where she received her B. M. degree; did one year's work at the Conservatory of Cincinnati; also had two years at the Sherwood School in Chicago, under Mme. Elsa Harthan Arendt and Mable Church Van Aylstyne.(3)

MRS. BELLE DENNY RAWLINS, a resident of Moss Point, where she was born, has studied music under various instructors in pianoforte in Moss Point. She completed her training in New Orleans under Madame Samuel, a French instructor from Paris, and Alexander Perry, instructor in pipe organ. Mrs. Rawlins, who has always possessed exceptional musical talent, has accompanied famous singers in concerts in Pascagoula and Moss Point; has played the organ at the Presbyterian Church many years, and also plays for the Rotary Club meetings at Moss Point. (4)

BYRON C. CLARK, born at Pascagoula, September 25, 1893, was a brother of Glennie Clark, noted pianist and instructor of Jackson County.

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(1) Mrs. W. J. Morris, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. C. A. Carrier, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Myrtis Fails, Moss Point, Miss.
(4) Mrs. Belle Denny Rawlins, Moss Point, Miss.

As a child Byron was fond of singing, and as he grew older, developed a remarkable soprano voice, hardly distinguishable from a female soprano. About this time, Professor H. G. Hassard, a noted voice teacher, came to Pascagoula and assumed the training of young Clarke's voice, which developed into a rare, strong tenor. Professor Hazzard encouraged Clarke to continue his studies at Boston Conservatory of Music. Later he went to Europe, studying under Rondeger in London, S. Brelia and Jean DeReszke in Paris. Returning to America, he made a concert tour of this country, until his health failed and he returned to pascagoula. Clarke is also a lyric poet of market ability. His "Our Dreams" is a good example of his work.(1)

GLENNIE CLARK, (deceased) received recognition from the State Federation of Music, when that organization was considering adopting her methods of teaching at the time of her untimely death in May, 1932. Born in Pascagoula, November 3, 1891, she manifested an unusual musical talent from early childhood, beginning the study of piano at the age of six. When she was only eleven years old, she had a class of fourteen pupils. Miss Clark studied under an excellent teacher, Mrs. John Santa Cruz, nee Miss Alba Pol; graduating from Meridian Woman's College with highest honors, she became a professional pianist and gave many notable concerts. She also wrote marches and school class songs, which were dedicated to schools she had attended. (2)

MISS ELIZABETH GORDON, born in Pensacola, Florida, but educated in the Pascagoula public schools - her parents having moved to Pascagoula when she was only four years old - is a finished musician. She received her first lesson from her father; then studied piano under Mrs. Clara B. Evans, instructor in the public schools; and graduated from Mississippi State College for Women. For five years she was an educational missionary in Brazil, where she also taught piano. She won the first silver medal given by the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs for the best original composition among the junior music students. She has always been active in church music. (3)

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(1) Byron C. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Byron C. Clark; Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. W. T. Gordon, Pascagoula, Miss.

EDITH LLOYD FARNSWORTH, now (1936) employed on a Federal Music Project, spent the greater part of her life in Jackson County. Born in Logtown, March 17,1899, she later moved to Columbia after the death of her parents, and again at the age of twelve to Pascagoula, where she studied under private instructors and graduated from Pascagoula High School. She has been teaching piano since her graduation from the Taelton Pianoforte School, Boston, Massachusetts. (1)

MISS CORINNE MCCLURE, one of the outstanding musicians of the Gulf Coast, is an accomplished pianist, now (1936) instructor in music in the Ocean Springs Public School. She studied music three years at Whitworth College, then under Madame Samuel, of New Orleans; had one year at the Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio; also studied at the Chicago School of Music and at Birmingham Southern. Many of her pupils have won recognition, and her annual recitals are broadcast over the radio. (2)

MRS. PANSY CARTER MAY, who has taught piano, voice and violin in the Daisy-Vestry High School studied with Madame Kathryn Ford, Broadway, N.Y., who gave her private instructions in voice, piano, musical, history, counterpoint and composition. She has also studied under Alice Holman, New England Conservatory, and Mrs. Rebekah Ellison Johnston, Director of the School of Voice, Meridian Conservatory. Both Byrd Gilbert and F. V. Velain, directors of wind and string in the conservatory, have instructed her in violin. Mrs. May has also done some composing,her most outstanding composition being, "I Miss You." (3)

SAM SIURUA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. Siurua, of Pecan, majored in violin under the famous teacher, Leon Sametini, at the Chicago Musical College, founded by Dr. Florenz Zeigfield, Sr. He also studied history of music and conducting under Rudolph Granz, one of the foremost conductors and pianists in America; composition of music under Louis Gruenberg, a noted composer; chorus, under Leroy Wetzel; and other subjects pertaining to music. Sam began his study of violin while in Moss Point High School, then later in Mobile. He has appeared in programs in Mobile, Moss Point and Pascagoula. He showed early talent as a violinist, and was recognized as a performer of note prior to entering Chicago Musical College. (4)

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(1) Mrs. Edith Farnworth, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Miss Corinne McClure; Ocean Springs, Miss.
(3) Mrs. Pansy Carter May, Daisy-Vestry, Community.
(4) Miss Flora Bilbo, Historian, Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.

MRS. J. S. BRADFORD, an accomplished singer, with a lovely soprano voice, came to Ocean Springs from Cleveland, Ohio in 1924, where she has lived since. She studied under Professor Jordan, of Boston Conservatory of Music, has sung in many choirs and concerts, and is a member of the Choral Club of Fountainbleau. (1)

MISS ADELE KREBS, born in Pascagoula, September 2, 1862, received her first music lessons from Mrs. Emile Chanterant, nee Miss Ernestine Sarrazin, who taught her for several years. Miss Krebs finished her musical education in New Orleans. She has a heavy contralto voice of wide range, and has been a leading singer for fifty years in Our Lady of Victoria's Catholic Church, singing solos and parts in duets, trios and quartets. She is still living in Pascagoula, and sings on special occasions. (2)

MISS CAROL WOODMAN, now singing from W.A.L.A Radio Station, Mobile, where she is secretary for Waterman Steamship lines, entered the Dominican High School at Anaheim, California, at the age of 14, where she took up orchestra work and vocal training. Returning to Pascagoula, she attended Convent High School, and graduated in 1933. She has studied music -- orchestras, piano, and voice - under various teachers. (3)

MRS. PAUL BENNETT, a very fine vocalist and teacher, who has done much professional work on the legitimate stage throughout the United States, sung in choirs of some of the largest churches, lives in Ocean Springs. (4)

MRS. P. B. CARTER, one of Jackson County's composers of music, lived in the northern section, in the Daisy-Vestry community, with the exception of about three years spent in Texas., She has written "In the Golden Autumn Days, Dear, I'll Be Home," "In the Garden of Eden," "There O June," "Over There at the End of the Rainbow," and others. (5)

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(1) Mrs. J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Miss Adele Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. W. W. Woodman, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Spring, Miss.
(5) Mrs. C. E. May, Perkinston, Miss.

MR. GEORGE CENTER, who came to Pascagoula about 1925, was a director of more than ordinary ability, and was gifted with an unusual baritone voice. His musical training was obtained in Boston, where as a young man, he sang in cathedrals, and later, with Metropolitan Opera, New York City. He then returned to his home city, Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he served as choir director and, as soloist for several years. Upon coming to Pascagoula, Mr. Center took an active interest in all musical activities and gave unstintingly of his services to all organizations. His musical comedy compositions and minstrels were great successes. During the pastorate of Reverend James W. Sells, (See Chap. 14, Religion) of the Pascagoula Methodist Church, Mr. Center became actively interested in organizing a worthwhile choir, which upon special occasions, was augmented by a few singers from other city churches.

After Reverend Sells was made executive secretary of the Seashore Methodist Assembly, the first annual musical festival and choral competition of coast church choirs was held in July, 1931. In this competition, the choir of the Pascagoula Methodist Church sang under the direction of George Center, and Miss Muriel Carrier, accompanist without manuscript, with excellent phrasing and interpretations of the music. This choir was awarded the beautiful silver loving cup, donated by Floyd Norwood, of Biloxi, and presented by Dr. E. O. Sellers, head of the department of voice, of the Baptist Institute. At this festival, Mr. Center sang a Tschaikoski setting of a Tolstoi poem, accompanied by Miss Carrier. He also sang over W.G.C.M. in the Seashore Assembly hour each Sunday afternoon for a considerable period, at the request of many people.

Mr. Center's death in 1933 was untimely, and his place has not been filled in Pascagoula music circles. (1)

MRS. BENNETT, director of the Fountainbleau Community Choral Club, which has taken the district prize and competed for the state prize this year (1936), has been appointed Recreational WPA Director of the county. She also has pupils in New Orleans, Gulfport, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs. (2)

The three Wulf children - a son and two daughters - of Mr. and Mrs. Frederich August Wulf, vacationing in Ocean Springs, are very genereus in singing for their friends. Berna and Vera, known for a long time as the

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(1) James Blackwell, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Sister Harmony Team of Berna and Vera Dean, discovered quite by accident that they could sing harmony when "Nina Rose" closed, and they signed a contract for radio. The sisters have acquired considerable fame; Berna is at present on Broadway (1936); Vera is in Ocean Springs awaiting a call. (1)

In 1930 a vocal double trio was formed by members of the Ocean Springs Woman's Clubs, under the direction of Mrs. N. C. Nissen. Those composing the trios were: Mrs. Chester Davis and Mrs. Ellis Handy, soprano; Miss Mary Irvine and Mrs. Henry Girot, seconcs; Mrs. Natt Huber and Mrs. N. C. Nissen, altos; Misses Elsie McFarland and Isabel Hodges, accompanists. This organization has not only delighted local audiences with their singing, but has taken second prize at the meeting of Mississippi District Federation of Women's Clubs in Biloxi, and in 1934 in Gulfport, took first prize at the meeting of the same federation. These vocalists sing in the various church choirs and at all meetings of the club. (2)

The Pascagoula High School Band, newly organized, has sixty-three pieces, while that of the Moss Point High School is composed of about forty.

Music is taught in the Moss Point, Ocean Springs, Vancleave, Pascagoula, and Daisy Vestry High Schools.

Paintings

MRS. HATTIE ALLEY COWAN GREGORY'S paintings are landscapes and water scenes. Hattie Alley Cowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Alley, was born in 1868, at Americus. After the family moved to East Pascagoula, she attended private schools, and later attended an exclusive school for girls, conducted by Reverend Browne, at the Graham House on Pascagoula Beach, where she studied art from a famous French teacher. She later worked under Mrs. Miller, artist, of Pascagoula. Her principal works are: "Spring," "Company Bayou," "Land's End England," and "Sunset on Mississippi Coast."

MISS ELLA MCARTHUR, of Moss Point, studied under Mrs. O. J. Del la Motte for a number of years. Her pictures of flowers and landscapes are mostly in pastel and oil. She is now (1936) employed as instructor in Arts and Crafts under the WPA.

(1) Article by Mel Washburn, New Orleans Item, Dec.1932
(2) Mrs. N. C. Nisson, Ocean Springs, Miss.

MRS. BELLE DENNY RAWLINS, of Moss Point, has as her favorite subjects, flowers, pastorals, and animals, especially dogs. Her works are very creditable. (1)

MRS. J. W. MARTHALER, nee HARRIET AUGUSTA GRAYTON, artist, born in Westville, Indiana, October 6, 1890, came to Pascagoula in February, 1894, where she continued her work in art for several years. Her chief pictures are: "Norwegian Girl," "Fish Girl of England," "American Beauty Roses," "Switzerland Mountain," and Lake scene (landscape) and water and sky (English scene). (2)

MRS. O. J. De La MOTTE, of Moss Point, an artist of rare ability, has done studies in pastel, local scenes of water, trees, flowers, and portraits. She received her training in the Maryland School of Art at Baltimore and later had two years of training in commercial art. Her portraits of Jackson County children are worthy of note. Others of various types have been exhibited by the Gulf Coast Art Association, of which she is a member. (3)

MRS. SUSIE FOSTER HUGHES was born in 1872, and lived in Pascagoula until her death in 1919. She possessed natural ability as an artist, and did studies in pastel and oil, including local scenes of water, trees and flowers. She studied under a famous teacher, Mrs. Miller, at her studio in Pascagoula.

PEARL FRUSH, who lived in Ocean Springs for several years, and graduated from the High School there in 1926, attended the Francis T. Nichols School in New Orleans, and took a course in commercial art. With a natural talent, she made rapid progress, and later, moved to Chicago, where she held several positions - retouching photographs, illustrating, dress designing, etc. She has a position as commercial artist with one of the largest advertising firms in Chicago, and also has a studio of her own. (4)

MARIE FORD, daughter of the late Attorney J. I. and Mrs. Mary E. Foster Ford, of Pascagoula, now a commercial artist with the firm of Keller-Zander, New Orleans, is a native of Jackson County. She attended school in Pascagoula, studying through the ninth grade,

(1) Mrs. Belle Denny Rawlins, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Mrs. J. W. Marthalier, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Mrs. O. J. De La Motte, Moss Point, Miss.
(4) Mable T. Johnston, Ocean Springs, Miss.

when she entered the Sacred Heart Convent in New Orleans, from which she graduated. She later received her diploma from the Chicago Institute of Art. (1)

LOUISE SARRAZIN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Sarrazin, considered one of the finest commercial artists in New Orleans, lived in Pascagoula for twelve or fifteen years. She attended the Convent of Perpetual Adoration, and during her stay here, was also studying art by correspondence. In 1908 she went to New Orleans, her former home, where she continued her studies for several years, after which she spent eighteen months in the Chicago Institute of Art. Graduating as a commercial artist, she returned to New Orleans and opened a school and studio. She is now (1936) with Wolf's Studio of Art, Perdio Street, New Orleans. (2)

MRS FREDERIC SWORD, nee CORA KREBS, daughter of Aristide and Amanda Frederic Krebs, was born in East Pascagoula in 1857, and died in 1915. Educated in a convent at Bay St. Louis, she displayed great talent as an artist, and received special training from Mrs. Miller, who was educated in Paris, France, and had a studio in Pascagoula. Her chief works were: "Fishing Village," "A Pastoral Home at Eventide," "Old Cathedral," "Water Scene," midwinter snow scenes, woods, and streams, "Fishing Boats on Comming Bayou," and "Old Rigged Sailing Vessel." These paintings hang in the home of her son, William Sword, who lives in the old Frederic home in Pascagoula. Others are in the home of Mrs. Tack Krebs, Orange Street, Pascagoula.(3) The portrait of Aristide Krebs, a Confederate Army Officer, painted by J. R. Herring in 1867, is also in the possession of Mrs. Tack Krebs (Cecile Sword), his granddaughter.

Mr. KID WILCOX, who spent his vacations in Pascagoula, made an oil painting of a boat, the property of A. Olson, a pilot. Four feet by three feet, it was done November 25, 1895, and presented to Mr. Olson and his family. (4)

Outstanding paintings of MRS. C. E. MAY, native artist, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Carter, are "Ocean Springs at Twilight," "A Deer's Place," and "Scenic Red Creek." (5)

(1) Miss Ollie Ford, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Miss Adele Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Miss Adele Krebs, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) Mrs. N. Olsen, Pascagoula, Miss.
(5) Mrs. C. E. May, Pascagoula, Miss.

Mrs. Laura Kell, River Road, Pascagoula, has three artistic hand-painted portraits, done in New Orleans by a French artist more than 100 years ago. They are in good condition, and are 36 by 45 inches in size; and replicas of Henry Colson, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Laura Kell; Nicholas Gurlie, and Henriette Gurlie, who owned a colonial home on what is known as the Tom Kell Farm, on River Road. (1)

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parker, who came to Pascagoula in 1880, have in their home two portraits done by noted artists; one is of the former's father, Henry Parker, at the age of three, painted in 1851 by Fleichman, of New Orleans. The other, a likeness of two of his father's brothers, James and William F. A. Parker - as small children - was painted by Fleichman three years previous. (2)

Mrs. Martin Freeman, of Pascagoula, has a portrait and a painting combined that of her father, Charles McClanathan, when he was three years old, with two small sisters and a dog, painted about 1856. The scenery is on the Mississippi River just above New Orleans, and a boat is coming around a curve.

In Mrs. J. W. Frellson's home is a portrait of her mother when she was Clara Robinson, of Kent, England, before her marriage to Henry Dupre, of New Orleans. This portrait, done about the time of her wedding, was a gift from Mr. Dupre to his young wife. The frame of gold leaf, made in various sized mouldings, was done by Washburn, of New Orleans.

In the home of the Walker and Pickett families of Pascagoula, is a lifesized portrait of Captain George Huggins, grandfather of George Huggins, of Pascagoula, made in 1848. Coming to Mobile from Maryland in 1814, Captain Huggins was at one time sheriff of Mobile County. He helped to organize the Cowbellian Society, which instituted the first Mardi Gras, making Mobile the mother of Mystics. He was made captain of the Mobile City Troops before Zachery Taylor was elected president in 1848. The picture, which was hanging in the Armory in Mobile, Alabama, during the occupancy by Federal soldiers under General Canby, was mutilated by sword and bayonet thrusts.

(1) Mrs. Laura Kell, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. W. G. Parker, Pascagoula, Miss.

In the home of these same families is another portrait, that of Charles Wesley and Isabella Walker, twins, made in 1850, when they were three years old. There are also autographed likenesses of the generals in the War between the States, presented to their grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Huggins. They are President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederady; and Generals Robert E. Lee, Bragg, A. Ewell, A. P. Hill, Beauregard, and Ed Price.

A portrait of Mrs. John Foster, the grandmother of Mesdames Ebb and Ira Ford, who came to America as the bride of John Foster more than 125 years ago, hangs in the Ford home. This portrait reveals the prevailing style of 1825, when white dress-caps and collars were popular.

Mr. V. P. DeJean has an oil painting of "The Soldier's Dream," brought to Jackson County by his maternal grandmother, Mary Blanchard, in1866, whose mother had brought it from Cork, Ireland, to Harleen, New York, Mrs. Blanchard's former home, more than 100 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderickson of Pascagoula, have an oil painting of the army at Athens, Georgia, done by Mrs. Jennie Hand, who presented it to her cousin Lorin Miles Hand. Mrs. Hand did this piece of work while she was stationed at Athens during the War between the States. Mr. amd Mrs. Henderickson also have an oil painting of a waterfall, lake and mountain scene in Texas, with the blue bonnets en masse in the foreground, by G. W. Grubbs.

In Mrs. J. W. Frellson's home are several oil paintings which came from the home of her parents in New Orleans, as well as several pastoral scenes painted more than sixty years ago.

Handicraft

Shearwater Pottery (See Chap. 17, Industry), since it was established in Ocean Springs in 1928, has steadily developed, and necessary equipment gradually increased with the demand for a greater supply until now it is shipped to practically all parts of the country. An unlimited amount of native clay within easy reach, is brought by boat up the small bayou upon which the pottery is situated

greatly facilitates the work. The pottery is distinguished for the variety of it glazing and the originality of shapes used. Much is carved and glazed, and there are many types of figures and used for bookends, lamps and vases, as well as the figurines, such as pirates and football players, in underglaze, or plain glaze.

The feature which attracts instant attention of most observers are the many pieces,depending solely on the shape and color for interest.

Shearwater Pottery is operated by G. W. Anderson, and his three sons, Peter, Walter, and James McConnell, who are artists in this line.of work.

Walter Inglis Anderson, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and who won prizes for animal drawings, and a Cresson Scholarship for travel abroad, takes an active part in designing and decorating the pottery; has added much to the originality of designs. James McConnell Anderson, the youngest of the brothers, shows singular aptitude in decoration. Their mather, Mrs. G. W. Anderson, also contributes to the work, and as an artist is greatly responsible for its success. (1)

Architecture

LOUIS SULLIVAN, who built the Municipal Auditorium Theatre ahd Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, lived in Ocean Springs, where he built a beautiful home on East Beach. The grounds are beautifully landscaped - the rose garden was famous. He since sold the property to Gustav Hotlinger, of Chicago, Illinois. (2)

MARTIN SHEPARD, of Pascagoula, built Sister Anne Christine's Home in Pascagoula, and the Pascagoula House.(3)

LESTER WINTERTON, of Pascagoula, did the Pascagoula River Bridge and the Sea Wall. (4)

Landscaping

I. C. Bradford landscaped the ground approaching the BILOXI AND OCEAN SPRINGS BRIDGE, as well as the triangular plot at the foot of Washington Avenue, on the beach at Ocean Springs. (5)

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(1) Carrie Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Pamphlet, compiled by the town of Ocean Springs, Miss.
(3) Martin Chepherd, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) Lester Winterton, Pascagoula, Miss.
(5) Lester Winterton, Pascagoula, Miss.

One of the most beautiful local landscaped areas in the county is the HISTORIC CEMETERY at Ocean Springs, situated on a point surrounded on three sides by Old Fort Bayou. Approaching between the two front entrances is a triangle, planted in native cedars, arbor vitae, ligustrum and other shrubbery. In the spring, zinnias of all colors grow in profusion. Several roads wind through, all bordered with cedars and shrubs, the lower, completely encircling the cemetery. Along the shore of the bayou, is a line of native cedars, 400 of which have been planted. Rustic railings line some of the roads, and benches placed over the grounds furnish a resting place. This work has been done by the Cemetery Association, under supervision of Mrs. E. S. Davis, of whom it has often been said that if a trophy were awarded to the one doing the most outstanding civic work in the county, it would, without a doubt, be awarded to her.

MAJOR JOHN WATTS' garden, which he and his wife planted back of their beach boulevard home, insures protection of plants from the salt sprays. It is a picture with occasional large trees, some vine-wrapped, occuring between naturalistic plantings of azaleas on the wide-spreading lawn, while other flowers, effectively placed upon the lawn, fill rock-bound circles around the trees. A long bed of azaleas grows between trees and among varieties of shrubs, with lilies and other flowers along a partition fence. Here the broad band of flowers, edged with a slightly serpentine line of rocks, and fringed with an edging plant beside a path, are protected from direct sunlight by tall trees and small flowering varieties. Date and Washington palms adorn the grounds, while several types of graceful vines drape sections of fence, and garland an occasional tree. Conifers add their evergreen solidity in delicate spires or bushy ovals near the house, where many varieties of azaleas appear in rock-edged beds or individual and group plantings. A bird bath and fish pool of cement, ornament that part of the lawn near the house.

Nowhere can more beautiful homes be found than in Jackson County, where practically all are of Spanish or colonial architecture. Some, standing among the stately live oaks, and magnolias, are colonial, and very picturesque in their setting. (1)

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(1) Mrs. Carrie Cowgirl, Pascagoula, Miss.
Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Historian, Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.



OLD FRENCH CEMETERY
Near fort - showing early type of graves.



PRESENT DAY HOME
Built by wealthy family of - Moss Point



The home of MR AND MRS. FRANK CANTY on South Pascagoula Street, Pascagoula, whose background is a natural landscaping of pine trees, live oaks, water oaks, and choice grafted pecan trees, is of the cottage type, with artistically landscaped foundation, plantings of abelia grandiflora, ligustrum, eleagunus pungens variegata, lantanas, arbor vitae, rosedale, Irish Juniper, hydrangeas, camphor, Madame Lombard, and Leona Paine roses. The spacious grounds are well kept, with individual plantings of 185 varieties and colors of large azaleas and seven varieties of Camellias. The three-compartment garage is screened by a massive trellis of Paul's Scarlet Climber roses, as well as the entire fence which encloses the large collection of 1300 varieties of roses in this section, over which both the Paul's Scarlet and Cecil Bruner climb. The southwest corner of these grounds is red with berries of Eunnymus (Tirethorne). (1)

MR AND MRS. J. O. COLE'S colonial cottage type home is beautified with a flower and shrub garden (see Chap. 4, Flora), planted to suit this style of house, the whole shaded by choice, grafted pecan trees. Of the old fashioned southern garden plan, the foundation is landscaped in azaleas, various cedars, pittsosporum, ligustrum, dwarf pink lantana, hibiscus in flaming red, mountain laurel, camellias, blue plumbagos, Mexican lilacs, and golden dewdrops. From the back of the house, a grassy path leads to a background trellis, or Pillar of Gold Roses, on either side of which are banked checkered dwarf azalea and large Pride of Mobile and Formosa Azaleas. A dividing hedge is of lingustrum lucidum. The background for the azalea beds is formed by Magnolia fuscata, magnolia, grandiflora, phracantha, osmanthus, and grafted berry-bearing holly. Bordering all the wide, grassy walks are perennial coral bushes with a variety of narcissus and jonquils for winter blooming. The back garden is devoted to the nursery, where are thousands of azaleas and camellias. A lily pool edged with rocks, is bordered with salvias and dwarf azaleas, and rare peach tree, blooming in a soft double red, is at the entrance of the back porch. There are individual plantings of a choice collection of camellia japonicas and a complete collection of various kinds and colors of azaleas.

In the yard and garden of MRS. S. A. MCINNIS, of Moss Point, grow a profusion of all-season blooming plants. At the front entrance are various cedars,

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(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

arbor vitaes, pittsosporum, ligustrum, with a dividing hedge of abelia grandiflora, while at the side, is a large moss covered oak, its trunk encircled with English Ivy, and aspidista growing in a circular bed. The background planting is of large pittsosporum and ligustrum. Wide, grassy paths are edged with pansies, Guernsey lilies, and narcissus corbulata. There are beds of various colored chrysanthemums - early blooming show chrysanthemums - and late blooming varieties - and show dahlias in varied colors. In the small greenhouse are callas, freesias, cyclamen, begonias, ferns, geraniums, dracaena, and Easter lilies in season. A square, latticed trellis is covered with coral vine (rosa montana) and climbing asparagus fern, while individual plantings of Mexican lilies, poinsettas, the winter blooming butterfly bush, spring blooming yellow jasmine, and many varieties of azaleas and japonicas are also in the garden.

Two miles north from Pascagoula postoffice, on the River Road, in the midst of spacious grounds and surrounded by mystic moss-laden old live oak trees, four of whose size would entitle them to membership in the Live Oak Society, is the beautiful home of MR.AND MRS.. W. C. HAVENS. The wide concrete walk, about 300 feet long, leads to the house, whose front entrance has foundation plantings of juniper and various cedars, while plantings at the side are nandina, Mexican lilies, Turks cap hybiscus, ligustrum, hydrangeas, abelia and pittsosporum. A dividing hedge of bridal wreath is at the side and rear, in front of which are beds of azaleas and camellias in double and single rows, respectively. At the other side of the lawn, which gently slopes toward a natural planting of yellow willow trees in a ravine, are individual planting of camellias, large azaleas, crepe myrtles and pampas grass. In all, there are 200 azaleas and a similar number of camellias in the yard.

MR.AND MRS. FOREST GRANT'S cottage-type home has a near-perfect garden devoted to shrubs, conifers, and other evergreens, planned by Mrs. Grant. Golden arbor vitaes, ligustrum pittosporum, cherry laurel, and yellow jessamine, all suitably trimmed in spires and ovals, while pittosporum, pink and blue hydrangeas, blue plumbago, and gypsophila are in the rear. The yard, which has a natural slope to the front, is edged by a cement coping. On either side of the entrance to the driveway are two large

double pink oleanders. A dividing hedge of amour river privet, with a neatly trimmed cherry laurel tree at either side, forms a background for a garden of perennial and annual plants. The beds are edged with Guernsey and Zephyrantes lilies and California violets. An archway of trellis-work, covered with Confederate jasmine for spring and early summer blooming, and Rosa Montana for late summer and fall, form a background for the beds of azaleas and camellias, which are arranged individually and in group plantings on that part of the garden which slopes toward a ravine of trees supplying sufficient shade to protect both azaleas and camellias from the direct sunlight. Climbing vines -- wisteria, moonvines, and others of a wild type -- twine round the trees. At the edge of the ravine, banana plants, mimosa, and clumps of pampas grass are suitably placed.

Entirely encircling the grounds of MRS. W. W. WOODMAN'S home on South Pascagoula Street is a complete collection of crepe myrtles, including six distinct shades, planted more than thirty years ago. In the garden, a giant trellis-work is covered by various vines - star jasmine, white and blue wisteria, white and blue clematis, yellow begonia, climbing firecracker vine, Japanese morning glory, and moonvine. A bed of vari-colored azaleas and camellia japonicas is bordered by narcissus and spider lilies. Other foundation plantings are of pink and blue hydrangeas, baby breath spirea, yard justica, elephant ears, perennial phlox, and Italian arbor vitae. Group and individual plantings are of fall blooming azaleas, camellias Chinese Magnolias and early blooming Sesanqua. A giant porch trellis is covered with hardy asparagus fern, moonvine, and bridesmaid roses bordered by blue and white periwinkles. There are individual trees of lombardy poplar, mimosa, Chinese Juniper, and clumps of pampas grass.

Just off River Road, about two miles from Moss Point, and Pascagoula, stands the beautiful home of Sister Anne Christine, known as " SAINT MARY'S BY THE RIVER," situated on a thirty-five acre tract, of which fifteen are landscaped. A sloping terraced bank marks the edge of the grounds along River Road. Entrance is by a circular driveway, which forms a double letter, "S," with the gravel road graded for each curve. The driveway is beautifully landscaped with dwarf arbor vitaes, iris, white periwinkles, and abelia grandiflora, with a background of plants - large native laurel bushes and berry bearing youpons - and foundation plantings are of cedars, ligustrums, arbor

vitaes, and poinsettias. Near the home, the driveway is landscaped with dwarf cedars and abelia grandiflora. A four-way water-fountain, of blue and white tile, used as a fish and lily pool, forms an eight-pointed star. Many arbor vitaes and rare and beautiful palms surround it. The front garden slopes gently to the bayou, where the boat house sets. Verbena beds edge the banks of the bayou. Large scuppernong arbors, grape vines, kumquat, orange, and grape fruit trees, and large asparagus beds, adorn the rear. Groves of woods trees - pines, post oaks, water oaks, live oaks, red oaks, hickory, and magnolia - and native shrubs, Youpon, mountain laurel, wild azalea, palmettos, bamboos, large and small dogwood trees, and berry-bearing youpon, suitable trimmed, make beautiful evergreens. Individual plantings of camellia, and many varieties of azaleas are attractively planned over the large grounds under the natural growth of trees, shrubs, and vines.

GULF HILLS, the Golf City of the Coast, located just north of Ocean Springs, cover 667 acres, 249 of which have been dedicated to parks, playgrounds, fairways, and waterways, ten miles of roadway, four miles of waterfront, and over seven miles of fairway frontage. A network of meandering roads parallels the course; homes front fairways, waterways and highways, and a rolling terrace of turf and sandy subsoil afford perfect drainage. Neither Gulf Hills nor its incomparable course is a man-made creation, but the beauty of the residential park and playground amid the natural surroundings of hill, stream and woodland, was merely made accessible by the landscape engineer with thousands of dollars worth of shrubs, palms and plants, both native and imported, rustic bridges spanning the small streams and rustic benches, bridle paths, etc. Jack Daray, famous golf architect of Olympian Fields, Chicago, carved the eighteen hole golf course - considered the handsomest in the South. (1)

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Historian, Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.

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Blackwell, James	Pascagoula, Miss.
Bradford, Mrs. J. S.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Clark, Dr. J. D.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Clark, Byron C.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Carrier, Mrs. C. A.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Cowgill, Mrs. Carrie	Pascagoula, Miss.
De la Motte, Mrs. O. J.	Moss Point, Miss.
Fails, Myrtis	Moss Point, Miss.
Farnworth, Mrs. Edith	Pascagoula, Miss.
Ford, Miss Ollie	Pascagoula, Miss.
Gordon, Mrs. W. T.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Hudson, Mrs. T. W.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Henderickson, C.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Johnson, Mable T.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Kell, Mrs. Laura	Pascagoula, Miss.
Krebs, Miss Adele	Pascagoula, Miss.
Morris, Mrs. W. J.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Marthalier, Mrs. J. W.	Pascagoula, Miss.
May, Mrs. C. E.	Perkinston, Miss.
May, Mrs. Pansy Carter	Daisy-Vestry Community, Miss.
McClure, Miss Corrine	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Nissen, Mrs. M. C.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Olson, Mrs. N.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Parlin, Mrs. C. G.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Parker, Mrs. W. G.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Rawlins, Mrs. Belle Denny	Moss Point, Miss.
Shannon, Mrs. A. H.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Shepherd, Martin	Pascagoula, Miss.
Totdenbier, Mrs. C. D.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Winterton, Lester	Pascagoula, Miss.
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Chapter XX

THE BAR

Along with other noteworthy features, Jackson County is justly proud of her legal talent - its attorneys ranking high in all stations of the profession. This county has the distinction of sending some notable men to Congress. State, district, county, and minor offices have been filled with capable men of the local bar - officers who placed honor above emoluments or perquisites - men who are beloved, and who have and will go down in history as illuminators. Even the female sex has added glamour to the bar of Jackson County, as will be gleaned from the following sketches.

MISS ELEANOR BABENDREER, born 1900 and admitted to the bar 1922, comes from a brilliant family. Both of her parents are practicing physicians, and most of her education was received in her home. She did some work at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and her only brother, is a practicing attorney in Memphis.

HORACE BLOOMFIELD, now engaged in active and lucrative practice, is a member of the Mississippi Bar Association, which he helped organize during the legislative session of 1906. He was elected state senator from the first district - comprising the counties of Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson - which office he held from 1890 to 1894, He was elected to the same position in November, 1903, and was a member of the judiciary, railroad, and franchises, as well as other important committees. Mr. Bloomfield was elected as floater Representative for the counties of Jackson and Harrison in 1911. (1)

ROBERT L. BULLARD, born November 17, 1869, in Conehatta, Newton County, was admitted to the bar in 1892 at Hattiesburg, and established himself at Scranton, the judicial center of Jackson County, where he was located for seven years, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted in the United States Fifth Volunteers, with which regiment he went to Cuba, remaining nine months. Upon his return from Cuba, he located in Forrest County, and resumed his law practice; he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District in 1904, serving until 1908. (2)

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(1) Comtemporary Biography, Dunbar Rowland, Vol. III
(2) Chronicle-Star, December 30, 1927

WILLIAM D. BULLARD, a member of the Pascagoula bar from 1928 until the present time (1937), has also served as prosecuting attorney for Jackson County since 1928. From 1904 to 1906 he was a member of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES E. CLARK, born in 1879, and admitted to the bar in 1902, now (1938) practices law in Ocean Springs. He is a member of an old family and his father, now dead, was also an attorney of Ocean Springs.

EDWIN A. CLARK, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1854, lived for thirty-nine years in Ocean Springs; he was a prominent lawyer both in his native town and on the Gulf Coast, where his son, Charles E., practiced law for a number of years. E. A. Clark died May 24, 1936, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Ocean Springs. (1)

JUDGE CHARLES CHIDSEY, who died December, 1927, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1859, having resided in Pascagoula more than fifty years. Student, thinker, and writer, as well as a lawyer by profession, he was locally considered the sage of the community. One lawyer made the remark that Judge Chidsey had acquired more general knowledge and learning than any other two men in the county. He was unusually well versed in common law, and served for thirty-one years as Justice of the Peace of Pascagoula District. In addition he had many historic and scientific articles published in newspapers and magazines; was well read in the lore, legends, and history of this section, and was a born musician. (2)

WILLIAM M. COLMER, now completing his second term in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, was born at Moss Point and educated in the public schools of that town, as well as at McHenry and Gulfport, later graduating from Millsaps College in Jackson. After having taught school until 1914, he was admitted to the bar in 1917 and has practiced in Pascagoula since 1919. Mr. Colmer served as County Attorney for Jackson from 1921 to '27, and was District Attorney from the Second Judicial District from 1928 until 1933, when he was first elected to Congress. Now serving his second term, Congressman Colmer's efforts have not been limited to matters affecting the welfare of his own district. He has given considerable attention to national affairs, and his grasp and knowledge of these matters has created favorable comment outside of his own realm. His efforts in behalf of legislation affecting World War and Spanish

(1) Jackson County Times, May 30, 1936
(2) Chronicle-Star, December 30, 1927

War veterans and foreign affairs have won recognition and favorable comment throughout the country, and he is one of the recognized leaders in the Lower House.

WALTER M. DENNY, SR., born in Moss Point, October 28, 1853, a son of Walter and Nancy (McKennon) Denny, both natives of Green County, was one of the leading members of the Mississippi bar, and a prominent figure in public affairs, having represented his native commonwealth in Congress and lent dignity and honor to the State through his services in public office and in the practice of his profession.

Elected chancery clerk of Jackson County in 1883, he continued in this office for eleven years, and was a delegate from this county to the State Constitutional Convention of 1890. In November, 1894, he resigned the office of chancery clerk upon his election to Congress from the sixth district, and during his term his work for his native state was outstanding, as he secured an appropriation for a survey of the channel of the Bay of Pascagoula, which was later completed and led to governmental appropriations for deepening the channel to seventeen feet in the river and to twenty-one feet in the pass. After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Denny became active in his law practice, being associated with his son, Walter M., Jr., until his death in December, 1926. Mr. Denny at all times showed an interest in his home state, where he was an influential factor in the councils of the Democratic Party. (1)

WALTER M. DENNY, JR., now (1936) living in Jackson, was born in Moss Point, and educated in law at Springhill College and Georgetown University. Appointed to finish the unexpired term of Chancellor Stevens in May, 1915, he was elected to that office from the eighth district, comprising the counties of Harrison, Hancock, Greene, Wayne, Stone, Perry, George, and Jackson. He resigned in May, 1922, to practice law in Gulfport. (2)

HORACE BENJAMIN EVERITT, who came to Pascagoula in 1884, after his graduation in law from the State University, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Jackson County, and within the thirty-three years of his active labors in this domain, has attained prestige and success of no equivocal order.

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When he first came to Pascagoula, he was associated with Captain P. K. Mayers, editor of the Democrat-Star, later forming a partnership with T. W. Brame, of Macon, which lasted about a year. He was for some time associated with Hon. W. M. Denny, ex-member of Congress from this district, but he now conducts his professional business in an individual way, having an excellent clientage and controlling a large practice. Mr. Everitt declined political appointments for the circuit judgeship and to the position of chancellor. He has been city attorney for Pascagoula continuously for about thirty-three years, and has done the legal and clerical work for all the bonds for schools and public improvement that have been issued by the cities of Scranton and Pascagoula, except for the recent issue of refunding bonds. He did all the legal and clerical work for the letting of public contracts for the expenditure of something like a half a million dollars, including street paving, docks, sanitary and storm sewer, and water works bonds. He also chartered and organized the Fire Company at Pascagoula and Lake Avenue.

Though a stalwart supporter of the Democratic Party, Mr. Everitt has ever held his profession as worthy of his undivided allegiance, the honors and emoluments of political office having had absolutely no allurements for him. (1)

The annals of Mississippi have never chronicled the events in the life of a more worthy, able, and honored citizen than the late GENERAL THOMAS S. FORD, whose name is indissolubly linked with the history of the commonwealth. Born in Marion County March 3, 1847, he received his preliminary education in Manchester, Vermont, the birthplace of his mother, thereafter matriculating at Middlebury College in the same state, where he graduated in 1866. He then returned to Mississippi and took up residence in Holmesville, Pike County, where he began the study of law under the preceptorship of John T. Lamkin. He thoroughly fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence and was duly admitted to the bar of his native state. He initiated the practice of his profession at Columbia, where he continued for twenty-seven years, and where he became one of the most prominent members of the bar in the state.

In 1885 Ford was appointed Attorney General of Mississippi by Governor Robert Lowry to finish the

(1) Contemporary Biography, Vol. III, Dunbar Rowland

unexpired term of General Thomas C. Cathings, who had been elected to Congress. He was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Constitutional Convention in 1890; served eight years as district attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, and in politics was always inflexible in his allegiance to the Democratic Party. He became the law partner of J. I. Ford, when he moved to the immediate vicinity of what was then Scranton, in Jackson County. His death, November 1, 1897, caused a feeling of deep bereavement throughout southern Mississippi. (1)

JAMES IRA FORD, born November 28, 1862, came to Pascagoula about 1886, when he was stenographer for the circuit court for this district. After his admittance to the bar, December 7, 1885, he became associated with his uncle, Hon. T. S. Ford, one time attorney general for Mississippi. After the death of his uncle, James Ira formed a partnership with W. A. White, of Biloxi, which lasted for fourteen years.

Mr. Ford, recognized as one of the most successful jurists and advocates of the bar, set a lofty standard for the profession. He was an industrious lawyer, investigating thoroughly before giving advice , thereby making a safe and sound counsellor; he was noted for his charities and was an exemplary citizen in all respects. He never held public office, always declining any offers, but was legal advisor for the Merchant and Marine Bank and almost all other corporations of importance in Jackson, George, and Greene Counties. He died December 15, 1915.

A nephew of General Thomas Ford - E. J., Jr., - born in Columbia, was the first in Mississippi to win the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, England. Mr. Ford served as District Attorney under Governor Noel from 1911 to January 1, 1916, succeeding B. P. Harrison, and was so satisfactory in the fulfilment of his duties that he was elected to serve a full term. Later, however, he decided to form a partnership for the general practice of law along the coast with Judge W. A. White and W. H. White, and resigned to go to Pascagoula, where he might look after the firm's interest, with which he is at present connected.

E. J. FORD, JR., born in 1912, was admitted to the bar in 1935, and has offices in Pascagoula and Gulfport.

(1) Contemporary Biography, Vol. III, Dunbar Rowland.

A member of the law firm of Ford and Ford, which includes E. J. Ford, Sr., and Junior, this young attorney, who has been practicing about two years (1938), shows promise of a successful career. (1)

H. W. GAUTIER, born in 1893, was admitted to the bar in 1915, with a law office in Pascagoula, is a graduate of the University of Mississippi. He is now (1937-38), exalted ruler of the B.P.O. Elks. (see Organizations, Chap. 23)

H. P. HEIDELBERG, who moved to Pascagoula August 1, 1916, to form a partnership with Honorable W. M. Denny, Sr., has practiced alone since the partnership was dissolved in November, 1926. (2)

D. J. MAXTED, born in 1905, and admitted to the bar in 1934, practices in Pascagoula. His father is Episcopal Rector at St. John's, in Pascagoula.

CHARLES STATHAM MERIWETHER, who died December 11, 1934, having practiced law in Scranton - now Pascagoula - since 1885, was born in Carroll County, November 28, 1848, the son of John Nicholas and Helen Statham Meriwether. He came from an old and distinguished family, his forefather, Nicholas Meriwether, having come from England to Virginia in 1681, to settle on lands given him in payment for money lent to Charles, II. This loan Charles II was unable to repay in coin of the realm, and instead, gave him an immense tract of land in what was then the Province of Virginia. Meriwether's ancestors played a prominent part in early colonial history. He was also a direct descendant of Mildred Washington, aunt of George Washington.

At the age of sixteen, he entered the Confederate Army in 1864 enlisting in Captain W. H. Ashby's company of scouts, serving until the close of the war; scouting chiefly in Mississippi and Tennessee, and participating in a number of skirmishes.

Admitted to the bar of Mississippi at the age of twenty-one, young Meriwether began the practice of his profession in Charleston, where he formed a partnership with W. S. Eskridge, under the firm name of Eskridge and Meriwether. This professional alliance was dissolved four years later, and Meriwether removed to Coffeeville, where he built up a large practice, and continued his residence there for a decade, until he went to Scranton, in Jackson County.

(1) E. J. Ford, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) H. P. Heidelberg, Pascagoula, Miss.

Judge Meriwether had the honor of being elected Mayor of his city for three successive terms; was judge of the city court for a number of years, and was a member of the city school board. He considered public office a public trust, and was a man and citizen incorruptible and uncompromising in the face of duty. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church.

In early life, Judge Meriwether was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Thornton, daughter of Philip Thornton, who was a large land owner and planter of Tallahatchie County. To this marriage four children were born - Charles Nicholas, Henry Thornton, Hattie Belle, and Lida Thornton. (1)

F. S. MCINNIS, lawyer, served as Mayor of Moss Point for a number of years; also served one term in the State Senate, 1928-1930, and in 1934 was appointed legal advisor in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., where he is still employed.

OTTO KARL WEISENBERG, born 1911, and admitted to the bar in 1933, is now practicing in Pascagoula. He is an active business man, being the present (1937) treasurer of the Cosmopolitan Club. (see Chap. 23, Organizations).

HONORABLE GEORGE WOOD, who was serving as chancellor of the first district of the Chancery Court of Jackson County at the time of his death in 1883, gained renown when he prosecuted and secured the death penalty for the notorious James Copeland. At that time he was serving as district attorney, which post he held for fourteen years, prior to the War between the States. Judge Wood moved to Greene County in 1885, and thence to Moss Point in 1886, where he became active in public affairs. (2)

CHARLES H. WOOD, son of Hon. George Wood, was born in Lauderdale County, November 26, 1849. In the chapter of history now closed some years ago, when Mississippi again came into the ascendancy, Mr. Wood, dean of the Mississippi Coast bar, played a conspicuous part. For him, it was almost a lifetime of public service, honor, and trust. He followed in his father's footsteps, and after his literary education, graduated in law from Cumberland University, in 1873. He began his practice in Moss Point, and since 1880 has continued here.

(1) Hattie Belle and Lida Meriwether, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Arthur V. Smith, Pascagoula, Miss.

Mr. Wood's first public office was as Representative in the Legislature from Jackson County, serving two years - 1878 and 1880 - under the Carpet-bag constitution of 1868. He was one of the loyal supporters of the policies of Governor John M. Stone. Mr. Wood did not return to the legislature after his second term, but remained at home and took up local affairs. He served as chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Committee for twenty-five years, resigning a few years ago to be succeeded by E. J. Ford. He also served one year as a member of the State Democratic Committee Executive Committee, and by appointment of Governor Earl Brewer, Mr. Wood sat as special chancellor to hear cases in Chancery Court. He was attorney for the Jackson County Board of Supervisors for six years, relinquishing that office when his duties conflicted. Mr. Wood was the first Mayor of Moss Point, being appointed by Governor A. H. Longino, when the governor issued a proclamation May 20, 1901, making Moss Point the first municipality ever incorporated as a city without first being a village or town. He was later elected for a full term, and again, in 1915, was called back to serve as the city's chief executive. While not holding this office, Mayor Wood was city attorney, which position he held four years. He was secretary of the Moss Point Masonic Lodge for twenty-five years, going from this office to that of treasurer, which he has held for fourteen years. He joined the Methodist Church in 1883, and has been president of the Board of Stewards ever since. (1)

Members of the present Jackson County Bar are: D. J. Maxted, H. B. Everett, Charles E. Clark, H. A. Kruse, Otto Karl Weisenberg, Eleanor Babendreer, H. P. Heidelberg, H. W. Gautier, W. D. Bullard, J. I. Ford, Jr., E. J. Ford, and E. J. Ford, Jr. (2)

(1) Arthur V. Smith, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Flora E. Bilbo, Historian, Historical Research Project, Pascagoula, Miss.

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Heidelberg, H. P.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Meriwether, Hattie Belle and Lida	Pascagoula, Miss.
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Chapter XXI

THE PRESS

Early Newspapers

"THE STAR," established in 1870 in Pascagoula by Colonel Melancthon Smith, was Jackson County's first newspaper. Unfortunately, copies kept on file from 1870 to August, 1873, were lost when the newspaper office and courthouse were burned. During the next year the paper was published from the office of Denny and Company, Moss Point, and then published from August, 1873 through 1875, were filed in the chancery clerk's office, where they are today. The policy of Colonel Smith was one of wisdom and prudence in guiding the people throuth Reconstruction days. He labored and cooperated for the good of this locality; was a staunch Democrat; a trained newspaperman, and an able school teacher, which vocation he followed, at times, in addition to his newspaper work. M. B. Richmond succeeded Colonel Smith, and edited the "Star of Pascagoula" from 1877 through the issue of March 8, 1878.

Capt. P. K. Mayers, of the "HANDSBORO DEMOCRAT," and M. B. Richmond became partners and called the paper "THE DEMOCRAT-STAR." Richmond sold his interest to M. A. Dees, July 4, 1879, who, with Mr. Dees, edited it until October 6, 1881, when the P. K. Mayers Company was formed, with M. B. Richmond and G. W. Wilkes as co-partners. They continued in partnership until September 26, 1884, when Captain Mayers took over complete control, and "The Star" became the official journal of Marion, Perry, Green, and Jackson Counties.

In 1910, Captain Mayers, due to ill health, sold a half interest and editorial control to J. Will Donovan, of Donovan, and on July 1, 1912, the paper was leased to J. M. Pelham of Chatom, Alabama, and J. B. McKinstry, a printer of Mobile. In January, 1915, Harry Cook, of Mobile, bought the paper, when Walter Lewis was made editor. Later, in 1915, W. T. Sparkman, Sr., bought and managed it until 1918, when he sold to Chase Laurendine, of Mobile, who attempted to run it as Mr. Laurendine soon defaulted, and "The Democrat-Star" again fell into the hands of W. T. Sparkman, who edited it until he finally sold out in 1920 to C. G. Scott. Scott combined the two the names "Chronicle-Star."

After the fire of February, 1821, the "CHRONICLE-STAR" was bought by the Advertiser Publishing Company; Arthur V. Smith became editor of the "Democrat Star," and managed it until 1933, when Walter Lewis became editor. In September, 1935, W. T. Sparkman Jr., present editor, took charge of the "Chronicle-Star." (1)

Other Newspapers

The "PASCAGOULA CHRONICLE" was established in 1898 by J. J. Tomacieh and A. G. Gasoinach, joint editors, who managed it until 1918, when C. G. Scott bought and edited it until 1920, when he bought the "Democrat-Star" and combined the two.(2)

"THE MOSS POINT ADVERTISER" made its initial appearance October 8, 1909. The plant was owned by a stock company of business men, with C. G. Scott, editor. W. G. Stewart, edited the "Moss Point Advertiser" from December, 1912, to April, 1918; A. E. Lee became editor in April, 1918, and served until June 1, 1919; Arthur V. Smith was editor from 1919 to 1921; George W. O'Neill, from 1921 to 1924; Arthur V. Smith, 1924 to 1933; Walter Lewis, 1934 and 1935; W. T. Sparkman, Jr., September, 1936 to 1937, inclusive. (3)

The first paper at Ocean Springs was the "OCEAN SPRINGS TATTLER," published sometime in the 70's. Later, the "SIGNAL" was published; still later, the "OCEAN WAVE" for ten months in 1896, with Jules Soule, editor. (4)

In 1897, "THE PROGRESS," a local weekly, was published by A. E. Lee, who, in 1903, sold to Ernest Beaugez, who published it until his plant was destroyed by fire, March 4, 1905. Lee again assumed the publication of the "OCEAN SPRINGS NEWS" and continued it until 1915, when he sold to Thomas Ewing Dabney; Lee buying it again in August, 1916, and changing the name to the "JACKSON COUNTY TIMES." He continued publication until his death in 1936. His son, Harry R. Lee, is now owner and editor. (5)

Editorials

"The Municipal Election - The Democrat-Star has

(1) W. T. Sparkman, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) J. J. Tamacieh, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Arthur V. Smith, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) A. Schrieber, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(5) E. L. Tardy -- H. R. Lee, Ocean Springs, Miss.

performed many years of work for the Democratic party, has stood to the fore-front of the battle of Reconstruction, ousting scalawags and carpet baggers and Republican misrule, and never has shirked responsibility or danger in fighting men or measures. But when this old battle was fought and won, white supremacy and Democracy fully established in power, it has never seemed meet or tasteful to the editor to enter into the scrimmage of local politics and take sides and indulge in personalities in the selection of local officers.

"It does seem that our people ought to be possessed of a sufficient amount of intelligence and patriotism to make a wise selection of their municipal and county officials.

"But the great trouble is, our people are often rather weak-kneed, careless or indifferent about these local matters, and the individual duty and responsibility involved. Some of the greatest kickers about municipal affairs, things done or omitted to be done, themselves neglect to register and vote. Futhermore, they never attempt to take steps in a business way to correct the evils, real or imaginary, of which they complain.

"Now, the first step and the first duty of good citizenship for securing a good and clean municipal government, is to work and vote for clean, good men for office. The voter, who, whatever be the influence brought to bear on him, votes for and supports for municipal office, a man who is either a moral leper, a moral coward, a common violator of law, a loafer, or political hanger-on, when moral, law-abiding, active business men can be had, is not worthy of the high and exalted privilege of a sovereign American citizen, elector and ruler that he is, when intrusted with the sacred ballot.

"The man who marks a ballot, writes the index of his own character, his own conscience and the height, depth, breadth, and stability of his own integrity. Apologize, excuse or palliate, as you will, the ballot makes the man. In saying this, we have no candidate or prospective candidate in view, leaving every voter to judge for himself and take the best. Scrutinize every candidate and vote your conscientious conclusions." (1)

Editorial Scalping - Have we not overdone the

(1) Democrat-Star, December 7, 1906.

patriotism, and have we not retarded the advancement of journalism by this willingness to scalp one another to gratify the mob, which, after the operation has, or ought to have, a lower opinion of both actors than it had before? Personal journalism never tends to exalt the profession, or exalt the journal that indulges in it. It is a waste of time, labor, and means for one newspaper to devote its colums to the annihilation of the personal character of the gentlemen who publish another paper. Waste of time, labor and means is in these utilitarian days, a crime. Newspapers are published for the pecuniary benefit to the owners. There may be romantic notions of another kind, that journalism has higher aims than the accumulation of wealth, but we know differently, and like sensible men, may frankly state that we print and publish our newspaper for the purpose of making the most money we can. The man who makes the best paper, as a general thing, makes the most money; and the man who makes the most money, as a general thing, can make the best paper, if he knows how. We are bidders for the public confidence and the public trade, just as the lawyers, the physicians, or the merchants are. We offer our services to the public just as they do, and expect pay, therefore, as they do, and among the services we offer them is a good newspaper, conducted with due regard to public decency and morality and advocating such policies and measures as we may think best for the public interest." (1)

"The 'Star' has moved into its new quarters which are convenient and commodious and most desirably situated. It is indebted to Mr. Washington Frederic for the lot on which it stands; to Messrs. Griffin & Company and Denny & Company for the lumber; to the generous citizens of Pascagoula and Scranton, who subscribed to its erection, and to Mr. Charpiaux, who built it at a most reasonable price; and to these, one and all, it returns its sincere, unqualified thanks.

"The 'Star' belongs to Pascagoula, heart and soul, and for it, its advancement and its prosperity, it is and ever will be devoted.

"The 'Star' has no personal ambition to labor for and gratify, no personal friends to advance and reward, no personal enemies upon whom to make war.

(1) Star of Pascagoula, November 14, 1874.

It labors for the good of its locality, of its section and its State, and to this end, all its powers and influences are and will be devoted; all persons and measures, which are interested in the same cause, will ever find in the 'Star' a hearty co-operator; and all persons, all schemes and projects, which stand in the way of the onward progress and prosperity of our locality and section, or of our state, will ever be exposed and denounced. Free from all personal feelings, the Star labors pro bono publico.

"We would say to our friends, particularly visitors to our town, that they will always find a warm welcome at our office; and we hope our citizens will consider it headquarters for the discussion of projects looking to the welfare of locality and state. (1)

News Items

The reception accorded Jefferson Davis by the Mississippi Press Association and the people of the town is recorded:

"Two hours on Wednesday night of the Mississippi Press Convention at Pascagoula were the grandest and most enthusiastic hours I ever lived through. The atmosphere itself was mesmeric with enthusiasm which none others than Southerners, and especially Mississippians, can drink into their souls with sweet and tearful delight. Well might the hour have been a happy one. Well might it have been expected for those Mississippians to yell when, on the suspension of the convention, the subjected telegram was read to the association and audience, which to them was entirely unexpected. Here is the way the good and glorious time burst suddenly upon us all that night. The regular exercises of the evening, which were affording pleasure and entertainment to the audience, were interrupted just as the essayist for the occasion, Col. Geo. W. Harper, of the 'Raymond Gazette,' finished reading his essay, and while all were expecting to have the next production of the program called out, the president of the convention arose and announced that the Secretary had received a telegram, and asked, 'What is the pleasure of the Convention?' 'Read it! Read it!' shouted several voices, little expecting the nature of it. 'The secretary will read the telegram, so the president ordered. In obedience to the order, Mr. Cochran, the secretary, arose and read:

(1) Star of Pascagoula, March, 1874.

'Ocean Springs, June 4, 1879.

"'W. H. Cochran, Secretary Mississippi Press Association, Pascagoula:

Will be on the nine-thirty train to-night.

(Signed) Jefferson Davis.'

"The name signed to the dispatch hadn't fully fallen from the secretary's lips before the atmosphere of the house was suddenly turned into one quivering mass of the healthiest 'rebel yells.' The shouts rolled on one after another, people began to move about and change their seats excitedly and wildly, but after the effects of the pleasurable shock had had time to tine down, the president, with little difficulty, brought the house to order. He then, on motion, appointed Messrs. E. Barksdale, H. E. Williamson, J. J. Shannon ahd P.K. Mayers as a committee to meet Mr. Davis at the train and escort him to the hall. Exercises were suspended until he arrived. We all heard the train when it came dashing in, bringing him on to us. Some twenty or thirty minutes elapsed between the reading of the telegram and his arrival at the hall. Just here I will state that frequent telegrams had been sent to Mr. Davis urging him to meet with the association at Pascagoula, all of which had been declined until the above telegram in reply to a pressing telegraphic invitation signified his acceptance.

"Before his immediate coming was announced, there was an indescribable sensation, apparently smothered at first, among those in the rear part of the hall, who were near the head of the stairway, which leaped from heart to heart like the lightning leaping from cloud to cloud when a storm is approaching, until finally, every head in the house was turned towards the stairway; every heart fully charged with emotion, and every eye fixed with enthusiasm, watching anxiously for his arrival. Soon a whisper, 'I believe he is coming,' passed from lip to lip. Anxiety was on tiptoe. In a short time an old man of most pleasant countenance, in company with Major Barksdale and the other members of the committee,came up the stairway and stood a moment in the rear of the hall to wait till a passage could be cleared through the dense crowd. Every eye, for a moment, seemed transfixed on his face for the purpose, so it seemed, of making perfectly sure that the grand chieftain was really in their midst. The words, 'It is he,' spoken at the back part of the house, was the match

that touched off the enthusiasm which, up to that moment, had been kept in check. Another Southern yell shook the shouse - an applause as loud as ever greeted the hero of any cause or of any people. The shouts of welcome were prolonged as Mr. Davis slowly walked up the aisle, leaning upon the arm of Major Barksdale. It did really seem that in the moment of enthusiasm that his form was bent and his steps made to totter beneath the grand and noble burdens of the Lost Cause, which he had so long and so graciously borne for those people who were cheering him wildly, and before he had reached the speaker's stand, the flowers showered upon him by the fair ladies' hands had made a carpet for his feet to tread upon.

"Upon arriving at the stand, Major Barksdale, in behalf of the association, bade him welcome, addressing him eloquently in words and sentiments fitly and appropriately chosen, every utterance of which was responded to by the heart throbbings and cheers of his enraptured listeners. He said that the duty had been assigned to him to welcome Mr. Davis to the hearts and homes of the fair women and brave men of this lovely sea-coast, where he might enjoy along with them and the members of the Press Association all the varied pleasures which this occasion affords; that Mississippians ever felt lifted up and always walked with a loftier tread when in the presence of Jefferson Davis, because he is the truest and best impersonation of the cause which was loved and lost, but a cause which went down without a stain upon its escutcheon. He congratulated him upon the establishment of local self government in Mississippi, that the sceptre was again in the hands of Mississippi's own true and gallant sons, and that she, the fairest in the sisterhood of states, though once cast down; crownless and in chains, is free again.

"As Mr. Davis turned to reply, and while he stood and spoke, a halo of the world's truest and grandest glory seemed to surround the gray hairs and noble face of the old man. That vast assembly of hundreds of men, women, and children was bound together as one heart, one soul, one love; for the very presence of the man who fills such a position in the world's history, a fame which none other shares with him, the only living representative of the sleeping past, the only man whose ambitions for promoting, whose candidacy for honor and fame, were broken when our fortunes were broken, the very presence of the man who was willing to sink with such a cause and suffer

for its principles and his people, was like an electric current to the multitude who sat before him. Jeff Davis is the idol of the Southern heart. His name and memory will ever be dear and sacred until honor and valor and true manhood and womanhood cease to be the chief beautifying elements of Southern character. He is the living and breathing monument that stands in the midst of our ruins and our desolations, the same today that he was when our fabric was crushed and fell to the ground with its dome broken and its columns shattered, unstained and unharmed. Calumnies, nor misrepresentations, nor abuse of enemies, nor chains, nor prisons, nor high positions within his reach have shaken him, but steadfast and firm, he has stood to what he deemed best for his people and for their fortunes.

"'As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
,Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
'Tho round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.'

"During our dark days, with his high character, like the cliff reaching always above the storm, while round his breast the surging billows of sectional strife have been dashed on the rolling clouds been spread, the eternal and beautious sunshine of honor and truth and of a people's best love has ever and will continue still to rest upon his head.

"In his remarks, Mr. Davis alluded to Mississippi's repudiation and denied the charge that she had ever failed to pay her honest debts; spoke of the time since the war when black clouds hung above her, and thanked God that her men and women have made her herself again; spoke of his love for his State and her people; of the re-establishment of those principles of truth which we fought to sustain; the faith of our women and their resolution in advocating those principles, but waged upon his hearers that in speaking of these things he was not aiming - did not wish - to preach revolution or add fuel to the fires of sectional strife. At the close of his speech, the president announced that anybody who wished to make the acquaintance of Mr. Davis could then have an opportunity of doing so. Nearly everybody in the house can forward with expression of good and kind wishes and complimentary remarks and to avail themselves of the honor then presented of shaking the old man's hand. The honor was indeed a happy and glorious one. Everybody 'walked with a loftier tread,' every heart beat with wilder joy, and

every eye beamed with renewed light and life after being warmed by the genial presence and the voice of Jeff Davis.

"The closing words of his speech were these: 'While the last struggle for the establishment of the principle of truth was going on, I have many a time seen young Mississippi boys marching in our armies who were not much larger than the knapsacks they carried upon their backs, and as I watched those brave boys, I loved them with all the tenderness of a mother's love.' Then, throwing up his hands towards heaven and with all the fullness and enthusiasm of his soul, elequently he exclaimed 'I love Mississippi.' I love Mississippians, and God bless you every one.' These were his last words, and were followed by deafening shouts of applause, clapping of hands and a shower of bouquets and flowers.

The invocation of the poet, Horace, to the Emperor Augustus -

"'Serus in coelum redeas, dinque
Laetus intersis populo,

'Late may you return to heaven, and long may you continue to gladden your people with your presence,' is the sentiment and feeling that lives for Jeff Davis in the heart of every Mississippian and every Southerner." (1)

"On Monday morning at two o'clock, we were aroused by the cry of fire, and springing from bed, beheld the courthouse, enveloped in a mass of flames.

"The clerk, Mr. Alley, we understand, was the first person on the ground and kicked open the back door which was locked, but the fire then had entire possession of the inside and it was impossible to enter. The building, composed of pine throughout, quickly burnt, and another courthouse of Jackson County with all its contents, was soon numbered "among the things that were." The preceding day being Sunday, when no work was done in the building, and it being entirely unoccupied, and the nature of the building precluding the idea of a fire from pipe, cigar or candle slumbering until such an hour in the morning, evidently evinces that it was the work of an incendiary. Besides the sheriff, Mr. Ramsey, and two citizens - Messrs Henry Davis and Sardin Ramsey were in the sheriff's office between nine and ten o'clock that night, and the candle was blown out before they left, and no fire was about the building as they can testify.

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(1) Star of Pascagoula.

"The building was only finished last January, having been occupied by the Chancery Court that month, for the first time, and it was the only court that was ever held in it.

"The cost of it was $2,000, including furniture. The books in the chancery clerk's office were new, valued at $1,300; and those in the sheriff's office, $250. All the deeds, except Mr. Kreb's were saved in a small iron safe, which belonged to Mr. Alley, the clerk, and in it were $304 of the sheriff's money, over $1,000 in county paper, belonging to the sheriff and clerk and Messrs M. M. Griffin and Company, over 200 deeds and all the county officer's bonds, which would have been destroyed had it not been for the timely precaution of Mr. Alley in procuring, at his own expense, the safe. Mr. Alley lost in solvent accounts, over $1,000, his fee books being among the other records, and the sheriff's personal loss is fully as great.

"The preceding courthouse was burnt on the day of August 28, 1873, having been built the year previous, and another, and third courthouse of the county was burnt at Americus, many years before the war, supposed to have been done by wage of the Copeland Clan.

"Stored in the courthouse and lost, were the press, the type, and material of the Sea Coast Republican, lately published at Bay St. Louis and bought by Capt. J. J. Bradford, of Biloxi; and it is stated that it was purchased subsequently by Captain Mayers of the "Handsboro Democrat." Whether there was any insurance on the office, we are not informed. (1)

Odd Advertisements

"The Life of Copeland" - Dr. Pitts, the author and proprietor of this work, writes us: "You have the exclusive agency in Jackson County. No one can obtain the work from me at any price in localities where I have an agent. Agent's rights in this respect, must and will be by me protected."

"The work is expected now to be issued every day. It will contain 220 pages outside of illustrations. It will contain quite a lengthy communication from a gentleman in Jackson County, concerning a member of the Copeland Clan, that will be read with much interest - and by the way, is a valuable document - written in

(1) Star of Pascagoula, March 6, 1875.

forcible language and elegance of style.

"Send in your orders (your names), that we may know how many to order for Jackson County. Price $1.50 - to be paid when you get the book from us. Address Star - Office, Scranton." (1)

"Fun! Fun!

"Ethiopian sketches - Singing and dancing, Drama, Farces, Music, etc. etc. Two hours entertainment, Scranton. The Histrionics at the academy, Tuesday evening, April 17th. This club will give another one of their side-splitting entertainments next Tuesday evening. The performance will be opened by a vocal and instrumental concert, followed by Ethiopian sketches, dramas, farces, character songs, Stump speeches, etc. Nothing will be said or done to offend the most fastidious.

"Don't forget the date. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

"Admission: Ladies and children 25¢. Gentlemen 50¢. Tickets can be purchased at the Post-Office and at Becht's Barbershop.

For further particulars, see small bills." (2)

"Some Turtle - We are indebted to Mrs. Lamas for a nice steak of Green Turtle with a lot of eggs. This specimen was caught at Horn Island, and weighed 250 pounds. She was "turned over" as she was patting down the sand on her nest, where she had just deposited 127 eggs. There were some 600 or 700 eggs inside her. They lay in three layings at successive full moons.

"Digging a hole in the sand with their flippers about as deep as one's arm, depositing the eggs, filling the hole up again with sand, and standing over it full height, they drop suddenly upon it, thus by successive blows, packing the sand tight. When their maternal duties are ended, and the sun hatching the egg in the sand, the little ones dig out and take water. Loggerhead Turtles caught at Petit Bois and Horn Islands are of much greater size than this one. We are told that they will measure six and seven feet between tracks - when this was only between three and four feet. Our fishing excursionists by all means, should take a turtle hunt at Horn Island while down here." (3)

(1) Democrat Star, November 14, 1874.
(2) The Pascagoula Star, April 13, 1877.
(3) The Pascagoula Star, July 4, 1874.

"Valentine Delmas Master: "Having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, is now ready for towing and lightering.

"Vessels drawing 15 feet and under, will be towed and piloted in or out to sea, through Horn Island Pass at $3.00 per foot. When drawing over 15 feet, an additional charge will be made.

"Good and fresh water furnished to vessels at one cent per gallon. Oak wood also furnished if required.

John Foster." (1)

"Ocean Springs, most aptly named, is a collection of valuable medical springs upon the ocean. The site of the village is entirely different from any other of our coast watering places. Here we have high bluffs, looming above the bay and reach to the water's edge on which there are the most lovely situations, with the magnificent live oak, for dwellings, while the entire village is situated upon undulating ground with an elevation above the sea which commands almost constantly, a good breeze, and with wooded hill and dale, presents nature in her most attractive form and without the artistic features of the other watering places of our coast, presents a happy and pleasing combination of country and coast alike. Nature has done much for this location and steps have been taken to make it attractive to the visitor and beneficial to the invalid.

"Here, are situated the famous 'holy drink of the Great Spirit' of the Pascagoulas, the singular efficacy of which medical waters, rendered them so popular among the Indians Springs, whose analysis shows them to possess highly valuable curative properties,as attested by the late Dr. Warren Stone and several other physicians of New Orleans. George A. Cox, proprietor of the Springs, has put them in order for bathing purposes, in connection with the Ocean Springs Hotel.

"We had the pleasure of thoroughly inspecting this hotel, which has been leased by J. P. Longly, of New Orleans; it has been renovated, refitted, and put into complete order for the reception of guests; and with its beauty of situation and a host, genial and clever, who is determining to leave nothing undone to please, we are satisfied that the 'Ocean Springs Hotel' is to become one of the popular institutions of the coast. In fact, this village is rich in accomodations

(1) Star of Pascagoula, May 1874.

for visitors. On a bluff overlooking the bay, is 'Oak Cottage,' a family boarding house, Mrs. Julia Ward, proprietress. A perfect gem of a place, delightfully situated and elegant in its surroundings; Mrs. Ward has spared no pains or expense in fitting up a home on the seaside, which has to be seen and tested to be appreciated.

"Illing's House, located in 'the heart(of the village on the principal thoroughfare, is a favorite resort, and no wonder, for Mr. Illing is one of the most popular of landlords, and he is ably assisted by an energetic and accomodating wife, and they manage to make a guest feel perfectly 'at home.' Mrs. A. H. White has lately come from Meridian and opened a house opposite the first named hotel, and we guarantee she will draw many of her East Mississippi friends down to our coast; and we had the pleasure this week, of meeting there our friend, Reverend Mr. Hamberlin, of Meridian, who is recruiting his health with much success, and who is enthusiastic in his praise of Ocean Springs." (1)

"'Invalid,' the correspondent of the 'Vicksburg Times, writes another of his interesting letters from the Sea Shore to that paper. In our last, we published this letter in regard to Ocean Springs, in this county, and in this, he continues the subject. We notice, particularly, a fact that these springs contain 'more' iodine than any other mineral springs in the world, and this is considered the most valuable and the least found (in any quantity) of all the important ingredients of mineral waters. We shall speak more in future of these valuable waters, which can but be another powerful attraction to our Sea-Coast."

"Editor Vicksburg Times: - "I am all O.K., and pronounced cured by the medical authorities, thanks to the mineral waters here. If you would look over the attested record of cases, and the surprising cures that have been effected, you would say that Ocean Springs is bound to become a place of unusual resort. These waters contain more iodine than any other mineral spring in the world, and their action is positive and specific in many complaints. I had the pleasure the other day of making the acquaintance of Dr. Tegarden, an eminent physician, who located at what is now called Mississippi City in or about 1835. He is probably near eighty years of age, but has the action and apparent vigor of a man in the prime of life. He tells me that he came to this coast a living skeleton - a mere bag of bones - the victim of

dyspepsia and disordered liver - but that an old Choctaw hunter, Pish-o-tubbe, one day brought him a jug of water, and told him to drink. It came from E-ca-na-cha-ha, the holy well of the Indians, now Ocean Springs. He continued to use it and it put him all right in about three months. The salt-bathing, sea-air, and the balsanic atmosphere of the pine woods, with an occasional pull at his jug of mineral water (which he always keeps on hand) have left him straight ever since. The venerable doctor urges me to tell you this, for the benefit of invalids in your section of the state. He says that nine-tenths of your people have diseased livers and stomachs. They can't digest; they have mercury in their bones; are more or less jaundiced, and have no vigor. Here is a specific remedy for all these evils. He called my attention to the numerous children in every household round about, and stated that there were eight pairs of twins born within eighteen months in the six square miles around Ocean Springs. 'And,' said he, 'if any unfortunate couple, who are without this blessing, will come here for twelve months, and drink these waters and invigorate their systems with the phosphorus of a fish diet, and fail to have representatives Ainslee, of Ocean Springs, or my friend Nixon, here of the Tegarden House will give them their board free.'

"This, I am told, is a standing offer, but the parties always cheerfully pay their bills and have sometimes couplets to carry away.

Invalid." (1)

A correspondent writing from Ocean Springs thus speaks of the health-giving waters of this delightful Resort.

"Numerous invalids are here from different sections and many of them have reason to bless their visit to these wonderful springs and wells. In a number of cases - some of them complicated and long neglected - the action of the water has been absolutely specific and should be reported by medical authorities for the benefit of the public. There are hundreds in the alluvial districts now suffering from enlarged spleen, torpid liver, diarrhea and other derangements common in warm miasmatic latitudes, who experience from medicine only temporary relief, but would fine here, very probably a radical cure.

(1) The Star of Pascagoula, July 27, 1873.

"There are other diseases, such as: gout, rhumatism, scrofula, dropsical tendencies and cutaneous affections, and various complications and derangements affecting the health of women that are always relieved here. In ancient times, the Indian wife, unblessed with children, came here from the far-interior, to drink the magic water and on returning rarely failed to carry a young warrior to the lodge. There are ample accomodations for invalids and a very spacious hotel admirably kept." (1)

(1) Star of Pascagoula, August 29, 1874.

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Democrat Star, December 7, 1906.

Chapter XXII

HEALTH

Simultaneous with the organization of a Mississippi State Board of Health in 1877, was the formation of a like unit in Jackson County. Its organization is recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors and published in the Pascagoula Star as follows:

"Ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, Mississippi, that a County Department of Health, be, and same is hereby created, as provided by Chapter 208 of the Laws 1920, amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and upon recommendation of State Board of Health Dr. J. M. Kittrell is hereby appointed Director of said County Department of Health until further orders of this board relative thereto.

"It is further ordered by the Board of Supervisors that the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments of $250 each, be, and same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of paying salaries of directors, nurses, and other persons employed in the said County Department of Health, and that all expenses for sundry supplies be paid out of the General County Fund upon the filing of itemized bills thereof, approved by Directors of County Department of Health.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that the Board of Supervisors of Harrison and Hancock Counties, be, and hereby authorized and required to appoint a Board of Health for their respective counties, to consist of not less than five members for each board so appointed, and the members of said boards shall hold their offices for two years, or until their successors in office are appointed, and vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Supervisors." (1)

The Board of Health appointed by the Board of Supervisors, met at Scranton, March 22, 1877, with the following present: Drs. Howze, Dunlap, Griffin, Lambert, and Mr. A. C. Blount. Dr. Howze was called to the chair, and A. C. Blount appointed secretary pro tem. Dr. E. F. Griffin was unanimously elected president, and M. M. Evans and Colonel Blount, secretaries.

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(1) Pascagoula Star, March 2, 1877.

On motion of Dr. Howze, the rules and regulations of the late board were adopted as the governing rules and regulations to govern this board.

On motion of Dr. Howze, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved, that the body of any person who has died of small pox, scarlet fever, measles, or any other contagious or infectious diseases, or the clothing or bedding which has been used in any case of such sickness, shall not be brought or introduced into the county of Jackson for burial, or any other purpose, and no nurse who has nursed or been in contact with any person having such diseases, shall be permitted to enter said county until after the expiration of thirty days after such person has so been in contact with any such sick person, and no person living or residing in said county shall admit or receive any such person so coming into said county into his or her house or domicile, and any person bringing any such corpse, clothing or bedding, or coming into said county, or receiving any person so coming into said county shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $300,00, and not less than $25.00." (1)

Yellow Fever Epidemic

During the epidemic of 1878, a meeting of the Board of Health was held at Scranton, July 29, with the following present: E. F. Griffin, H. L. Howze, S. A. McInnis, D. M. Dunlap, S. R. Thompson, and M. M. Evans.

A committee of three, including Doctors Howze, Lambert, and Colonel Blount, was appointed to estimate the probable expense of conducting the quarantine of that season.

A committee that had been appointed to erect beacons designating quarantine limits reported that suitable ones had been erected at a cost of $3.00.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Resolved, that the city of New Orleans is hereby declared an infected port until further notice, and no railroad train, car or engine shall, after the 29th day of July, stop within the limits of Jackson County when coming from said city of New Orleans, under penalty of the law, but shall be allowed to travel at a rate of speed not less

(1) Pascagoula Star, March 30, 1877.

than ten miles an hour when delivering mails, and all vessels coming from New Orleans shall await the quarantine physician outside of the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula River when coming into Ocean Springs shall stop at the county line, one mile below the railroad bridge, about opposite the old Egan Wharf, and shall then be subject to the orders of the quarantine physician at the respective places, and no person shall come into the county of Jackson who has been in the city of New Orleans within the last ten days pending their arrival in said county."

Dr. F. N. Blount, quarantine physician, appointed Dr. John Harry assistant quarantine physician, with jurisdiction at Ocean Springs and vicinity. On motion, a committee consisting of S. R. Thompson and S. A. McInnis for Pascagoula, and D. M. Dunlap, for Ocean Springs, was appointed to select a suitable person at each place to ascertain whether the resolution passed at this meeting was complied with, and to arrest and prosecute any violations thereof. On motion, the secretary was ordered to communicate with the superintendent of the railroad and enclose him a copy of the resolutions adopted at this meeting; also to serve a written notice of the same on the agents at Scranton, to post notices of the same, and publish it in the next issue of the "Democrat-Star."

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the bridge tenders at Pascagoula and Ocean Springs are hereby empowered and requested to close their respective bridges upon all vessels until they ascertain where the said vessels are from, and to allow no vessel from New Orleans to pass in without permission of the quarantine physician." (1)

Ocean Springs, the first town in the county - and on the coast - to become infected with the dread disease, had eleven adults and a host of children stricken October 4, 1878. During the week of October 11, according to the report of Dr. N. Lambert, there were three cases and one death in Scranton. Up to October 18th, there were 116 cases, with thirty-two deaths. (2)

A special meeting of the Jackson County Board of Health was held at the court house on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1897, pursuant to a call by P. K. Mayers, Volney Brown, and J. I. Ford.

(1) Pascagoula Democrat-Star, August 2, 1878.
(2) Pascagoula Democrat-Star, March 7, 1879.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the State Board of Health has authorized the use of Round Island Quarantine Station by the quarantine authorities of Jackson County, it is thereupon

"Resolved, that Dr. B. F. Duke, quarantine physician at Round Island be, and he is hereby directed, to receive at the quarantine station any refugees or persons coming from infected places whom, in the discretion of the quarantine authorities, it may be necessary to detain during the prevalence of the present epidemic at Ocean Springs.

"Be it further resolved, that Dr. W. R. Kell, health officer, be requested to procure from the State Board of Health necessary funds and equipment for the accommodation of all persons while detained at Round Island.

Volney Brown, Chairman
J. I. Ford, Secretary." (1)

At the outbreak of yellow fever in Jackson County in 1897, all precautionary measures were taken, quarantine established and U. S. soldiers called upon to do guard duty. A detention camp was built nine miles east of Ocean Springs by the United States Marine Hospital Service, being transferred from Waynesville, Georgia. It was designated as "Camp Fountainbleau" by the Surgeon-General. There were two departments - one treating pronounced yellow fever cases - and one the suspects. Dr. Gaines was in charge of the former and Dr. Giddings of the latter, and the 600 refugees were closely guarded by soldiers. For many years after the epidemic, this camp remained, but was never used again; the buildings were finally sold, and the equipment shipped to other camps at different times.

A. V. Sceals, custodian, having been transferred with the camp from Waynesville, Georgia, remained as such until all equipment was disposed of. (2)

Human Interest Items

Pigeon Messengers: "Dr. H. B. Powell's new messenger service - Carrier pigeons - have recently become one of the principal accessories in his professional work. They have solved a problem for the physician that he long pondered over, and the solution has had such far-reaching effect

(1) Pascagoula Democrat-Star, Sept. 10, 1897.
(2) The Pascagoula Democrat-Star, October 8, 1897.
Mrs. W. T. Lacy, Ocean Springs, Miss.

that the birds are now used by him to the benefit of his patients and to his comfort. He frequently has calls that take him many miles into the country, and it is difficult to keep in daily touch with his patients. Oftentimes he should have reports from them daily; by taking a coop of pigeons into the country and leaving as many as he may choose at a patient's home, he can be kept informed as to his or her condition at any time, thereby saving long and unnecessary trips. Small aluminum capsules are fitted on the bird's leg, a statement of the patient is enclosed therein, and the pigeon flying home. The birds have been known to return at a rate of more than a mile a minute." (1)

Influenza Epidemic

During the influenza epidemic the situation in Jackson County became serious, there being between 600 and 800 cases in Pascagoula. Two hospitals were set up; a two-story building was used in the international shipyard in South Pascagoula on Canty Street, and one in the business district, where the Odd Fellow's hall is located on Krebs Avenue. The Red Cross sent out a call for volunteer nurses and to supervise work in the kitchens; Moss Point and Ocean Springs had similar experiences; it was a case of neighbor help neighbor. (2)

Department of Health

Full time health work was started in Jackson County in January, 1925, at which time five public health problems or needs were outstanding and served as a basis for the formulation of a program of activities. They were: Education of the public in matters of health conservation, communicable disease control, sanitation in all its phases, child welfare work, and hookworm eradication.

This county now (1937), has a full-time Health Department which co-operates with the Mississippi State Board of Health in every way possible. Members are: Dr. R. G. Lander, director; Miss Willie Bell Smith, county health nurse; Barbara Talbert, also a county health nurse; and J. M. Eppting, sanitary inspector.

While this county, in recent years, has not been afflicted with any considerable number of communicable diseases, same efforts of control are made that would prevail under epidemic conditions. Not only is each actual case isolated and visited as many times as seems necessary, but many suspicious cases are also visited in lieu of a definite diagnosis.

(1) Ocean Springs News, Feb. 12, 1910.
(2) Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
Records of State Board of Health of State of Mississippi.

Where surrounding premises may have a bearing on the disease, such as is the case in typhoid fever, occupants are required to make such improvements as are necessary to insure against a spread of the disease.

Immunizations and vaccinations have been the potent factors in keeping the death rate of preventable diseases at a low figure. The immunization program is carried on systematically, and in cases of diphtheria, most intensively in the early in the early age group. Records show that this county is far above the average in the percentage of children of all ages who have been immunized against diphtheria.

Over 200 hookworm treatments have been administered, in addition to those given by local physicians, and tuberculosis control has been materially aided by a chest clinic held in March, 1935, by Dr. W. D. Hickerson, when thirty-one suspects, contacts, or actual cases were examined and X-rayed. Several early cases were discovered and are under the supervision of the Health Department. Four cases have been admitted to the State Sanatorium at county expense, and the Health Department has at its disposal two Burr cottages for the isolation of advanced cases.

Laboratory work is for the purpose of milk control, communicable disease control, and in connection with prenatal work. About half is conducted in the Health Department office, and the other in the State Hygienic Laboratory.

Until the addition of a nurse to the regular staff of the Health Department, very little prenatal work was attempted. Since then, however, midwives have been regularly contacted and instructed. A considerable number of prenatal cases were visited by the nurse, and three prenatal conferences were held, when twenty-seven expectant mothers were examined. Several cases of abnormalities were placed under the care of a physician, and Wassermann tests are now given both to the midwife and her patients, and any midwife with a positive response is required to take treatment from her physician, and is not permitted to practice until she is deemed to be non-infectious. Patients with positive response are also urged to go to their family physician for treatment, and up to this time, all have complied. Silver nitrate ampoules, distributed to physicians as well as to midwives, are generally used, and there has been a sixty percent reduction in the death-rate of mothers during the years of 1934 - 1936. (1)

(1) Dr. R. G. Lander, director, County Health Department.

The effect of the work done by the Department, especially relative to the care of children, has been far-reaching, as is evidenced by the examination of over 600 infants and pre-school children, who were in much better physical condition than a comparable group examined six years ago. These improvements have been made in spite of economic conditions, which ordinarily tend to produce a marked lowering of health standards.

Infant and pre-school conferences were held at a number of places in the county during the summer of 1934, and in addition to the physical examinations given, immunizations against diphtheria were stressed. It was found that of the 605 examined, 522 had either been previously inoculated or were inoculated at the conference, with all others at a subsequent date. A number of follow-up visits have been made to those examined at the conferences, and there have been quite a few corrections of physical defects.

Through the Division of Mouth Hygiene of the State Board of Health, a dental hygienist was furnished the county over a period of six weeks for the purpose of giving dental prophylactic to children who were expected to enter school that fall. Instruction in the care of the teeth was given to each child and the help of parents solicited. (1)

The sanitary control of food handling establishments and dairies has been carried on in a fairly satisfactory manner throughout the biennium, the health officer devoting a good deal of his time to this work in the absence of an inspector. Since the addition of a sanitary inspector to the force, it has been possible to maintain better control of these, and to secure better sanitation of private premises. As many sanitary toilets have been constructed as have been possible with available labor, and school premises and other public places have been regularly inspected and complaints of unsanitary conditions promptly investigated and remedied where possible. The Standard Milk Ordinance has been in force in the three incorporated towns of the county, with an average of ten grade 'A' dairies supplying the demand. (2)

The Jackson County Hospital on Highway No. 90, between Pascagoula and Moss Point, is one of the finest in the state. Prior to 1931, the county Board of Supervisors made appropriations to hospitals in other counties because Jackson had no infirmary of its own, but after years of

(1) Dr. R. G. Lander, Director, County Health Department.
(2) Ibid.

such practice, steps were taken to build a hospital that would be Jackson's own. A special act of the Legislature was secured, giving the board authority to appropriate funds for construction and maintenance, and in February, 1931, the institution was opened, dedicated free of debt, and without a bond issue or additional tax burden. The one-story building, situated in a large plot of ground, is a brick and concrete structure, affording long rambling porches, and plenty of light and air for all rooms. It is entirely fireproof. All physicians of the county are members of the hospital staff, and the operating rooms are open to surgeons from everywhere. Hundreds of patients have been treated in the past year (1937), and Jackson Countains feel that the infirmary is one of the best investments they ever made, having most modern and up-to-date equipment. The following expenditures were made: hospital construction, $21,324; plumbing and heating, $5,661; electric equipment, $2,043; furnishing and furniture, $2,500; operating and maternity rooms, $2,000; X-ray outfit, $3,196.50.

A home for the aged is at Hurley.

Doctors in the county are: J. C. Lockard, W. R. Kell, S. B. McIlwain, R. C. Ely, J. W. Weatherford, F. O. Schmidt, O. L. Bailey, H. B. Powell, A. B. Babendreer, and John McArthur.

Registered nurses are: Mrs. Frank Brumfield, Esther Siurua, Alene Hester, Billy Krebs, Mrs. Percy Hinkle, Mrs. Bob White, Victoria Flechas, Mrs. Hoyt Capers, R. Abbott, Mrs. Carl Rohr, Mrs. Hugh Fletcher, Barbara Talbert, Willie Bell Smith, Miss Rena Murphy, Mrs. Bernard Walker, Mrs. Irene Yates, and Mrs. Helen Scott.

Jackson County is a pioneer in the hospital field, being the first in the State to own and operate such an institution.

Homicides		Automobile Accidents	
1933	3	1933	2
1934	2	1934	4
1935	5	1935	6
1936	1	1936	3 (1)

(1) Dr. R. G. Lander, Director, County Health Department.

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Records of State Board of Health, State of Mississippi

Chapter XXIII

ORGANIZATIONS

'Tis said that "in unity there is strength," which, perhaps, is a plausible reason for national, state, county, and local organizations. Jackson County is fortunate in being well fortified in this manner, having fraternal, patriotic, civic, cultural, social, industrial, community organizations, as well as auxiliaries, Boy Scouts, and Girl Reserves. Such bodies cement friendly relations and bring about activities that, otherwise, would lie dormant, creating forces that work for the good of all.

Jackson County's civic leaders have always been unselfish - having in mind that for an enterprise to succeed all must strive together to attain a certain goal. Our lodges, clubs, women's organizations, industrial movements and minor bodies are well officered and capably handled, every member doing a share to accomplish the desired end.

Fraternal Orders

PASCAGOULA LODGE NO. 202, A. F. & A. M. was organized at East Pascagoula in 1855, and the LODGE AT MOSS POINT organized in 1891 with seventy-five members; charter members were: Thomas L. Sumrall, E. A. Lewis, W. G. Elder, J. E. Sarrazin, Cheri Sarrazin, W. Griffin, Lyman Randall and Bernard Gillsley. The present Worshipful Master is William Lee Allen. The lodge grew and prospered until 1862, when the war caused it to disband. In 1866 it was reorganized with H. B. Griffin, senior warden, holding over from 1862, with H.L. Howze, past master of Wilson Lodge No. 72, acting as Worshipful Master, Other officers were: J. M. Mcinnis, J. W.; A. H. Delmas, secretary; H. Krebs, treasurer; W. G. Elder, J. D.; J. B. Delmas, Tyler. The lodge took on its old-time vigor and prosperity and soon ranked among the best Masonic institutions of the state. About this time it was removed to Moss Point, to a more suitable building, and soon numbered among its members nearly all the leading citizens of the vicinity. For many years it has impressed itself upon the morals of the community, as well as contributed largely to all charitable enterprises - its charities reaching into

thousands. In each of the yellow fever epidemics of 1874 and 1878 this lodge dispensed hundreds of dollars to initiative and profane alike.

Several members of this lodge have at sometime received honors. In 1881, J. W. Morris, one of its past masters, was appointed senior grand deacon, and another, M. M. Evans, district deputy grand master in 1880 - 81. He was also appointed deputy grand master by the lamented Grand Master Patty in 1884, and was elected junior grand warden in 1886; senior grand warden in 1887, and grand master in 1888; was appointed on the committee of complaints and offenses in 1889-90, and on the committee of law and jurisprudence in 1891. J. K. McLeod, another past master, was appointed on the committee of complaints and offenses in 1886-87. (For complete record of Past Masters see Addenda). (1)

GULF LODGE A. F. & A. M. 419 was organized Feb. 10, 1893, at Scranton, with S. F. Hariland, M. C. Pankey, W. M. Denny, R. D. Smith, J. A. Miller, M. C. Allman, W. A. Chapel, C. P. Bowmen, and C. H. Alley as charter members. Present (1937) officers are: W; O. McSwain, worshipful master; R. P. Emmit, secretary.

DAISY LODGE NO. 421, F. and A. M. at Daisy-Vestry Community, received its charter February 16, 1894, with the following members: Abner Walker, John M. Flurry, John Jehu Fletcher, Joseph S. Wilkerson, Elijah J. O'Neal, Henry Oliver Flurry, Reuben Byrd, William M. Whittington, Sidney S. Bond, James L. Berry, William Wesley Broom, Daniel B. Carlisle, Edward David, William Ross David, Joe Flurry, John M. Graham, Abisor Havens, Henry Holland, John Andrew Manning, George W. Pearson, Joseph W. Tootle, Henry Wilkerson, Joseph Elijah Wilkerson, Benjamin Franklin Wilkerson, Thomas Jefferson White and Peter Rouse. Present (1937) worshipful master is Cecil Douglas Wilkerson, with Inman Wesley Ramsey as secretary. (2)

(For record of worshipful masters and secretaries since its organization see Addenda.)

SCRANTON LODGE No. 45 I.O.O.F., instituted April 5, 1886, with seven members: W.F.A. Parker, J.H. Rolls, R. P. Blalack, S. J. Armstrong, J. S. Blalack,

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(1) Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.
(2) Inman Ramsey, Ocean Springs, Miss.

W. K. Mead and J. W. Mead. By 1891 it had eighty members and was a thriving, prosperous lodge. Members soon erected an imposing $5,000 edifice on North Pascagoula Street, which served until the storm of 1906 wrecked it. The present building is a two-story brick, on Krebs Avenue. This lodge annually dispenses large sums for charity and stands at the front rank of Odd Fellows in the state. (For complete list of present (1937) officers, see Addenda). (1)

MCLEOD LODGE NO. 424 A. F. & A.M., was organized February 16, 1894, with the following charter members: George W. O'Neal, Thomas W. Grayson, P.M.; Henry C. Havens, Dan Newcomb, William Martin, Alex Scarborough, Thomas E. Ramsey, Enoch N. Ramsey, D. W. Halstead, P.M.; E. E. Clement, Joseph B. Garrard, G. F. Goetoch, A.P. Kotzum, J. C.Orrell, Jr. D. P. Russell, Thomas C. Ruble, W. P. Ramsey, Lewis F. Shannon, J. W. Westfall, and Orey Young. The first officers were: George W. O'Neil, Master; Thomas W. Grayson, S.W.; and Henry C. Havens, J.W. This has been an active, progressive lodge, and the Masonic temple, a two-story brick building is one of the finest on the coast. Walton G. Grayson, a former member, is a Past Grand Master of the State of Mississippi. Present officers are: Dr. Anton Hrabe, W.M.; J. S. Bradford, S. W.; George Basly, J.W.; Bennett, secretary; A. C. Gottshe, treasurer, H. Gladney, S. D.; Claire Scharr, J.D.; E. L. Tardy, Tyler. (2)

ADAH CHAPTER NO 49, Order of Eastern Star, in Ocean Springs, was instituted April 8, 1908, with the following charter members: Helen Dees, Josephine Friar, Eleanor Cudabec, Sarah Bell, Birdie Bailey, Corinne McClure, Sarah Ramsey, C. E. Dees, Amanda Praytor, E. J. Witty, Claudia Praytor, Olivia Tardy, Orey Young, J. H. Dees, May V. Russell, Nora Bradford, Alice Walker, Edith Armstrong, R. F. Winsloe, E. L. Tardy, George L. Friar, H. D. Cudabac, W. H. Bell, Charles Bell, O.L. Bailey, E.M. Walker, L. A. Dorsey, E. W. Ramsey, C. L. Dees, and J.A. Witty.

This has been a very progressive chapter, working in connection with the Masonic Lodge. H. D. Cudabac is a Past Grand Worthy Patron of the state, and several others have held grand appointive offices. Present (1937) officers are: Floy Maxwell, W. M.; A. C. Gottshe, W. P.; Myrtle Maxwell, secretary; Ida Wilson, treasurer, Nora Rupp, A.M.; Walter Armstrong, A. P.; Henrietta Gladney,

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(1) J. B. Morgan, Secretary, Pascagoula.
(2) Charles Bennett, Ocean Springs;
Charter of Lodge.

conductress; Eleanor May Davis, associate conductress.(1)

PASCAGOULA CHAPTER NO. 151, Order of Eastern Star, was insituted in Pascagoula, April 21, 1920. Present officers are: Nellie Seay, Worthy Matron; Carney Humphreys, Worthy Patron; Myrtle Carrier, secretary. (For record of past officers see Addenda).(2)

The PURITY REBEKAH LODGE NO. 42, organized May 18, 1920, with thirty-four members, now has only twenty-six. Charter members were: Fannie Farragut, Della True, Alice Rasor, Julia Stevens, Irma Bagnell, Lena Olsen, Henlen Shenton, Eudora Wright, Laura Colle, Arthur Allen, B.C. Scott, G. W. True, W. J. Rasor, C. L. Broden, W. J. Colle, F. Hogeven, W. M. Shenton, Vera True, Gertrude Allen, Marie Allen, Ollie Austin, Mary Moon, Mollie Robbins, Jessie Canty, Dora Carlock, John Stevens, S. H. Bugge, J. B. Austin, J. O. Brondum, W. L. Carlock, H. G. Moon, Joe Wright, and T. L. Palmer.

Present officers are: Inez Wilkerson, N.G.; Claude Bolding, secretary; Amy Olsen, R.S.N.G.; Ella Lee Morgan, V.G.; Irma Evans, treasurer; Hannay Skidmore, L.S. N.G.; Ollie Stokes, Warden; Maude Thornton, Conductress; H. A. Fails, O. G.; Annie K. Ladnier, I.C.; Maurice Cobb, Chaplain; Katie Daniels, R.S.V.G.; Forest McGehee, L.S. V.G. Past presidents were: Gertrude Allen, Irma Evans, and Doxie Allen. (3)

A camp of the WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, organized August 28, 1895, by H.F. Simrall and E. A. Holbrook, deputy head consuls, obtained a charter October 5, 1895. This order issues a paid-up certificate and erects a monument at the grave of each deceased member. First officers elected were: S. H. Bugge, consul commander; J. W. Allman, banker; John J. Clark, escort; H. Urie, sentry; A. A. Peterson, auditor; Dr. W. R. Kell, physician; F. D. Becht, advisor-lieutenant; J. G. Hulsbush, clerk; O. A. Johnson, watchman; H. Fritzenwriter, auditor; A. E. Krebs, auditor.

Present officers are: William Moncrief, consul commander; W. W. Walker, clerk and financial secretary; John Loris, escort; E. B. Bowman, secretary; E. J. Jane, auditor; Dr. S. B. McIllwain, physician; B. J. Larsen, advisor- lieutenant; N. W. Alley, banker; C. L. Davis, watchman; V. P. DeJean, auditor; R. H. Gandy, auditor. (4)

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(1) O.E.S. Records.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Mrs. Irma Evans, Pascagoula, Miss.
(4) W. W. Walker, Pascagoula, Miss.

On February 2, 1902, E. E. Clement, deputy supreme guardian, instituted a WOODMAN CIRCLE known as MORGAN GROVE NO. 39; and the following officers were elected: Mrs. J. Y. Morgan, guardian; Mrs. John Brondum, advisor; Mrs. L. G. Sellers, clerk; Mrs. J. O. Brander, banker; Mrs. M. B. Urie, attendant; Mrs. Susie E. Dean, magician; Mrs. M. Larsen, inner sentinel; Mrs. Josephine Nelson, outer sentinel; Mrs. Edurina Krebs, Mrs. Eula Culpepper and Mrs. J. C. Nelson, managers; Dr. W. R. Kell, physician. There are forty-three active members at present (1936), with Mrs. Alice R. Beckham, as state auditor.

Present officers are: Mrs. Eunice Brondum (charter member), guardian; Mrs. Florence Trehern, past guardian; Mrs. Myrtle Green, advisor; Mrs. Hilda Buffett, chaplain; Mrs. Sadie Ross, attendant; Mrs. Leona Tunsler, assistant attendant; Mrs. Ivan Purdy, musician; Mrs. Alice R. Beckham, secretary; Mrs. Thelma Bosarge, inner sentinel; Miss Anna Elma Beckham, outer sentinel; Mrs. Esther Pol, first auditor; John Brondum, third auditor.

PASCAGOULA LODGE NO. 1120, B. P. O. ELKS, organized, June 15, 1908, with the following members: Henry Jacobs, E. J. Jane, M. D. Saucier, V. P. DeJean, W. D. Bullard, T. A. Coulson, Jr., Peter Smith, J. A. DeMonbrum, N. W. Alley, P. R. Jane, W. E. Sharpe, P. Feore, J. A. Tabor, Alfred Brown, McVea Young, R. D. Ford, W. J. Lindinger, A. H. Smith, J. R. Watts, M. M. Watkins, George R. Thompson, James D. Gautier, H. F. Blount, W. W. Farnsworth, R. A. Farnsworth, J. Higginbotham and Joseph E. Bullard.

Present officers are (1936-37): Henry W. Gautier, exalted ruler; F. W. Cirlot, esteemed leading knight; E. C. Beckham, esteemed loyal knight; W. F. Noland, esteemed lecturing knight; W. W. Walker, secretary; W. T. Sparkman, Jr., treasurer; W. I. Canty, tiler; Willie Skipper, esquire; A. F. Megehee, chaplain; F. L. Hays, inner guard. Trustees are H. H. Bacot, A. J. Nelson, and W. R. Gulley. (1)

PASCAGOULA COUNCIL NO. 1605, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, organized February 11, 1912, with forty-six members, began its career under the most favorable circumstances. First officers were: Rev. B. O'Reilley, chaplain; V.P. DeJean, chancellor; J. D. Johnson, recorder; P.H. Rodrique, grand knight; H. W. Canty, financial secretary; F.H. Lewis, treasurer; C. F. Browne, advisor; C. H. Krebs,

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(1) Henry W. Gautier, Pascagoula, Miss.

warden; J. D. Gautier, lecturer; I. P. Delmas, W.M. Canty, L. P. DeJean, trustees; S. J. Delmas, I. G.; L. A. Delmas, O.G.

Present officers are: J. Frances Murray, G.K.; Joe Ros, financial secretary; B. J. Larsen, Jr., recorder; A. K. Walker, D.G.K.; R. H. Terrenson, treasurer; V. P. DeJean, Ed. D. O'Brien, and Henry Terreson, trustees. (1)

Social and Cultural Organizations

The OCEAN SPRINGS WOMEN'S CLUB, a member of the State federation, with approximately 110 members (1936) was founded by Mrs. O. D. Davidson, and organized in 1924 with Mrs. Carrie Everhart as first president. Mrs. Everhart, who served only a short time, was succeeded by Mrs. Marc Kean - considered such a valuable member that she is referred to as the "Mother of the Club." Noted for its fine work in civic and educational lines, it has the following officers (1936): Mrs. C. D. Todenbier, president; Mrs. J. H. Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. Charles L. Snyder, second vice-president; Mrs. Roy J. Sousley, recording secretary; Mrs. L. M. McClure, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S.C. Spencer, auditor; Mrs. N. C. Nissen, parliamentarian.(2)

MOSS POINT GARDEN CLUB, with a present (1936) membership of forty, organized in 1931, with Mrs. Mac Fairley as president, and Miss Dora Cirlot as secretary-treasurer. Present officers are Mrs. W. C. Havens, president; Mrs. V. Torres, secretary-treasurer.

PASCAGOULA HIGH SCHOOL RESERVES CLUB was organized December 14, 1928, with an enrollment of twenty-nine; it had as its first advisor Miss Maurine McInnis, with Mrs. Alice Hull, Mrs. James Sells, Mrs. Roy Wingfield as local advisers. Officers elected were: Lura Gibbons, president; Janelle Heidelberg, vice-president; Denise Higginbotham, secretary; Mary Alice Sparkman, treasurer. Present officers are: Lois Overstreet, president; Eunice Witchen, vice-president; Elma Firth, secretary; Evelyn Renfroe, treasurer. Miss Mary Alice Sparkman is the present sponsor, (1936). (3)

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(1) Miss Marie O'Donohoe, Pascagoula, Miss.
Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Ibid
(3) Eunice Witchen, Pascagoula, Miss.

Patriotic Organizations

On April 27, 1917, a large number of women responded to the call for a meeting at the courthouse for the purpose of organizing a branch of the RED CROSS. First officers were: Miss Olive Pollock, president; Mrs. Frank Cummings, vice-president; Miss Ollie Ford, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. William Davidson, corresponding secretary. About one hundred members were enrolled. During 1934-37, A Forest McGehee, was county chairman of the Red Cross; Mrs. Martin Shepherd, chairman of the Pascagoula chapter; Miss Mina O'Donohoe, local and county treasurer; Mrs. Edwin Lennep, chairman roll call.

Activities of the organization included distribution of flour to 400 families; clothing to 150 families in 1932, and the raising of $1,467.02 for flood sufferers in 1937. Yeast, and garden seeds for vegetables have been given pellagra sufferers through the county health unit, and first aid service stations have been established at Fontainbleau and Hurley, conducted by Mrs. Martha Parker. Jackson County membership now numbers 600, ranks fourth in the state, and the American National Red Cross has awarded honor certificates to this chapter for distinguished achievement in the annual Roll Calls for 1936 and 1937. (1)

The next record of a meeting is recorded in the Moss Point Advertiser, which states: On June 7, 1917, a meeting was held in the Masonic Hall to consider the organization of a Red Cross Auxiliary at large. The following were members of the nominating committee: A. M. Cowan, Dr. J. C. Watt, Misses Katie Jones, Addie Cowan, and Lottie Hyatt. The following officers were nominated and elected: J. J. McIntosh, chairman; Miss Louise Cowan, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. Bounds, secretary; Dr. J. N. Rape, treasurer; Mrs. J. N. Rape, chairman of the committee.

Forty members were enrolled at this meeting, and the membership drive the following week brought in approximately 135, and at a Red Cross rally June 28, 1917, $305 was contributed. Following this meeting, Moss Point citizens made contributions amounting to approximately $2,800. The membership committee at the time included Mrs. Carrie Coulson, Mrs. S. E. McInnis, Mrs. Stone D. McInnis; Misses Louise Cowan, Ninee McInnis, Dora Cowan, Katie Jones, Clara Herrin, Addie Cowan, Lolla Vanderwall; Dr. H. M. Burnham, Dr. R. C. Ely; Fritz Colmer, and George O'Neill.

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(1) Miss Marie O'Donohoe, Pascagoula, Miss.

Jackson County POST NO. 160, AMERICAN LEGION, organized in 1927, is a consolidation of various posts in the county east of Pascagoula River, following the inception of the Legion. Separate posts were organized in Pascagoula and Moss Point in 1919, and a few years later, the Julian Strassburger Post organized as the Vocational Training School. The Moss Point post eventually lost its charter and Pascagoula past finally merged with Julian Strassburger post. Post No. 160 has a membership of fifty-four, with a past membership of upwards of seventy-five.

Present officers are: D. O. Newman, Hurley, commander; Lum Reeves, Moss Point, vice-commander; Arthur V. Smith, Pascagoula, adjutant; Thomas R. Swartwout, Pascagoula, service officer. (1)

JACKSON COUNTY'S AUXILARY UNIT was chartered June 12, 1931, with the following officers: Mrs. Shirley V. Justice, president; Mrs. Pearl Gautier, secretary; Mrs. Aimee Rosenbaum, treasurer. Its charter members: Shirley V. Justice, Pearl G. Gautier, Aimee R. Rosenbaum, Palmyre, W. Gautier, Lily Hudson, Ruth Colmer, Marcie Wright, Helen P. Wingfield, Marguerite Delcomyn, Duvergne Watts, Viola D. Brubaker, Mary Louise Scott, Ollie P. Smith, Lucretia Grant. It now has nineteen members, with Mrs. T. L. Cobb, president; Mrs. Charles Rider, vice-president; Mrs. Flora Pitman, secretary; Mrs. Eugene Gautier, treasurer; Mrs. Shirley Justice, historian; Mrs. Edith Wilhite, sergeant at arms; Mrs. Lucretia Grant, chaplain; and Mrs. Lena Ollson. (2)

On December 18, 1919, a temporary charter for EMILE LADNIER POST NO. 42, Ocean Springs, was issued, the names appearing on the petition being: Joseph Chaillot, D. F. Bertuccini, James T. Ryan, H. B. Powell, Thomas N. Murphy, Louis S. Tardy, Oscar T. Davis, Van Cleave Reid, F. H. Westbrook, R. J. Engbarth, S. Chester Davis, Narcisse Dick, William L. Chaillot, Floyd Howell, W. M. Abraham, Edward Catchot, Harold K. White, Harold I. Illing, W. B. Hollingsworth, B. H. Beyer, C. D. Hodges, F. E. Beyer, Fitz E. McEwen and Edward Ladnier. The permanent charter was issued October 29, 1920. (For list of officers who served the post since its organization see Addenda).

(1) Arthur V. Smith, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Shirley Justice, Pascagoula, Miss.

T. N. Murphy and Ellis Handy have held offices in the state department. The outstanding achievement of this post was the erection of a community house and meeting place and the erection of a monument on the school grounds to the memory of Emile Ladnier, native son who died in action, and to all others who have passed on. Educational and civic pride is encouraged.

THE AUXILIARY, in connection with the American Legion, was organized in 1922 with Mrs. D. F. Bertuccini as president. Officers are (1936): Mrs. J. Van Winkle, president; Mrs. Alex Johnson, vice-president; Mrs. Harry Hill, secretary-treasurer. Dr. H. B. Powell is often referred to as the father of the auxiliary since it was through his efforts that the chapter was organized. (1)

BOY SCOUT TROOP NUMBER 222, organized November, 1936, with Hal D. Moffett as scoutmaster, and sponsored by the B.P.O. Elks, had the following charter members: Ted Schliesser, Pedro Cox, Whitfield Davis, Jimmie Daggett, Lonnie Browne, Bobbie Frederic, Calvin Bolding, and Edward Colle.

First officers were: Ted Schliesser, leader of Cobra Patrol; Pedro Cox, assistant; Bobbie Frederic, leader of Copperhead Patrol; Whitfield Davis, assistant; Edward Colle, Jr. scribe. Present officers are: Ted Schliesser, leader Blazing Arrow Patrol; Bobbie Gautier, assistant; Bobbie Frederic, leader of Panther Patrol; Calvin Heidelberg, assistant; Jimmie Daggett, leader of the Bob White Patrol; Whitfield Davis, assistant; Warren Pol, senior patrol leader; August Lennep, Jr., assistant scoutmaster; Hal. D. Moffett, scoutmaster; J. B. Sudderth, assistant scoutmaster. (2)

In January, 1934, Father Charles Hunter, of our Lady of Victories Church, appointed J. M. Ros, J. F. Velcich, A. F. Johnson, Lee A. Delmas, and A. M. Browne as chairman. A meeting of all the boys of scout age was held in the Convent Auditorium, Jan. 24, 1934, with Reverend Father Peter J. Quinn, of Vicksburg, and Clyde Surgi, field executive for the New Orleans area, presiding. Fifty boys attended, and a permanent troop committee, composed of the following was organized: A. M. Browne, chairman; Lee A. Delmas, activity agent; and Joe M. Ros.

At a training school for scouts, held in Biloxi, the troop committee and the following in training for assistant scoutmasters attended: J. A. Pol, Jr., Eugene

(1) Mable T. Johnson, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Scout Records.

Beckham, Jr., Bernard Walker, and Sherwood Beckham. The troop which began with sixteen members, gradually increased to the required thirty-two. At a meeting of the committee April 29, 1934, A. M. Browne was appointed scoutmaster, and J. F. Velcich, chairman of the troop committee to succeed A. M. Brown. Father Charles Hunter was appointed as a new member of the troop committee and Eugene Beckham, Jr., Bernard Walker, J. A. Pol, Jr., and Sherwood Beckham were appointed assistant scoutmasters. Sherwood Beckham being unable to accept, Vernon Frederic was appointed to take his place. Four patrols were organized, with the following as patrol leaders: Hermes Frederic, Francis "Bud" Krebs, Pol Frederic, and W. C. Brondum.

The troop (1936) still has A. M. Browne for scoutmaster; assistant scoutmasters are J. A. Pol, Jr., and Eugene Beckham, Jr.; Ed Baum is scribe.

A BOY SCOUT troop in OCEAN SPRINGS has been organized and disbanded several times, but the present troop, sponsored by the Rotary Club, received its charter in 1934 with George Basly, scoutmaster, and Eddie Riviers, assistant scoutmaster. The troop committee is composed of Rotarians. George Basly is still scoutmaster, with George Fluker, as assistant. There are about twenty members. (1)

Civic Clubs

The charter for the MOSS POINT ROTARY CLUB was formerly presented by Hon. Hugh L. White, at that time District Governor of Rotary International, a few weeks after the first regular meeting, October 6, 1927. Activities began under the direction of the following: C. B. Barnett, president; J. F. Colley, vice-president; H. A. Davis, secretary-treasurer. The Board of Directors included: C. B. Barnett, J. F. Colley; J. N. Rape, H. A. Davis, W. B. Herring, F. Colmer, A. C. Ingram, and R. P. Colmer.

Actively interested in the welfare of the community, the club has sponsored a Boy Scout movement, co-operated with the school - especially regarding athletics - contributed to the milk fund, also contributed to a national fund for the care of infantile paralysis. It has consistently led the district in attendance, now having in its possession a silver cup presented as an award, which it has held for three consecutive years. All members are cultivating the principles of Rotary International.

(1) Scout Records

Present officers are: K. W. Burnham, president; O. J. DeLamotte, vice-president; B. A. Meeks, secretary; William McIntosh, W. B. Herring, and George Lewis, directors, to serve with the officers and the retiring president, A. L. Monroe, as a board of directors for the coming year. (1)

ROTARY CLUB NO. 1833, Ocean Springs, was organized October 20, 1924, with ten members, Frank E. Schmidt being the first president. There are now twenty-seven members, with the following officers: T. W. Milner, president; Lewis H. Williams, vice-president; Charles R. Bennett, secretary-treasurer. Members of the Board of Directors are: T. W. Milner, Lewis H. Williams, A. C. Gottshe, H. L. Girot, and A. P. Moran. (2)

Initial steps for the formation of a ROTARY CLUB in Pascagoula were taken February 26, 1922, when a group of nineteen representative business men met at the Elks Home. Organization was authorized by district organizer, Benjamin C. Brown, of New Orleans, and the following officers were elected: E. B. Martin, president; Claud Delmas, vice-president; J. H. Williamson, secretary-treasurer; J. R. Watts and Dr. William T. Martin, trustees. Present officers are: E. H. Bacot, president; J. M. Ros, vice-president; W. T. Sparkman, Jr., secretary-treasurer. J. O. Cole, I. Y. East, Hermes F. Gautier, and Dr. R. G. Lander, with the officers, comprise the board of directors. Meetings are held at the Pascagoula community house on Magnolia street, where luncheons are served by the ladies of the various churches and fraternal organizations. (3)

THE YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS CLUB of Moss Point was organized January, 1935, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: E. A. Khayat, president; Alton Thomson, vice-president; Clyde Beardslee, secretary; Carl Segerbloom, sergeant-at-arms, In 1936, the officers were: Edwin Mays, president; Jack Buzard, first vice-president; Chatten Haynes, second vice-president; Walter Alexander, secretary; Clyde Beardslee, assistant secretary; W. H. Schaub, sergeant-at-arms; Alton Thomson, reporter. Its members are: Walter Alexander, Clyde Beardslee, Roy Blades, Thad Brumfield, Phillip Bunker, Jack Buzard, F. W. Canfield, F. W. Cirlot; T. H. Dantzler; Johnnie Dudley; George Funches; John Gilbert; J. C. Hassell; Charles Hightower; Wyatt

(1) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
Carrie Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Charles R. Bennett, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(3) Arthur Smith, Editor Pascagoula Chronicle Star-2-24-22.

Herring, E. A. Khayat, Chatten Haynes, Pete Livingston, Edwin Mays, Woodson Rape, Harry Rayburn, Robert Renfroe, Clarence Scott, W. H. Schaub, Carl Segerbloom, Richard V. Shields, Alton Thomson, Jack Turner, James Van Hoose, Frank Spann. (1)

The MACPHELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was organized February 24, 1890, with the following officers: John Hill, president; H. B. Everett, secretary; F. H. Lewis, treasurer. Charter members were: Captain G.A.R. Lawrence, Dr. W. D. Bragg, J. A. Blumer, W. Denny, L. N. Dantzler, Captain H. Colle, Captain C. T. Irving, J. W. Stewart, C. H. Adley, George H. Huggins, George Frantz, James Smith, H. B. Everett, F. H. Lewis, P. K. Mayers, B. F. Pickett, John Hill, Burton Goode, and J. L. Wiggins. Present officers are: Miss Lizzie Alley, president; H. A. Fails, vice-president; W. D. Herring, secretary-treasurer.

Present officers of the LADIES AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION are: Mrs. Clara Lennep, president; Mrs. C. A. Carrier, vice-president; Mrs. Erma Evans, secretary; Miss Lizzie Alley, treasurer. (2)

Incorporators of GREENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION were: J. D. Clark, S. H. Bugge, Charles E. Chidsey, W. G. Parker, E. A. Colle, and John Y. Morgan, who secured a charter for the state in 1910, and took over the old cemetery formerly owned by Armand Krebs. They, as individuals, endorsed note of the association and the bank loaned them sufficient money to buy adjacent land across the street, on its north side. The land was surveyed by Reverend John Chipman (civil engineer) and platted into lots. Judge Charles Chidsey, the first president, served about twenty years, and J. D. Clark has filled the office for the past eight, with Mrs. Louise Richards as present (1936) secretary-treasurer. (3)

The COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, organized to take the place of the old Chamber of Commerce of Pascagoula, is composed of business men of the town; it is a charitable and civic organization, with the welfare of the community always in mind, and was organized in 1935, receiving its charter in June, 1936. Incorporators were: Dr. Thomas E. Stout, S. C. Freidrich, Otto Karl Weisenburg. Its first officers were: Dr. Thomas E. Stout, president; Garland Cox, vice-president; Otto Karl Weisenburg, secretary; S. C. Freidrich, treasurer; G. E. Briggs, director. The club now has thirty-five members, with the following officers: S. C. Freidrich, president; Ed. Wiggins, vice-president; Otto Karl Weisenburg, treasurer; W. T. Sparkman, Jr., director.

(1) Frank Spann, Moss Point, Miss.
(2) Miss Lizzie Alley, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) J. D. Clark, Pascagoula, Miss.

More than twenty dances have been held, the proceeds from which, combined with the regular dues, provide funds for charities. (1)

THE PROGRESSIVE CLUB OF PASCAGOULA, organized as a study club in October, 1929, with sixteen charter members had as their first officers the following: Mrs. C. A. Carrier, president; Mrs. S. B. McIlwain, vice-president; Mrs. William Colmer, secretary. Present officers are: Mrs. Arthur Smith, president; Mrs. E. B. Dunten, vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Gulley, secretary. A program committee is appointed every six months, and club members entertain according to their alphabetical order on the roll.

In November, 1927, the PASCAGOULA COMMUNITY LEAGUE organized to provide for the building of a more commodious community house. The charter was obtained September 24, 1928, and the first officers were: J. R. Watts, president; H. F. Gautier, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Hollister, secretary; Mrs. Dora Jane, treasurer. Directors were: J. R. Watts, H. F. Gautier, Mrs. J. G. Hollister, Mrs. Dora Jane, E. J. Ford, F. S. Canty, and H. H. Colle. Present officers are: J. R. Watts, president; Miss Hanna Bentzen, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Colle, custodian of the community house. (2)

SCRANTON FIRE COMPANY NO 1, a volunteer organization, was begun October 23, 1883, with the following first officers: S. R. Thompson, president; M.V.B. Carey, vice-president; R. B. Alley, secretary; R. B. Blalack, James Smith, foreman; George Huggins, first assistant; Thomas Stiglets, second assistant. When the towns of Pascagoula and Scranton combined in 1908, its name was changed to Pascagoula Fire Company No. 1. The present building was completed in 1925 at a cost of $25,000; one side is used as a city building; the other half as a fire equipment house. Present officers are: N. W. Alley, president; J. R. O'Donohoe, vice-president; George J. Granlund, chief; Howard Freeman, first assistant; George Delius, second assistant; W. W. Walker, secretary; V. P. DeJean, treasurer; L. G. Beckham, Guy Krebs, and Willie Westphal, trustees. (3)

(1) Otto Karl Weisenburg, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) George J. Granlund, Pascagoula, Miss.

OCEAN SPRINGS VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY NO 1, organized and chartered according to law, October 30, 1880; adopted a constitution and by-laws adopted, and a Babcock engine bought. In 1883 it had forty-one active and eighteen honorary members. George H. Tardy, a former member of Vigilant Fire Company No. 3, of New Orleans, was founder, with the following as first officers: R.A. Vancleave, president; H. H. Minor, Jr., vice-president; J. DeBourth, secretary; Charles E. Schmidt, treasurer; George H. Tardy, foreman; Edmon Mons, first assistant; B. J. Ryan, second assistant; Delmas Seymour, steward; J. B. Simmons, marshall. F. P. Westbrook is now (1936) president, with Bennie Seymour as secretary.

In recent years the town has assumed part of the obligation, purchasing an up-to-date fire engine, but the company still remains an organization of volunteer fire-fighters. The old frame building, "the Fireman's Hall," has been replaced by a modern brick structure.

A unique feature of this organization is that members are exempt from paying street taxes. (1)

Negro Organizations

VICTORY LODGE NO. 22, Moss Point; Royal Craft Grand Lodge of F. and A. A. Y. M. organized September 18, 1935, with the following charter members: J. L. Walker, J. A. Bass, A. J. Carter, J. L. Smith, N. W. Ross, Tom Lett, and S. Mott. First Worshipful Master was J. J. McCoy; present Worshipful Master is A. J. Carter, who is also National district deputy Grand Master of Masons (Compact), warrent issued April 3, 1936, and is most worshipful Deputy Grand Master Free and Accept Ancient York Masons of the U.S.A. (Compact), warrent issued October 4, 1935. (2)

PASCAGOULA COLORED PHOENIX MASONIC LODGE F. & M. NO. 228, organized January 26, 1900, had as chartered members: John Durden, Worshipful Master; Paul Ladnier, Dicie Preston, John H. Night, Dr. Robert Whitaker, Simon Taylor; John Jordan, secretary. Officers for 1937 were: Eugene Cook, Worshipful Master, Sammy Robinson, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ST JOSEPH LODGE NO. 180, organized in September, 1903, had the following charter members: John Jordan, C. C.; K. W. Brown, V.C.; Rev-

(1) Bennie Seymour, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) A. J. Carter, Moss Point, Miss.

F. W. Riley, Prelate; Docie Ely, K. W. of R. S.; W. F. Sheffield, M. of A.; Sam Robinson, M. F.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 4884 - G. U. O. F. (colored), was instituted in Ocean Springs August 11, 1900, with 47 charter members. The first were: Henry Carter, Past Noble Father; Dennis Williams, Noble Father; Hilton Carter, Noble Grand; Frank Smith, Vice Grand; W. L. Carter, P.S.; Roger Smith, E. S.; Flavius Jackson, treasurer.

The present officers are: Marshall Keys, P.N.F.; E. Cobs, N.F.; Henry Carter, N.G.; George Matthew, V.G.; Howard Carter, P.S.; Q. M. Stevenson, E.S.; Albert Chambers, treasurer; Robert Hopkins, P. & G.; Jackson Baker, Inside Guard. There are now 25 members, and the hall, a two-story frame structure, was built at a cost of $3,200, the money being raised by benefit performances and entertainments. The building was dedicated Dec. 12, 1909. Trustees are: J. H. Carter, R. F. Blalock, and Henry Carter. (1)

The women's auxiliary, HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH NO. 6136, working in conjunction with the Odd Fellows, was instituted November 12, 1923, with the following officers: Josephine Carter, Past Noble Governess; Alice Gillespie, Most Noble Governess; E. A. Cole, Noble Governess; Nancy Cross, treasurer; Nancy Washington, Worthy Recorder; Anna Belle Vincent, P.S.; Elizabeth Keys, Worthy Councilor. Present officers are: Louise Smith, Most Noble Governess; Salome Maginnis, Past Noble Governess; Ruby Smallman, Noble Governess; Josephine Carter, Worthy Prelate; A. B. Vincent, treasurer; E. H. Keys, recorder; H. Carter, Worthy Councilor. They work in conjunction with the Odd Fellows. (2)

(1) Henry Carter, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Ibid.

References

Alley, Miss Lizzie	Pascagoula, Miss.
Carter, A. J.	Moss Point, Miss.
Bennett, Charles	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Clark, J. D.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Cowgill, Carrie	Pascagoula, Miss.
Evans, Miss Irma	Pascagoula, Miss.
Gautier, Henry W.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Granlund, George	Pascagoula, Miss.
Johnson, Mable T.	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Justice, Mrs. Shirley	Pascagoula, Miss.
Morgan, J. B.	Secretary, Scranton Lodge Number 45, I.O.O.F. Pascagoula, Miss.
O'Donohoe, Miss Marie	Pascagoula, Miss.
Seymour, Bennie	Ocean Springs, Miss.
Spann, Frank	Moss Point, Miss.
Walker, W. W.	Pascagoula, Miss.
Weisenburg, Otto Karl	Pascagoula, Miss.
Witchen, Eunice	Pascagoula, Miss.

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Smith, Arthur, (editor) — Charter; McLeod Lodge, Number 424, A. F. & A. M.
Pascagoula Chronicle-Star; February 24, 1922
Order of the Eastern Star Records Adah Chapter No. 49.
Scout Records; Ocean Springs, Mi

Chapter XXIV

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS

Aviators

EDWARD A. BELLANDE, born in Ocean Springs in 1898, attended public school there, and in 1915 became a student at Curtiss School of Aviation, where, at the age of nineteen, he was the youngest aviator graduating. He spent three months in the Curtiss Exhibition Company at Buffalo, New York, where he began the course of aviation. After three weeks of hard and steady flights at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Virginia, he qualified as a successful aviator and received his pilot license from the Aerial Club of America. In 1917, he entered a government aviation school in Atlanta, and became instructor of student aviators. In August, 1917, he resigned because the government wanted to put him in the Balloon Corps for observation work - a place he did not want. Refused a commission in the American Aviation Corps because of his youth, he signed to fly with the English Aviation Corps, later, becoming a naval aviator instructor at Pensacola, Florida.

At the opening of Curtiss Field - the big Curtiss Airdome at the Niagra Falls Boulevard - Ed Ballande was one of the three daring pilots who performed as stunt aviators. In May, 1920, he entered the service of the Curtiss Airplane Company to learn the building of planes in which he flew, and in July, 1920, was made an instructor there. He was a test pilot for a California airplane factory, and later joined the pilot staff of Maddox Air Lines. In 1929, he went with the Transcontinental Air Transport and then with the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines. He accompanied Lindbergh on his transcontinental flight.

On February 10, 1935, he was cited as a hero when his plane caught fire with nine passengers in it, while he was flying from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

He recently married June Lamont, movie actress, from Los Angeles. (1)

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(1) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

Bankers

Moss Point, Pascagoula, and the entire county owe a great deal to the late HARTWELL C. HERRING, who, until his death, October 13, 1927, was for forty years prominently identified with all movements for the advancement of this section.

Born August 19, 1868, in Beaumont, Texas, Mr. Herring came to Moss Point in 1884, where he was connected with the old "Moss Point Advertiser." He later entered the lumber business, being associated with Ed Bloomfield; then, with the Moss Point Lumber Company; later, with J. W. Griffin. Mr. Herring organized the Bank of Moss Point in 1906, and in 1907, when the bank became the Pascagoula National, he was its first president, serving until March 1, 1927, when he retired because of ill health. He was succeeded by his son, W. B. Herring, and became chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Herring was president of the Mississippi Bankers Association for the term of 1923-24, in addition to serving on numerous committees in that body. In point of service, he was one of the oldest bankers on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

He had been, during the score of years as president of the Pascagoula National Bank, affiliated with banks and financial institutions in other communities and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among bankers, business men, and industrial leaders throughout the South.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pascagoula National Bank, president of the Mutual Oil Company, a director of the Bank of Gulfport, president of the Advertiser Publishing Company, officer of the Lewis Insurance Agency, and a member of the Pascagoula Rotary Club.

Mr. Herring took a leading part in the financial and civic affairs of Jackson County and of the cities of Moss Point and Pascagoula, and was connected directly and indirectly with many of the industries of this section.

Taking a great deal of interest in the making of paper from Jackson County pines, Mr. Herring was active in the promotion of this industry fom its beginning, and many of the meetings, which later resulted in the Southern Kraft Mills at Moss Point, were held in the director's rooms of the Pascagoula National Bank. (1)

Cabinet Makers

EDWARD J. BENTZEN, born in Korsens, Denmark, in 1824, came to New York when young, was married there, and during the War between the States was a member of the Drum Corps in New York's own Regiment. After the war, during the Reconstruction period, he came to New Orleans, followed his trade of cabinet maker, and in 1870, moved to Ocean Springs, where his wife died. In 1873, Bentzen was married to Miss Marie Kryger at Pascagoula, where he finally settled. In 1884, he was appointed harbor master for the Port of Pascagoula, which position he held until his death, December 28, 1888. (2)

Civil Engineers

JOHN MANN PELHAM, civil engineer, born in St. Stephens, Alabama, March 27, 1850, emigrated to West Pascagoula, where he engaged in the creosoting and lumber business, and at the age of twenty-three, married Miss Eva Gautier of that place. He served two terms in the Mississippi Legislature - 1888 and 1890.

An engineer by profession, he served with Captain Eads at the jetties near New Orleans. (3) He has supervised numerous smaller projects, including construction of Pascagoula Municipal pier, sidewalks, and reservoir, and is regarded as one of the best engineers in this section of the South. (4)

L. C. WINTERTON, engaged in the private practice of engineering at Pascagoula since 1932, has handled the majority of large civic projects in the county since that time, and is city engineer for Moss Point and Pascagoula, and county engineer for Jackson County. He has been in charge of the larger CWA and PWA projects, has served as supervising engineer for U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the coast district of Mississippi in their local control survey work, and designed and supervised construction of new decks on the Old Spanish Trail between Pascagoula and West Pascagoula rivers, and buck heads on the road between bridges.

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(1) Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935
(2) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
(3) Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935
(4) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

He came to Jackson County about 1923, when he supervised the paving on the Old Spanish Trail between Kreole and the Alabama line, and from Gautier to Ocean Springs. In 1925 he was supervising the paving of highways in Humphreys County, and in 1926 gave his attention to municipal paving in Peoria, Illinois, returning to Jackson County in 1927.

Until 1931, Mr. Winterton assisted in supervising the construction of "Back Bay Road" between Ocean Springs and Biloxi, highway bridges over Pascagoula River at Pascagoula, over Dog River at Moss Point, over Fort Bayou at Ocean Springs, and made location survey for a seawall at Pascagoula, serving as engineer in charge of construction on this project, also making preliminary survey for seawall at Ocean Springs.

When WALTER GAUTIER moved to Gautier in 1865, rowboats and an occasional sail-boat were the only means of transportation from the west side of the river to Scranton. He has been a leader in civic affairs in his county throughout his residence here, where he has lived fifty-five years in the same home he built for his bride, on the banks of the West Pascagoula River. The scene from his porch has shifted as the years passed and a sawmill view has been replaced in recent years with that of steel bridges, concrete highways, and aeroplanes droning overhead. In his youth Gautier was commodore of the Yacht Club, an officer of the Scranton Wing and Target Club, and was an organizer and official of banks and other important industries of the county in later years. He has always taken an active part in business, social, and sports activities of his county. Though he has seen many years of service to his community, he is by no means through. As active as a young man, and with the wisdom which comes only through years of experience, his advice today is sought almost daily, and his willingness to help his community and to take part in any progressive civic program is not only of great value because of his knowledge and ability to help in such matters, but is an inspiration and encouragement to younger community leaders.

Artists

KAREN HOLMES, in her early twenties, a resident of Ocean Springs, is a natural born artist, and although having but little training, has done quite a lot of painting that has attracted much comment. She spends much time in Hollywood, California, where she plays extra parts in the movies, and recently distinguished herself by having her design for Coronation china accepted by the Metlock Pottery, of Los Angeles, California. (1)

(For complete record, see Chap. 18, The Arts)

Attorneys

FRED TAYLOR began his official life in June, 1900, as office boy for the late F. H. Lewis in the circuit clerk's office, and was himself elected circuit clerk in 1903, and again in 1907. He studied law while holding that office, specializing in county government, chancery court, and law relative to the duties and requisites of the Board of Supervisors. He was admitted to the bar in 1910, and has since made a practice of advising widows and minors relative to their legal rights, as well as others who have no money with which to procure legal advice. He is now serving as chancery clerk of Jackson County.

Lumbermen

ALFRED F. DANTZLER (see Chap. 16, Industry), born in Moss Point, received his education in the local grades and high schools, and graduated from Soule College in New Orleans. He then went to work for his father, the late L. N. Dantzler, in the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company (see Chap. 16, Industry). His connection with this company covered a period of approximately thirty years, and in his early business career was made an official of the company; when J. L. Dantzler moved to New Orleans in 1912, he was made vice-president and general manager, which position he held for the last fifteen years of his connection with the company. In 1913, when the Southern Paper Company was organized, he was closely associated with his brother, J. L. Dantzler, in this venture and served as treasurer, and a director until the company sold its business to the Southern Kraft Corporation in 1928. Shortly after this, Dantzler retired from active business and spent a well-earned vacation of several years in the West to build up his health, rounding out many years of activity by giving his time and service in many ways.

Mr. Dantzler is held in high esteem by his former associates in the lumber business and in the paper-making industry. Some of them speak affectionately of him

(1) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

as "Alf," and he is undoubtedly the most popular and best known man in Jackson County today. (1935)

Mr. Dantzler has never sought office nor public honors, but they have come to him as a natural consequence of his business sagacity and astuteness in dealing with situations. He is chairman of the Board of Eleemosynary Institutions of Mississippi, having been appointed by Governor Connor in 1934 for four years, and a vice-president of the Pascagoula National Bank. (1)

JOHN LEWIS DANTZLER (see Chap. 16,Industry), son of L. N. Dantzler, Sr., who died in 1925, never lost contact with Moss Point, even though he left it as his home. When he was a young man he went into the lumber business at Moss Point with his father, where he became close friends with Messrs. Frank and Shirley Benns, who had come to Moss Point as representatives of an English lumber firm. This friendship continued for many years, and in 1910 or 1911 the possibility of making paper from southern pine first came to Dantzler's attention. Many experiments and some few attempts had been made and Dantzler was quick to realize the commercial value of the idea. It is a matter of common knowledge in Moss Point that the paper making industry in this county was the result of his foresight and untiring efforts. He immediately started out to organize the Southern Paper Company, and substantial financial aid was secured from England through Dantzler's association with the Benns. Mr. Dantzler and other members of his family subscribed for a large amount of stock.

The city of Moss Point, this immediate section, and the entire pine belt area, owes a debt of gratitude to John Lewis Dantzler for his efforts in making possible an industry that is fast becoming foremost in this section. Dantzler moved to New Orleans in 1912 to accept a position as president of the Standard Export Lumber Company, and lived there until his death. Truly, with the passing of J. L. Dantzler, the Southland, and particular South Mississippi, lost one of its foremost industrial leaders. (2)

L. N. DANTZLER, deceased, senior member of L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company, was born in Greene County, December 31, 1833, a son of John L. Dantzler, a native of South Carolina. His father, who was one of the pioneers of Greene County, was a farmer and reared a family of six sons, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest.

(1) The Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935
(2) Ibid.

Lorenzo Noble Dantzler received a good education, was graduated from Centenary College, Louisiana, in 1851, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Mobile, Alabama, for a few years. He afterwards became interested in the cotton commission business, which he followed until the outbreak of the War between the States, when he enlisted in the Woodruff Rifles, Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, and served three years. He received a gunshot wound at the Battle of Shiloh, after which he was honorably discharged and put in the secret service, in which he remained until the surrender.

He came to Moss Point after the war and purchased an interest in the W. Griffin & Company, extensive lumber dealers and merchants. (see Chap. 16, Industry) After ten years, this relationship was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Dantzler taking one of the mills and continuing business alone until Dantzler Lumber Corporation was effected, when his sons took stock. These gentlemen were well fitted for business life, both by education and natural endowment, and Jackson County takes a just pride in a corporation representing so much wealth and talent.

In 1836 Mr. Dantzler married Miss Eran Griffin, and they had eleven children. He died December 11, 1906, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. (1)

WALTER DENNY, of Moss Point, (see Chap. 16, Industry) a pioneer lumber manufacturer of the county, was born April 24, 1816, and may well be considered a pioneer of the state. The son of Walter Denny, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Mississippi about 1800 and located in the northern section of Jackson County on a Spanish Grant of land; the son was twelve years old when the father decided to move to Greene County, and his education was meager, but he made the most of it, and was given the public office of sheriff,which he filled for ten years. He located at Moss Point in 1853 and bought a sawmill ; was a member of the legislature during the War between the States, voted for secession, and was an enrolling officer and tax collector during the latter part of the war. (2)

FERNANDO GAUTIER and sons, HENRY AND WALTER, West Pascagoula, were among the largest lumber manufacturers of Jackson County (see Chap. 16, Industry), having established their business shortly after the close of the War between the States, they started with a small capital, increasing their capacity as their trade demanded it. Fernando

(1) Pascagoula Democrat-Star, December 21, 1906
(2) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

born at sea in 1823, near the island of Juan Fernando, while his parents were on a voyage to South America, was reared and educated in New Orleans. After leaving school, he was employed as a clerk in a cotton-house for several years until he moved to Mississippi. He erected a sawmill near Biloxi, which he operated until after the war, when he sold out and moved to West Pascagoula. He married Miss Theresa Fayard, and they had eleven children, nine of whom are living (1936): Ada, wife of R. Thompson; Walter; Eve, wife of John O'Donohoe; Emma, wife of Charles G. Johnson; Julia, wife of W. M. Canty; and Eugene and Adam. (1)

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,(see Chap. 16, Industry) for many years identified with the history of Jackson County, was born in 1800 in Bert County, Georgia, the son of William and Mary Griffin, natives of that state. His parents settled in Washington County, Alabama, about 1801, later moving to Greene County, Mississippi, where their father died at the age of fifty-three, leaving one son - William. The mother, who died in February, 1854, married a second time to Mr. Clark. William, Jr., was reared in Perry County - then a territory - where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He later represented the people of Perry County in the State Legislature, was faithful in his duties, and became a prominent citizen. In 1859 he came to Moss Point, where he was one of the first to erect a sawmill, used every effort and all his influence to prevent secession, and was a Henry Clay Whig. He was married March 20, 1823, to Mary Carter, and nine children were born to the union. (2) The mother died in 1889, and Mr. Griffin in 1894.

J. WYATT GRIFFIN, (see Chap. 16, Industry) member of the Moss Point Lumber Company during the period of 1890, was born in Perry County in 1849, a son of William C. and Elvira Griffin, natives of that county. The Griffin family was among the early pioneers of the state, and J. Wyatt's father spent the greater part of his life in agricultural pursuits, giving special attention to livestock raising in Perry County, where he is well-known. J. Wyatt, the eldest, and William are children of the first marriage.

J. Wyatt started in the lumber business as soon as he was old enough to make his own way, and moved to Moss Point in 1880, where he was connected with L. N. Dantzler in the sawmill business until he formed a partnership with Mr. Howze under the firm name of Howze & Griffin. After four years - in January, 1891 - they incorporated and the name was changed to Moss Point Lumber Company, with Mr.

(1) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Goodspeed, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi

Griffin as vice-president. He married Mary C. McCallum in December, 1876, and two children - Laura D. and Anna - were born to this union. (1)

"HONORABLE JOHN M. MCINNIS, born in Greene County, April 15, 1834, was pure Scotch,although his ancestors for two generations were born in this country. He was brought up under the plain, stern, and rigid morality of Scotch Presbyterianism, took his academic course in the once famous Salem High School, in his native county, and his collegiate course at Oakland College. He was just starting out as a business man when he enlisted for service with the Confederacy. Throughout the War between the States, he was a faithful, brave soldier, and the close found him a prisoner on Johnson's Island.

"Since his return from war, he has been constantly, assiduously, and successfully employed in the manufacture of lumber. In 1875, contrary to his own wishes, but in deference to the insistence of his friends, he consented to become a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected a member of the House. John M. McInnis was no ordinary man. Educated without being learned, he possessed a mind capable of mastering almost any subject with which it came in contact. A mind that was vigorous, penetrating, broad, and comprehensive in all its operations. As a business man, he was a success, having secured a competency within the last ten years. This was accomplished by no chance or luck, but by his inherent business capacity, close application, and industry.

"Modest and reserved, he was never a leader, but always a willing follower and a hearty supporter in every enterprise or matter of public importance and this was done so substantially, and with so much good sense and judgment, that he was felt to be the head and shoulders of the undertaking. As for positions of honor and preferment, he had no taste - no desire for them. Not at all indifferent to the estimation or good-will, of his fellowmen, he always felt that for him 'the post of honor was the private station.' As a citizen, he was enterprising, charitable, benevolent, and prompt in all the relations of life. Without a disposition to hunt up charities, it was generally understood that he was a willing and liberal contributor to all charitable purposes. As a friend, he was generous, sumpathetic, and genial, though undemonstrative. Although thoughtful, meditative, and often taciturn, he was not usually easily approached by strangers; but with a friend he was free, easy, companionable, and pleasant. He was slow to form

(1) Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

friendships, but once formed, they were never broken - they grew and strengthened with time. He was an excellent judge of men, and a close and wise observer of everything that came within the range of his observation.

"As a son, he was obedient and dutiful; as a husband and father, he was devoted, attentive, and fond. But the climax of his character was reached and brought in the closing days of his life. An incurable, fatal, sudden disease had developed itself. With a full knowledge of his approaching end, and that end a short distance in the future, and with everything to attach him to life, he was the same imperturbable, philosophic, 'Mac McInnis,' as he was familiarly called. Meeting friends and acquaintances, he greeted them just as he had always done, discussed business or the news, and talked about dying as about the common affairs of life. To the last, he continued to devote his time and attention to business. Finally, one day, as he was ready to leave his office his wife seated in the buggy, he reached over to place a package under the seat, turned around, and remarked, 'I feel sick. I will sit on the steps a little.' That was the last. The fountain of life had burst, and life itself was ended. He died in Moss Point, April 13, 1884." (1)

Master Farmers

Any history of Jackson County would be incomplete without reference to the late FRANK H. LEWIS, the Pioneer, whose character and spirit contributed immeasurably to the development of his city, his county, and the coast. An indefatigable and useful worker in every meritorious cause that commanded the interest of South Mississippi, friendly in his contacts, his personality spreading cheerfulness into every circle he entered, he was born in Gautier, or West Pascagoula, March 11, 1865. He came to Pascagoula as a boy, where in his early manhood, he became a leader in the political, social, and commercial life of the city and county.

He was elected sheriff of Jackson County in 1886, before he was of legal age, holding office for two terms, when he was appointed chancery clerk by Governor Stone, which office he held until 1909, when he was again appointed sheriff to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late A. H. Smith. Mr. Lewis served as mayor of Pascagoula from 1919 to 1922, prior to that time having been alderman. He was the first mayor of Pascagoula's Commission form of government, and it was during his administration

(1) Eulogy delivered by Dr. E. F. Griffin.

that many permanent improvements were made, such as paved streets, the sewerage system, city docks, and enlargement of public utilities.

As a citizen, until his death in 1930, he took the lead in movements resulting in the seawall at Pascagoula and Ocean Springs, the driveway and bridge between Pascagoula and Gautier, Pascagoula's deep harbor, the Government shipyard locating here, Pascagoula's school system, and other enterprises which remain as a monument to Frank H. Lewis, official, citizen, and man.

Mr. Lewis was, perhaps, better known throughout the county as the pioneer pecan producer of the United States (see Chap. 16, Industry) and it was through his efforts at improving the quality and productiveness of the paper-shell pecan that Pascagoula and Jackson County became famous. He was the originator of the Lewis variety of pecan, the largest nut grown. (1)

COLONEL WILLIAM STUART, an old resident of Ocean Springs, is entitled to distinction as the chief promoter of pecan culture in the South (see Chap. 16, Industry). A plain, unpretentious man, with strong convictions of right and wrong, his political affiliations are with the Democratic Party. He has been prominent in public affairs, and was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1852.

Born near Centerville, Kent County, Maryland, November 18, 1820, a son of William R. and Ariana (Frazier) Stuart, his paternal and maternal grandfathers were both natives of Scotland and early settlers in Maryland, where he was reared. He lived there until he was twenty years old, and in 1840, came down the river from Wheeling, Virginia, making the acquaintance of Colonel Nolan Stewart, from Baton Rouge, enroute. At the invitation of Colonel Stewart, who had taken a fancy to the young man, Stuart visited him, remained with him between two or three years, and during that period received some excellent commercial training. He went to New Orleans, went into the sugar business, and conducted it until 1871, when he came to Ocean Springs.

Since coming to Mississippi, he has done much to improve the breeds of livestock in this state, and has given a great impetus to the culture of the pecan tree. He sells plants and seeds from Maryland to California, and in Jamaica and Australia. He has fifty acres of trees, and in an excellent

(1) Moss Point Advertiser, January, 1935

paper, read before the executive committee of the Mississippi Horticultural Society, he says: "Pecan culture is my hobby. When I was fifty-six I bought the largest and best paper-shell pecans I could find, paying one dollar per pound for them, and planted the nuts. When sixty-eight, I sold $305 worth of pecans; when sixty-nine, I sold $700 worth. This year, 1891, I will get $1,500 or $2,000 from the sale of my young trees and nuts."

"The Atlanta Constitution" said of him:
"Mr. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, is the father of pecan culture in the South. 'I began,' said he, 'at fifty-six years of age. I am now seventy-one, and make more money out of pecans than I do out of cotton. The young man of the South ought to think of this. There is unlimited money in pecan culture in the South, and I am anxious to see our people plant pecan trees just as they do apple or peach trees. They will make the South rich.'" (1)

Merchants

WILLIS MARION CANTY, who was born at Vancleave in June, 1856, died July 31, 1931. As a youth, after he finished school, he worked at such jobs as he could find - manual labor, railroading, clerking in S. R. Thompson's store. He later - September 15, 1885, - went into business in a small way for himself, and in later years, conducted one of the largest mercantile establishments in Jackson County. In the years prior to his death, he had been the head of the Canty Coffee Company. Canty served as alderman of the city of Scranton, and as a member of the public school board. (2)

Military Men

Comming, Fortesque (see Chap. 8, War)
Fant, James (see Chap. 8, War)
Farragut, George (see Chap. 8, War) (see Chap. 7, Ante-bellum Days)
Favre, Simeon (see Chap. 8, War)
Goodin, Benjamin (see Chap. 8, War)
Hand, Loren M. (see Chap. 8, War)
Handy, Captain Ellis (see Chap. 8, War)
Jonte, Joseph Helaire (see Chap. 8, War)
Krebs, Alfred (see Chap. 8, War)

JOHN A. O'KEEFE, Adjutant-General of Mississippi (1938), was born in Ocean Springs, February 24, 1891. He attended parochial and private schools here, and graduated from Tulane

(1) Goodspeed, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Pg.863
(2) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

University. For many years he was in the sugar refinery industry as plant superintendent and chemist, later entering the service of the United States Army during the World War, where he was first commissioned Captain of Field Artillery, November 27, 1917, at Leon Springs, Texas. He was with the 88th Aero Squadron, August 8, 1918, where he remained until the end of the war.

He participated in the battles of Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. Just after Armistice, he was assigned to the 96th Aero Squadron, and was honorably discharged as a Captain of Field Artillery, October 28, 1919. He returned home and engaged in business with his brothers in Biloxi, later, becoming mayor of that city. As a member of the National Guard, he had had considerable experience and held the rank of major in the Reserve Officers Corps and Mississippi National Guard. As major in the National Guard, he had charge of the southern area of the state.

He received appointment, under the administration of Governor Hugh White, January 21, 1936, as Adjutant-General of the State of Mississippi.

Smith, Colonel Melancthon (see Chap. 21, The Press)
Trehern, Eugene (see Chap. 8, War)
Trehern, Martin (see Chap. 8, War)
Twiggs, General David (see Chap. 8, War)

Newspapermen

MARTIN TURNBULL, born in New Orleans, July 6, 1866, was a son of Brisbane Marshall Turnbull and Marie Louise Collins. In 1888, he moved with his parents to Pascagoula. Many civic improvements were enthusiastically endorsed by him, the outstanding organizations founded through his endeavors being the Pascagoula Yacht Club and the Pascagoula Commercial Club, of which he later served as secretary for many years. He founded the "Pascagoula Magnet," followed by a long connection with the "Pascagoula Democrat-Star." He was instrumental in bringing the first excursion from New Orleans to hear the "Mysterious Music" of the Pascagoula. He was United States Immigration Officer from 1907 until 1912. On October 2, 1889, he married Marguerite White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prieur White, of Pascagoula. Four children were born to this union. A second marriage in 1909, was to Miss Agnes Coleman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Coleman, of New Orleans. Four children were born to this union. (1)

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

(For complete record, see Chap. 21, The Press)

Physicians

DR. OSCAR L. BAILEY, Ocean Springs, president of the Jackson County Medical Association (1937), and a member of the staff of Jackson County Hospital, merits recognition among other representative members of his profession. Born in Conehatta, Newton County, January 12, 1870, a son of Dr. John B. and Josephine (Day) Bailey, his father was one of the leading practitioners of that county. Dr. Oscar L. Bailey completed the curriculum of the public schools, and in early life formulated definite plans for preparing himself for the profession which has been signally honored and dignified by the services of his father, under whose preceptorship he gained his initial knowledge of the sciences of medicine and surgery. He matriculated in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, Missouri, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1892.

He served his professional novitiate by practice in his native town, Conehatta, and was later located in Lake, Scott County, from whence he came to Ocean Springs in 1897, where he has since done general practice, and built up a large and lucrative business. In addition to his prominence in Jackson County, he is identified with the Mississippi Medical Association and the American Medical Association. As president of the Ocean Springs Bank, he was one of the promoters and organizers of this institution, which opened for business March 27, 1925, and which is incorporated with a capital of $15,000. Although the doctor is a stalwart adherent of the Democratic Party, his interest in public affairs is broad and liberal, not hedged in by partisanship. He was county health officer (see Chap. 22, Health) and holds a similar office in Ocean Springs. He was president of the Board of Education and is assistant acting surgeon in the Marine Hospital service of the government.

He is a Knight Templar Mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Because of his success in numerous medical and surgical cases, Dr. Bailey was offered many high positions in the medical world, but these he always refused, saying that his people in Jackson County needed him. He has always treated rich and poor alike, regardless of compensation. On January 2, 1895, Dr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Birdie Anderson, daughter of A. R. Anderson, of Edwards, Hinds County, and they have four children: Beryl, Benniss, Clothile and Salome. (1)

(1) Dr. Oscar L. Bailey, Ocean Springs, Miss.

DR. WILLIAM PORTER, a resident of Jackson County since 1914, was born November, 1850, in Rochester, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen, he was graduated from the Westminister College of Pennsylvania, and three years later from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Going abroad for study, he served as assistant to Sir Morrell Mackenzie and on the house staff of the London Hospital, 1872-1873. During the latter part of 1873, he took a special course of study in Berlin, Paris, and Vienna.

Beginning the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1874, he soon won an outstanding place in the medical profession, and has served as physician and medical director on the staff of the various hospital and university staffs, and ranks high as a tuberculosis specialist.

He was once president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and he holds a membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Laryngological Association, and is Affiliate Fellow of the American Medical Association; so far, the only person thus honored.

In the spring of 1885, Dr. Porter read a paper in the Medical Society stating his belief, that tuberculosis was a contagious rather than an hereditary disease. In this belief, he stood alone at that time, but a few months later, Koch announced discovery of the bacillus, and the contagiousness of the disease became an accepted fact. From that time on, Dr. Porter's work was a continuous fight against "the great white plague." Through his efforts, Mt. St. Rose Hospital, of St. Louis, was instituted, and the State of Missouri induced to make appropriations to build a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Mt. Vernon, Missouri.

Dr. Porter was a son of a Presbyterian minister and to the close of his life was deeply interested in all movements looking to the uplift of his fellow man. He was especially active in the work of the Red Cross during the World War and served as chairman of the chapter at Ocean Springs. As a busy physician, he always found opportunity to minister to spiritual, as well as physical needs. Always he stood for the vital facts of Christian faith, but was able to make his ministering acceptable to those of every name and order. He longed to see a deeper and more practicable unity of spirit among Christian people.

With health permanently impaired by years of strenuous labor, he came to Gulf Coast, making his home in Ocean Springs,

November, 1914, seeking here those climatic conditions which, it was hoped, would restore his bodily strength and vigor. Here, with his devoted wife, he lived a quiet life surrounded by a circle of close friends whom he won quickly and held to the end. Thrust out of the busy and useful life of former years, his was the struggle of all who must "stand and wait." Throughout, he was sustained by a firm belief in God and a sure trust in the Christ. His religious faith, together with his keen sympathy for all, that makes for progress and righteousness brightened and beautified life. To commemorate his great service to humanity, the Board of Education of St. Louis voted to name the new open-air school in that city for Dr. Porter.

He died at Ocean Springs, November 14th, 1921, aged 70 years. (1)

DR. JOSEPH A. TABOR, who died in 1928, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Jackson County, was a successful practitioner in Pascagoula, where he was held in high esteem as a skilled member of his profession and as a citizen. Born in Chicago, February 26, 1870, he took up the study of medicine at Tulane University, from which he was graduated in 1898. His early experience in the profession was somewhat different from that of the average young phusician, for at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War - in 1898 - he enlisted for service as assistant surgeon of the Eighth United States Infantry. He accompanied his regiment to Chickamauga, thence to Tampa, Florida, and on to Cuba, being the first surgeon in the corps of General Shafter to land on the Island. He was with the command in its engagements at El Caney, July 1, 1898; San Juan Hill, July 2; and was at the extreme right during the Battle of Santiago. Having previously suffered an attack of yellow fever, the doctor was practically the only one in his entire brigade who was really immune to the disease, which resulted in his being called upon to act as brigade surgeon during the greater part of the time. He was personal surgeon to General Ludlow while in the field.

Returning to the United States after the war, he resigned his commission to take up private practice, locating in Pascagoula, in May, 1899. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Medical Society, as well as an appreciative member of various bodies of the Masonic Order, Gulf Lodge No. 419, Free and Accepted Masons; H. L. Howze Chapter No. 108 Royal Arch Masons; Biloxi Commandery No. 19 Knights Templars; the Hamasa Temple of the Mystic Shrine Meridian; and the B.P.O.E. Elks at Pascagoula. (2)

(1) Mrs. William Porter, Ocean Springs, Miss.
(2) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

Pilots

CAPTAIN ANTOINE BELLANDE, born September, 1828, followed a sea-faring life from boyhood, operating his own boats until, and part of the time, during the War between the States. In 1863, he was pilot on the Farragut fleet dispatch boat, "Cowslip," and in the Battle of Mobile was detailed as pilot on Farragut's flagship, "Monongahela." Honorably discharged in 1866, he became a pilot on the Mississippi Sound, serving until September, 1915, the last years of his service being at Gulfport. He retired at the age of 86. Despite his advanced age, he was hale and hearty and always looked forward to the day the airship would take its place in modern affairs.

Captain Bellande, now buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Ocean Springs, lived to be a very old man.

His son, Eddie, was said to have been the youngest aviator in the service during the World War. (1)

MARTIN FREEMAN, (see Chap. 8, War), born May 18, 1814, died in Pascagoula, September 11, 1894. Early during the War between the States, Freeman, who had a fishing smack and was fishing off Ship Island, was captured and arrried to New York. Although he escaped to Havana, and remained there three months, he later came to New Orleans and was captured by Admiral Farragut and pressed into service as a pilot for the Federal Army.

The following is an account of his service in the Battle of Mobile, according to H. D. Baldwin, Kingston, New York:

"For several days previous to the time appointed for making the attack on the enemy, the vessels lying on the blockade off Mobile Bay had been ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard, one or two at a time, with orders to 'send down yards and top-masts,' and land them with all surplus spars and rigging at that station; then to coal up to the fullest capacity and return to Mobile Bay without delay. This work accomplished, the iron-clads having arrived, and all things being in readiness, at about 5:30 on the morning of August 5th, 1864, signal was given on the flagship for the fleet to 'Prepare for battle.' The following named ships promptly obeyed the signal, and got under way, lashed together side by side, in this order:

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

'Brooklyn' and 'Octorora';
'Hartford' and 'Metacomet';
'Richmond' and 'Port Royal';
'Lackawanna' and 'Itasca';
'Monongahela' and 'Seminole';
'Ossipee' and 'Galena';
'Oneida' and 'Kennebec'; with the iron-clads 'Manhattan,' 'Tecumseh,' 'Winnebago,' and 'Chickasaw,' in the advance, and covering the right flank of the wooden ships.

"The next signal made on the 'Hartford:' 'Advance toward the enemy,' was answered by the above-named vessels, as they slowly steamed up the main ship channel toward Fort Morgan and the Confederate flotilla. At about half-past six o'clock, and when about a mile and a quarter distant from the enemy, our ironclads opened fire on the fort, but the Confederate gunners did not reply for several minutes, during which interval the enemy's fleet steamed out from behind the fort and took positions across the channel to dispute our further progress. They then opened a rapid and terrific fire upon the Union ships, raking them fore and aft. Fort Morgan, with her hundred guns, belched forth torrents of iron hail at the same moment. The first three or four volleys from the fort passed high over the Union vessels, and struck the water at least a mile below us and down the channel.

"By this time the fight had become general, and the flag-ship had made signals to 'carry all steam possible,' in order to engage the fort and the enemy's fleet at close range with grape and canister shot. At a few minutes after seven, when the head vessels of the line were engaging the enemy hotly, and all meantime were running with full heads of steam and within a few hundred yards of the fort, the 'Brooklyn' and her consort, the (Octorora' - head ships of the line - slowed down for the ironclad 'Tecumseh,' just ahead on the right flank, had been blown up by a torpedo and was tragically going down! In that exciting moment, Admiral Farragut endeavored to have her move forward, but she failing to do so, signal was made for the vessels in the rear to 'Follow the "Hartford".' The flag-ship then passed the 'Brooklyn,' steamed along the west bank of the channel, and was followed by the remainder of the fleet over a sheet of water strewn with more than a hundred torpedoes.

"Broadside after broadside of grape and canister were poured into the fort and water batteries by the several ships as they passed, while cheers, hearty and loud from the Union gunners, rent the air as each vessel passed the objective point.

"The Confederate ram, 'Tennessee,' made a number of vain attempts to strike the 'Hartford,' but fortunately was prevented from reaching its 'shining mark' by the monitor, 'Manhattan.' Other gun-boats of the enemy, the 'Gaines,' the 'Selma,' and the 'Morgan,' also fought desperately with the wooden steamers. The 'Hartford' goaded to desperation by the annoyance and damage received from the 'Gaines,' turned suddenly and gave the latter a broadside which sent her ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, where she burned down to the water's edge before noon. The 'Morgan' also took refuge under the guns of the fort, and during the night succeeded in escaping up the bay to the city of Mobile. The 'Selma' was chased about eight miles up the bay by the 'Metacomet' and the 'Port Royal' (not by the former alone as Mr. Lossing had it,) and after an engagement of about ten minutes, at short range, she surrendered to the fire of those two vessels. Meantime, sixteen men had been killed and wounded on the decks of the 'Selma,' and a number of her guns dismounted, and considerable damage was sustained before she surrendered.

"Immediately, she was boarded by the crews of the two Union vessels, her offices and men taken prisoners, and placed on board the 'Port Royal' and the 'Metacomet'; a crew of Union officers and seamen was assigned to duty on board, and the three steamers, in company, proceeded down the bay to the upper anchorage. There the heavy wooden ships and iron-clads were attacking the ram, 'Tennessee,' which had steamed up from Fort Morgan for the purpose of destroying them.

"This terrible encounter began about nine o'clock, A.M., one hour (or thereabouts) after the Union vessels had passed the forts. Our fleet had now anchored, and the work of clearing the decks of the killed and wounded was in progress, when it was discovered that the 'Tennessee' was under way and shaping her course directly for the 'Hartford.'

"But Farragut did not wait for the ram to come nearer than half a mile, before signaling the monitors and heavy wooden ships to 'Get under way and close in upon the Confederate monster and destroy it.' The superior speed of the unarmored vessels enabled them to be the first to come in close contact with the enemy. The 'Monongahela,' commanded by Commander J. H. Strong, was

the first of the wooden ships to strike the 'Tennessee.' She was particularly adapted for this encounter, - several feet of her bow being constructed of solid oak timber and surrounded by an iron prow of great weight. She gave the enemy a heavy blow on the starboard side amidships, and, at the same instant, fired a heavy chase-gun at the ram - a 200-pound Parrott rifle - without any perceptible effect upon its armor!

"The 'Hartford,' the 'Lackawanna,' the 'Ossipee,' and other vessels, in turn, also fought the ram at close quarters, striking its sides with violent force, and greatly to the injury of the wooden ships. The shots hurled from the nine-inch guns of these ships produced no more damaging effects than the conical-shaped bolt from the rifle of the 'Monongahela.' In this stress, the monitor, 'Manhattan,' commanded by Commander T.W.A. Nicholson, and under the executive management of Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, arrived upon the scene, and immediately gave close battle to the'Tennessee.'

"Up to this moment the ram was uninjured, and its crew but slightly demoralized by the shocks received in contact with the heavy wooden ships. This state of security was, however, soon to be broken. The 'Manhattan' had brought into the conflict weapons not possessed by any other ship in the fleet, namely, fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns. While thus closely engaged, the enemy received four blows of solid shot from these guns; the charges of powder used ranging from thirty-five to sixty pounds. At that time no charge heavier than that last named had ever been used with these guns. A fourth shot from the 'Manhattan,' with the daring charge of sixty pounds of powder, penetrated the armor of the'Tennessee,' passed through her double two-inch iron plating, and eight inches of solid oak backing, lodging in the latter; but hurling splinters nearly as long as fence-rails in various directions across the deck of the ram, and which severely wounded the Confederate Admiral, Buchanan, besides killing several of his crew. Meanwhile, the steering apparatus of the ram had been badly damaged in consequence of attacks made in the stern by the monitor 'Chickasaw'; the 'Harfford' had also shot away the enemy's smoke-stack close down to the plating which caused the vessel to fill with smoke and gas. Under such circumstances, Buchanan deemed it prudent to surrender.

"During the engagement the 'Manhattan's' boats were shot away; Captain Nicholson was, therefore, unable to

get on board to receive the surrender so bravely earned. A boat from the 'Lackawanna' soon boarded the ram, received the surrender of Admiral Buchanan, and carried it to the 'Hartford.' Fleet Captain Johnson of the 'Tennessee' afterward stated that he wished to surrender to Commander Nicholson of the 'Manhattan,' as the latter vessel had conquered him. While the entire fleet behaved well, and did good service in this desperate struggle, the admirable conduct of Commander Nicholson in the management of the 'Manhattan,' and the execution done by her guns, should have brought him more prominent mention in the official report of the Commander-in-chief than was given.

"The concurring opinion of many officers, both of the regular and the volunteer navy, is that, had it not been for the fifteen-inch guns on our side and the skilful manner in which they were handled by the men in the turret under charge of Lieutenant-Commander Schoonmaker, the Federal fleet would have been driven out of Mobile Bay, or sunk beneath its waters!

"Without other digression, we may now turn to the station of Admiral Farragut in the rigging of the 'Hartford,' while passing the forts. We entirely agree with Captain Thornton A. Jenkins of the 'Richmond,' and with others who were near the flag-ship in the battle, that the Admiral was not lashed to the rigging.

"When the fleet had crossed the bar and was inside of Sand Island, and had approached to within about one mile and a quarter of Fort Morgan, Admiral Farragut cooly and deliberately ascended the star-board main rigging and halted just beneath the top. Passing his arm up through the 'lubber's hole,' he seized the foot of the pilot, Martin Freeman by name, who was standing in the maintop, giving orders to the helmsman. The signal quartermaster, in obedience to the orders of Captain Drayton, took up a hammock-lashing to secure the Admiral to the shrouds, so that in case he should be killed, his body would not fall overboard or on the deck; but by Freeman's advice, the Admiral would not allow it to be passed around him. The quartermaster returned with his lashing to the deck; and Farragut, the brave, passed the long line of torpedoes and the Confederate forts and fleet unscathed, - while still clinging to the foot of his trusty old pilot, Martin Freeman.

"This is the truth which the historian should receive and record, if he chooses to make note of what was but an incident in that terrible action. Many survivors of that day will vouch for the above account. As for Martin Freeman, he still lives in the immediate vicinity of the bay, where the battle was fought - being the principle keeper of Horn Island light-house, in Mississippi Sound. Should anyone chance to question this writer's assertion in regard to the above matter, he is respectfully referred to Mr. Freeman, who was probably better acquainted, at the time, with the movements of Admiral Farragut than any other individual in the fleet; Captain Percival Drayton, perhaps, excepted, - and he is known as the heroic and loyal son of South Carolina, and fleet-captain of the West Gulf Squadron.

"The philosophy of Admiral Farragut's chosen position is easily explained. During the noise of the battle, he naturally desired to be so stationed that when no human voice could be heard aloft, should it be necessary for him to communicate with the pilot, by tightly grasping the foot of that person the signal would be noticed; and, as a fact, Freeman did respond, and, by bending down, lent his ear to the 'lubber's hole' for such orders as the admiral wished to give him." (1)

Note: The foregoing facts of the fight in Mobile Bay are written simply and plainly in order that all who read may understand them. For twelve long years the writer and many of his naval friends have felt aggrieved at the misrepresentations of Lossing and other writers upon this and other naval exploits. If these pages disenchant any readers of the Mobile Bay affair, as it has been written for them by Lossing, painted by Page, sung by Brownnell, the charge can be entered against H. D. Baldwin of Kingston, New York - Late volunteer Officer U. S. N.

(1) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Political Leaders

MARION MCKAY EVANS, of Moss Point, was born in Handsboro, Harrison County, July 5, 1850, a son of William, Jr., and Louisa McKay, also Mississippians by birth. Mr. Evans, who received most of his education at Salem High School in Greene County, entered the mercantile business at the age of sixteen, where he was employed as a clerk. In 1876, he established himself in business at Moss Point, in partnership with Lyman Randall, the firm name being Randall & Evans. He was afterwards successfully associated with J. W. Griffin and L.N. Dantzler at Moss Point.

Mr. Evans has always been identified with the political movements of his county, has been a conspicuous figure in free masonry, where he advanced rapidly, so that in 1880-81, he was appointed district deputy grand master, and in 1885, deputy grand master. He was elected junior grand and senior grand warden, successively, and in 1889 was made grand master of the Masons. His administration as grand master of Masons in Mississippi was marked by the agitation of the saloon question in Masonry. This created considerable excitement for a time, but the majesty of the law was not only maintained, but harmony was restored completely.

In 1885, Mr. Evans became a candidate for Secretary of State, having as his opponents, Colonel D. P. Porter, Hon. W. A. Roane, and Hon. George M. Govan, all gentlemen of the highest character and unusual popularity; Mr. Evans, although the youngest and the least known in the state, soon won a large following and in the convention led in the ballot eleven consecutive times. On the twelfth ballot, Govan led and was nominated on the thirteenth. In 1889, a candidate for lieutenant-governor - with several able opponents - he was nominated by acclamation before the close of the first ballot, and elected the following November.

In 1875, he was married to Miss Emma K. Airey, of Natchitoches, Louisiana. Four sons and one daughter were born.

A Methodist in his religious convictions, and a prohibitionist - though not of the third party - Mr. Evans is also an ardent Democrat, a man of strong convictions and possessed of the courage to maintain any position he may take. (1)

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

HONORABLE ALFRED E. LEWIS, who died in West Pascagoula, December 31st, 1885, at the age of 74, met death within a few yards of where his eyes first saw the light of day, where he was reared and spent nearly his entire life, having acted a more conspicuous part in the history of Jackson County than probably any other individual. In early life he was engaged in mercantile business in Mobile and later in New Orleans, but within a few years returned to his native city, where he lived. He engaged in raising stock, fruit culture, and farming. He was sheriff of Jackson County for fourteen years; represented the county in 1850-52 in the Legislature of the state; and was a member of the state convention when Mississippi seceded from the Union.

In pre-war days he was very prominent in politics and exercised almost an unbounded influence over the Democratic Party of Jackson County. He was intimately acquainted with such men as Messrs. Davis Brown Quitman, Governor McRae, and other party leaders. A zealous Democrat and a strict party man, believing in the use of the party lash, he was a devout believer in the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, and Calhoun; a strict constructionist of the constitution; and an ardent States Rights man, believing thoroughly and sincerely in the right of secession, which he advocated vigorously.

During the War between the States, he was a member of the Live Oak Rifles as Lieutenant Colonel (see Chap. 8, Wars), and was an outstanding leader during the Reconstruction Period.

J. D. MINOR, who died May 5, 1920, was born in Ocean Springs on March 17, 1863. His early education was obtained in the primitive schools of that period. In early manhood, he engaged in railroad work and aided in the upbuilding of the first railroad through Jackson County. Later, he engaged in the lumber business.

In the early "Nineties," when F. H. Lewis resigned the sheriff's office, Mr. Minor was appointed by Governor McLaurin to serve the unexpired term, and was elected for a full four-year term in 1904; upon his retirement from the sheriff's office, he returned to Ocean Springs and took charge of his lumber business.

When the Oyster Commission was created by legislative act, Minor was named a member by Governor Longino, and served continuously until 1919, when he declined re-appointment. He was president of the commission for about fifteen years, and much credit for the building up

and conservation of the great natural oyster reefs and bedding grounds on the Mississippi Gulf Coast is due him.

He served two terms as mayor of Ocean Springs, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen from the fourth ward at the time of his death, having represented his ward for ten years. As road commissioner, he directed the building of the fine system of shell roads in this district. He was a leading spirit in the building of the People's Water Works Company in Ocean Springs, and for many years served as its president.

With all his activities, as a public official, Mr. Minor did not neglect his private affairs, and by shrewd and careful handling of his business managed to accumulate a comfortable fortune. (1)

L. RANDALL, one of the most prosperous and influential business men of Moss Point, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, April 17, 1810. Reared on a farm, he attended school two or three months of the year, spending the remainder of his time at work on the farm. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston, where he worked in a hotel two or three years. Early in the thirties he came via schooner to New Orleans, and secured a job in a cookery house, which he held three years.

In 1835, to escape yellow fever, he came from New Orleans to West Pascagoula, and stopped at the McRae House, the popular hotel then owned by Governor McRae. Later, he went to Mobile, Alabama, where he was clerk in the Mansion House.

When, in 1840, Randall's friends, in the spirit of a joke, submitted his name as a candidate for the legislature against a prominent opponent, he was surprisingly elected by a large majority. He declared that he knew nothing of such matters and should have been on the farm, but he served creditably through the session. In 1847, he was elected sheriff of Jackson County, and served six years. He was a member of the senatorial convention when Jefferson Davis made his first political speech.

Mr. Randall was, for some time, a manufacturer of shingles at Scranton, and was in the mercantile, milling, and steamboat business for many years. As an old resident of Jackson County, he witnessed many changes in the people and surroundings, and met with many ups and downs; but with his characteristic buoyancy and courage, he rose to

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

the top and made a success of every undertaking which he attempted.

He married Miss I. M. Delmas, of Pascagoula, in 1842, and ten children were born to them (1)

Postmasters

R. A. VANCLEAVE, deceased, formerly of Ocean Springs, was born in Hinds County, June 9, 1840, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rowland) Vancleave, the former a native of Maury, Tennessee, born April 1, 1800; the latter, a sister of Dr. David Rowland, of Louisville, Kentucky, born in Kentucky in 1805. They were married in Hinds County, Mississippi, in 1837, having settled there in 1825. Their families are of English, French, and Scotch-Irish descent. Jonathan Vancleave, a grand-nephew of Daniel Boone, was a prosperous planter, and was well known among the merchants and farmers of the county, and died in 1886. By his first marriage he had a large family, all of whom are deceased; four children were born of the second marriage, two of whom are living: Mellison R., and R. A. - the subject of this sketch.

He spent his early youth in Hinds County, where he attended the common schools, and finished his education in Yazoo City; he remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority, and in 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service under General Price; afterward joining the First Mississippi Light Artillery; he was taken prisoner at the fall of Vicksburg, but was soon paroled and spent three years in active service. In 1867, he moved to Ocean Springs, and engaged in the mercantile trade, and was appointed postmaster in 1872, and held the office nearly ten years. This position was petitioned for by the citizens without his own personal solicitation. In 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland as special agent of the general land office of the United States, and assigned to duty in Mississippi, with headquarters at Ocean Springs. The duties of this office were to protect the public timber lands, and Vancleave held this office until 1889, when he was removed by President Harrison, and the office filled by a Republican. He established a postoffice at Vancleave in 1868, the town having been named in his honor. During his entire residence in Ocean Springs, Vancleave was a civic leader, holding many political offices, serving as mayor for several years; he was also one of the leading merchants, and his son, M. S. Vancleave, still has a profitable grocery business in Ocean Springs. (2)

(1) Goodspeed, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi - pp. 637

(2) Goodspeed, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi.

Railroad Men

A. J. CATCHOT, (see Chap. 8, War) former mayor of Ocean Springs, now division Supervisor of Bridges and Buildings for the L. & N. Railroad with which he has been connected for fifty years, was born January 29, 1864, in what is now known as the Purington Place on the front beach, Ocean Springs. At the time of his birth, his father, a Spandiard, who had refused to carry arms on either side, was held a captive by the Federals on Ship Island, who compelled him to run the boats to and from the mainland. When the father received word of the birth of his son, he begged to be released, so that he could go to his wife and baby; he was finally permitted to do so, providing he agreed to leave the United States. This he did, taking his small family to Mexico, where they settled in Matamoros.

When A. J. was five years old the family returned to Ocean Springs, bought the property on the point - the scene of the first settlement - and proceeded to clear the land. Catchot states that while clearing the land they could plainly see where the Indian wigwams stood, and that they found numerous arrow heads and pieces of Indian pottery.

He reminisces with pleasure regarding the old days:

"One day I dug up an old musket (the type used during the War between the States), that was driven into the earth, muzzle down. I was told that during Slavery Days a number of free negroes would agree to pay as much as possible each day to one negro who was designated as treasurer. When enough was accmumulated, they would buy a slave and set him free. The one holding the money would bury it in a secret place and mark the place, this particular place being marked by driving the musket into the ground. However, I found no money.....

"Some years before the War between the States, a boat (thought to be a pirate boat), was sunk just off the shore, a few feet north of the L. & N. Railroad Bridge. Several searching parties tried to get to it, and one party succeeded in getting several cannons off the boat, which are now in the possession of Mr. Tiblier in Biloxi.

"In 1892, I organized a searching party and had a diver with complete outfit for deep diving to go down; oyster shells had completely covered the boat, so we were unsuccessful in getting anything off it. However, I took a

long steel rod and probed, locating two square objects, one at the bow and the other at stern. I presume the larger one was a water tank, and the smaller, a chest. This boat has never been raised and I am very doubtful if anyone has ever attempted to ge to it since my venture." (1)

CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT, (see Chap. 8, Wars) (see Chap. 1, Formation), nonagenarian, inventor, engineer, commander, legislator, and first railroad man of the South, who gave Grant's Pass to the Gulf, was born in 1796, Chester County, Pennsylvania. However, he moved to Maryland at a very early age, and always referred to himself as a Baltimorian. When he was about twenty years old, he turned his attention to harbor improvement, inventing several scoop dredges. When twenty-five years old, he had built and was operating a dredging machine, the outcome of mechanical ingenuity - substantially the same as is in general use today in Baltimore Harbor. This brought him to the attention of the proper department of the government, and in 1825, he constructed and operated at Sackett's Harbor, New York, the first government dredging machine ever used on the lakes. In 1827 he came South to build a dredge for the government at Mobile, and his residence has since been divided between the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. His permanent residence was at Pascagoula, where he died April 4, 1887, and his remains interred on the old Grant property, in South Pascagoula.

In 1829, he built the New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, the first steam railroad south of Pennsylvania, and was its first superintendent; he had constructed, owned, and was the first to open the throttle on its first locomotive - the first that ever ran South of the Ohio River - so that for many years he was the oldest railroad man in the United States - if not in the world.

It was while he was superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad that he invented and constructed the first elevated railroad platform level with the car floors, for the speedy loading and discharging of freight. Soon after this, he entered into a contract to build wharves on the river front in New Orleans, and it was then that he invented the first wharves with inclined apron fronts.

In 1832, after Government engineers had failed to cut a channel connecting navigable waters of Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound - for which money was appropriated in 1827 - they abandoned the work and pronounced the attempt impracticable. In 1838, Captain Grant, convinced that the

(1) A. J. Catchot, Ocean Springs, Miss.

failure resulted from an error in location, and knowing that he could succeed by selecting another site, found that he could set apart $109,000 for the experiment. He, therefore, began on July 4th, and had the work so far completed by the fall of 1839, as to have a passage for boats drawing six feet. From that day to this, Grant's Pass has remained a permanent channel, substantially unchanged, and an enduring monument to the superior knowledge and skill of its constructor.

An act, approved February 2, 1839, authorized Captain Grant to cut a channel and charge a toll of fifteen cents per ton, but the welfare of the public was his first concern, and his charges were much below those allowed by law.

In 1844, he was elected a member of the Mississippi Legislature, when he was a colleague of Jeff Davis, who was just entering public life. After the construction of Grant's Pass, he became interested in the large trade between New Orleans and Mobile, and about 1848, joined five other men in the organization of the "New Orleans and Mobile Steam Mail Line Company," who owned and operated the magnificent low-pressure steamers Cuba, Florida, Oregon, California, Alabama, and Creole, as well as other high-pressure freight steamers. He was personal commander of the Florida for some years and was superintendent and manager of the whole line during his connetion with it.

Indicative of his guiding principle, is the fact that in making the contract for Pass fees he bound them, in consideration of the reduction of tolls, to limit the passenger rate to $5 - to replace the former rate of $10 - and to reduce the freight rate of 40 cents per barrel to 25 cents , thereby cutting his revenue from two sources - Grant's Pass and his interest in the mail line. In 1858, after selling his interest in the mail line, Captain Grant devoted his attention to a line of small and elegant low-pressure boats, which he had established to operate between New Orleans and Mandeville. These were seized in 1861 by the insurgent state government of Louisiana, and later turned over to the Confederate Government for use as gunboats.

Captain Grant was a strong and outspoken Union man. The Confederate forces arrested him and carried him into the interior of the Confederacy. Later, he was released

because of age. After the war he at once proceeded to Washington, and after the usual amount of circumlocution and red tape, succeeded in regaining from the government possession of his Pass.

Soon after the surrender he made his home in Mobile, and in the fall of '65, was elected a member of the Alabama Legislature from that city. It was during the ensuing session that the charter of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad was introduced, and referred to the committee of which he was a member, in which it received his active support. The building of the railroad would greatly reduce the revenue from Grant's Pass. He said, "I did not come here to represent my own interest, but those of my constituents; they want the railroad, therefore I am working and voting for it."

When he died, he had living, practically all in Jackson County, four children, twenty-nine grand-children, and seventy-eight great-grand-children. (1)

For a little more than fifty years of the seventy-two that record his mile-stones, JEFF D. HOLLOWAY has been working for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

"In a few days, the half century of service for the L. & N. will be marked by the ceremonious presentation to Mr. Holloway, by the company, of a diamond service button which any worker serving one boss fifty years would have the right to flaunt pridefully from the lapel of his coat. The exact date of the presentation ceremony will be fixed as soon as the emblem of long service arrives here from the company's office in Louisville.

"When the badge is received, there'll be a gathering of officials of the Louisville and Nashville in these parts, the group probably to include H. B. Hearon, division superintendent of Mobile; S. S. Talbot, master mechanic, of Mobile; Charles Crawford, general foreman, and J. B. Burton, trainmaster, both of New Orleans; and dispatchers of this division whose duties will permit them to attend, to make the presentation of that emblemn something more than an affair of cold railroad routine." (2)

When he was not quite twenty-one years old, Jefferson Davis Holloway - back in 1883 - picked railroading for a career, entering the L & N shops at New Orleans. He was

(1) Interviews with various members of the Grant family. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Jackson County Times, May 12, 1934

rapidly promoted from fireman to switch engineer, then main-line engineer, and before the last century passed out, he received the "run" that is the envy of Louisville & Nashville engineers, the Gulf Coast Limited out of New Orleans. Thirty-five years ago (1899) he put his hand to the throttle of the Gulf Coast train and began hauling two loads of commuters daily over an eighty-four mile stretch of rail between New Orleans and Ocean Springs.

"Jeff is an institution, like the train he pilots - No. 36 as she glides out of New Orleans every afternoon at 3:30, going to Ocean Springs, and No. 35 as she comes in every morning at 8:45 o'clock - two train numbers that the ruddy faced, white haired, shaggy browed Jeff Holloway has made famous among a million persons in Louisiana and Mississippi; two trains he pilots so punctually that folks along the line can keep their clocks regulated by either one." (1)

Jeff Holloway retired from the L & N on July 7, 1934, his 73rd birthday. He is still living in Ocean Springs with his daughter, Miss Roger, and each morning she drives him to the station in his Packard sedan to sit and watch "Jeff," as 35 and 36 are called, pull out for New Orleans at 6:30 o'clock and each afternoon to watch her come in at 6:00 o'clock. (2)

J. C. WATTS, retired railroad man, was for many years track foreman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for this section. He began his services on December 28, 1891, as assistant foreman; was promoted to foreman, May 5, 1893, and remained with the company until 1905, when he voluntarily resigned to go to the M. J. & K. C. (now the G. M. & N.), working in the yards at Laurel. In 1910, he resigned, and at the insistence of the road-master, W. G. Brown, returned to Pascagoula to work for the L & N until January 1, 1912, when he left the L & N again and returned to the M.J.K.C. at the request of B. V. Wright, chief engineer. In November, 1912, he changed again, going to Ramsay, Louisiana, to build a log railroad for the Ramsay Lumber Company. On May 1, 1913, he returned to Pascagoula to work for the L & N, where he remained until August 1, 1931, when he was put on the retired list, thus rounding out about thirty-two years of service with this railroad. (3)

Sea Captains

CAPTAIN S. H. BUGGE (deceased), born in Wulfen of Fehmann, Germany, May 27, 1854, came to this county when

(1) Jackson County Times, May 12, 1934
(2) Ibid.
(3) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.

a young man, and in December, 1878, was married to Miss Caroline A. Schuette in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1883, he moved to Pascagoula, where he soon became active in the maritime business, being at one time probably the best known sea-faring man of the Port of Pascagoula.

Captain Bugge, licensed as a pilot of this port, November 30, 1897, filled this position for many years; was master of large tug boats which operated here during the height of the lumber business, and later became manager of the Pascagoula Towing Company. His last work was as master of a Munson line steamer in service between New Orleans and South American ports. In 1927 Captain Bugge abandoned the sea and came to his Pascagoula home, hoping to regain his failing strength, but his condition became no better, and he died May 15, 1928. (1)

CAPTAIN AGRICOLE FUSILIER CHASTANT, who died September 12, 1936, was born at Austerlitz Plantation, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, January 8, 1863, coming to Pascagoula in 1885, when he was married to Miss Clara Deas.

For many years a licensed bar pilot, he operated out of this and other ports. He was made deputy pilot, relieving Edward Benson, after his illness prevented his continuing work as pilot, and in 1888, after the death of Edward Benson, Captain Chastant was licensed as pilot to succeed him, January, 1889. He later became a tug boat captain and was identified with the maritime interests of the Port of Pascagoula for many years. He was one of Pascagoula's oldest and most respected citizens. (2)

CAPTAIN J. J. CLARK, who died July 3, 1937, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1860, and came to Pascagoula when a mere boy, where he was connected with ships and shipping practically his entire life. Years ago, when Pascagoula was in the hey-dey of its existence as a lumber port, he served as bar pilot and captain of various tug boats. He was also member of the Harbor Commission, a marine ship inspector for Lloyd's, of London, and connected with other marine insurance companies. (3)

Shipbuilders

CAPTAIN MIGUEL LEON POL, born at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, April 11, 1833, came to the United States a stranger, and a penniless lad of eighteen years. Unlike most youths in this situation, and true to his early pious training,

(1) Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
Carrie Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

he avoided every evil haunt, influence, and associate and applied himself - with the spirit of energetic industry that characterized his life and won for him the admiration and respect of all who knew him - to paving a path to wealth and position for himself. Captain Pol conducted a ship building business for several years, and later formed a partnership - the Pol and Frentz Shipbuilding Company - with Captain George Frentz, which existed at the time of his death, September 4, 1879.

When Captain Pol had been a resident about twenty years, the citizens of Pascagoula recommended that he be appointed pilot commissioner, since he was thoroughly identified with the welfare of the Port of Pascagoula and largely interested in it financially, since he owned a shipyard and vessels. Conversant with the harbor, river, passes, etc., and of large and liberal views, and withal no politician, he was considered to be the man for the place. Appointed by the governor of Mississippi, December 18, 1874, he served until his death. Captain Pol had been Spanish vice-consul at the Port of Pascagoula for many years and at his death, Vincent P. Ros became vice-consul of Spain at this port. (1)

Ship Chandlery

LOUIS P. DEJEAN (deceased), was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 18, 1859, a member of an aristocratic French family, and had many advantages of education and social position. In 1879, he married Miss Julia Blanchand, who died in 1911. Valsin P. DeJean was the only child of this union. Mr. DeJean came to Pascagoula in 1884 and established the big mercantile business here, which was a monument to his energy and business ability. He was a wide-awake and progressive business man and citizen, and was always ready to do his part in anything for the upbuilding of Pascagoula and Jackson County.

He was loyal to his friends, scrupulously honest in his business and private affairs, kind hearted, and but for him, many a poor family in this community might have felt the stress of hunger. L. P. DeJean, oldest merchant and leading citizen, died July 15, 1915, and has been constantly missed in this city, in whose business and commercial life he was a dominant figure. (2)

CADMUS H. ALLEY, born July 18, 1836, located in Jackson County in 1841, and was married to Isabel Bilbo some

(1) Carrie B. Cowgill, Pascagoula, Miss.
Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.
Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
(2) Pascagoula Chronicle-Star, July 17, 1915

months later. In 1861, while a lieutenant in Company B, Steede's Battalion, which was at that time taking active part in a number of skirmishes in Georgia, he was elected chancery clerk and circuit clerk of Jackson County (see Chap. 8, Wars), Lieutenant Alley sent word to his friend, Samuel Davis, of Old Americus, (county seat), to take charge of the office, as he was needed where he was. After the war, Mr. Alley served twelve years as circuit clerk and chancery clerk; in 1880, he was appointed Shipping Commissioner for the Port of Pascagoula, which office he held for thirty-eight years, and United States Commissioner for six years.

For more than forty years, the name of C. H. Alley and Company, Ship Chandlers, was known over the seven seas. This Ship Chandlery Store was a favorite rendezvous for ship captains and their crews. Mr. Alley was highly respected by sea-faring men, and died June 13, 1929.

N. W. Alley, his son, served as deputy commissioner from 1894-1915, assisting his father, C. H. Alley, who was shipping commissioner. N. W. Alley also served as Fumigation Officer under quarantine officers, Dr. B. F. Duke and Dr. W. A. Cox.

Surveyors

THOMAS BILBO (see Chap. 1, Formation), was deputy surveyor of the Spanish Grants in Jackson County - 1821-28-29 - and was one of the representatives from Jackson County to the first state convention held at Washington, Adams County, in July, 1817. Thomas Bilbo was of the fourth generation of Bilbos, in the United States. Jacques Billiebo camd over in 1700 on the first of the three Huguenot ships, whose passengers settled at Mannikintown, Virginia. By 1850, when the son of Jacques Billiebo died, he had anglicized the name from Jean Pierre Billiebo to John Peter Bilbo. (1)

Educators

FLORENCE MORROW, deceased, born in Enterprise, has lived in Ocean Springs practically all her life, where for more than forty years, she taught in the public schools. A large portion of the boys and girls and adults of Ocean Springs learned to read and write under the patient, sympathetic guidance of Miss Florence. Many men and women, now prominent leaders, learned their "letters" from her.

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.

Although her work was at times tedious and even annoying, she was always the sympathetic, even-tempered instructor, considerate and kind to her pupils, ever their friend and councilor.

Miss Morrow continued her school work until 1934, when she voluntarily retired, and up until her death, lived quietly with her sister, Miss Maud, at their home on Jackson Avenue. She died July 20, 1936, and no marble or granite shaft is necessary to perpetuate her memory, for she moulded the impress of her mind and character in the hearts of the children of Ocean Springs for more than forty years. (1)

Miscellaneous

Bowen, P. P. (see Chap. 2, Topography)
Budreau, Baptiste (see Chap. 6, Indians)
Krebs, Baron Von Francis (see Chap. 1, Formation) (see Chap. 7, Ante-bellum Days)
Madson, Hans (see Chap. 12, Danish Colony)
McLeod, John (see Chap. 1, Formation)
de la Pointe, Sieur Joseph (see Chap. 1, Formation)
Quave, Bulle (see Chap. 6, Indians)
Quave, Perique (see Chap. 6, Indians)
Quave, Suzanne (see Chap. 6, Indians) (see Chap. 13 Folklore)
(see Chap. 7, Ante-bellum Days)
de St. Ferol, Frederic (see Chap. 1, Formation)

(1) Mrs. Flora Bilbo, Pascagoula, Miss.
Mrs. Carrie Cogwill, Pascagoula, Miss.
Miss Mable T. Johnson, Ocean Springs, Miss.

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Bilbo, Flora Mrs., County Historian, Pascagoula, Miss.
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Catchot, A. J. Ocean Springs, Miss.
Cowgill, Carrie Pascagoula, Miss.
Grant family, various members of Jackson County, Miss.
Johnson, Mable T. Ocean Springs, Miss.

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ADDENDA

RECORDS

RECORD OF OFFICIALS - PAST AND PRESENT

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Past Master Pascagoula Lodge No. 202, A. F. & A. M.

1894 McLeod, J. K. - Master
1895 Colmer, F. - Master
1896 Colmer, F. - Master
1897 O'Neal, George W. - Master
1898 O'Neal, George W. - Master
1899 O'Neal, George W. - Master
1900 McIntosh, J. J. - Master
1901 McIntosh, J. J. - Master
1902 Coulson, William A. - Master
1903 Stewart, J. W. - Master
1904 Stewart, J. W. - Master
1905 Blumer, John F. P. - Master
1906 Blumer, John F. P. - Master
1907 McIntosh, John J. - Master
1908 McIntosh, John J. - Master
1909 Broadway, Nicholas N. - Master
1910 Wood, George P. - Master
1911 Fairley, Campbell M. - Master
1912 Fairley, Campbell M. - Master
1913 McInnis, Singleton A. - Master
1914 McInnis, Singleton A. - Master
1915 O'Neal, George W. - P. M. Master
1916 Fails, Hosey A. - Master
1917 McInnis, Frank S. - Master
1918 McInnis, Frank S. - Master
1919 McInnis, Frank S. - Master
1920 Wood, George Price - Master

Name of Lodge changed to Moss Point No. 202.

1921 Wood, George Price - Master
1922 Thompson, Jesse W. - Master
1923 Colley, James Franklin - Master
1924 Colley, James Franklin - Master
1925 Colmer, Robert Percival - Master
1926 Colley, James Franklin - P. M. Master (1)

(1) Goodspeed, Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi.

1927 Colley, James Franklin - Master
1928 McArthur, John - Master
1929 Miller, Homer Marvin - Master
1930 Miller, Homer Marvin - Master
1931 Alley, Buford - Master
1932 McGehee, Alfred Forest - Master
1933 McArthur, John - Master
1934 Perkins, Thomas Lloyd - Master
1935 Fails, Hosea Andrew - Master
1936 Allen, William Lee - Master
1937 Allen, William Lee - Master (1)

Worshipful Masters & Secretaries - Daisy Lodge No. 421, F. & A. M.

1894 Walker, Abner - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Henry Oliver - Secretary
1895 Walker, Abner - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Henry Oliver - Secretary
1896 Walker, Abner - Worshipful Master
Broom, William Wesley - Secretary
1897 Walker, Abner - Worshipful Master
Jlurry, Henry Oliver - Secretary
1898 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Henry Oliver - Secretary
1899 Jlurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Henry Oliver - Secretary
1900 Wilkerson, Joseph Elisha - Worshipful Master
Flurry Henry Oliver - Secretary
1901 Wilkerson, Joseph Elisha - Worshipful Master
Walker, Lemuel G.- Secretary
1902 Wilkerson, Joseph Elisha - Worshipful Master
Walker, Lemuel G. - Secretary
1903 David, William Ross - Worshipful Master
Walker, Lemuel G. - Secretary
1904 Havens, Abisor - Worshipful Master
Walker, Lemuel G. - Secretary
1905 Havens, Abisor - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1906 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Elijah Enoch - Secretary
1907 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Lindsay, A. G. - Secretary
1908 Manning, James C. - Worshipful Master
David, Murdock West - Secretary
1909 Flurry, Rufus - Worshipful Master
David, Murdock West - Secretary
1910 Flurry, Rufus - Worshipful Master
Wilson, Casa Elisha - Secretary (2)

(1) E. L. Faucette, Meridian, Miss. (Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.).
(2) Inman Ramsey, Ocean Springs, Miss.

1911 David, William Ross - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1912 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Flurry, John Ervin - Secretary
1913 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Flurry, John Ervin - Secretary
1914 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Adam J. - Secretary
1915 Fletcher, Jephtha Jehu - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Abner Walker - Secretary
1916 Flurry, Addie Lorensa - Worshipful Master
Fletcher, Jeptha Jehu - Secretary
1917 Wilson, Harmon - Worshipful Master
Fletcher, Jeptha Jehu - Secretary
1918 Wilson, Harmon - Worshipful Master
Fletcher, Jeptha Jehu - Secretary
1919 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Wilson, Casa Elisha - Secretary
1920 Flurry, John M. - Worshipful Master
Wilson, Casa Elisha - Secretary
1921 Wilson, Harmon - Worshipful Master
Havens, Charles Dalton - Secretary
1922 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Flurry, John M. - Secretary
1923 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1924 Flurry, Abner Walker - Worshipful Master
Flurry, Enoch Elijah - Secretary
1925 Wilson, Harmon - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1926 Wilson, Braxton - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1927 Flurry, Abner Walker - Worshipful Master
Messingill, D. A. - Secretary
1928 Flurry, Abner Walker - Worshipful Master
Alexander, John Malcolm - Secretary
1929 Flurry, Abner Walker - Worshipful Master
Alexander, John Malcolm - Secretary
1930 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Alexander, John Malcolm - Secretary
1931 Cain, William Melvin - Worshipful Master
Wilson, Casa Elisha - Secretary
1932 David, Murdock West - Worshipful Master
Wilson, Casa Elisha - Secretary
1933 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Cain, William Melvin - Secretary
1934 Wilkerson, Cecil Douglas - Worshipful Master
Cain, William Melvin - Secretary
1935 Wilson, Otis Harmon - Worshipful Master
Cain, William Melvin - Secretary

1936 Wilson, Casa Elisha - Worshipful Master
Ramsey, Inman Wesley - Secretary
1937 Wilkerson, Cecil Douglas, Worshipful Master
Ramsey, Inman Wesley - Secretary (1)

Scranton Lodge No 45 - Present (1937) officers of Odd Fellows are:

Albert Brentz, N. G.; J. K. Graham, V. G.; J. B. Morgan, Secretary; A. F. mcGehee, W.; Sam Wilkerson, R. S. S.; E. H. Merritt, O. G.; W. T. Sparkman, Sr., Chaplain; P. L. McLeod, L. S. to V. G.; H. A. Fails, Treasurer; A. F. Spratley, R. S. to N. C.; C. T. Bolding, L. S. to N. C.; H. M. Waters, C.; George Lundy, L. S. S.; J. O. Brondum, I. G.; John Logan, R. S. to V. G.; Arthur Allen, Past Grand Master.

Pascagoula Chapter No. 151 Order of the Eastern Star officers are:

	Worthy Matron	Worthy Patron	Secretary
1920	Florence B. Huntsberger	McVea Young	Zora Bell Ko
1921	Myrtle Carrier	McVea Young	George E. Bri
1922	Ada F. Reynolds	Louis Kramer	George E. Bri
1923	M'liss Frellsen	George E. Briggs	Lena W. Dunte
1924	Fannie A. McIlwain	Clyde A. Carrier	Lena W. Dunte
1925	Pearl Kramer	Washington Robinson	Myrtle Carrie
1926	Artimese R. Briggs	Charles I. Bogdahn	Myrtle Carrie
1927	Lena W. Dunten	Stova B. McIlwain	Myrtle Carrie
1928	Josephine L. Bogdahn	Thomas Swartwout	Myrtle Carrie
1929	Elma M. Lindinger	Roderick G. Lander	Myrtle Carrie
1930	Marahall Swortwout	Wm. J. Owens	Myrtle Carrie
1931	Eda M. McFarlane	John G. Warden	Myrtle Carrie
1932	Annie B. Graham	J. Guy Krebs	Myrtle Carrie
1933	Henrietta Warden	Frank B. Scranton	Myrtle Carrie
1934	Katie S. Daniel	Joe W. Brumfield	Myrtle Carrie
1935	Mary C. Lander	Louis Kramer	Myrtle Carrie
1936	Chloe Pyles	Carney Humphreys	Myrtle Carrie
1937	Nellie Seay	Carney Humphreys	Myrtle Carrie

Officers who have served the EMILE LADNIER POST NO. 42, Ocean Springs are:

	Commander	Adjutant
1919	T. N. Murphy	D. F. Bertuccini
1920	T. N. Murphy	D. F. Bertuccini
1921	H. B. Powell	D. F. Bertuccini
1922	H. B. Powell	D. F. Bertuccini
1923	T. N. Murphy	D. F. Bertuccini
1924	H. B. Powell	D. F. Bertucinni
1925	H. B. Powell	D. F. Bertuccini
1926	T. N. Murphy	D. F. Bertuccini
1927	Ellis Handy	T. N. Murphy
1928	Ellis Handy	E. C. Brou
1929	Ellis Handy	Louis S. Tardy
1930	T. N. Murphy	George Rehage
1931	H. Gladney	George Rehage
1932	E. C. Brou	H. P. Beaugez
1933	H. Gladney	George Rehage
1934	Wm. Rogers	H. B. Hovelmeier
1935	Ellis Handy	H. B. Hovelmeier
1936	J. A. Rogers	W. Davidson
1937	Alex Johnson	W. Davidson

T. N. Murphy and Ellis Handy have held offices in the state department.

(1) Inman Ramsey, Ocean Springs, Miss.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Live Oak Rifles, Third Regiment Infantry, Company A

(Mustered in at Ocean Springs)
(September, 18, 1861).

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Adam, Alexander	Cook Private	Cox, P	Private
		Crawford, A.H.	Private
		Creason, C.H.	Private
Bailott, C.	Private	Cruthirds, George	Private
Beard, W.H.	Private	Cruthirds, N.	Private
Beaushar, Henry	Private	Cruthirds, Whit	Private
Beaushar, Julius	Private		
Beebe, Edward	Private	Danaly, Andrew J.	Private
Belcher, Rowan P.	Private	Danaly, William F.	Private
Bell, G.W.	Private	Danaly, Arthur	Corporal Pvt.
Bevy, Edward	Private		
Blythe, James	Sergt.	Davis, J.A.	Private
Bond, John	Sergt.	Davis, James	Private
Bowen, John	Private	Davis, J.G.	Private
Bowen, Oscar D.	Sergt.	Davis, J.L.	Private
Breakfield, Jacob	Private	Davis, Joseph	Private
Breeland, M.L.	Private	Davis, Ransom	Private
Bridges, Benjamin J.	Private	Day, James W.	Private
Broadas, William	Private	Dennington Robt J.	Private
Brown, Enno S.	Private	Desporte, William	Private
Byrd, Reuben	Private		
		Edwards, J.J.	Private
Capers, G.R.	Private	English, S.D.	Private
Carraway, J.B.	Private	Enterkin, Daniel	Private
Carco, Bennit	Private		
Carroll, Elisha	Private	Fairley, Machett W.	Private
Carrol, Jackson	Private	Fayard, Charles	Private
Catchot, Arnold	Private	Fayard, Jules	Private
Caten, John	Private	Flemming, Horam	Private
Cates, Solomon	Private	Flemming, J.A.	Private
Clark, Archibald	Cook	Fountain, Frank	Private
Clark, John E.	Private	Fountain, Louis	Private
Clark, George	Private	Fountain, Manuel	Private
Cochran, Edward L.	Private	Fountain, John B.	Private
Collins, Eli	Private	Fournier, Raymore	Private
Cowart, Daniel H.	Private		
Cowart, Henry E.	Private	Gang, Alfred	Private
Cowart, James J.	Sergt. 2 Lieut.	Gang, Galba	Private
Cowart, Newit	Private	Gentry, S.M.	Private

Gill, Andrew	Private
Gill, Francis	Private
Gill, George	Private
Goforth, Dusdin R	Private
Graves, James	Private
(Transferred from	Co.C)
Gray, James H.	Private
Green, George J.	Private
Heenan, James	Private
Hening, V.B.	Private
Herrington,John C	Private
Hill, Francis W.	Private
Hill, H. R.	Private
Hill, John W.	Private
Inman, John H.	Private
James, B.F.	Private
James, N.T.	Private
Johnson, Ben F.	Private
Johnson, James	Private
Johnson, James B.	Private
Johnson, Jasper	Private
Johnson, Newton	Private
Jones, C.F.	Private
Jones, John	Private
Jones, William E	Private
(Transferred to	Co.C).
Jordan, William	Private
(Transferred to	Co. C.E.)
Keith, E.	Private
King, Columbus M	Private
Krohn, Charles	Private
Ladnier, Charles	Private
Lanius, M.L.	Musician
(Transferred to	Co. F & S.)
Lemore, Nathan	Corporal
Lence, Charles	Private
Lenoir, W.B.	Private
Lenoir,Bridges	1st.Sergt.
Lewis,	Cook
Lewis, W.B.	1st. Sergt. (Corporal)
Lloyd, Samuel H.	Private
Lyons , George	Private
Lyons, Samuel	Private
Majors, I.N.	Private
Mann, Charles	Private
McCaleb, Thomas	Private
McKean, John	Private
McRae, James B.	Captain
McRae, Taylor	Colonel
Miles, Thomas	Pvt.Sergt.
Miller, August	Private
Miller, Eli	Private
Miller, George	Private
Miller, J.	Private
Mitchell, G.M.	Private
Mixon, Abraham	Private
Morris, D.G.	Private
Motte, Clement	Private
Nobles, G.W.	Private
Nobles, John W.	Private
Nobles, Josian	Private
Nobles,William H.	Private
Nole, T.W.	Corporal
Nornman, William	Musician
Perriller, William	Private
Pierson, James	Private
Pitts, Alvin	Pvt. Corporal
Pollock, William	Sergt.
Pons, Bartholomew	Private
Pons, P.A.	Private
Prentiss, James	Private
Quave, Usant	Private
Ramsey, Abraizer F.	1st. Lieut. Captain
Ramsey, Andrew J.	Private
Ramsey, Daniel H.	Pvt. Sergt.
Ramsey, Enoch N.	2nd. Lieut.
Ramsey, James P.	Private
Ramsey, Sardine G.	Pvt. Sergt.
Ramsey, Thomas E.	Private
Reeves, George	Private
Reeves, John	Pvt. Corpl.
Reeves, Peter	Pvt. Corpl.

Rice, Bryant, C.	Pvt. Corpl.
Rice, Jasper	Private
Richard, Augustus	Sergt.
Riley, J.S.	Private
Robertson, J.T.	Private
Rogers, Frank	Corpl.Sergt.
Rogrigues, Felix	Private
Rogers, Joseph G.	Pvt. Corpl.
Russell, Daniel	Private
Ryan, Alfred	Private
Ryan, Antonia	Private
Ryan, John	Private
Ryan, Joseph	Private
Ryan, Louis	Private
Ryan, Martin	Private
Ryan, Piere	Private
Ryan, Reyne	Private
Ryan, Victor	Private
Scarborough, Abram	Private
Scarborough, David	Private
Scarborough, Levy	Private
Scarborough, Peter	Private
Schaefer, Amile	Private
Scott, John B.	Private
Color	Corpl.
Seymour, Henry	Private
Sirmon, Nathan	1st. Corpl.
Smith, Alfred M.	Private
(Transferred to	Co. D.)
Smith, Andrew J.	Private
(Transferred from	Co. B.)
Smith, Jackson	Private
Smith, James H.	Private
Smith, Rufus	Private
Solomon	Cook
Sumrall, Joseph Y.	Private
Tench, W.H.	Private
Thomas, Thomas	Private
Thompson, StephenR	2nd. & 3rd Lieut.
Tucker, Frank	
Walker, G.W. Jr.	Private
Walker, Thomas J.	Private
Walker, Thomas R.	Private
Ware, Thomas H.	Private
Webb, Henry	Private
Webb, William	Private
Welsh, James F.	Private
Westbrook,Lucian	Private
Williams, H.F.	Private
Whitten, J.S.	Private
Whitten, Irvin S.*	
Willis, T.J.	Private
Woodcock And. J.	Private
Wyatt, T.H.	Private
Young, B.F.	Private
Young, Charles C.	Private
Young, H.F.	Private
Young, John	Private
Zirlott, Daniel S.	Private

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* Doubtful, Sometimes listed Co. A

Twiggs Rifles

(So far as is known there is no muster roll of Twigg's Rifles in existence, but, the following are enlisted men found in the State records of the 27th. Regiment)

Alexander, John B.
Ashley, Alfred

Batiste, Vincent
Beardslee, George
Blackman, William C
Bronnon, Bryant T.
Buist, Alexander P.
Burleson, Edward

Canty, Thomas H.
Carroll, Grief
Carroll, Samuel
Carter, Samuel
Cunningham, Francis
Cunningham, Simon

Dead, Willis S.
Delmas, Morris
Delmas, Valentine
Dodson, Edward
Down, Jack
Dupont, Alfred E.
Dupont, Lucien
Dupont, William

Edwards, Jesse M.
Ellis, Charles
Ellis, Frederic
Ellis, Henry
Ellis, William
Evans, Milton

Faggard, Absolam
Fisher, Lewis H.
Freeland, Hiram A.
Frederic, Louis J.

Goff, John H.
Goff, Joseph
Goff, William
Goff, William W.
Goleman, Thomas Y.
Graham, Laird
Graham, S.G.
Graham, William, No. 1.
Graham, William No. 2
Grant, John C.
Greenhoe, Frederic
Griffin, Erasmus F.
Grimes, Francis
Grizzle, Wilson

Hamlett, Nicholas
Hawkins, Charles R.
Hawkins, Doris, R
Hawkins, William H.
Helverston, James
Helverston, Peter
Helverston, Richard
Herndon, John
Hogan, Lemuel J.
Hook, Anthony
Howard, William

James, Joel
Jonte, Joseph

Kelshaw, William
Kiersh, Nicholas
Krebs, Arthur R.
Krebs, Joseph

Lemaitre, Joseph
Lintz, John
Little, Thomas
Lyons, Jacob

Mallett, William
McLeod, Kenneth A.
Mizell, Luke
Mizell, Philip
Murray, David K.
Myers, George

Oswald, Solomon

Parker, Hubbard
Passo, William
Pickett, Benf. F.

Reed, Joseph
Reynolds, J.
Ruder, Richard, G.

Salisbury, William H.
Sannischsau, Nicholas H.
Scoval, Benj. F.
Simmons, Isaiah
Simmons, John
Smith, John
Smith, Levi
Sticker, Henry
Sticker, Nicholas
Strong, William
Sumrall, Chas. R.

Thompson, James U.
Thompson, Lewis W.
Thompson, Simon
Trehern, David

Vaughan, Andrew A.
Vincent, Thomas L.

Walters, Joseph
Walters, Samuel
Ware, Milton
Wells, John J.
Wells, Louis
Williams, George
Williams, James
Williams, John B.
Williams, Joseph

Yelverton, Edward H.

Enlisted Men

Regiment One, Company D.

Name	Rank	Name	Rank
Andrews, John T.	Private	Huggins, Charles T.	Private
Banks, Albert W.Jr.	Sergt.Major	Herrington, Buford J	Hospital Steward.
Bragg, William H.	Corporal	Jackson, Frank T.	Sergt.
Brash, Charles	Corporal	Jones, William W.	Private
Bellman, Philip	Musician	Jones, William F.	Private
Bowers, Harry C.	Private	Johnson, Robt. L.	Private
Brown, Paula	Sergeant	Jekel, Hermin	Private
Browne, Giles	Private	Jacobson, Nels	Private
Bretran, Louis J.	Private		
Braigaer, Jasper	Private	King, John T.	Wagoner
		Kennedy, Frank	Private
Casey, William H.	Corporal	Kryeszibrshe, Robt.	Private
Coulson, August	Private	Krebs, Joseph B.	Private
Coggins, John V.	Private	King, Frank F.	Private
Chaplin, Walter G.	Private	Kryessinsis. Robt. H.	Private
Cunningham, Norman E	Private	Keen, Frank M.	Chaplain
Cudabac, Elton	Private	Kitrell, Ben	Asst. Sergt.
Church, Zolie R.	Private	Larsen, Laurence A.	1st. Lieut.
Cleary, William A.	Private	Landinger, Frederic	1st. Sergt.
Cambell, Harvey	Field & Staff Officer	Ladnier, Edward	Private
		Ladnier, Felix A.	Private
Cox, Loftin C.	2nd. Lieut.	Landholme, Charles	Private
		Laurence, Edward	Private
Donald, George L.	Major	Loposer, Warren	Private
Dyers, John E.	Chief Musician	Larsen, Jefferson J	Private
		Larsen, Uranus V.	Private
Dumont, Edward R.	Captain		
Delcomyn, Albert	2nd. Sergt.	Mulvihill, Edward P.	Musician
Dawson, Gorden M.	Private	Morris, Vancel	Private
		McCalde, Thomas L.	Private
Fayard, John	Corporal	McNutt, Thomas R.	Private
Faggard, William J.	Private	Miller, Charlie	Private
Ferrill, John T.	Private	Meunier, Leon	Corporal
Fortich, Anthony V.	Private		
Gottsche, Henry E.	Private	Nelson, Peter	Private
Govan, George M.	Colonel	Nyman, John	Private
Hann, Albert I.	Sergeant	Ostern, Oscar	Private
Howell, James C.	Private		
Hayes, Harry A.	Private	Porter, Daniel P Jr	Major
Hatley, William A.	Private	Powell, A.J.	Private
Henzelana, Gus	Private	Pons, Emile J.	Private

Peters, Niel J	Private	Turner, Robert L.	Sergeant
		Tageit, Walter T.	Corporal
Richard, Authur E.	Sergt.	Terry, James W.	Private
Ray, Leon	Private	Taunstt, John G.	Private
Rolls, Philip	Private	Tremmel, Emil	Private
Reinecke, Robert	Private		
		Williams, Herbert O.	Lieut. Col.
Sheppard, Francis M.	Hosp. Stwd.	Webber, James E.	Private
Sweet, Thomas E.	Sergt.	Woody, Thomas J.	Private
Smith, Rogers L.	Private		
Smith, William H.	Private		
Swan, Gustava J.	Private	Yerger, George S.	Adj.

(I) Pascagoula Chronicle Star

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Army Units

Jackson County Company "D", 1st. Mississippi Volunteers
Infantry,3rd Brigade, 2nd Division,3rd Army Corps.
Number of men-ninety-two.

Fifth Infantry-Regiment United States Volunteers of the
'Immunes'.
Number of men-seven

Second Infantry - Regiment Mississippi Volunteers
Number of Men-seven

Twenty-ninth United States Volunteers.
Number of men-three.

United States Navy - two

Second Alabama Infantry United States Volunteers.
Number of men-four.

First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
Number of men-one

Second Texas United States Volunteers.
Number of men-two.

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(1) Pascagoula Chronicle Star.

Fifth Infantry-Regiment United States Volunteers of the "Immunes".

Boyd, Silas	Sergeant
Clark, Charles	Sergeant
Clark, Manny	Bugler
Culver, George	Lieutenant
Marsh, Joe	Sergeant
Money, H.D.	Lieutenant-Colonel*
Ryan, Will	Corporal
Vaughan, Thornton	Corporal

Second Infantry-Regiment Mississippi Volunteers:

Bellman, Charles
Beyer, V.L.
Catchot, John
Chaplain, Porter
Hopkins, Lenox
Richard, Jack
Shannon, Will

Twenty-ninth United States Volunteers:

Blunt, Lee
Garrard, J.B.
Schrieber, J.B.

United States Navy - John Collins *

Second Alabama Infantry United States Volunteers:

Beyer, Albert
Beyer, George
Beyer, Percy
Jackson, Albert

First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry:

Madsen, Peter

Second Texas, United States Volunteers:

Blount, Charles
Katzum, A.P.

(I) F.A. Schrieber - Ocean Springs, Mississippi
(*) He lived a number of years at Ocean Springs, Mississippi

		Date Enlisted	Date Disch.
Adams, Harmon	Private	5-28-17	1-18-19
Alley, Willie E.	Clerk	6-5-18	4-6-19
Ames, Theodore J.	Mus. 2 cl.	6-2-17	5-28-19
Armistead, Horatio R.	Private	8-21-16	4-18-17
Bailey, John J.	Private	9-4-18	3-15-19
Baker, Richard M.	Private	10-12-18	12-10-18
Bang, Ira D.	Private	9-4-18	1-11-19
Bang, Tamus	Private	7-18-18	12-15-18
Barnett, Charles B.	1st.Sgt	12-11-17	3-29-19
Barringer, Elisha J.	Pvt. 1cl.	10-28-18	1-17-19
Beardalee, Cavett S.	Corporal	12-13-17	3-18-19
Beaugez, Henry S.	Private	9-4-18	12-13-18
Beaugez, Rene T.	Private	5-9-18	7-21-19
Bellande, Edward A.	Private	8-25-18	10-12-18
Bender, Louis H.	Private	7-26-18	12-11-18
Berry, Fred	Private	9-6-18	2-12-19
Berry, William L.	Clerk	6-21-16	12-7-18
Bertuccini,Dee F.	Sergeant	5-24-18	12-9-18
Bilbo, Loy George	Private	10-17-18	12-10-18
Bishop, Theodore A	Chief Mech	7-31-17	1-18-19
Bond, Everett H.	Pvt.1cl.	5-15-18	8-13-19
Borden, Gustav S.	Sup. Sgt.	7-6-17	3-28-19
Bransford, John B.	Corporal	5-29-18	12-11-18
Breland, Vincent C.	Sgt. Major	6-15-18	1-8-19
Bridgeman, Raymond H.	Pvt. I cl	8-4-16	1-17-20
Broadus, James J.	Pvt. I cl	4-23-17	8-12-19
Broadus, Willis D.	Sgt. I cl	4-23-17	6-12-19
Brondum, Andrew M.	Hd. Sgt.	4-14-17	1-18-19
Brown, Edgar S.	Pvt. 1cl	6-19-17	2-12-19
Brown, Gilbert	Pvt. 1cl	8-25-17	1-17-19
Broyles, Ralph	Private	4-17-17	1-17-19
Bruderle, Charles J.	Private	7-26-18	12-11-18
Brunbaugh, Alonzo D.	Private	7-26-18	1-23-19
Brunbaugh, Willis, J.	Pvt. 1cl	3-25-18	3-8-19
Brunfield, Henry S.	Pvt. 1cl	2-12-18	12-24-18
Bryant, Luther E.	Private	5-27-18	3-11-19
Burnham, Henry Mac	Ist.Lieut.	4-17-18	7-22-19
Busby, Clifton B.	Private	9-20-17	1-18-19
Busby, Hardy C.	Pvt. 1cl	4-21-17	1-18-19
Busby, Walter L.	Private	6-15-18	7-1-19
Byrd, George	Pvt. 1cl	4-16-17	7-15-18
Byrd, John	Private	5-24-18	5-26-19
Byrd, Jesse C.	Pvt. 1cl	6-19-17	1-18-19

Cain, Joseph H.	2 Lieut	7-26-18	12-18-18
Cain, William M.	Pvt. Icl	6-29-17	4-15-19
Callaway, Sulm E.	Corporal	11-15-17	3-20-19
Canfield, John N.	Mechanic	4-23-17	1-18-19
Canfield, Leon James	Private	6-15-18	11-18-18
Canfield, Willie J.	Private	6-25-17	8-10-17
Canty, Frank S.	Sup. Sgt.	5-24-17	12-28-18
Carter, Aire N.	Private	5-24-18	6-11-19
Carter, Earley McBride	Private	7-16-18	6-10-19
Carter, Henry Benjamin	Private	8-10-18	1-11-19
Carter, James Jimmie	Pvt. Icl.	6-25-17	1-18-19
Carter, Paul A.	Pvt. Icl.	6-30-17	1-19-19
Cassibry, Thomas W.	Private	6-3-18	8-4-19
Catchot, Edward C.	Private	12-6-17	4-9-19
Cates, Jeston	Private	7-16-18	7-1-19
Chipman, John	2nd, Lieut.	8-17-18	12-20-18
Chisolm, Walter Colquit	Private	10-30-18	12-9-18
Chute, Raymond	Pvt. Ist.cl.	4-23-17	1-18-19
Clark, Julius A.	Pvt. Ist.cl	4-14-17	1-18-19
Clark,	Private	9-4-18	2-1-19
Clayton, Ollie K.	Clerk	4-20-17	1-18-19
Clements, Eusten	Private	4-23-17	12-17-18
Cole, John O.	Private	9-4-18	12-4-19
Collins, Seth H.	Corporal	4-17-18	1-18-19
Colmer, Robert P.	Private	10-1-18	12-3-18
Colson, William A.	Private	6-6-18	4-26-19
Cowan, Robert E.	Corporal	7-1-18	6-27-19
Cowart, Edward	Private	5-10-18	6-12-18
Cox, Alphonse Eugene	Private	6-15-18	8-7-19
Cox, Edmond H.	Private	4-13-17	1-7-19
Cox, Elmer W.	Corporal	4-13-17	1-18-19
Cox, Lofton Elmer	Major	12-21-17	2-28-18
Craft, Edgar D.	Army Officer		
Craig, Sam	Sergeant	8-19-18	2-10-19
Crane, Earnest C.	Corporal	4-17-17	1-18-19
Crohier, James F.	Pvt. Icl	7-1-16	6-4-20
Cruthirds, Vancleave	Private	5-19-17	1-18-19
Cumbest, Albert E.	Pvt. Icl	5-22-17	9-26-19
Cumbest, Henry T.	Ist. Sergt.	4-7-17	12-19-18
Cumbest, Quitman Calvin	Private	8-26-18	12-24-18
Cumbest, Stewart E.	Corporal	5-22-19	9-27-19
Cunningham, Carver L.	Private	9-4-18	12-11-18
Cunningham, Jesse L.	Pvt. Icl	6-25-17	9-18-19
Cunningham, Olney B.		4-21-15	7-27-17
Cunningham, Robert A.	Private	6-19-17	12-3-18
Danley, Charles A.	Private	7-27-18	6-5-19
Danley, John H.	Private	8-1-18	4-5-19
Darrow, John A.	Captain	11-27-17	12-14-18

Darsey, Rison C.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18
Davidson, Elmo C.	Corporal	6-4-17	8-19-19
Davis, Charles D.	Corporal	2-10-17	2-4-20
Davis, Clifton B.	Pvt. Icl.	7-26-18	2-11-19
Davis, Douglas Olena	Private	7-16-18	12-11-18
Davis, Fred	Private	7-16-18	8-4-19
Davis, Joseph Benj.	Private	7-16-18	9-19-19
Davis, Oscar T.	Corporal	5-25-18	8-14-19
Davis, Samuel C.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18
Davis, William Philip	Private	9-10-18	12-17-18
Dean, Guy D.	Ist Lieut	11-27-17	12-20-18
Dees, Clifton L.	Private	9-4-18	12-6-18
Delmas, John S.	Private	7-26-18	1-21-19
Delsantre, Nicholas	Pvt. Icl	4-12-17	3-4-19
Dick, Herman George	Private	9-25-18	12-6-18
Dickens, Frank McIntosh	Private	8-9-18	5-21-19
Dickens, Horace M.	Pvt. Icl.	4-1-18	6-9-19
Dickson, Albert C.	2ndLieut.	8-31-18	1-9-19
Dunnavant, Duval L.	Private	7-8-18	7-24-19
Durden, Mattie	Nurse	11-14-18	12-15-18
Dyess, Leeroy	Pvt. Icl	11-2-17	2-10-19
Ealy, Albert	Pvt. Icl	5-27-17	9-20-18
Engbarth, Rodney J.	Private	5-24-18	8-15-19
Erminger, Durward B	Sgt. Icl	7-17-18	12-17-18
Evans, William	Wagoner	6-23-18	9-30-19
Evans, Worley W.	Private	6-12-17	12-11-18
Everitt, Horace B. Jr.	Bn. Sgt. Maj.	4-16-17	1-23-19
Fairley, Morton C.	Pvt. Icl	8-26-18	1-31-19
Faulk, Willie H.	Private	6-25-17	2-5-18
Fitcher, Porter	Corporal	6-13-17	1-18-19
Fletcher, George C.	Machinist	9-4-18	2-1-19
Florence, Willie A.	Private	9-4-18	10-19-18
Florentine, Robt. B.	Private	7-16-18	12-28-18
Flurry, Abner Walker	Private	7-16-18	9-19-19
Flurry, James A.	Private	6-9-18	7-21-19
Forbes, Clarence A.	Private	7-16-18	10-22-18
Forsyth, William C Jr	Musician	4-13-17	8-10-17
Fortenberry, Chester M	Clerk	3-9-18	6-25-19
Franklin, Harmon	Private	6-5-17	8-10-17
Frederic, Henry E.	Corporal	4-19-17	1-23-19
Garlotte, Raymond	Private	7-16-18	6-16-19
Garlotte, Thomas	Private	6-15-18	5-11-19
Gass, John	Ist Lieut.	8-26-18	12-15-18
Gatti, Frank R.	Private	8-30-17	12-28-18
Gautier, Elmer Henry	Private	10-1-18	12-6-18
Gautier, Harold W.	2nd Lieut	8-5-17	1-9-19
Gentile, Joseph	Pvt. Icl	4-14-17	12-14-18

Gill, Otho Lee	Private	6-15-18	8-12-19
Gill, William H.	Wagoner	8-25-17	1-18-19
Gitlestad, Bernt A.	Private	8-24-18	5-18-19
Glascock, William M.	Sergeant	8-9-18	2-3-19
Goff, Arthur J.	Wagoner	3-17-15	7-26-20
Goff, Clay C.	Pvt.Icl	3-24-18	11-18-18
Goff, Clinton M.	Private	3-28-17	8-10-17
Goff, Frank H.	Private	3-24-18	9-27-18
Goff, Harvey E.	Private	9-4-18	10-12-18
Goff, James W.	Ist Sgt.	3-17-15	11-1-19
Goff, John Wesley	Private	7-16-18	6-12-19
Goff, Lyman Nollis	Private	7-16-18	6-16-19
Goff, Otis, L.	Sergeant	3-17-15	7-20-18
Goff, Quincy	Private	5-26-18	7-29-19
Goff, Robert L.	Private	5-2-18	1-14-19
Goff, Webster C.	Pvt.Icl	7-26-18	12-4-19
Grant, Harold L.	Private	9-4-18	12-28-18
Grant, John C. Jr.	Sergeant	4-13-17	2-3-19
Greenwood, Clifford	Private	6-15-18	10-22-18
Grierson, Carl Harold	Private	6-15-18	6-7-19
Grierson, Lyman Randall	Private	7-16-18	12-7-18
Grierson,Ralph Randolph	Private	8-5-18	12-31-18
Guines, Benjamin	Ist Sgt.	7-10-17	1-5-18
Hamilton, Ray W.	Pvt. Icl	2-28-15	10-27-19
Harris, Curtis	Private	6-13-18	6-6-19
Harrison, Dewey	Private	10-12-18	12-14-18
Havens, Calvin J.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18
Havens, Ernest	Private	5-25-18	3-8-19
Havens, John Q.	Private	9-4-18	12-11-18
Hawley, L.P.	Private	5-25-18	2-4-19
Heywood, Herbert J.	Private	9-18-18	12-7-18
Herrin, Lamar	Corporal	8-9-18	1-2-19
Herring, Frank L.	Private	10-14-18	12-10-18
Herring, William B.	Corporal	8-28-18	3-28-19
Hester, Samuel D.	Private	7-16-18	1-9-19
Hill, Harry S.	Private	5-25-18	7-25-19
Hilliard, Jesse	Pvt. Icl	6-5-17	1-18-19
Hilliard,Lee Allen	Private	4-14-17	12-28-18
Hine Jesse J.	Pvt. Icl.	7-15-18	3-15-19
Hodges, Calvin D.	Pvt. Icl	7-26-18	7-19-19
Holden, Kilrain	Private	5-28-17	1-18-19
Holden, Riley	Private	5-9-18	12-31-18
Hollister,George L.	Corporal	12-15-17	7-19-19
Hollister,Ralph Klinne	Private	9-18-18	12-7-18
Holloman, Eugene P.	Private	10-14-18	12-11-18
Howell, Floyd	Pvt. Icl.	2-26-18	5-26-19
Hughes, William F.	Private	10-1-18	12-7-18
Humphrey, Victor Grant	Lieut.	11-27-17	6-19-19
Humphries, Herbert	Private	4-25-17	12-21-18

Hurd, Patrick C.	Private	7-16-18	3-15-19
Hurlbert, Henry P.	Private	9-4-18	12-24-18
Hurley, William M.			10-7-18 Died
Irvine, James E.	2nd Lieut.	7-30-18	2-8-19
Johnson,Forrest J.	Private	4-13-17	10-31-17
Johnson, Forrest J.	Private	10-14-18	12-7-18
Johnson, Price A.	Private	5-2-18	4-11-19
Johnston, Elma	Private	7-12-17	8-5-17
Jones, Clarence E.	Private	3-9-18	7-19-19
Jones, Leroy A.	Private	10-4-18	12-11-18
Jones, Wess R.	Private	9-4-18	3-14-19
Justice, Thurman T.	Private	7-16-18	6-27-19
King, Benjamin F.	Private	9-4-18	12-15-18
King, Homer C.	Corporal	4-20-17	3-13-19
Krebs, Charles L.	Pvt. Icl.	7-2-18	7-18-19
Krebs, John B.	Mechanic	4-23-17	1-18-19
Krebs, Joseph V.	Private	12-12-17	4-30-19
Krebs, Leon E.	Pvt. Icl	6-25-17	6-25-19
Krebs, Lloyd L.	Pvt. Icl	5-15-18	7-19-19
Krebs, Louis H.	Sergeant	5-28-17	2-22-19
Krebs, Monroe S.	Private	4-18-17	12-26-18
Krebs, Otis A.	Private	7-28-17	8-10-17
Krebs, Sylvester	Private	9-4-18	6-19-19
Kregs, Robert B.	Private	5-24-18	11-25-18
Ladnier, Charles W.	Stable Sgt.	7-31-17	8-10-17
Ladnier, Eddie	Private	5-24-18	12-2-18
Ladnier, Edward	Private	5-25-18	7-1-19
Ladnier, Elmer	Private	7-16-18	3-13-19
Ladnier, Emile	Private	5-2-18	11-7-18
Ladnier, Naopleon	Private	8-1-18	1-20-19
Lane, John J.	Private	5-10-17	7-5-19
Lee, Lawrence A.	Corporal	6-26-17	1-18-19
Lee, Mark E.	Private	10-2-18	12-3-18
Lightsey, Jack	Private	5-24-18	5-17-19
Lockard, James N.	Private	10-7-18	12-11-18
Lockard, William E.	Private	9-4-18	2-8-19
Lowe, Virgil H.	Private	5-7-18	3-21-19
Lowell, Scott Homer	Corporal	6-15-18	2-11-19
Lyons, Byron Phelps	2nd, Lieut	11-27-17	12-16-18
Mallett, Harry L.	Saddler	7-31-17	1-16-19
Mallett, Tony	Private	7-26-18	1-7-19
Mallette, Grey O.	Private Icl	8-9-18	6-21-19
Malley, James	Private	4-1-18	12-27-18
Martin, James Irving	Private	7-16-18	5-29-19

Mathieu,Alphonse E.	Pvt. Icl	7-26-18	8-12-19	
Mathieu, Eugene	Private	4-23-17	1-18-19	
Mathieu, Frank D.	Private	7-26-18	1-7-19	
Mathieu, Henry E	Clerk	4-19-17	1-18-19	
Mathieu, Joseph F.	Clerk	8-26-18	7-16-19	
Mathieu, Willie M.	Private	9-4-18	12-19-18	
Matlock, Lloyd J.	Corporal	5-24-17	7-21-19	
Maxwell, Charles R.	Private	9-9-18	12-31-18	
Miles, Dantzler	Pvt.Icl	4-30-17	1-16-19	
Miles, John	Clerk	4-23-17	1-18-19	
Miller, Homer M.	Private	4-19-17	1-18-19	
Mizell, Charlie E.	Pvt. Icl	6-25-17	1-18-19	
Moore, Earnest D.	Sergeant	4-13-17	1-18-19	
Moore, Rex A.	Sup. Sgt.	4-15-17	1-17-19	
Moore, Wiley	Private	8-8-18	12-18-18	
Mumme, Allen	Corporal	4-30-17	1-8-19	
Mumme, Herbert E.	Private	10-5-18	12-11-18	
Murphy, Thomas M.	Sgt. Icl	12-5-17	7-10-19	
Murray, Wilburn	Private	3-30-15	8-20-20	
McArthur, John Jr.	Sergeant	6-29-18	3-24-19	
McCall, Teddie T.	Mechanic	5-1-16	6-4-20	
McElroy, Mack	Sergeant	9-1-18	8-11-19	
McEwen, Fitz Elmer	Private	7-16-18	2-15-19	
McEwen, Lucius D.	Private Icl	5-24-18	5-9-19	
McFarlane, Calhoun S.	Private	8-9-18	3-8-19	
McInnis, Daniel K.	Private	7-14-18	10-15-18	
McInnis, Lauchlin	Private	7-16-18	8-13-19	
McIntosh, Leonard K.	Sergeant	5-25-18	4-11-19	
McNair, Thomas	Private	5-26-18	5-29-19	
McRae, William R.	Corporal	1-1-14	7-25-19	
McVay, Chester H.	Sergeant	3-3-17	3-2-20	
Nelson, Manley E.	Private	9-4-18	12-19-18	
Netto, Lloyd Joseph	Ist. Lieut	8-15-17	7-24-19	
Newman, Alfred M. Jr.	Corporal	7-11-17	12-8-18	
Nicholas, Labren F.	Mechanic	10-31-18	12-17-18	
Nye, Ernest	Private	4-1-18	9-17-18	Killed
O'Keefe, John A.W.	Clerk	11-27-17	10-28-19	
O'Keefe, Joseph H.	Private	7-20-17	8-10-17	
Olafsen, Oscar Martin	Pvt. Icl	7-18-18	8-27-19	
Oliver, Everett D.	Private	9-4-18	10-8-18	Died
Olsen, John D.	Private	6-15-18	6-21-19	
O'Neal, Dimp	Private	9-4-18	12-7-18	
O'Neal, William	Private	5-24-18	5-2-19	
Orrell, Keith E.	Pvt. Icl	5-28-17	1-8-19	
Ott, John F.	Private	4-18-17	8-4-21	

Pabst, William Fred	Private	8-9-18	7-28-19	
Parker, Robert J.	Private	4-23-17	6-18-17	
Parsley, Harry E.	Sergeant	4-16-17	1-18-19	
Perez, Ora W.	Sergeant	4-23-17	1-14-19	
Pickett, Robert E.	Private	5-28-18	4-18-19	
Pickett, Thomas K.	Sergeant	6-1-18	11-21-18	
Poitevin, Elwood C.	Private	12-12-17	4-30-18	
Powell, Henry Bradford	Captain	10-2-17	10-31-19	
Prouse, Thomas Wielder	Sergeant	5-16-18	10-19-18	
Pruitt, John A.	Clerk	5-24-18	4-11-19	
Quave, Thomas	Pvt. Icl	5-25-18	2-17-19	
Ramsay, Charles H.	Private	9-4-18	1-31-19	
Ramsay, Frank Edward	Private	8-9-18	8-5-19	
Randall, Eugene N.	Private	6-16-17	1-18-19	
Rape, Cyrus A.	Private	10-5-18	12-11-18	
Rawls, Daniel L.	Private	6-7-18	7-25-19	
Reddix, Jacob L.	Corporal	12-13-17	8-19-19	
Reilly, Joseph F. Jr.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18	
Remmlinger, Otto H.	Pvt.ICl.	5-31-15	3-27-18	
Rhodes, John C.	Corporal	4-19-17	12-7-18	
Rice, Albert T.	Private	10-11-18	12-6-18	
Richards, Eddie H.	Private	4-1-18	5-23-19	
Riggle, Archie	Private	6-28-17	5-24-19	
Riviere, Rudolph	Private	7-23-18	1-31-19	
Roberts, Ernest S.	Private	10-5-18	12-11-18	
Roberts, Thomas N.	Pvt. Icl	7-17-17	4-11-19	
Rogers, Joseph M.	Private		12-23-18	
Rogers, Leslie L.	Private	5-25-18	12-5-18	
Rogers, Willie A.	Sergeant	5-24-17	1-20-20	
Rollins, Charles E.	Private	8-9-18	1-15-19	
Rollins, Jourd A.	Private	9-4-18	11-22-18	
Rolls, Oliver Ermitt	Ist Lieut	8-5-17	5-13-19	
Ros, Joseph M.	Reg'tl Sgt Maj	4-13-17	1-23-19	
Ros, Luis A.	Corporal	4-17-17	1-18-19	
Rouse, Willie Byron	Private	7-16-18	10-6-18	Died
Ruble, Charles I.	Sergeant	6-25-17	1-18-19	
Russell, Hiram M.	Corporal	7-26-18	5-3-19	
Ryan, Hypolite E.	Private	6-26-18	4-4-19	
Ryan, Justine M.	Private	5-25-18	2-19-19	
Savage, Augusta W.	Pvt. Icl	4-14-17	1-18-19	
Savage, Fred	Private	7-16-18	5-9-19	
Savage, Louis E.	Private Icl	7-3-17	7-11-19	
Scarbrough, Edward D.	Private	9-4-18	12-23-18	
Scott, Geo. Washington	Private	7-31-18	10-10-18	Died
Scovel, Albert H.	Private Icl	4-23-17	12-7-18	

Seay, Harley E.	Private	4-16-17	1-18-19	
Seay, James B.	Private	5-9-18	4-4-19	
Seymour, Edward M.	Sergeant	4-13-17	1-18-19	
Seymour, Florian	Private	5-9-18	12-31-18	
Seymour, John N.	Private	5-24-18	12-7-18	
Seymour, Joseph	Private	5-25-18	1-31-19	
Seymour, Samuel H.	Private	6-15-18	10-17-18	Died
Shoemaker, John R.C.	Private	7-16-18	2-15-19	
Simmons, Early	Private	11-21-19	7-1-19	
Simmons, Lewis R.	Private	5-19-17	1-18-19	
Smith, Aaron Alford	Private	6-26-18	5-28-19	
Smith, Arthur V.	Sergeant	6-10-18	12-11-18	
Snell, Jay H.	Corporal	7-26-18	4-28-19	
Southern, Albert R.	Private	9-4-18	2-1-19	
Sparenberg, Anthony	Private	7-16-18	4-16-19	
Sparenberg, Joe	Private	7-16-18	2-15-19	
Spradley, Elias	Pvt. Icl	7-30-17	1-18-19	
Spratley, Henry C.	Corporal	4-23-17	1-18-19	
Spratley, John F.	Corporal	5-11-17	1-18-19	
Stauter, John Florence	Private	7-26-18	6-14-19	
Stinson, Thomas W.	Private	11-2-18	12-23-18	
Sullens, Ludwell Bland	Private	7-26-18	1-21-19	
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	Sergeant	3-29-18	12-11-18	
Sumedinger, Joseph	Private	7-16-18	1-25-19	
Sward, Frederic A.	Pvt. Icl	4-19-17	1-18-19	
Tanner, Aaron	Private	9-4-18	12-7-18	
Tanner, Grover C.	Private	6-8-18	8-15-19	
Tanner, Norman R.	Private	5-24-18	12-19-18	
Tardy, Edward Hypolite	Private	6-20-18	12-11-18	
Tardy, Louis S.	Private	6-15-18	9-22-19	
Taylor, George F.	Private	9-18-18	12-21-18	
Thomas, Harold A.	Private	6-22-17	2-4-18	
Thompson, Albert Jim	Private	7-16-18	1-10-19	
Tootle, Napoleon B.	Private	5-25-18	10-8-18	
Torres, Vincent Alphonse	Private	7-16-18	6-21-19	
Trehern, Eugene Ernest	Private	7-16-18	6-5-19	
Trehern, Paul S.	Private	5-24-18	7-3-19	
Turnage, Gletcher N.	Private	9-3-18	1-27-19	
Turner, Ameail T.	Private	5-24-18	2-20-19	
Valverde, Charlie A.	Army Off.			
Vancleave, William S.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18	
Vancourt, William W.	Private	6-15-18	3-15-19	
Vaughn, Marvin C.	Private	7-12-17	7-20-19	
Vaughn, Walter D.	Private	6-5-18	1-25-19	
Vice, Carlton Everette	Private	8-5-18	12-18-19	

Walker, Samuel Powell	Army Off.			
Walker, William T.	Pvt. Icl	3-1-17	3-31-20	
Walker, Willie Charles	Mus.3Cl	7-22-18	1-14-19	
Walker, Willis F.	Sergeant	8-4-16	10-17-19	
Walters, Henry	Private	6-15-18	6-11-19	
Ware, John H.	Private	6-15-18	7-1-19	
Ware, Laurin B.	Sergeant	5-23-17	1-18-19	
Ware, Pat	Pvt. Icl	5-22-17	12-7-18	
Ware, William C.	Pvt. Icl		1-18-19	
Watts, Fitzhugh Lee	2ndLieut	5-5-19	6-30-19	
Watts, Laurence A.	Private	10-1-18	12-12-18	
Weaver, William H.	Stable Sgt.	7-1-15	7-12-19	
Webb, Fritz E.	Pvt. Icl	3-28-17	1-18-19	
Webb, Griffin	Pvt. Icl	6-8-17	8-5-19	
Webb, Theodore	Corporal	6-8-16	8-4-19	
Westbrook, Harry F.	Private	6-15-18	6-4-19	
Westbrook, Lucian J.	Private	10-26-18	12-15-18	
Westfall, John E.	Private	4-13-17	12-6-18	
Westphal, Emile J.	Pvt. Icl	11-4-14	4-1-19	
Whatley, Hestell J.	Private	4-21-17	2-11-18	Died
Whatley, Hubert T.	Sergeant	6-24-16	10-14-19	
White, Harold K.	Private	10-1-18	12-9-18	
White, Louis R.	Bugler	4-13-17	1-18-19	
White, Thomas Michael	Ist.Lieut	11-27-17	2-24-19	
Whittington, John T.	Corporal	5-26-17	1-18-19	
Wieder, Philip J.	Private	8-15-18	12-8-18	
Wilkerson, Charles B.	Private	9-4-18	11-25-18	
Williams, Albert C.	Private	5-24-18	8-23-18	
Williams, Claud W.	Pvt. Icl	5-25-18	6-3-19	
Williams, Frank Alonzo	Ist.Lieut	8-15-17	2-26-19	
Williams, Preston B.	Sergeant	12-2-15	9-8-20	
Willingham, William D.	Private	11-24-17	5-23-19	
Wilson, Archie E.	Private	7-26-18	7-3-19	
Wilson, Henry J.	Corporal	4-23-17	3-6-19	
Wilson, Hugh B.	Private	5-24-18	12-8-18	
Wilson, Joseph	Private	7-27-18	3-17-18	
Wink, Floyd Joseph	Private	6-1-18	7-1-19	
Winters, George E.	Private	6-1-17	7-26-18	Killed
Woodham, Robert E.	Sup.Sgt.	9-4-18	12-24-18	
Wright, Merrill A.	Private	11-24-17	12-26-18	
Yawn, Louis E.	Pvt. Icl	6-29-17	1-18-19	
Yawn, William	Pvt. Icl	4-10-17	6-7-18	Died
Yocum, William G.	Clerk	2-24-16	9-8-20	
Young, Daniel M.	Private	10-1-18	12-10-18	
Young, McVea M	Private	4-19-27	1-16-18	Died

		Date Enlisted	Date Disch
Abraham, Nosery M.	Corporal	7-8-18	2-19-19
Ainsworth, Lloyd	Fireman 3cl	8-25-18	11-14-19
Allman, James W.	Comsry Stwart	6-25-14	11-11-18
Baker, Frank E.	Gunners Mate Icl	4-21-15	1-22-19
Bellande, Edward A.	Landsman	8-8-18	2-24-19
Bilbo, Lawrence J.	Aprnts Seaman	10-1-18	12-19-18
Boes, Charles P.	Chief Crpntrs	11-29-16	8-28-20
Breland, Loren D.	Phrmsts M 2cl	4-13-17	9-2-19
Brunson, Clyde W.	Lieut.USN (MC)	5-23-18	6-16-19
Callaway, Heyward	Boatsman Mate 2 cl	9-25-16	12-13-19
Catchot, Charles E.	Seaman 2cl	5-2-17	6-17-19
Collier, Richard E.	Water Tender	5-3-17	3-22-19
Colligan, James H.	Corporal	8-1-18	8-13-19
Cox, Claude A.	Aprnts Seaman	7-23-18	3-11-19
Cruthirds, George Arthur	Fireman Icl	2-28-17	8-19-19
Cruthirds, Thomas I.	Fireman Icl	3-14-17	7-13-20
Dantzler, David J.	Seaman 2cl	4-30-17	9-28-17
Davidson, Ray E.	Seaman 2cl	2-15-17	8-10-18
Davidson, Sanford F.	Shipwright	7-25-18	2-10-19
Delcomyn Emile A.	Seaman 2cl	4-17-18	12-27-18
Delcomyn, Julius C.	Seaman 2cl	7-9-17	3-19-18
Dick, Narcisse M.	Aprnts Seaman	7-29-18	1-31-19
Dickson, Thomas J.	Electn 2 cl	10-9-17	8-12-19
Eubanks, George W.	Seaman 2cl.	7-13-18	8-7-19
Farragut, Loyall D.	Phrmsts M.Icl	5-28-17	8-12-19
Farragut, Wallace I	Fireman Icl	4-23-17	6-18-19
Faurie, Charles J.		2-24-18	10-19-19
Fitzner, Carl E.	Yeoman 3cl	6-4-17	4-19-19
Flurry, Hubert	Electn. 2cl	7-17-17	2-21-19
Flurry, Ira F.	Aprnts Seaman	10-1-18	12-19-18
Galle, Frank E.		10-17-18	9-10-19
Graham, Julius E.	Engineman	5-2-17	7-31-20
Grierson, Raymond H.	Boatsman Mate I cl	9-25-16	12-9-19
Hagan, Willie F.	Electn 2cl Radio	7-6-17	4-30-19
Hamilton, Hurd	Seaman	11-22-15	9-5-19
Humphreys, Fred S.	Aprnts, Seaman	7-26-18	4-26-19
Illing, Harold I.	Seaman	5-3-18	8-18-19

Jack, William J.	Seaman	5-17-15	5-16-19	
Jayne, John K.	Lieut.	6-25-14	7-1-20	
Krohn, Clifton	Coxswain	3-7-17	9-24-19	
Krohn, James	Gunner M.3cl	2-28-17	7-23-19	
Krohn, Sherman N.	Seaman 2cl	12-26-16	3-25-19	
LeCand, Sarah J.	Yeoman Icl	5-15-18	12-29-20	
Lloyd, Ira P.	Aprnts Seaman	12-8-17	1-31-19	
Lott, Murphy	Machinist	9-24-17	8-26-19	
Lynd, Henry	Chief Boatsman M.	11-18-13	8-18-19	
Mabry, John G.	Yeoman 2cl	4-25-17	11-11-18	
Martin, James H.	Electn,3cl R	6-29-17	11-13-19	
Miller, Willie J.	Fireman Icl	4-30-17	9-26-19	
Mizell, Woody R.	Aprnts,Seaman	6-14-18	12-19-18	
Mon, Reaneau E.	Chief Water Tender	6-29-16	5-28-20	
Montgomery, Joseph C.	Yeoman 3cl	8-8-18	2-18-19	
Moore, James A.	2cl R.Operator	5-17-18	8-4-19	
Morgan, John Jr.	Lt. E.	9-10-17	4-5-19	
Murray, Benton T.	Private Icl	6-24-17	4-9-19	
McIntosh, John A.	Landsman	4-21-17	5-23-17	Died
McLeod, Lawrence L.	Fireman 2 cl	4-14-17	8-20-19	
Nohring, Peter	Fireman 3 cl	9-23-16	11-14-19	
Parkinson, Roy	Mess Atndt.2cl	7-26-18	10-8-19	
Powell, Othadie R.	Fireman Icl	4-30-17	8-4-19	
Riley, William A.	Water Tender	5-3-17	8-20-20	
Roberts, Malcomb M.	Electn. 3cl	5-13-18	1-27-19	
Rolls, Lee J.	Boatswain M 2cl	12-2-14	8-12-19	
Rupp. Robert W.	Chief Yeoman	5-6-16	5-28-20	
Ryals, Martin D.	Seaman	5-12-17	8-22-19	
Ryan, James T.		10-19-18	3-5-19	
Sanders, Albert	Mess Atndt Icl	7-30-18	5-1-19	
Seidler, Paul E.	Lieut (jg)	5-15-16	4-3-19	
Shove, Elvas W.	Seaman	9-25-17	7-16-19	
Smith, Richard S.	Machnst M. 2cl	12-10-17	8-1-19	
Tardy, Leo H.	Chief Electn.R	2-24-16	2-21-20	
Terreson, James H.	Pharmst.M 3cl	5-28-17	9-15-20	
Thornton, John S.	Boatswain M. Icl	11-7-16	8-5-20	
Torjusen, Cornelious O.	Seaman 2cl	4-2-17	7-31-17	Died
Torjusen, Charles T.	Lieut.Confirmed	6-28-17	10-1-19	
Torpusen, Charles T.	Lt (D) Prov.	6-28-17	11-25-18	
Valverde, Cyril R.	Engineman Icl	5-10-16	5-8-20	
Vanosdol, Arthur W.	Seaman	2-26-17	8-15-19	

Warren, Jesse L.	Electn. 2cl R.	10-22-17	6-26-19	
Webb, Maurice	Hosp. Aprnts2cl	5-2-17	9-25-19	
Williams, Clifton	Engineman 2cl	5-2-17	8-18-19	
Williams, John D.	Mess Atndnt 3cl	8-26-14	4-21-20	
Winnige, Herman Adolph	Storekepr 3cl	10-2-16	6-1-20	
Young, Wesley W.	Electn 2 cl	5-17-17	8-26-19	

Negro

		Date Enlisted	Date Disch.
Agnew, Charley	Private	5-3-18	7-25-19
Agnew, John	Pvt. Icl	5-3-18	4-30-19
Agnew, Lemie	Private	6-19-18	12-30-18
Allen, Frank	Private	8-5-18	11-30-18
Allen, London	Private	9-1-18	12-23-18
Allen, Robert	Private	9-1-18	8-30-19
Anderson, Henry	Private	8-3-18	12-20-18
Armstrong, Frank	Mus.Icl	9-1-18	8-11-19
Austin, Allen	Private	8-23-18	4-9-19
Bang, Isiakier	Private	6-19-18	7-30-19
Bang, Louie	Private	7-17-18	4-10-19
Bang, Rufus	Private	7-29-18	5-9-19
Barnum, James	Corporal	8-23-18	4-30-19
Bartee, Harry Benjamin	Private	7-17-18	1-10-19
Bell, Roy	Pvt.ICl	7-25-18	7-26-19
Bennett, Willie	Private	9-1-18	11-29-18
Bilbo, Albert	Private	9-1-18	8-11-19
Bilbo, Henry	Private	7-17-18	7-12-19
Bilbo, Horace	Mess Sgt.	9-1-18	11-15-19
Billups, Edward	Private	8-27-18	1-31-19
Bradshaw, Edward	Pvt. 1cl	9-1-18	8-11-19
Brazley, James E.	Private	7-17-18	7-12-19
Brooks, Sherman	Private	6-19-18	3-18-19
Brown, Elijah S.	Private	8-1-18	1-11-19
Butler, Jefferson	Private	8-15-18	1-15-19
Campbell, James Thomas	Corporal	6-19-18	7-30-19
Carter, Matt W.	Corporal	5-3-18	11-2-18 Died
Carter, Nathaniel	Private	7-17-18	11-11-18
Carter, Toney	Private	9-1918	8-11-19
Chambers, Vaurice	Private	8-23-18	12-10-18
Cobb, Carter	Private	9-1-18	12-7-18
Cobbs, William H.	Pvt. Icl	5-3-18	7-8-19
Collard, Mulgogyn	Private	7-17-18	5-26-19
Colvin, Josh	Corporal	9-1-18	8-28-19
Cook, Albert	Private	6-19-18	9-27-18
Cook, Jacob James	Private	6-19-18	10-1-18
Cruzat, Alvin E.	Sergeant	5-3-18	8-12-19
Davis, Gregory	Private	8-1-18	12-17-18
Davis, Harold Madison	Private	7-29-18	3-22-19
Davis, Sam	Private	6-19-18	11-10-18 Killed
Davis, William	Private	9-1-18	8-11-19

Desso, Sherman	Private	9-1-18	11-27-18
Dickerson, Webster	Pvt. Icl	9-1-18	8-12-19
Douglas, Randolph	Corporal	8-23-18	3-18-19
Downing,Charles Eugene	Private	7-17-18	8-10-19
Durden, Byron Ernestcliff	Sergeant	7-29-18	7-21-19
Edwards, Donis	Private	9-1-18	12-11-19
Edwards, Zellinor	Pvt Icl	11-11-17	6-6-19
Ellis, Mose	Corporal	9-1-18	8-12-19
Evans, Elbert	Private	7-17-18	12-17-18
Evans, Melvin	Private	7-17-18	3-26-19
Faison, Charles	Private	8-29-18	12-20-18
Fisher, Jim	Pvt. Icl	8-29-18	4-7-19
Fortner, Mace	Private	9-1-18	8-11-19
Freeman, Joe	Private	9-1-18	1-7-19
Galbrath, William	Private	7-16-18	6-18-19
Gildersleeve, Ellis	Private	7-17-18	12-16-18
Gill, Jim	Private	6-19-18	4-14-19
Glaude, August	Private	3-3-18	12-15-18
Gradford, David	Corporal	6-19-18	6-2-19
Gray, Early Lemon	Private	7-29-18	7-22-19
Harris, Houston	Private	7-28-18	7-21-19
Harrison, Sam Henry	Private	8-1-18	12-30-18
Hayes, Jessie	Mechanic	8-21-18	7-3-19
Hedgley, Johnnie Lafayette	Private	10-11-18	12-1-18
Henry, Joseph	Private	7-17-18	11-27-18
Henshaw, Chester Comodore	Private	9-1-18	8-27-19
Hillard, Henry	Private	6-20-18	7-30-19
Holloway, Luther	Corporal	7-17-18	7-18-19
Howard, Addison	Private	2-12-18	3-13-19
Hubbard, James E.	Private	10-1-18	12-19-18
Hyde, Charlie	Private	8-1-18	12-30-18
Jackson, Benny	Private	9-1-18	11-27-18
Jackson, Milton Garnett	Private	7-17-18	2-25-19
James, Rube	Private	5-3-18	10-28-18
Johnson, Andrew	Private	9-1-18	12-18-18
Johnson, Charlie	Private	8-23-18	8-2-19
Johnson, Forest E.	Private	5-3-18	12-24-18
Johnson, Thomas	Private	9-1-18	7-23-19
Jones, Eddie	Mus 3cl	4-23-17	8-22-19
Jones, Eddie	Private	9-1-18	7-23-19
Jones, Jack	Private	4-19-18	12-10-18
Jorden, Katie	Private	7-17-18	11-28-18
Joseph, Abraham	Private	11-8-17	5-1-18 Died

Kennedy, Ben	Private	8-23-18	12-10-18
Kennedy, Ned	Private	10-1-18	12-19-18
Key, DeWitt	Mechanic	9-10-18	12-16-18
Keys, Louis Julian	Sergeant	10-11-18	3-13-19
Keys,Marshall Hobart	Private	9-1-18	12-16-18
King, Clinton	Private	8-23-18	12-23-18
King, Harry	Private	9-1-18	11-27-18
Ladnier, Alex Glaude	Corporal	8-23-18	2-12-19
Lee, Ezekill	Private	6-18-18	12-11-18
Leprees, James	Pvt. Icl	5-3-18	3-28-19
Leroy, Charles Jr.	Pvt. Icl	6-19-18	7-5-19
Leroy, Eddie	Sergeant	11-22-17	7-1-19
Lockett, Ed	Private	10-7-17	7-11-19
Lockey, Joe	Pvt. Icl	7-29-18	6-11-19
Lymun, Mose	Pvt. Icl	7-17-18	5-14-19
Lyons, Jack	Private	7-29-18	9-30-19
Martin, Lawrence	Private	7-17-18	7-14-19
Martin, Pandall Jon	Private	8-23-18	8-2-19
Martin, Will	Private	1-18-18	3-28-19
Martin, Will	Private	1-15-17	5-13-19
Milner, Henry	Private	8-23-18	7-30-19
Moffett, Joseph	Private	7-17-18	7-14-19
Moton, Major Myers	Sergeant	7-29-18	7-28-19
Murphy, Harold	Pvt. Icl	9-1-18	7-23-19
McCounaghy, Charlie	Private	9-1-18	8-19-19
McCray, George	Sergeant	7-17-18	7-12-19
McFail, Sidney	Corporal	9-5-18	7-28-19
McLeon, Edward	Private	9-1-18	10-17-18
Narcise, Clarence	Clerk	8-3-18	5-26-19
Nelson, Elijah	Corporal	7-17-18	1-18-19
Nichols, Allen Cobb	Private	7-29-18	3-21-19
Nobles, Lonnie	Private	7-3-18	12-17-18
Norvel, John Franklin	Mechanic	6-19-18	7-7-19
Petite, Arthur Avener	Private	3-23-18	12-10-18
Queen, Will	Private	11-23-17	3-20-18
Ramsey, Harry B.	Corporal	9-4-18	3-22-19
Ramsey, Ben	Private	8-21-18	7-15-19
Randolph, George	Private	9-1-18	6-20-19
Randolph, Willie	Corporal	7-29-18	7-22-19
Reddix, Eugene W.	Private	9-26-17	7-5-19
Robins, Mack C.	Private	7-25-18	9-11-18

Robinson, George Jr.	Private	5-3-18	8-26-18	Died
Robinson, Grant	Private	6-19-18	3-25-19	
Rogers, James	Private	9-1-18	8-11-19	
Rogers, Oliver A.	Private	7-30-18	12-9-18	
Sanders, Buck	Private	8-2-18	6-16-19	
Saucier, June	Private	5-3-18	8-1-19	
Shavers, Charles	Private	7-17-18	7-19-19	
Smith, Alfred	Private	9-1-18	1-18-19	
Smith, George W.	Private	7-29-18	2-8-19	
Smith, Oscar	Private	5-3-18	5-30-19	
Smith, Stewart	Private	7-17-18	12-23-18	
Stanley, Long M.	Musician	8-22-18	1-8-19	
Stollworth, James	Private	8-23-18	12-21-18	
Taylor, Manl.	Clerk	7-29-18	1-8-19	
Thomas, James W.	Pvt. Icl	1-21-18	7-1-19	
Vaiden, Richard	Wagoner	7-28-18	2-15-19	
Vincent, Louis	Pvt. Icl	6-19-18	7-7-19	
Waltman, Jacob	Private	9-1-18	6-13-19	
Watson, J.D.	Pvt. Icl	1-18-18	10-18-19	
Watson, Jim	Bugler	9-1-18	8-11-19	
Weeks, Herbert	Private	11-11-17	1-13-18	
White, Henry	Private	6-19-18	7-7-19	
White, Judge	Private	7-17-18	7-12-19	
Whitfied, James	Private	9-1-18	7-23-19	
Williams, Alfred	Private	10-11-18	4-10-19	
Williams, Alonzo S.	Private	8-23-18	12-5-18	
Williams, Louis	Private	9-1-18	1-2-19	
Williams, Sylvester	Private	3-24-18	5-16-18	
Willis, Albert	Private	6-19-18	3-20-19	
Willis, Leon R.	Private	5-3-18	11-22-18	
Wilson, Thomas Arthur	Corporal	9-1-18	8-12-19	
Woods, Josh	Private	8-23-18	8-2-19	

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- IN PASCAGOULA -

Zachery Taylor Home
Old Spanish Fort
Valentine Delmas Home
"Bellvue" Pollock Home

- IN OCEAN SPRINGS

Benjamin Point
Ecanachaha Spring

- IN COUNTY

Mysterious Pascagoula River
Old Wire Road
Salem Camp Ground
Old Spanish Trail

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- IN PASCAGOULA -

Chastant Home
Krebs Cemetery
St. Ferol Home
Denny Home
Lovers Oak

- IN MOSS POINT -

Lovers Lane

- IN COUNTY -

Admiral Farragut Home
James Copeland Home
Indian Mounds
Gautier Home

* *

- IN OCEAN SPRINGS

Ruskin Oak
Gulf Hills

- IN COUNTY -

Brewton Jail
Red Hill Church

Robinson, George Jr.	Private	5-3-18	8-26-18	Died
Robinson, Grant	Private	6-19-18	3-25-19	
Rogers, James	Private	9-1-18	8-11-19	
Rogers, Oliver A.	Private	7-30-18	12-9-18	
Sanders, Buck	Private	8-2-18	6-16-19	
Saucier, June	Private	5-3-18	8-1-19	
Shavers, Charles	Private	7-17-18	7-19-19	
Smith, Alfred	Private	9-1-18	1-18-19	
Smith, George W.	Private	7-29-18	2-8-19	
Smith, Oscar	Private	5-3-18	5-30-19	
Smith, Stewart	Private	7-17-18	12-23-18	
Stanley, Long M.	Musician	8-22-18	1-8-19	
Stollworth, James	Private	8-23-18	12-21-18	
Taylor, Manl.	Clerk	7-29-18	1-8-19	
Thomas, James W.	Pvt. Icl	1-21-18	7-1-19	
Vaiden, Richard	Wagoner	7-28-18	2-15-19	
Vincent, Louis	Pvt. Icl	6-19-18	7-7-19	
Waltman, Jacob	Private	9-1-18	6-13-19	
Watson, J.D.	Pvt. Icl	1-18-18	10-18-19	
Watson, Jim	Bugler	9-1-18	8-11-19	
Weeks, Herbert	Private	11-11-17	1-13-18	
White, Henry	Private	6-19-18	7-7-19	
White, Judge	Private	7-17-18	7-12-19	
Whitfied, James	Private	9-1-18	7-23-19	
Williams, Alfred	Private	10-11-18	4-10-19	
Williams, Alonzo S.	Private	8-23-18	12-5-18	
Williams, Louis	Private	9-1-18	1-2-19	
Williams, Sylvester	Private	3-24-18	5-16-18	
Willis, Albert	Private	6-19-18	3-20-19	
Willis, Leon R.	Private	5-3-18	11-22-18	
Wilson, Thomas Arthur	Corporal	9-1-18	8-12-19	
Woods, Josh	Private	8-23-18	8-2-19	

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- IN COUNTY

Mysterious Pascagoula River
Old Wire Road
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